

ENDOWED SCHOOLS, IRELAND, COMMISSION.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE

ENDOWMENTS, FUNDS, AND ACTUAL CONDITION

OF ALL

SCHOOLS

ENDOWED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND;

ACCOMPANIED BY

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTS, AND TABLES OF SCHOOLS
AND ENDOWMENTS.

VOLUME I.

CONTAINING REPORT AND APPENDICES, AND TABLES OF SCHOOLS AND
ENDOWMENTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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WARRANT.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS it appears to Us to be expedient to cause inquiry to be made into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of Education in Ireland, and We are minded and desirous that such inquiry should be made by Commissioners duly authorized and empowered by Us in that behalf.

NOW We, JOHN WILSON, DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby nominate and appoint you LAWRENCE PARSONS, EARL of ROSS, the Honorable RANDOLPH HENRY CHURCHILL, commonly called LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P., GERALD FITZGIBBON, Junior, Esquire, Solicitor-General for Ireland, RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esquire, M.P., WILLIAM WILSON, Esquire, M.P., ANDREW SEARLES HART, Esquire, LL.D., Vice-Provost, Trinity College, Dublin, and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esquire, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Galway, to be our Commissioners; and We hereby authorize and direct you or any two or more of you to inquire into and report upon the matter following, that is to say:—

1. What schools in Ireland are endowed with property.
2. Whether the endowments of the aforesaid schools respectively are of public or private foundation.
3. What is the nature of the endowment of each such school?
4. In what manner the property which constitutes the endowment of each school is managed.
5. What is the course of education in each such school, the number of scholars in attendance thereat, and the salaries of the master and under-masters thereof.
6. The condition of the school-buildings and premises of each such school, and their adaptation for scholastic requirements.

And We do further authorize and direct you or any two or more of you to call before you or any two or more of you, all such persons as you may judge it expedient to examine, by whom you may be the better informed in the several matters hereby submitted for your investigation, and also to call for and examine all such books, documents, papers, and records as you or any two or more of you shall judge likely to afford you the fullest information on the subject of this Commission, and generally to inquire into the premises by all lawful ways and means whatsoever; and we hereby further authorize and direct you or any two or more of you to report to Us in writing on or before the 1st day of January, 1880,* or sooner if the same can be reasonably done, your several proceedings by virtue of this our Commission, together with the results of your inquiry into the several matters hereby referred to you for investigation; and We do hereby further authorize you or any two or more of you, from time to time, to report your several proceedings to Us, with such statements as it may from time to time appear to you expedient to present to Us in the premises. And for your further assistance in the execution of these presents, We do hereby appoint JAMES CREAD MEREDITH, Doctor of Laws, to be secretary to this Commission, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time, as occasion may require.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 3rd day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBERTSON.

* Commission extended to 31st October, 1880—*vide* Report, p. 1.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS (IRELAND) COMMISSION.

R E P O R T .

TO HIS EXCELLENCY FRANCIS THOMAS DE GREY, EARL COWPER, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

In the month of December, 1878, we had the honor to receive the Warrant of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, bearing date the 3rd of that month, appointing us (with Mr. William Wilson, M.P., whose death in November, 1879, deprived us of his active and valuable co-operation) Commissioners to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland, and authorizing and directing us to inquire into and report upon the matter following, that is to say :—

1. What schools in Ireland are endowed with property.
2. Whether the endowments of the aforesaid schools respectively are of public or private foundation.
3. What is the nature of the endowment of each such school.
4. In what manner the property which constitutes the endowment of each school is managed.
5. What is the course of education in each such school, the number of scholars in attendance thereat, and the salaries of the master and under-masters thereof.
6. The condition of the school-buildings and premises of each such school, and their adaptation for scholastic requirements.

And we were by His Grace's said Warrant further authorized and directed to examine all such persons as we might judge expedient, and to call for and examine all books, documents, and records likely to afford us information on the subject of our Commission. And we were thereby further authorized and directed to report to His Grace in writing, on or before the 1st of January, 1880, our several proceedings by virtue of the said Commission together with the results of our inquiry into the several matters thereby referred to us for investigation. And we were by the said Warrant further authorized from time to time to report our several proceedings, with such statements as it might, from time to time, appear to us expedient to present in the premises.

By His Grace's Warrant, bearing date the 30th day of December, 1879, he was pleased to extend the duration of the Commission to the 30th day of June, 1880.

By Your Excellency's Warrant, bearing date the 26th day of June, 1880, you were pleased to further extend the duration of the Commission to the 31st day of October, 1880.

We now humbly beg to report to Your Excellency our several proceedings by virtue of the Commission, together with the results of our inquiries into the several matters referred to our investigation, and to submit such statements of matters arising upon our examinations and inquiries as it has appeared to us expedient to present.

STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Our first meeting was held on the 21st of December, 1878, when we commenced our proceedings by directing the preparation of a list of the Endowed Schools in Ireland from the reports of previous Commissions and such other sources as were available.

In order to secure as complete a list as possible we took the following steps :—

We addressed to the Board of National Education in Ireland a letter requesting them to furnish us with a list of all schools endowed with property (distinct from the aid received from them) which were vested in them, or were under their management. Vol. II., p. 603.

We addressed to "The Commissioners of Education in Ireland," a letter requesting them to furnish us with a list of all existing schools which were under their management or control, or which had been visited by them. 552, p. 603.

We addressed a letter to the Rector of the Catholic University asking him to furnish us with a list of any Endowed Schools with which he was officially connected, or which were in any way connected with the Institution of which he was the head. 554, p. 603.

*Proceedings
of Commission.*

Vol. II., p.
605.

We addressed to The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq., a letter requesting them to furnish us with a list of all schools then in operation which were under their management, and also a list of all schools which having been under their management in 1837, or subsequently, had been discontinued, or had ceased to be under their control.

Ibid., p. 606.

We applied by letter to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for the particulars of any devises or bequests of property for the endowment of Schools, which had come to their knowledge since the year 1837, excepting bequests of less than £100 unaccompanied by directions to invest, as to which we did not consider it necessary to institute inquiries.

Ibid., p. 606.

We addressed to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland a letter requesting them to furnish us with any information in their possession relative to property appearing to have been originally devoted to, or intended for, purposes of Education in Ireland, which had become vested in them, and further requesting them to inform us how such property had been disposed of.

Ibid., p. 606.

We also addressed communications to the Honourable the Irish Society, the Worshipful the Company of Drapers, and the Worshipful the Company of Ironmongers, the Incorporated Society in Dublin for Promoting English Protestant Schools, the Association for Discourteising Vice, the Church Education Society for Ireland, the Irish Society for Promoting the Education of the Irish-Speaking People, the Society for Irish Church Missions, the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor (Kildare-place), the Island and Coast Society, the Sunday School Society, the Hibernian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society. We requested each of these societies to furnish us with a list of all Endowed Schools under its management or control, or receiving aid from it.

Ibid., p. 606.

We prepared a circular addressed to the Clergy of all denominations in Ireland, requesting them to furnish us with any information in their possession, as to schools coming within the scope of our Commission, which were in existence in their parishes or districts, or which having been in existence in 1837, or subsequently, had been discontinued.

This circular we forwarded to the Clergy named in Thom's Official Directory as Incumbents in the Church of Ireland, (the number of such Incumbents being 1,293), to the clergy named in the same Directory as Parish Priests, or Administrators of parishes of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, (the number of such Parish Priests and Administrators being 1,090), and to the Ministers of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches in Ireland, (the number of the former being 485, and of the latter 160).

Ibid., p. 607.

We prepared, and caused to be inserted in the leading newspapers of Ireland, advertisements, calling the attention of the public to the appointment and objects of the Commission, and inviting persons willing to afford information as to any matters coming within the scope of the Commission to communicate with our Secretary.

Ibid., p. 607.

Having as the result of these proceedings prepared a preliminary list of schools which appeared to come within the scope of our Commission, we forwarded to each head master a paper of questions, and tabular form of return, requesting information as to the foundation and endowments of the school, the emoluments of the master, the course of instruction, the attendance of pupils, and the other matters necessary to ascertain its condition.

The Board of National Education informed us that it would be exceedingly difficult for them to supply the information requested in the letter which we had addressed to them, but that they were most anxious to co-operate with us in every way in their power. Accordingly we prepared a circular and list of queries, specially adapted to the case of National schools, which the Board of National Education permitted us to forward through their office to the managers of all such schools in Ireland.

Ibid., p. 608.

The number of National Schools in operation at the date of our inquiry appeared to be about 7,322; of these about 7,244 were maintained by public funds, with school fees and occasional or temporary local contributions, and did not appear to have any permanent endowment, except that a large majority (over 80 per cent. of those from which returns were received) occupied free sites. We found it would be, in many cases, impossible to trace the title to such sites, or their tenure, and that no commensurate object could be attained by attempting the prosecution of further inquiry in cases where the school property consisted merely of a site. We therefore resolved to retain upon our list such National Schools only as we found to possess some permanent endowment other than, or in addition to, the site of the school itself. The number of these was 278, and the number of the other Endowed Schools included in our investigation being 415 raised the total number of distinct schools upon which we have to report to 693.

In those instances in which our communications elicited no sufficient response, we sent duplicate forms and circulars or letters addressed to the Incumbents, Parish Priests, or other persons from whom it appeared probable that we might obtain information.

As soon as the probable limits of our inquiry had become apparent, we began to take evidence in public courts with respect to the various schools and classes of schools within the scope of our commission.

Public notice was previously given of the holding of these courts, and notices were addressed to those persons who had been in correspondence with us, or from whom we thought it likely that important information might be obtained, informing them that evidence with respect to the schools, or classes of schools, in which they were interested, would be taken on a particular day, and inviting their attendance.

Our first public court was held at our office, Four Courts, Dublin, on the 2nd of April, 1879. During the months of April, May, July, September, October, and December, 1879, and January, April, May, and August, 1880, we held in Dublin twenty-eight public courts.

At these courts we examined the masters of the principal schools, members of the chief Boards of Education, and many of the officials of these boards, and we received evidence from the Clergy of all denominations, trustees, inhabitants of towns and districts, landed proprietors, and other persons interested in particular endowments, or in the subject of Education generally.

In September and October, 1879, we held sixteen public courts in various parts of the country. For greater expedition in completing this portion of our labours, the Commissioners divided and held inquiries simultaneously in the north and south of Ireland.

Courts were held at Belfast, Londonderry, Enniskillen, Cavan, Armagh, Limerick, Clonmel, Waterford, Kilkenny, Cork, and Kinsale.

Our course of proceedings, with respect to these courts, was similar to that adopted in Dublin. We caused advertisements to be inserted in the leading local papers, addressed notices to all persons who had been in special correspondence with us, or whom we considered it desirable to examine, and received evidence from the principal inhabitants of the towns in which our inquiries were held, the clergy of the parishes or districts, and other persons interested in particular endowments, or in the subject of education generally.

The minutes of the evidence given at our several courts will be found in Vol. II., pp. 1 to 587.

We applied to "The Commissioners of Education," to the Board of Erasmus Smith, and others, for leave to examine their books, rentals, and accounts. Permission having been obtained, our Secretary attended at the various offices, and wherever, from his report, such a step seemed necessary, we requested the accountant or other person in charge to attend before us with the books, and to elucidate such matters as required explanation.

In May, 1879, we applied to His Grace The Lord Lieutenant for authority to appoint two inspectors to visit all the principal grammar schools and some of the primary and commercial schools; and the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having been obtained in August, 1879, we then appointed the Rev. John P. Mahaffy, *r.t.c.d.*, inspector of grammar schools, and Hugh Keys Moore, Esq., *Sch., t.c.d.*, inspector of primary and commercial schools.

These gentlemen commenced their inspection in September, 1879, and have furnished to us the reports printed in Appendices A, B and C, *infra*, pp. 233 to 285.

Early in the year 1880, we, with the sanction of His Grace The Lord Lieutenant, directed the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, *r.t.c.d.*, our inspector of grammar schools, to visit and inspect six of the leading grammar schools in England, for the purpose of comparison. The results of his inspection are stated in his Report; *infra*, p. 238.

In consequence of evidence indicating unsatisfactory management of several estates held in trust for the purposes of Education, we found it necessary in September, 1879, to apply for the assistance of an Inspector of Estates. The sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to this step was only received, after a long correspondence, late in February, 1880, when we were at length enabled to appoint Edmund Murphy, Esq., *a.s.*, who in accordance with our instructions proceeded to inspect the estates mentioned in his report, which is printed in Appendix D, *infra*, pp. 286 to 322.

During the progress of our Commission a quorum of our body met for the despatch of business on 113 days. Sixty-nine meetings were held at our office, Four Courts, Dublin, for the private transaction of business.

We resolved, at an early stage of our proceedings, to take the Report of the Royal Commission on Endowed Schools (Ireland), 1854-8, as our starting point, and, to a great extent, as the basis of our inquiries; we have, therefore, generally referred to that Report for the earlier history of the various classes of Endowed Schools, and have

Proceedings of Commission.

Evidence.
Vol. II

App. A.
p. 233.
App. B.
p. 262.
App. C.
p. 268.

App. D.
p. 286.

*Proceedings
of Com-
missioners*

used and adopted the information collected by the previous Commission, except in those few instances where it has been found necessary to correct it. While we refer, however, to the report presented by the majority of the members of that Commission for the full, minute, and valuable information, and for the history of Irish education, which it contains, it is not within the scope of our more limited Commission to express any opinion upon the recommendations contained in that Report, or upon the controversies which prevented two of the Royal Commissioners from concurring with their three colleagues, and which led Mr. Stephens to express his reasons for dissenting in a separate letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, which was subsequently laid before Parliament.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE REPORT.

The schools which came within the scope of our Commission might naturally be divided, according to the education given in them, into two leading classes:—first, grammar schools, and other schools in which a superior education is given; and secondly, primary schools. But the most important subject for our investigation appearing to us to have been the management of the endowments, we have thought it more convenient to classify the schools, as far as possible, with reference to the several governing bodies, or other authorities responsible for their condition, and taking first in each class those schools in which a superior education is given we have arranged the subjects of this Report in the following order:—I. Schools under "The Commissioners of Education in Ireland," subdivided as follows:—Royal Free Schools, Diocesan Schools, and Schools of private foundation. II. Schools under "The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith." III. Schools under the Incorporated Society. IV. Schools connected with the Church of Ireland. V. Roman Catholic Schools. VI. Schools of other denominations, including Presbyterian Schools, Methodist Schools, and Schools of the Society of Friends. VII. National Schools. VIII. Schools whose endowments are under the management of "The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland." And IX. Miscellaneous Schools, not falling within any of the above classes. As to each of these classes we give a general Report, followed, where necessary, by special mention of particular schools.

We have appended a list (*infra*, p. 511) of the endowments of public foundation, so far as they could be clearly defined as such.

In the Tables annexed to the Report, which have been prepared by our Secretary, (Appendix P, *infra*, pp. 345 to 514) a complete list will be found of all the schools included in our inquiries, with a tabulated summary of the information obtained as to each. As to many schools we have not found it necessary to make any special report, but refer to the statements set forth in the Tables.

I.—"THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND"

*Letter, Dr.
Kyle, 10th
March,
1879, vol.
II, p. 610.*

In reply to the letter which we addressed to "The Commissioners of Education" on 4th February, 1879, intimating the commencement of our inquiries, we received a letter (*vide infra*, vol. II., p. 610) from William Cotter Kyle, esq., M.B., the Secretary of the Commissioners, dated 10th March, 1879, containing the following statement:—

"Every investigation into the constitution and working of this Commission has remarked on its deficiency of powers, and recommended its complete reconstruction; and this Board, being fully convinced of the necessity of its reorganization and extension of powers, has frequently and urgently in its annual Reports brought this subject under consideration of the Government, making suggestions and calling special attention to the principal points on which new legislation was, in its opinion, absolutely required. It is, however, to be regretted that neither the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons (1838), nor of the Royal Commission (1858), nor the frequently repeated suggestions from this Board, have, as yet, led to any legislative reforms."

As we found the condition of the schools and the management of the endowments which are under the control of "the Commissioners of Education in Ireland" to be, in many respects, unsatisfactory, and as the defects have been so repeatedly, but ineffectually, attributed to deficiency of powers, it is necessary to refer to the constitution of the Commission.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland" are constituted under two statutes of the Imperial Parliament, passed respectively in 1813 and 1823 (53 Geo. III., cap. 107, and 3 Geo. IV., cap. 79), which seem to have been intended to provide an effective and comprehensive administration for the Endowed Schools of Ireland. The first and principal Act was intitled "An Act for the appointment of Commissioners for the Regulation of the several Endowed Schools of public and private foundation in Ireland," and it recited the necessity of constituting Commissioners for the purpose of visiting, regulating, and

33Geo III,
c. 107

superintending the management and due application of the funds and revenues of the several Endowed Schools in Ireland, as well those of private foundation as those which have been founded and endowed by the Crown, or established and confirmed by the authority of Parliament, or for the maintenance and support of which any sum or sums of money have been at any time granted by Parliament, or been devised or bequeathed by private persons, or in any manner granted or appropriated, excepting such only as were thereafter mentioned. The Amending Act (sec. 11.) extended all the powers of the Commissioners to all schools of the nature and description mentioned in the original Act, which might be thereafter at any time founded, endowed, or erected. The excepting clause in the original Act (53 Geo. III., cap. 107, sec. 2), provided as to public schools, that none of the schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, nor the Protestant Charter Schools, nor any parochial school established under the Act 23 Hen. VIII., cap. 15, nor any establishment for the purposes of education under the control of visitors appointed by Act of Parliament or charter, should be deemed subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, and the same Act (sec. 15) exempted from their power to visit and regulate schools of private foundation and endowment, all "private schools supported by the voluntary occasional contributions of private individuals, and which have no settled or permanent funds or endowments," and also, "all schools of private foundation for the education of persons professing any religion or religious persuasion other than that of the United Church of England and Ireland." With these exceptions, all the Endowed Schools in Ireland were placed under the regulation and superintendence of the Commissioners.

The powers expressly conferred upon the Commissioners were (53 George III., cap. 107, sec. 5) to hold lands for the purposes of the Act; (sec. 9), to visit the endowed schools either in person or by deputies, to hold visitations of the said schools, and at such visitations to administer oaths, and do all other acts appertaining to the office of visitors respectively relating to such schools, and for that purpose to repair to any such school, or to any other necessary or convenient place or places, to summon and examine witnesses on oath or otherwise, to call for all vouchers and other documents whatsoever, and to examine and inquire into all matters whatsoever which the said visitors should deem requisite and necessary.

The Commissioners were further empowered (sec. 10) by writing to depute and appoint one or more person or persons for them, and in their stead, to visit any of the said schools, and every such deputy was to have the same rights and powers in every instance as the Commissioners themselves, and was directed at every such visitation to cause his proceedings to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the master of each school, and to lay an attested copy of the same before the Commissioners at their first meeting after his return from such visitation, and to report to the Commissioners such other matters relating to the state and condition of the said schools, or any of them, as he should think necessary to be reported, whereupon it should be lawful for the Commissioners to make such orders and adopt such measures as they should judge proper or necessary with regard to each of the said schools respectively, provided that in case of misconduct of the master, under-master, or usher of any school deserving deprivation, notice should be given to the person charged, and to the trustee or trustees of the schools, and in case of deprivation, if for three months thereafter the person or persons to whom the appointment belonged should fail to appoint a proper successor to the person deprived, the Commissioners should themselves proceed to appoint a fit and proper successor, who should not be subject to be removed unless with their consent.

As to the estates of the seven Royal Schools of Armagh, Dunganon, Eniskillen, Raphoe, Cavan, Banagher, and Carysfort, it was recited that it was necessary for the well-ordering of the several schools that the Commissioners should have full power over, and the entire disposal of, the rents and profits of all the lands, and all the said lands were vested in the Commissioners and their successors for ever, and it was enacted (sec. 11) that the rents and profits should from time to time be received by such agent or agents as the Commissioners should appoint, and should be paid and applied by the orders of the Commissioners for and towards the maintenance and support of the masters of the said several schools, and for such other purposes as the Commissioners were under the Act directed and empowered to provide for and carry into effect for the benefit of the said schools.

The Commissioners were empowered to invest all sums of money belonging to any of the said schools in Government Funds and Securities, and the application of the issue and profits of all funds or estates applicable to the support of each and every, or any of such schools, was prescribed as follows:—

First.—Such share and proportion as the Commissioners should think proper to be paid and applied to and for the use and benefit of the schoolmaster for the time being.

Secondly.—Such other share or proportion, or shares or proportions, as the Commis-

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

5 Geo. IV., c. 79, sec. 11.

53 Geo. III., c. 107, s. 6. Sec. 9.

1865, sec. 10.

1814, sec. 11.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

sioners should think proper, to be applied to the sole use and benefit of such one or more under master or under masters as should appear to the Commissioners to be necessary for any such school.

Thirdly.—Out of the issues and profits remaining after payment of the salaries of the masters, such yearly or other sums as should be deemed necessary for the purpose, to be applied in or towards the purchasing, procuring, building, enlarging, repairing, or furnishing the school-house, together with grounds, houses, and other appurtenances and accommodations necessary or useful for or towards the proper keeping of a school therein, and, if any residue should remain, the Commissioners were empowered to apply it to the supporting, maintaining, and providing of such and so many free scholars, according to such arrangements, and in such sums, shares, and proportions as should be directed by any such order or orders, and for the endowment of such and so many exhibitions to Trinity College, to be held by such persons and under such regulations and restrictions, as to the Commissioners should seem proper.

53 Geo. III.,
c. 107, sec.
14.

As to schools of private foundation, (sec. 14), after reciting the conveyance of certain lands by Alderman John Preston for the schools of Navan and Ballyroan, the Commissioners were empowered, for the purposes of ascertaining the due management of the trust and the application of the funds arising out of the lands, from time to time to make such visitations, inquiries, and reports, and to direct that the issues and profits of the lands, and the overplus and accumulation thereof, should be applied in like manner as the Commissioners were empowered to do with respect to any other schools of private foundation under the Act, and the net rents were, in pursuance of the grant, directed to be paid in the proportion of four sixteenths to the King's Hospital, Ormsbottom, seven sixteenths to the use of the school at Navan, and five sixteenths to the use of the school of Ballyroan.

53 Geo. III.,
c. 107, sec.
15.

After reciting, (sec. 15), that there were in different parts of Ireland various other schools of private foundation and endowments, many of which were mentioned and specified in the 12th and 13th reports of the Commissioners of Enquiry appointed under the Act 46 Geo. III., cap. 122, and that some of the said schools were possessed of considerable estates in land and other property, with respect to the application of which for the purposes of the several schools, and to carry into effect the intentions of the founders, certain regulations might be needed, it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Commissioners, for the purpose of examining into the management of the funds of such private schools, and the due application of the same, to visit and regulate all such schools of private foundation and endowment in Ireland as were endowed and supported by the bequests or donations of the founders thereof or assisted by any Parliamentary grant from time to time, excepting the classes of schools already mentioned.

In case of the disobedience of any order or regulation of the Commissioners, or of any visitors acting under their authority, made respecting the said schools of private foundation, the Commissioners were empowered to proceed by summary petition in Chancery for, and to obtain, such order and direction respecting any such endowed school in Ireland of private foundation as should seem fitting and expedient, and in all cases in which it should appear that the mismanagement of any such endowed school of private foundation, or the misapplication of its funds and revenues, were so great as to render the managers or trustees unfit to be continued, the Court was empowered to remove them from the trusts, and to direct that the execution of the trusts should devolve upon and be vested in the Commissioners or be otherwise provided for, which Commissioners, or other persons on whom the trusts should be decreed to devolve, should in that case have the funds and revenues, direction and management, of the schools vested in them.

53 Geo. III.,
c. 107, sec.
18.

The Act (sec. 18) enacted "That the schoolmasters of the several Endowed Schools shall continue to be respectively appointed in the same manner . . . as if this Act had not passed," and the appointment of under masters was given to the head masters with the consent of the persons in whom their own appointment was vested.

53 Geo. III.,
c. 107, sec.
19.

Powers were given for obtaining advances on the security of school property out of the Consolidated Fund for purchasing, building, enlarging, or repairing school-houses.

53 Geo. III.,
c. 107, sec.
23.

As to Diocesan schools, the Commissioners were empowered (sec. 23), with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, to unite two or more dioceses into one district, and to direct that the free schools of such two or more dioceses should be consolidated into one; the appointment (sec. 23) of the schoolmaster for the united district to be made in rotation, and (sec. 24) the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to appoint what provision, stipend, or salary should be paid to the schoolmaster of any diocesan or district school, and what portion of such salary should be raised in each diocese of any district where such district school should be established; one-third part of all which sums of money should be levied on, and paid by, the bishops, the remaining two third parts to be levied on, and paid by, the parsons, vicars, prebendaries, and other ecclesiastical persons, by equal contribution according to the values of their benefices.

53 Geo. III.,
c. 107, sec.
24.

The original Act further contained (sec. 13) leasing powers, (sec. 26) powers to convey lands for the site of diocesan or district schools, (sec. 27) powers to the Commissioners to purchase houses or lands fit for school-houses, and for the habitations of schoolmasters, in such situations as they should deem proper and convenient, and also to exchange such lands, (sec. 29) and powers (repealed by the Amending Act) to the Grand Jury of any county to present for purchasing, providing, building, or repairing any diocesan or district school, or a dwelling-house for the master thereof.

The amending Act 3 Geo. IV., cap. 79, so far as it affected property, (sec. 8), enabled the Commissioners, if they should think fit, to cause the residue of the funds of any of the seven Royal schools, after defraying the expenses of the master, under-masters, and all enlargements and improvements of and in the school-house, grounds, appurtenances, and furniture which should be thought necessary, to be applied to, and in the like maintenance and improvements of, any other or others of the said schools whose funds might stand in need of such aid.

It would therefore appear to have been the intention of these Acts as well to place a large number of the Endowed Schools of Ireland under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, as also to make that jurisdiction effectual to secure the proper management and the due regulation from time to time of the schools and of their property.

We were, however, informed by the Secretary of the Commissioners that the want of the power to appoint and pay inspectors, who should constantly inspect and report upon all endowed schools, had been always felt, and had "to a great extent paralysed almost every function" of the Board. As authorities that the Board had not this most necessary power, the Secretary referred to the statement of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which took evidence on Irish Foundation Schools in the year 1838, and to the opinion of Mr. Stephens, expressed in his letter to the Secretary of State, already mentioned.

The means provided for carrying out the objects of the Act were dependent upon the discretion of the Executive. The original Act (sec. 4) enacted that it should be lawful for the Commissioners from time to time to appoint a secretary with a salary not exceeding £700, and also such other subordinate officer or officers as they should think proper, for the carrying into execution the purposes of the Act, and to certify to the Lord Lieutenant such sum or sums of money as they should deem adequate to defray the expense of said officers, and the incidental expenses of the Board; whereupon it should be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to direct the High Treasurer to issue out of the Consolidated Fund such sum or sums of money to defray the expenses of said officers, and the incidental expenses of the Board, as to the Lord Lieutenant should seem fitting and convenient.

By the Act 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 94, the charges and expenses of the Commissioners were transferred from the Consolidated Fund to the moneys annually voted by Parliament, but no change was made in the expenditure authorized.

After the passing of that Act, the course of proceeding for obtaining the funds required by the Commissioners was that they should certify such sums as they deemed adequate to the Lord Lieutenant, who, on approving the application, was enabled to take the necessary steps to have the amount placed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury upon the annual estimates. The first step necessary to obtain any sum required has always rested with the Commissioners themselves.

The body charged with the execution of the Acts 53 Geo. III., cap. 107, and 3 Geo. IV., cap. 79, was composed of the following nineteen persons:—Nine *ex-officio* members, viz.:—The Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of Tuam, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Lord Chief Justice, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and "the member chosen to serve in Parliament for the said Trinity College in Dublin now and hereafter for the time being;" and ten Commissioners to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and removable at his pleasure, viz.:—four of the Bishops of Ireland, one for each province, and six other "proper and discreet persons," of whom two should be usually resident in the city of Dublin. Three Commissioners, of whom the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, or any of the Archbishops of Dublin, Tuam, or Cashel, the Chief Justice, the Provost, or the Chief Secretary should be one, formed a *quorum*.

After the number of representatives of the University of Dublin in Parliament was increased to two, there being some doubt as to whether both were entitled to act as Commissioners of Education, neither was summoned, and upon the reduction of the Archbishops of Cashel and Tuam to Bishops the *ex-officio* members were further reduced to six, as the Bishops of those sees have not been summoned to the Board.

Upon the reduction in the number of ecclesiastical provinces, the number of Bishops appointed by the Lord Lieutenant also appears to have been reduced to two. Upon the passing of the Irish Church Act, the appointment of Bishops to be Commissioners

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

53 Geo. III., c. 107, sec. 13, 26, 27, and 29.

3 Geo. IV., c. 79, sec. 8.

Letter, Dr. Kyle, 10th March, 1879.

53 Geo. III., c. 107, sec. 4.

17 & 18 Vict., c. 94.

53 Geo. III., cap. 107; and 3 Geo. IV., cap. 79.

R. 11, 983.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

32 & 33
Vic., cap.
42, sec. 30.

appears to have been discontinued, and under the same statute, on the determination of the offices existing at its commencement, two of the *ex-officio* Commissioners, the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, will cease to belong to the Board, except, possibly, for the management of private endowments; it will thus be reduced to four *ex-officio*, and six appointed members, but the presence of one *ex-officio* member will still remain necessary to the constitution of a *quorum*.

In 1869 the Board was composed of the six *ex-officio* members, together with the Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., Bishop of Meath; the Right Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., Bishop of Limerick; the Right Hon. Mr. Justice FitzGerald; Sir Robert Shaw, bart.; William Brooke, Esq., Master in Chancery; the Rev. John Gray Porter; Acheson Lyle, Esq., and the Rev. Lowry E. Berkeley. The Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick was soon afterwards appointed in the place of Sir Robert Shaw, deceased, and the number of Commissioners was in 1876 reduced by the death of the Bishop of Meath, to whom no successor was appointed.

Evid.,
984-1031.

It was proved before us that the attendance of the members of the Board has been very irregular, that difficulty has been experienced in securing the presence of a *quorum* even at the stated monthly meetings, and that irregularities in the mode of transacting the business have arisen in consequence. These evils which, though in a lesser degree, had existed and been pointed out at the time of the former Commission, seem to have been since aggravated by the omission to fill vacancies which have arisen on the Board.

Rep. Com.
1844-5, p.
245.
Evid.,
1206.

Acheson Lyle, Esq., having died in 1870, the vacancy thus caused was not filled up; and when a second vacancy arose upon the death of the Rev. J. G. Porter the Secretary, Dr. Kyle, by letter dated 29th September, 1873, called the attention of the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant to the fact, and also mentioned that no appointment had ever been made to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr Lyle.

1201.

Evid.,
1204-5.

No appointment has been made to either vacancy, and it does not even appear that any reply was received to the letter of Dr. Kyle, but on 5th April, 1875, a letter was sent by the Under Secretary to Dr. Kyle informing him of the resignation of the Right Hon. William Brooke, which caused a third vacancy.

Evid.,
1206, 903.

On 31st May, 1875, the Rev. John H. Jellett, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed, as "a person usually resident in Dublin," to be a Commissioner in the room of the Right Hon. William Brooke, but no other appointment has since been made, and, therefore, for upwards of seven years two vacancies have been permitted to exist, reducing the number of appointed members on the Board to five, and the total number of members to eleven. By examining the Secretary's Minute Book we ascertained that twenty-eight meetings of the Board were summoned during the two years 1877-8 (taken as the two complete years next preceding our inquiry), and that the attendances were recorded as follows:—

992.
999.
999.

The Lord Primate attended once (29th November, 1877).

The Lord Chancellor attended once (1st April, 1878).

The Archbishop of Dublin did not attend, and Mr. Fleming did not remember any attendance of any Archbishop of Dublin.

984.

The Lord Chief Justice attended three times in 1877, and did not attend in 1878.

The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant did not attend, and Sir William Somerville was the last holder of that office who had attended.

The Provost of Trinity College attended twenty-four times. He is the only *ex-officio* member who has usually attended, and, therefore, the possibility of forming a *quorum* practically depends upon his presence.

1002.

Of the appointed members the Bishop of Limerick attended once in 1877 and twice in 1878.

Mr. Justice FitzGerald attended ten times.

The Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick attended twenty-four times.

The Rev. Lowry E. Berkeley attended seventeen times. He does not reside in Dublin, and his travelling expenses are paid as part of the incidental expenses of the Board, out of the moneys voted by Parliament.

The Rev. J. H. Jellett attended twice in 1877, and six times in 1878.

Letter, Dr.
Kyle, *infra*,
p. 11.

Many of the Commissioners, especially the *ex-officio* members, have other avocations of great importance, and cannot give much attention to the business of the Board: several are also members of other Boards mentioned in our Report.

Evid.,
1001-8.
1010-7.
1002-9.

During the year 1877, on six days fixed for meetings of the Board, viz.:—18th January, 29th March, 28th June, 26th July, 27th September, 25th October, no *quorum* attended, and in that year the annual report to Parliament was signed and sealed by five members of the Board separately, without having been laid before or considered by any legal meeting.

During the year 1878, on 9th May, 26th September, and 21st November, no quorum attended.

On several occasions the cheques necessary to pay quarterly salaries and stipends and other payments of large amount were signed by two Commissioners, and, in accordance with a practice adopted on occasions of that kind, Dr. Kyle subsequently sent the cheque-book to a third Commissioner for signature at his own house. Other important business was similarly transacted; thus the vouchers for payments were compared by one Commissioner while in vain "waiting the arrival of other Commissioners," and "the case of a Royal Scholar" was considered by two Commissioners, but a third who arrived shortly after their departure "fully went into it and approved the decision of the other members."

It abundantly appeared that the members of the Board, as at present constituted, did not attend with sufficient regularity to ensure the due despatch of their business; that the *ex-officio* members (except the Provost of Trinity College) could not be relied on to attend at all, and that though the attendance of almost all the appointed members was also irregular, and had been made the subject of observation in 1858, no effort was made on the part of the Government, by filling up the number, exercising the power of removal, substituting persons able and willing to act for those who failed to attend, or otherwise, to secure the due performance of the functions of the Board.

Dr. Kyle was, in February, 1855, appointed Secretary of the Commissioners, and continued to hold that office until his death, which took place suddenly in March, 1879. He had been requested to attend and give evidence before us, and had signified his willingness to do so, but his death, which occurred very shortly before the day fixed for his examination, deprived us of the assistance of his long experience and intimate knowledge in our investigation of the conduct of the business of his Board.

At the commencement of our inquiries we had received from Dr. Kyle a prompt offer to supply us with all information in his possession, and he had permitted our Secretary to attend at his office, and had produced and explained to him all the books and other documents which were called for.

After the death of Dr. Kyle, Mr. Thomas H. Fleming, who has for upwards of forty years acted as clerk and accountant for the Commissioners, attended before us, produced the books of the Board, and any other documents which were required, and gave evidence of much importance as to the working of the Board during the long period of his connexion with it. In the course of his examination, which extended over three days, many serious matters of observation transpired, indicating difficulties, defects, and irregularities in the performance of the functions of the Board, and, during our inquiry, many witnesses examined as to particular schools and endowments made grave allegations of inaction, neglect, inefficiency, and mismanagement, against the Commissioners. We caused prints of all evidence relating to the Commissioners to be from time to time sent to Mr. Arnold F. Graves, their present Secretary, and, before closing our public inquiry, we addressed the following letter to him:—

'Endowed Schools Commission; Office, Four Courts,
Dublin, 23rd day of January, 1880.

SIR,—I am directed by the Endowed Schools Commissioners to call the attention of the Commissioners of Education to the evidence which has been given before this Commission with reference to schools under the management and control of your Commissioners, and to inquire whether any of your Commissioners desire to appear before this Commission to give evidence in reply to, or in explanation of, such former evidence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CREED MERRITT, Secretary."

Arnold F. Graves, Esq., Secretary,
Commissioners of Education in Ireland,
28, Clare-street.

Our Secretary received the following reply from Mr. Graves:—

"'The Commissioners of Education in Ireland,' 14th day of February, 1880
28, Clare-street, Dublin.

DEAR SIR,—I have been directed by the Commissioners of Education to beg that you will point out to them the particular matters of school management and control, upon which evidence has been given before your Commissioners, requiring reply or explanation from the Commissioners of Education.

Yours faithfully,

J. C. Meredith, Esq., LL.D.

ARNOLD F. GRAVES, Secretary.
C

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

To this letter we sent the following reply:—

"Endowed Schools Commission, Four Courts, Dublin,
28th February, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 14th February, 1880, requesting me to point out to the Commissioners of Education, the particular matters of school management and control, upon which evidence has been given before this Commission, requiring reply or explanation from the Commissioners of Education, I am directed by the Commissioners to say that they do not think they can with propriety or advantage authorize me to make the selection you ask from the evidence taken before them.

I have already furnished you with the evidence so far as it was then printed; I send you herewith the continuation; I shall forward the remainder as soon as it can be procured; and I shall be glad, at any time, to send you any additional copies of the evidence, which your Commissioners may require.

I am directed to annex a list of the names of the several witnesses, who have given evidence relating to the Commissioners of Education, and to the schools and estates under their management, with references to the pages of the printed Appendix, at which the evidence of each such witness may be found, so far as it has been printed. You will observe that this evidence, throughout, contains important testimony upon many subjects affecting the Commissioners of Education, which may seem to them to require reply or explanation.

My Commissioners feel that they ought not, in justice to the witnesses or to the Commissioners themselves, to attempt to specify any particular matters in the evidence, on which their Report must be based, as exceptionally calling for notice on the part of the Commissioners of Education, but I am to add that my Commissioners will be glad to receive from the Commissioners of Education the fullest information which they may be good enough to supply, as well upon their general system of management as upon the particular matters to which individual witnesses have already directed attention.

The Commissioners propose to hold public courts during the first fortnight of April, and would be then prepared to receive any evidence which your Commissioners may desire to give. If you can send me timely notice, every exertion shall be made to consult the wishes and conveniences of your Board in making the necessary arrangements.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

J. C. MURKITT, Secretary.

A. F. Graves, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners of Education,
28, Clare-street, Dublin.

WITNESSES' NAMES.

| | Page | | Page |
|--|------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Rev. W. P. Moore, | 1 | Mr. W. M. Mitchell, | 48 |
| Rev. W. Stoble, D.D., | 7 | Mr. H. Guinness, | 70 |
| Mr. P. K. Joyce, | 15, 28 | Mr. J. J. Bonham, | 72 |
| Rev. F. H. Ringwood, LL.D., | 18 | Capt. A. M. Stewart, | 125 |
| Rev. J. A. Weir, LL.D., | 23 | Mr. M. C. Hume, LL.D., | 137 |
| Mr. W. C. Eades, | 25 | Rev. H. W. White, | 134 |
| Mr. T. H. Fleming, | 29, 38, 79 | Rev. J. A. Bell, | 145 |
| Mr. W. B. Kyle, | 47 | Mr. W. J. Valentia, | 149 |
| Mr. J. McCurdy, | 48 | Rev. T. McNally, | 153 |
| Rev. W. Moore-Morgan, LL.D., | 53 | Rev. J. P. Gregg, | 379 |
| Mr. W. H. D. Moore, | 62 | Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, | 407 |
| Mr. R. Owen, | 65 | The Earl of Mount Cashell, | 413 |

N.B.—Accompanying this letter are pages 225 to 240, and 257 to 440 of the printed evidence the deficient pages, viz. 241 to 256, will be sent in a few days.

J. C. MURKITT, Secretary."

Our Secretary was subsequently informed that a further communication to us was in course of preparation, and we delayed closing our inquiry till we should have received it. At length we received the following letter:—

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 17th day of May, 1880
28, Clare-street, Dublin.

SIR,—In answer to your letter, I am directed by the Commissioners of Education to inform you that it is not the intention of any of the members of this Board to present themselves for examination before your Commissioners.

The Board have, in the first instance, to refer you to the Report of 1878-79, in which they pointed out that, owing to recent legislation, several ex-officio Commissionerships cannot be filled up.

Since the Irish Church Act, there are no successors in law to the present holders of the offices of Archbishop of Armagh, and Archbishop of Dublin. For the same reason the Bishop of Meath is no longer a member of the Board. They also called attention to a legal difficulty which prevents either member for the University of Dublin attending the Board. The Board is composed entirely of persons

having other avocations of great public importance, and this especially applies to the ex-officio members. Much time and attention being required for the discharge of those other duties, the members of the Board cannot be expected to be all present upon every occasion, or to have that intimate acquaintance with every detail of the proceedings of the Board, which would enable any individual member to be in a position to answer all which your Commission may desire to be informed upon. But the Commissioners have desired me, as their Secretary, to reply to any special inquiries made by your Commission, and to give whatever information our records afford.

The Endowed Schools Commissioners of 1857 in their Report pointed out the following as the chief defects in the management of the schools in connexion with this Board:—

1. The want of efficient visitation and inspection.
2. The inadequate provision for the admission of free scholars.
3. The non-promulgation of rules for the guidance of masters.
4. The non-adaptation of the course of instruction to the educational wants of the middle classes.
5. The want of properly trained masters, animated in the discharge of their duties by the prospect of promotion, and of retiring pensions as the reward of faithful services.

With regard to the management of their estates, the following evils are pointed out:—

1. The non-inspection of estates by the Commissioners.
2. The want of uniformity in the management of their estates.
3. The accumulation of arrears.
4. The want of tenantry schools.
5. The custom which existed on some of the Commissioners' estates of serving notices to quit on tenants who were not in arrear.
6. The unnecessary attendance and exorbitant charges of the solicitor to the Board.

These evils of school and estate management may be divided into—
1st. Those which could only be remedied by legislation;
2nd. Those which it was in the power of the Commissioners to remedy.

With regard to the former, the Commissioners of 1857 use these words:—

"The system of supervision and control over educational endowments requires to be placed on a broader basis, and modified in such a manner as to admit of advantage being taken of the experience gained within the last forty years."

They then make, amongst others, the following recommendations, with a view to legislation:—

1. That it was essential to establish a system of efficient periodical inspection by a well-trained and adequately-paid inspector, or, if necessary, several inspectors.
2. That the Board should have power to redistribute the revenues, to consolidate or divide the schools, and to remove them to different localities.
3. That the Commissioners should, so far as it is consistent with the existing rights of private patronage, have the appointment of head masters of schools vested in them, and should, in addition to this, possess a large measure of control over, and a power of dismissing, the teachers in such schools for inefficiency or other sufficient cause shown, although no actual misconduct might exist or could be proved.
4. That they should be empowered to regulate the salaries of the teachers and assistant masters in such schools, to promote them, and in case of faithful service, to grant retiring pensions.
5. That the Commissioners should have authority to regulate the course of instruction in all schools within their jurisdiction.
6. That the Commissioners should be empowered to make regulations as to the admission of free pupils into Endowed Schools vested in them.
7. That the Board should have power to make agricultural leases for twenty-one years, and building leases for long terms; and,
8. That the accounts of the Board should be audited at least once a year by a proposed Board of Audit in Dublin.

In reference to the management of the Diocesan Schools by the Commissioners of Education, they use the following words:

"We have noticed the evil effects produced in Diocesan Schools by the system of divided responsibility, under which the Commissioners, though nominally charged with the care of them, neither have the right of appointing, promoting, or superannuating the masters, nor possess adequate powers of providing for the due maintenance of the teachers, and the repairs of the school-houses. To a considerable extent, therefore, the gradual decline and present inefficient state of most of these schools, the diminution in the attendance at some of them, and the total cessation of others, may be attributed to causes for the operation of which the Commissioners of Education were not directly responsible."

It will be seen from these extracts that the defects in school management pointed out by the Commissioners of 1857 are admitted by them to have arisen from defects in legislation. The one grave exception they make is the non-inspection of schools by this Board, which they attribute to *loaches* on their part. In this view, however, neither the late Mr. Archibald John Stephens, q.c., one of the Commissioners, an English barrister of great experience and extensive practice, nor counsel consulted by the Commissioners of Education, concurred. In his letter to Sir George Grey Mr. Stephens expressed his reasons for dissenting from the Report of the Commissioners, and at page 8 he writes as follows:—

"I can find no power given over any school but visitatorial powers, or powers to regulate the

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

management of the school funds, or powers to fill up vacant masterships, if trustees neglect to make appointments thereto.

"The majority of the Commissioners do not seem to be aware that visitation is for the exercise of jurisdiction, not for 'directly superintending education.' Thus, the visitors of Trinity College, Dublin, have no power to go in and 'directly superintend' the education. In statute 3 Geo IV., c. 79, s. 8, power is given to the Commissioners of Education 'to hold visitation of any school in Ireland, at such place in the city of Dublin as they shall respectively appoint, and at such visitation to use and exercise all and every the rights, powers, authorities, and privileges, which they are respectively empowered by the said Act to use and exercise at any visitation.' These powers were for the exercise of jurisdiction, not for 'directly superintending education.'

"But statutes 33 Geo. III., c. 107, and 3 Geo. IV., c. 79, do not give the Commissioners any power of inspection; and consequently inspectors appointed by them would not have any right or power to inspect; and expenses so incurred could not be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. While I concur in the opinion that the powers of the Commissioners have not in all respects been exercised as they should have been, I cannot concur in the censure passed upon them in the Report for not having exercised 'large educational powers' which they did not possess, such powers not being included in the powers of visitors; or in the powers to regulate the management of the school funds; or in the power to fill up vacant masterships, if trustees neglect to make appointments thereto."

The weight due to the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners naturally led to the general expectation, both on the part of the Commissioners and also of the public, that legislation to carry them into effect, both as regards the power and constitution of the Board, would take place. In such legislation the other matters, respecting which the disagreement of opinion existed as to the construction of the statutes, it was expected would be dealt with, and any questions on the subject terminated by express words defining the position of the Board.

The disadvantageous position in which the Commissioners were placed, and the doubts raised as to their authority, have induced them from time to time to express, in their Reports to successive Lords Lieutenants, opinions in favour of legislation in connection with this Commission. They refer in particular to the Reports for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877. In the Report for 1869-70, they submitted propositions to facilitate the proceedings of the Board at their meetings. They recommended that, except in cases of private patronage, the Commissioners should have power to appoint, remove, and superannuate masters and teachers of the schools, and appoint and pay Inspectors of schools; that University Exhibitions should not be confined to particular schools, and that the Board should have power to apply the funds of all public schools for Exhibitions in connexion with any schools they might select; also power to apply the funds of the largely endowed Royal Schools to assist other Royal Schools, to remove schools of public endowment to whatever localities seemed most advantageous to the public; and, lastly, that the Board ought to have authority to determine the course of instruction, the periods at which it should be given, the times of vacation, the fees to be paid for instruction, and, at their discretion, to compel gratuitous teaching to free pupils. For all these matters they pointed out that legislation was requisite. In the Report for 1870-71 they called attention to their former Report, and, in addition to the recommendations contained in it, advised that the Board should have power given to it to appoint and pay Inspectors and visitors. In the Report for 1874-75 they called attention to the fact that their suggestions had produced no results, and that matters remained in the same unsatisfactory state as heretofore.

In the Report for 1877-8 the Board again recapitulated their former recommendations and called attention to the effect of the Irish Church Act upon Diocesan schools, and the necessity of legislation to determine what was to be done with the moneys arising from the sale of the houses when they could legally be sold, and as to the houses themselves in cases where the nature of the trusts under which they are held prevent a sale by the Board.

In the Report of 1878-9 the Commissioners called attention to their previous Reports and recommendations, and added further observations; they stated that at present they had no effectual means of ascertaining the general efficiency of a school, recommended that power should be given them to employ, at a proper salary, an inspector, whose duty should comprise the periodical examination of the pupils in the several schools, and a report of the result to the Commissioners. They further stated that, under existing arrangements, the Commissioners can have no effectual control over the masters of the schools under their charge, that they had no voice in the original selection of these gentlemen, and although, under certain circumstances, they do possess the power of removing a master, this power would appear to be limited to cases of proved misconduct, which are, of course, very rare. With the case of inefficiency, which is likely to be much more common, they considered that they would not be enabled to deal, and that they could neither prevent the appointment of an inefficient master, nor remove him when appointed. They consequently recommended that they should have a power of recommendation to all appointments of masters and teachers, with an absolute power of removal in case of proved inefficiency. They next advert to the want of power to pension aged, infirm, and consequently incapable masters, and recommended that such power of pensioning masters, in cases where their funds enable them to do so, should be given by legislation.

With respect to the number of free scholars to be educated in the Royal Schools they pointed out that this appears to be left to the discretion of the master, and has varied considerably from time to time, and that this also should be placed under the control of the Commissioners. They also recommended that they should also have the power of arranging the conditions on which free pupils are to be admitted, whether by competitive examination or otherwise.

The Commissioners also, in the said Report, called attention to the omission in existing legislation to provide, after his death, for the exercise of the right now vested in the Lord Primate, of appointing the masters of Armagh and Dungannon Schools, to which, in consequence of the provisions of the

Irish Church Act, 1849, the next Archbishop of Armagh would not succeed. And, as to the constitution of the Board, they called attention to matters deserving observation, some of which are also alluded to in the commencement of this letter.

Notwithstanding all these representations no attention was paid to the matter, and whatever admitted or suggested defects existed in 1858 still continue to exist.

With respect to the management of their estates, the fact that the estates of the Commissioners are situated in different parts of Ireland, whose usages and customs of estate management vary greatly, of itself renders uniformity of management impracticable, even if advisable. The Commissioners consider that, by appointing as their local agents men of the highest respectability and experience, to whom of necessity considerable discretion must be confided, to whom they communicate their wishes on all matters of importance, and from whom they receive reports and advice, the interests of their estates and of their tenants are best served. Some of the estates were formerly difficult to manage, especially that at Raphoe, except in this instance, arrears have not accumulated since the Report of the Commission in 1837.

At the present time the population on the Raphoe estate is slightly in excess of what it was when the Report of 1837 was made. The Commissioners of Education do not consider that it would be expedient for a department in connexion with the State to enforce a system of compulsory emigration, without which they can never expect to receive from this property a rent equivalent to its full letting value, or even prevent the small tenants from falling into arrear during a succession of bad harvests.

The insufficient grant for travelling expenses has made it impossible for the Commissioners to inspect their estates.

The Commissioners' agents, with one exception, report that there is proper school accommodation for the tenants on all their estates. Since the Report of the Endowed Schools Commission, published in 1838, a tenantry school has been built on the Dungannon estate, and is now largely attended. At Carran, there is no tenantry school, but our agent reports that there is ample school accommodation in the neighbourhood. At Keshkilleen, the Commissioners were anxious to provide their tenantry with improved school accommodation. They proposed to remove the present non-vested National School (as Carran, on this property), which is badly situated, and too small, to a better site, and there to build and subsidise a school to be placed under the National Board as a vested school. This proposition received such opposition in the neighbourhood, that the Commissioners have deemed it prudent for the present to abandon it.

The custom of serving notices to quit on tenants has long ceased to exist on any of the Commissioners' estates.

The Selector to the Board does not attend its meetings, except when specially summoned. His charges are moderate and uniform.

With respect to an audit of accounts, the Commissioners beg to refer to the proposal of the Endowed Schools Commissioners of 1837, "that the accounts of the Commissioners of Education should be audited by the proposed Board of Audit in Dublin." This recommendation the Legislature have not thought fit to carry out.

In conclusion, the Commissioners desire to express their adherence to the recommendations made in the Report of 1838-9.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

To J. C. Meredith, Esq., LL.D., Secretary,
Endowed Schools Commission, Four Courts

ARNOLD F. GRAVER, Secretary."

One of the Commissioners, the Rev. Lowry E. Berkeley, having been appointed, with the Rev. W. Todd Martin, to appear before us on behalf of "The General Assembly's Committee," we had appointed May 19th, 1880, to receive his evidence, and we hoped to have had then an opportunity of obtaining from him some further information, but on the day named, our Secretary received the following letter from him:—

"Belfast, 18th May, 1880.

SIR,—Owing to the state of my health, I cannot be in Dublin to-morrow. Besides, for various reasons, I am not now disposed to give evidence before the Commissioners. Thanking you for your attention,

I am, your obedient servant,

J. C. Meredith, Esq.

L. E. BERKELEY."

It is, therefore, to be remembered that in preparing our Report upon "the Commissioners of Education," we have not had the advantage of hearing any evidence on the part of the Board, except that given by their Accountant, but we take their letter of 17th May, 1880, as containing a reference to the most important matters concerning the Board to which they have deemed it necessary to direct attention.

The proceedings of the Board are recorded in a Book which was kept by the Secretary, but not read or signed at the meetings of the Board. The attention of the Commissioners was, therefore, not directed to the terms in which the Secretary recorded their proceedings, and though the Secretary's Book took the place of a Minute Book its contents are not authenticated in the manner usually adopted. No chairman was formally appointed, or recorded as presiding, at the meetings.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

Evil, 4244.

Evil, 1057-71.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

Report,
p. 364
Evid.
3634-51.

Rep. Com.,
1854-8, p.
241.

Evid.
365-9.

341-4.

Evid.
1946-74.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, drew attention to the disregard to the preservation of foundation deeds and other documents of the same nature, relating to properties vested in the Commissioners of Education, or placed under their supervision. Since the date of that Report nothing was done to remedy this defect beyond getting a list from Mr. Fotherston, their solicitor, on his retirement, of a number of leases and other documents which he then handed over. The accountant did not know whether they had got the title deeds of all the properties; such deeds and documents as they had were, at the date of our inquiry, in a tin box at 8, Clare-street, which house belonged to Dr. Kyle's representatives. The key was in the lock, where it was usually kept during Dr. Kyle's lifetime; there was no strong room or safe; there had been no checking of the muniments of title since Mr. Fotherston gave up the papers, and there was no list by which the documents of title could be checked except the voucher for those which he gave up, and which did not include all the title deeds.

For some years past the annual estimate for the expenses of the Board was uniformly £540, viz.:—Secretary's salary, £450; travelling expenses (being those of Mr. Berkeley), £15; and incidental expenses, £175. The Commissioners did not appoint any subordinate officer, and did not certify any sum to defray the expense of such officers: of the sum voted for incidental expenses, £20 was appropriated to law costs, and £5 to postage; the residue, £150, was paid to the Secretary, who, in return, provided an office and board-room in his own house, employed an accountant (Mr. Fleming), and a messenger, and supplied stationery and other requisites. Mr. Fleming was appointed nearly forty years ago at £50 a year by Dr. Kyle, who, by degrees, voluntarily raised his salary without any increase of the public grant, and he ultimately received from Dr. Kyle £120 per annum.

In 1870 Mr. Fleming petitioned the Board to take his position into consideration. On 25th November, 1870, it was resolved—

"That this Board has no power to comply with the prayer of Mr Fleming's memorial for an increase of his salary, he being simply the clerk of the Secretary, and no officer of the Board."

It was about the same time ordered—

"That the Secretary do write to the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant stating that the members of this Board, having on several occasions had under their consideration the amount of the allowance (£150 per annum) made thirty-five years ago for the incidental expenses of this Board, are unanimously of opinion that this sum is now wholly inadequate for that purpose, and that the Chief Secretary be informed that the necessity for bringing this matter before the attention of the Government arises from the fact that this Board has no power to apply any of the funds under its control for such a purpose; that the recommendation of the Board is that the sum of £150 should be increased to £300 per annum, and its application should be placed wholly under the management and at the disposition of this Board."

This resolution was transmitted to the Chief Secretary by Dr. Kyle with the following letter, dated 28th December, 1870—

"Sir,—I have the honour to transmit by order of the Commissioners, a copy of a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of their Board; and I was directed to express their hope that you would use your best influence to have their recommendation therein contained carried into effect. And I was further ordered to state to you the readiness of the Commissioners individually to wait upon and to give to you personally any information in their power in reference to the subject, in case you should think fit to direct any of them to do so."

The reply received from T. H. Burke, Esq., the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, was as follows—

"Dublin Castle, 4th January, 1871.

Gentlemen,—In reference to your letter of the 28th ult., forwarding a copy of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland on the subject of the allowance for incidental expenses of the Board, I have to request that I may be furnished, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, with an explanatory statement in writing on the subject, such as can be forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury."

Evid.
1061-2.

The statement asked for was never sent, there was no further correspondence with the Government on the subject, and the letter of the Under Secretary was not even acknowledged.

This was the only instance appearing in evidence before us in which an application was made for increased resources with which to carry on the business or extend the efficiency of the Board, and it fell to the ground from the omission of the Commissioners to furnish to the Lord Lieutenant the explanatory statement required for the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or to certify, as the Statute provided, that the sum demanded was necessary "for the carrying into execution the purposes of the Acts."

The Commissioners therefore appear never to have tested the sufficiency of their existing means of obtaining adequate funds, though the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, had suggested that they ought long ago to have done so.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

Notwithstanding the above-quoted resolution that the Board had no power so to apply any of the funds under its control, the property of the schools has since 1872 been annually charged with sums, amounting in 1878-9 to £170, for the same purpose which an increase of the Parliamentary Grant would have met. The proceedings leading to this result are recorded in the Secretary's Book.

Rep., p. 263.

On 13th January, 1871, the Secretary declined to prepare a reply to the letter of the Under Secretary, stating that the application for an increase of the sum granted militated against his own interests, and it was ordered—

Evid. 1064.

"That the Board be specially summoned for Friday, 20th January, 1871, especially to consider a statement to be made by the Commissioners in reply to Mr. Burke's letter, statement not to be prepared by the Secretary, but by Commissioners themselves."

Dr. Kirkpatrick undertook to prepare a draft answer, and, after adjournments, on 28th April, 1871—

Evid. 1069.

"Dr. Kirkpatrick read the draft letter which he had prepared as an answer to the letter of the Under Secretary. A long discussion ensued as to the reply to the Government letter and the powers of this Board. The Lord Chief Justice stated that he would fully consider the matter before the next meeting of the Commissioners, with a view to framing a reply to the letter of Mr. Burke, and for this purpose took away with him the Acts of Parliament."

At the subsequent meeting on 26th May, 1871—

Evid. 1070.

"The memorial of the Secretary's clerk and the former proceedings thereon were read by the Secretary. Dr. Kirkpatrick produced a paper which he had, as suggested, prepared as an answer to the letter of the Under Secretary. A long discussion arose, in which the Chief Justice, Judge FitzGerald, Master Brooke, and others, took part. The Chief Justice expressed a strong opinion that the Commissioners could, as in connexion with the management of the estates, and the troublesome and voluminous accounts connected therewith, make a grant as against each estate in proportion to its value, and thus augment the salary that the Secretary thought fit to grant to his clerk. Judge FitzGerald looked to the Acts of Parliament applying to this Board, and expressed considerable doubt on the matter. And it was ordered, notwithstanding a strong remonstrance from the Secretary, that the Secretary do himself, and not through the solicitor of the Board, prepare a case setting out the views of the Chief Justice, to be submitted to the Attorney-General for his opinion and advice. The Secretary urged that this course was not quite professional, nor within the course of his duties. Ultimately, it was ordered that the Secretary should draft a case, and send it to the Lord Chief Justice to revise, and subsequently to Judge FitzGerald, and then to the Attorney-General, with a proper fee for his opinion and advice."

On 27th October, 1871—

Evid. 1048-51.

"The Secretary read the case which, in obedience to the order of the Board, he had prepared and submitted to the Lord Chief Justice and Judge FitzGerald, and the opinion of the Attorney-General, which stated that he was of opinion that this Board could not apply their funds in remunerating the Secretary's clerk for additional work."

Nothing further was done until 26th January, 1872, when—

"Dr. Kirkpatrick brought forward the case of the Secretary's clerk with a view to some action being taken as to it. Much discussion arose. Former minutes and the opinion of the late Attorney-General was again read. The Lord Chief Justice urged that that opinion was most unsatisfactory, &c., &c. The Secretary was ordered to prepare a new case for the new Attorney-General as soon as possible, and in it to press the case as strongly in favour of the views of this Board as he could, as to the extra work in connexion with the estates; to send the case and opinion of the late Attorney-General along with the new case, hinting that it appeared that, perhaps, the late Attorney-General had not perfectly understood the case as put. The Secretary stated that he would use his best endeavours and diligence to carry out the orders of the Board."

On 23rd February, 1872—

Evid. 1052.

"The Secretary read the case and opinion of the late Attorney-General; also the opinion of the present Attorney-General, the Right Honourable Richard Dowse, on a new case submitted to him by the Secretary along with the case and opinion of the late Attorney-General, and an explanatory letter of the Secretary in reply to one from the present Attorney-General in reference to the case."

'**QUEST.**—In reference to this case, as stated, you are requested to state whether or not the Commissioners are precluded from making from time to time such casual and temporary allowances, not salary, as are herein suggested by them, and which they consider will be but equitable as regards the additional work imposed on the office, by their orders.'

'**ANSWER.**—I am of opinion that the Commissioners may, from time to time, make such payments to their clerk, not by way of salary, for any extra work done by him beyond that he is called upon to do as clerk, such work to be work with respect to the agency and management of their estates, and what would have to be done by some person, and paid for accordingly.'

18/2/72

(Signed). R. Dowse."

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland"

"A very long discussion arose upon these documents and on the former minutes, &c., on this subject, and it was resolved, That in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney-General given upon the case submitted to him by directions of this Board, a grant of a sum of £100 be now made to the Secretary's clerk, in consequence of the extra labour thrown upon him and the office by the orders of the Board, in connection with the accounts and management of their estates, said grant to be charged rateably on the accounts of the estates, respectively, the grant being for the period intervening between the presentation of the clerk's memorial and the present date, the grant to be retrospective and for the time past."

From that date forward the accountant has received grants from the Commissioners which varied from time to time, and at the time of Dr. Kyle's death amounted to £170 a year. Dr. Kyle, on the first grant from the Commissioners, reduced his payments to the clerk out of the Parliamentary grant from £120 to £75 per annum, but no alteration was made in the amount annually voted by Parliament. The school funds were hardened with £170, Dr. Kyle was relieved by £43, and the accountant received an increase of £125. There was not at the time any change in the nature or amount of the accountant's duties, or any separation of either his time or occupation distinguishing the duties performed at the expense of the school estates from his other functions. The allowances made to him, and also the costs of the cases and opinions, were charged over the school accounts against the several estates in varying and broken sums, and were not certified to the Lord Lieutenant or Treasury.

The Secretary had informed the Board of his intention to reduce his payments to Mr. Fleming, and so long as he was held bound to pay for the other services and accommodation which he provided for the Commissioners, in return for the sum of £150 per annum granted for "incidental expenses," he could scarcely be expected to pay so much as £120 to the accountant, and, therefore, may have been justified in reducing that payment; but the "peculiar position" in which the Secretary was placed, being charged with the incidental expenses, including subordinate officers' salaries, in return for an annual sum of uniform amount, appears objectionable. In other instances also, expenses of the Board, including even the costs of the "Government Account Sheets," were thrown upon the property of the schools, and no rule was laid down as to what expenses

The following Balance Sheets were furnished to us in 1880 as containing the of Education" for

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND

ROYAL SCHOOLS—STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

| RECEIPTS | BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1877 | | | | | | Land Rents | Fug. Rents |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Cash | Other Credits | Total Cash and other Credits | Debit Cash and other Credits | Governor (Five per Cent. Stock) | | | |
| Armagh Royal School, - | £ 1,019 10 5 | | £ 1,019 10 5 | £ 1,019 10 5 | £ 1,019 10 5 | £ 1,019 10 5 | £ 1,019 10 5 | £ 1,019 10 5 |
| Donaghry " - | 468 13 3 | | 468 13 3 | 468 13 3 | 468 13 3 | 468 13 3 | 468 13 3 | 468 13 3 |
| Corrib " - | 1,064 6 3 | | 1,064 6 3 | 1,064 6 3 | 1,064 6 3 | 1,064 6 3 | 1,064 6 3 | 1,064 6 3 |
| Down " - | 1,695 12 7 | | 1,695 12 7 | 1,695 12 7 | 1,695 12 7 | 1,695 12 7 | 1,695 12 7 | 1,695 12 7 |
| Downham " - | 5,287 5 10 | | 5,287 5 10 | 5,287 5 10 | 5,287 5 10 | 5,287 5 10 | 5,287 5 10 | 5,287 5 10 |
| Enniskillen " - | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Raphoe " - | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| £ 8,530 11 6 | | | 8,530 11 6 | 8,530 11 6 | 8,530 11 6 | 8,530 11 6 | 8,530 11 6 | 8,530 11 6 |

| EXPENDITURE. | BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1877 | | | | | | Land Rents | Fug. Rents |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|--------------|--|------------|------------|
| | Agency | Free Sale | Tithe Redemption | Agency Tax | Improvements | | | |
| Armagh, - | £ 105 12 7 | £ 54 12 4 | £ 50 10 6 | £ 9 2 2 | £ 9 10 9 | | | |
| Wells (Armagh Tenantry), - | 13 14 8 | 6 3 11 | 4 1 7 | 2 8 8 | — | | | |
| Donaghry, - | 15 12 0 | 4 12 4 | 5 3 4 | 1 0 3 | — | | | |
| Corrib, - | 55 9 11 | 24 2 11 | 18 6 10 | 2 3 0 | 0 7 6 | | | |
| Down, - | 123 8 7 | 37 10 6 | 73 0 0 | 12 6 4 | 33 12 4 | | | |
| Downham, - | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Enniskillen (Downham Tenantry), - | 126 15 1 | 46 3 7 | 50 4 2 | 13 0 2 | 11 14 8 | | | |
| Enniskillen, - | 37 7 0 | 30 16 7 | 25 2 1 | 3 19 11 | 12 10 6 | | | |
| Raphoe, - | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Townsville (Raphoe Tenantry), - | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| £ 51 8 11 | 482 7 11 | 158 7 6 | 275 2 0 | 47 6 0 | 58 2 10 | | | |

* Land Rents.

Sum of Estate and charged to Treasury as interest paid up

† Of this sum £110 10s 3d is for cost of Land adjoining Schoolhouses, Church, and Rectory, &c. £ 250 cost of School-house is included.

should be charged to the Treasury, though the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, had adverted to the illegality of the payment, out of the endowments, of sums which ought to have been charged on the Consolidated Fund.

The Parliamentary grant was quite inadequate to defray the cost of carrying the Acts into efficient execution, but when the Commissioners refer to its insufficiency, it must be remembered that they never took the steps necessary to obtain any increase, but had recourse to the funds under their control for the sums required.

The Commissioners' books of account, which we examined, are regularly and neatly kept by Mr. Fleming, who since Dr. Kyle's death has been appointed accountant by the Commissioners. The books show separately the transactions affecting each school, with the assets and liabilities. The expenditure is vouched at the stated meetings of the Board, and this has occasionally been done by one or two Commissioners in the absence of a quorum. Down to the date of our inquiry there had been no regular or independent audit, and in some instances, for example in the remuneration of the accountant and the miscellaneous expenditure, sums had been charged against the estates by a rateable division calculated by the accountant and not otherwise checked. No reason appeared for the omission to employ a qualified auditor to examine the accounts at stated intervals, and the cost of such an examination would appear to be an incidental expense which might have been included in the application for the Parliamentary Grant.

From the accounts we found that it was the practice of the Board to allow very large sums of money to lie during long periods unproductive, in the Bank of Ireland, upon current account, and that the statutory trust for investment had been to a serious degree neglected. Thus, during the year 1878 (taken as the year next preceding our examination), the balance to the credit of the Commissioners never fell below £7,290, yet no interest was received, and no investment was made. This wasteful system was not explained, except by the secretary's answers to the inquiries of the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson as to the money in bank to the credit of the Clonmel school, from which it would appear that Dr. Kyle seemed to like to have a sum always lying by—to have a balance in reserve, as it were—and that the Commissioners could not take interest into consideration, as it would confuse their accounts.

particulars of the Funds, Receipts, and Expenditure of "The Commissioners for the year 1878:—

(58rd George III.; c. 107, &c.) 8, CLARK-STREET, DUBLIN.

for ONE YEAR, ending 31st December, 1878.

for One Year, ending on December, 1878.

| RECEIPTS BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE BOARD, 1878. | | | | | | | | | | Total Receipts, 1878. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|----|----|-------|----|----|--------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| Other Receipts. | | | | | | | | | | Total Receipts. | | | Cash. | | | Stock. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| Donations and Grants of Monies, | | | | | | | | | | 47 | 13 | 6 | 1,204 | 11 | 10 | 3,064 | 8 | 8 | 1,003 | 14 | 2 |
| From Clonmel School, | | | | | | | | | | 95 | 8 | 0 | 221 | 0 | 8 | 291 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| Interest, | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 1 | 0 | 147 | 2 | 5 | 681 | 15 | 9 | 435 | 11 | 15 |
| Do., | | | | | | | | | | 900 | 17 | 10 | 933 | 4 | 11 | 5,517 | 23 | 4 | 3,952 | 18 | 9 |
| Interest and From the selling of, also for same, | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 | 4 | 1,283 | 8 | 2 | 3,913 | 19 | 1 | 2,110 | 18 | 2 |
| Interest, | | | | | | | | | | 81 | 0 | 6 | 2,105 | 18 | 2 | 3,926 | 2 | 0 | 2,716 | 4 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 163 | 7 | 3 | 405 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 277 | 11 | 8 | 4,978 | 13 | 9 | 15,404 | 19 | 10 | 7,774 | 8 | 8 |

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BOARD, 1878.

| On School. | | | | | | | | | | Total Expenditure, 1878. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|-----|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|----|---------------|-------|--------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|--------------------|-------|--------------------------|----|-------|----|----|
| Teachers' Salaries, | | | | Royal Schoolteachers, | | School Salaries and Fees, | | Expenses, &c. | | Low Costs. | | Miscellaneous Expenditure. | | Total Expenditure. | | Total Expenditure, 1878. | | | | |
| £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | | | |
| 550 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 207 | 10 | 0 | 545 | 5 | 8 | | | | 2,002 | 3 | 2 | 2,278 | 5 | 8 |
| 70 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 10 | 0 | 0 | 215 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 401 | 3 | 4 | 414 | 8 | 2 |
| 190 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 14 | 9 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 111 | 8 | 12 |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 442 | 0 | 11 | 374 | 0 | 11 |
| 300 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 98 | 11 | 6 | 306 | 15 | 6 | 3,912 | 14 | 11 | 1,990 | 6 | 11 |
| 700 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 170 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 37 | 11 | 6 | 2,816 | 6 | 7 |
| 50 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 5 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 495 | 4 | 5 |
| 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 930 | 17 | 5 | 2,816 | 6 | 7 |
| 200 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 40 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 8 | 10 | — | — | — | 24 | 16 | 6 | 479 | 14 | 4 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| 2,830 | 0 | 0 | 505 | 0 | 0 | 627 | 10 | 0 | 1,363 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 678 | 4 | 11 | 7,285 | 19 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,837 | 8 | 6 |

[£ 428 is to Clonmel School as credited.

[To be as credited 215 to St. Joseph's School, Clonmel, and Clonmel School, Clonmel.

[This includes 215 to St. Joseph's School, Clonmel, and Clonmel School, Clonmel.

D

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

Dr.

ROYAL SCHOOLS
BALANCES,

| SCHOOLS. | Total Debits (brought over) | Balances to Debit, 31st December, 1878. | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|--------------|
| | | Cash. | Stock. |
| Armagh Royal School, | £ s. d. 2,072 3 2 | £ s. d. 219 8 0 | £ s. d. — |
| Downpatrick | 440 8 2 | — | — |
| Corrymeek | 111 8 11 | — | — |
| Cerna | 276 3 11 | — | — |
| Dungannon | 1,550 6 5 | — | — |
| Enniskillen | 3,616 8 7 | — | — |
| Raphoe | 672 14 4 | 60 7 1 | — |
| | 7,687 8 6 | 288 16 1 | — |
| Balance to Credit, Government New 3 per Cent. Stock to Credit, | 8,167 11 4 | 8,167 11 4 | 3,778 8 2 |
| £ | 15,854 19 10 | 8,456 6 5 | 7,774 8 2 |

24th June, 1879.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts, compared same

DIOCESAN
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR 1878

| RECEIPTS | Balance to Credit, 31st December, 1877. | | RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st December, 1878. | Total Credits, 1878. | |
|---|---|--------------|--|----------------------|--------------|
| | Cash. | Stock. | | Cash. | Stock. |
| Down and Downpatrick | £ s. d. — | £ s. d. — | Dividends on Government New 3 per Cent. Stock, | £ s. d. — | £ s. d. — |
| Kilmore, Raphoe, and Clagher, | 3 12 6 | 546 9 4 | | 10 19 6 | 546 9 4 |
| Loughlin and Overy, | — | — | Dividends (as above), | 16 8 2 | 24 10 3 |
| Enniskillen, Kildare, and Kilkenny, | 8 2 1 | 247 1 11 | | 15 12 5 | 287 1 11 |
| Monk and Arling, | 0 0 2 | 629 4 4 | Do, | 62 7 6 | 54 9 3 |
| Tram, Kildare, and Achery, | — | — | | — | — |
| £ | 11 14 9 | 1,411 15 9 | | — | — |

Note.—All the above Schools, with the exception of Tram,

Dr.

BALANCES,

| SCHOOLS. | Total Debits (brought over) | Balances to Debit, 31st Dec., 1878. | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | Cash. | Stock. |
| Down and Downpatrick Diocesan School, | £ s. d. 3 9 0 | £ s. d. 3 9 0 | £ s. d. — |
| Kilmore, Raphoe, and Clagher | 0 4 4 | 0 4 4 | — |
| Loughlin and Overy | 0 5 6 | — | — |
| Enniskillen, Kildare, and Kilkenny | 0 0 9 | 0 0 9 | — |
| Monk and Arling | 0 6 6 | — | — |
| Tram, Kildare, and Achery | 15 15 6 | — | — |
| | 25 16 7 | 3 16 1 | — |
| Balance, 31st December, 1878, cash, | 22 7 8 | 22 7 8 | — |
| Government New 3 per Cent. Stock, | — | — | 1,411 15 9 |
| £ | 24 2 3 | 25 1 9 | 1,411 15 9 |

We have examined the foregoing Account, compared same

24th June, 1879.

—(continued).

31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Cr.

* The Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

| Sums. | Total Credits (Receipts &c.) | | | Balances to Credit, 31st December, 1878 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--|
| | Cash. | Stock. | Cash. | Other Credits. | Total Cash and other Credits. | Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. | | |
| Amalgam, | £ 2,644 2 3 | £ 1,019 16 2 | £ 571 19 1 | | £ 4,234 17 6 | £ 1,029 10 2 | | |
| Barley, | 231 0 2 | — | — | | — | — | | |
| Carpenter, | 611 15 2 | 434 11 11 | 800 6 10 | | 1,846 8 10 | 854 11 11 | | |
| Corn, | 2,517 13 4 | 3,262 16 9 | 2,243 9 5 | | 8,023 9 8 | 3,882 16 9 | | |
| Drummers, | 2,513 19 1 | 240 18 8 | 1,846 6 0 | Loans, &c., to Treasury, | 17 6 8 | 1,863 18 8 | £ 540 18 9 | |
| Emigrants, | 5,262 2 0 | 2,716 4 7 | 3,376 18 5 | | — | — | 2,716 4 7 | |
| Hop, | 400 7 3 | — | — | | — | — | — | |
| | 15,604 12 28 | 7,774 5 2 | 8,638 19 8 | | 17 6 8 | 3,426 6 5 | 7,774 5 2 | |
| Drummers Loan Account, | — | — | 17 6 8 | | — | — | — | |
| | £ 15,604 12 28 | 7,774 5 2 | 8,638 6 5 | | | 3,426 6 5 | 7,774 5 2 | |

* Last Money.

with the Books and Vouchers, and found them correct.

CHAS. GARDNER and Co., Auditors.

SCHOOLS.

YEAR, ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

| EXPENDITURE. | Balances to Debit, 1st Dec. 1878. | Income &c. | Paid to the Schoolmaster. | Total Debits, 1878. | Observations. |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Dues and Donations, | 5 9 0 | — | — | 5 9 0 | Old debt. |
| Kilmore, Killybeg, and Clough, | 0 4 4 | — | — | 0 4 4 | Do. |
| Loughlin and Ousey, | — | 0 2 6 | — | 0 2 6 | |
| Thornhill, Killybeg, and Killymore, | 0 0 9 | — | — | 0 0 9 | Do. |
| North and Ards, | — | 0 5 6 | — | 0 5 6 | |
| Trane, Killybeg, and Achery, | — | — | 15 12 6 | 15 12 6 | |
| | £ 2 14 1 | 0 8 0 | 15 12 6 | 21 14 7 | |

Killybeg, and Achery, at Trane, have ceased to exist.

31st DECEMBER, 1878.

Cr.

| Sums. | Total Credits (Receipts &c.) | | Balances to Credit, 31st Dec. 1878 | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Cash. | Stock. | Cash. | Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Dues and Donations, | — | — | — | — |
| Kilmore, Killybeg, and Clough, | 10 19 6 | 244 9 4 | 10 17 0 | 244 9 4 |
| Loughlin, Killybeg, and Killymore, | — | — | — | — |
| North and Ards, | 24 10 8 | 547 1 11 | 24 4 9 | 547 1 11 |
| Trane, Killybeg, and Achery, | 18 19 6 | 420 4 6 | — | 420 4 6 |
| | £ 54 2 2 | 1,411 15 9 | 35 1 9 | 1,411 25 9 |

with the Books and Vouchers, and found it correct.

CHAS. GARDNER and Co., Auditors.
D 2

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

PRIVATE

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR ONE

| RECEIPTS. | Balance to Credit, 31st December, 1877. | | RECEIPTS BY THE | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Cash. | Stock. | Land Rents. | Dog Rents. |
| Athlone Private School, | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Chancel | 712 1 10 | 164 2 10 | — | — |
| Rectory | 5 12 5 | 610 6 9 | 365 4 5 | 3 0 0 |
| Midleton | 150 0 11 | 1,107 3 10 | 187 8 4 | — |
| Norwich and Ballyvaughan Endowment, | — | 6,402 6 5 | 788 16 11 | 17 5 0 |
| Norwich | 407 5 5 | — | — | — |
| Ballyvaughan | 308 15 7 | — | — | — |
| Tullyva | 133 15 10 | 6,096 17 2 | — | — |
| £ | 5,776 15 6 | 17,109 16 0 | 1,246 4 5 | 30 5 0 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Balance to Debit, 31st December, 1877. | Expenditure. | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | On Estate or Endowment. | | | | |
| | | Agent. | Post Note. | Tithes Rent Charge. | Schools Tax. | Superannuation. |
| Athlone, | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Chancel | 7 19 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rectory | — | 25 10 5 | 15 15 3 | 42 7 4 | 3 5 8 | — |
| Midleton | — | — | 5 10 3 | — | 1 8 10 | — |
| Norwich and Ballyvaughan Endowment, | — | 21 1 6 | 23 11 5 | 43 5 5 | 13 6 15 | 6 0 0 |
| Norwich | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ballyvaughan | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Midleton Rectory, | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tullyva | — | — | — | — | 4 9 10 | — |
| Rectory (Tullyva Endowment), | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| £ | 7 19 3 | 74 11 5 | 39 17 1 | 86 16 0 | 23 11 5 | 6 0 0 |

Dr.

BALANCES.

| SCHOOL. | Total Debit (except Agent) | Balance to Debit, 31st December, 1878. | |
|---|----------------------------|--|-------------|
| | | Cash. | Stock. |
| Athlone Private School, | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Chancel | 12 9 2 | 7 10 9 | — |
| Rectory | 358 9 7 | — | — |
| Midleton | 4 12 10 | — | — |
| Norwich and Ballyvaughan Endowment, | 515 9 2 | — | — |
| Norwich | 967 11 7 | — | — |
| Ballyvaughan | 282 11 10 | — | — |
| Tullyva | — | — | — |
| Balance, 31st December, 1878, Cash and Stock, | 1,990 2 2 | 7 10 9 | — |
| £ | 5,788 15 11 | 2,390 10 11 | 37,100 16 0 |
| | 4,088 13 2 | 2,390 1 5 | 37,100 16 0 |

— We have examined the foregoing Accounts, compared same

26th June, 1879.

With one remarkable and important exception, nothing was done by the Commissioners since 1857, in the way of inspection or visitation of the schools under their control. They annually forwarded from their office certain blank forms of return to be filled up by the masters of the schools to which they were sent. When these forms were returned they were filed, but we found no instance of any further action being taken upon them, or of any correspondence in reference to their contents. Even where the forms were returned by the post office nothing was done.

On 3rd June, 1875

"The necessity for regular inspection of the schools under the Board by persons competent to do so and to be paid by the Board, for inspection, having been brought under consideration, the Commissioners present were strongly of opinion that if possible paid competent inspectors should be appointed,

1854.
23-28.
1309.
1399.
2310.
1318-24.
2424.
2701-3.
1300.

1854, 1859.

SCHOOLS.

YEAR, ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

| YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1878. | | | | Total Credits, 1878. | |
|--|----------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Other Receipts. | | | | Cash. | Stock. |
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Dividends on Consols. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Dividends on Joint Government New 3 per Cent. Stock, Termable Annuity. | 4 18 6 | 4 18 6 | 4 18 6 | 164 2 10 | — |
| Dividends on Government New 3 per Cent. Stock, Do. and Interest on Loan to Term, &c. | 13 4 2 | 13 4 2 | 13 4 2 | 410 6 8 | — |
| Dividends on Government New 3 per Cent. Stock, Do. and Interest on Loan to Term, &c. | 33 4 9 | 33 4 9 | 33 4 9 | 1,107 2 10 | — |
| Dividends on Government New 3 per Cent. Stock, Do. and Interest on Loan to Term, &c. | 127 9 9 | 1,000 9 1 | 1,000 9 1 | 6,492 6 2 | — |
| Dividends on Government New 3 per Cent. Stock, Do. and Interest on Loan to Term, &c. | 202 12 0 | 202 12 0 | 202 12 0 | 422 4 10 | 4,990 17 2 |
| | 518 8 0 | 1,082 17 8 | 1,082 17 8 | 4,638 13 2 | 27,100 16 0 |

IN THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1879.

| On School | | | | Last Year. | Monthly Average Expenditure. | Total Expenditure. | Total Balance, 1879. |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Teacher's Salaries. | New Buildings and Repairs. | Expenses of Pupils. | School Expenses. | | | | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 200 9 8 | — | — | — | — | 31 19 11 | 394 9 7 | 304 9 7 |
| 112 6 2 | 100 0 0 | 80 0 0 | — | — | 4 10 10 | 4 10 10 | 4 10 10 |
| 147 12 10 | 32 12 4 | 6 10 0 | — | 0 12 6 | 999 17 4 | 127 14 4 | — |
| 147 12 10 | — | — | — | 2 5 4 | 22 14 1 | 268 14 11 | 907 11 7 |
| 82 0 0 | — | — | — | — | 56 9 2 | 185 3 6 | — |
| 70 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 15 0 0 | 10 10 0 | — | 8 18 4 | 80 15 4 | — |
| 70 0 0 | 8 12 0 | 38 0 0 | 9 0 0 | — | 36 0 0 | 128 3 10 | 202 11 10 |
| 524 3 10 | 208 15 6 | 82 10 0 | 19 10 0 | 2 16 0 | 431 9 8 | 1,919 2 0 | 1,920 2 2 |

* This sum included £208 15 6, at the proportion of the net profit made, payable to the King's Hospital, Gloucester.

31st DECEMBER, 1878.

CR.

| Receipts. | Total Credits (Receipts) 1878. | | Debit to Credit, 31st December, 1878. | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Cash. | Stock. | Cash. | Description of Debit. | Stock. |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Arithm. | 4 18 6 | 104 2 10 | — | Consols. | 164 2 10 |
| Classical. | 1,343 0 3 | — | 748 15 8 | Joint New 3 per Cent. Ann. annuity. | 410 6 8 |
| Eyewort. | 39 2 30 | 460 4 9 | 14 12 0 | New 3 per Cent. | 1,107 2 10 |
| Middleton. | 513 12 3 | 1,107 2 10 | 41 7 8 | Do. | 6,492 6 2 |
| Marion & Ballymore (Ballymore). | — | 6,492 6 2 | — | Do. | 999 17 4 |
| Norwich. | 1,082 17 8 | — | 783 8 6 | Do. (Charity) | 907 11 7 |
| Ballymore. | — | 1,082 17 8 | 1,082 17 8 | (Last Money). | — |
| Tullymore. | 422 4 10 | 4,990 17 2 | 128 3 10 | New 3 per Cent. | 4,990 17 2 |
| | 4,638 13 2 | 27,100 16 0 | 2,745 1 8 | | 27,100 16 0 |

with the Books and Vouchers, and found them correct.

CHAIR, GARDNER and Co., Auditors.

The Secretary stated that hitherto it had always been considered that this Board had not the power to pay for inspection; that Government Commissioners had so reported; and that in several of the annual reports of this Board, it had called upon the Government to grant them power to appoint and pay inspectors. Ultimately, after a long discussion, Dr. Kirkpatrick gave notice that at the next meeting of the Board (on the 25th inst) he would move that an inspector be appointed who shall visit the schools under the superintendence of this Board, and whose remuneration shall be given from the funds of the school which shall be inspected."

A case was laid before the Attorney-General, and on 25th June, 1875:—

"The Secretary read the case and opinion which, pursuant to order had been obtained from the Right Honorable the Attorney-General as to the power of this Board to pay inspectors for inspecting 1160."

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

the various schools under its charge. Copy opinion.—I have read the patent and the Acts above referred to, and my opinion is that the Commissioners have no power or authority to apply any portion of their funds for the purpose of remunerating persons deputed by them to inspect and report upon their schools. On the opinion of the Attorney-General having been read considerable discussion ensued, and it was ultimately resolved that, if appearing desirable that a visitation of the Armagh, Cavan, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Raphoe Royal schools should take place, a visitor should, pursuant to the powers given by the Acts of Parliament to this Board, be appointed to visit the schools at the latter part of this year, if possible; and that, if the Rev. T. T. Gray, F.R.C.D., will undertake the duties of visitor (deputy), warrants, &c., be hereafter prepared for him, the secretary, in the meantime, to put himself in communication with Mr. Gray on this subject, and report the result to this Board.

App. E, p. 328.

The result was that Mr. Gray was employed to inspect the five Royal schools above mentioned, but apparently without any regular instrument of deputation. He, in 1876, furnished the Commissioners with a full report upon each school, which was produced to us (printed in Appendix E.), detailing the results of a careful examination of the scholars, describing the condition of the buildings, giving every particular necessary to ascertain the state of the schools, and containing suggestions for improvements and changes. For this service Mr. Gray was paid £100, which, notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney-General, was charged rateably against the schools visited. No application was made to include the amount in the Parliamentary grant, nor up to the date of our enquiry was there any farther inspection or visitation.

Evid., 565-3.

Evid. 18, 19, 374, 696-7, 1784.

Although Mr. Gray's visit was welcomed by the masters, and was regarded by them as likely to be useful to themselves, and of advantage to the schools, his report and the results of his examination were never communicated by the Commissioners to those concerned, nor was their attention called to his recommendations.

Evid., 1034.

Evid., 1043, 1154-7.

The travelling expenses of one Commissioner (Rev. Mr. Berkeley) in attending the meetings of the Board, have been regularly included, without objection, in the Parliamentary grant; in 1857 an opinion was expressed that the expenses of visiting schools might be similarly defrayed, and in 1872 some preliminary costs incurred for an intended visitation of Banagher school were paid by the Treasury, yet no application has been ever made for the Lord Lieutenant's sanction of any expenditure upon visiting or inspecting schools or estates.

App. B, p. 366.

As to the primary schools, nominally under the control of the Board, our inspector, Mr. Moore, reports "I examined some schools nominally under the control of the Commissioners, but as they had no features in common, the only general remark I can make about them is, that they are much neglected by that Board, whose connexion with them is limited to the sending of circulars to be filled by the teachers."

Rep., p. 130.

We could not ascertain that any step had been taken by "The Commissioners of Education" to remedy the neglect (pointed out by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8), to provide protection for the endowments and to preserve the documents, formerly belonging to the "Commissioners of the Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund."

Evid., 1440-3, 1599-90.

1599-6, 1598, 1408.

224-43, 258, 1147, 1151-3.

As to the condition of the buildings vested in or under the control of the Commissioners, no provision had, at the time of our inquiry, been made for periodical inspection; the Board had since October, 1857, employed Messrs. McCurdy and Mitchell (at the expense of the estates), as architects to superintend alterations and additions, and large repairs, but only in the cases of the five larger Royal schools, and at Navan. They considered that the buildings should be periodically inspected, and so informed the secretary, but without effect. The ordinary repairs and maintenance of the buildings of such schools as were repaired at all were practically left in the hands of the head masters, who obtained estimates from local tradesmen, and forwarded them to the secretary. He generally asked the opinion of Mr. McCurdy, "on the documents," but the Commissioners took no steps either to ascertain that the buildings were kept in repair, or that the repairs which they sanctioned on the head masters' applications were necessary or were properly executed. Practically the masters were at liberty to do what they liked with the schools.

Evid., 572-3, 1402, 1087-80, 1103, 1129, 1369, App. D, p. 226.

We found the management of the estates vested in the Commissioners, of which those of the Royal Schools are the largest and most important, to be very unsatisfactory. Agents had been appointed over the several estates. They collected the rents, and transmitted them to the Commissioners, but, beyond the receipt of rent, few of the usual functions of a landlord towards his tenants were performed on the estates. Mr. Murphy states that he formed a very strong impression of the mismanagement of the estates of the Royal Schools. The fault, in his opinion, did not rest with the agents, whom he found,

as a rule, to be active, intelligent, and competent; they were fully alive to the deficiencies of their management, but they complained that their recommendations were not attended to. They had been supplied with no suitable or sufficient records of the estates. The maps were obsolete and utterly useless. There had been no personal supervision of the estates on the part of the Board, and the agents had thus had no support in carrying out rules and regulations which they were quite aware should have been enforced. Large sums had been expended in improvements, and generally speaking no return had been received for the outlay. The tenantry were holding their lands at very much below the average rents of the districts in which the estates were situated.

The evidence given before us pointed to the conclusion that the estates, under their present system of management, do not produce their real value. Among the principal causes of their unproductiveness have been the absence of proper control over the treatment of the land, and the excessive subdivision which, for many years, and notwithstanding the observations of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, had been permitted to proceed practically unchecked. Upon the principal estates vested in the Commissioners, although the average extent, taking into account the arable land only, of the holdings is about 15½ statute acres each, the great majority of the farms are very much smaller; the average rent is less than ten shillings per statute acre; the gross rental exceeds the poor law valuation of the lands by nearly 2½ per cent., but is 4½ per cent. below the aggregate valuation of the lands and buildings. Mr. Murphy is of opinion, however, that the Poor Law valuation affords no basis whatever on which to estimate the letting value of the lands in the South, West, and midland counties of Ireland, and he states that throughout his inquiry he found many instances in which it was utterly at variance with the letting value and most uneven as concerning lands of the same quality.

We found that no revision of the rentals had taken place for many years; that the rents were very unequal, and, except in the case of the Armagh estate, that no survey of the holdings had been made for upwards of forty years. We found serious discrepancies to exist between the acreage of several of the estates as returned by the Royal Commissioners 1854-8, and as appearing in the books of the Valuation Office, from which Mr. Murphy took his figures. We were unable to reconcile the differences, and the actual extent of the estates vested in "The Commissioners of Education" could therefore only be approximately ascertained.

The tenants of the Raphoe and Cavan estates were, at the time of our inquiry, still burdened with the old arrears which existed in 1857, preventing them from improving or disposing of their holdings. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, recommended that some steps should be taken for getting rid of these arrears, yet the amount retained in the accounts of Mr. Benison, the agent of the Cavan estate, as due on 1st November, 1877, was £1,680 16s. 8½d., being more than three years' rent, and £1 9s. 6½d. more than the sum reported as due in 1857. The agent of the Raphoe estate, Mr. Stewart, had been for some time in bad health, but his brother, Captain A. M. Stewart, who had been acting for him for three years preceding the date of our inquiry, was examined before us. He stated that he had every year requested that steps should be taken to relieve the tenantry of the arrears, which amounted in 1878 to more than £1,900, nearly four years' rent. Though he had informed the Commissioners that the estates would never prosper, or the rents be regularly paid till these arrears were done away with, and had written several letters to the Secretary upon the subject, he had received no answer, and nothing had been done.

No supervision or control had been exercised over the estates by anyone representing the Commissioners, with the exception of the agents and their bailiffs, and these had received but little assistance in managing the property. On the Raphoe estate roads were wanted, some of the tenants having no way of egress from their farms, but Captain Stewart stated that it was very difficult to get the Commissioners to allow anything for improvements. He tried to get £4 to make a road, which would have accommodated seventeen families, but he could not get an answer from the Commissioners about it. The want diminished the value of farm produce, which most of the tenants had to carry on their backs to the roads.

The Commissioners' powers of leasing had been exercised only in the case of one tenement, in the town of Enniskillen, and the tenants, almost without exception, held from year to year. They had never asked for leases, which Mr. Fleming accounted for by saying "they hold under a public body, and think that is as good as a lease."

In making new lettings the agents appeared generally to have acted without valuations, and on their own judgment, merely noting the changes of tenancy in their rentals. Upon sales of farms on the Raphoe estate the agent put on a small increase of rent.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

Rep. p 276.

App. D, p. 256.

Evid.,
1945-54,
1873-8,
1421-7,
2503-4.

Evid.,
2500-8
3684-5
Rep. p 133.

Evid.,
2636-724.

2648-8.

2665-6.

Evid.,
2653-5.

2657 70.

Evid.,
1369,
1403.

1090-8
1096-1.
1105,
1132-41.
2652.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."
Evid.,
1121-5,
1831-6.

On the Dunganon estate Mr. Wann, who had recently ceased to be agent, had advanced money to the tenants from time to time to aid them in improving their holdings, but the system was discontinued under the present agent, Mr. Moore, who was appointed in September, 1877; the reason assigned by Mr. Fleming being that "the new agent perhaps might not be as clever at it as the former one, and the Commissioners thought it as well that it should be put an end to." Mr. Moore merely sent up his monthly account, and his rental at the end of the year, he had never had any communication with the Commissioners as to his lettings or any valuation or alteration in the rental. Where any change of tenants had taken place, before accepting the new tenant, he made the rent "what he considered fair." He had two maps of the estate, both made in 1835, but, on comparing them with the Government survey, he found a discrepancy of almost 100 acres, for which he had not been able to account.

1966.
2032.

2072.
Evid.,
2079,
2088.

Mr. Owen, the agent of the Banagher, Cloemal, and Ballyroan or Cappaghoughlin estates, saw them but once a year, when he collected the rents. About sixteen years previous to the date of our inquiry a slight increase of rent on the Banagher estate was proposed to the Commissioners by his father, who was then the agent, but the tenants sent in a memorial against it, and the Commissioners let the matter drop.

Evid.,
2268-7.

Messrs. Guinness and Mahon, who reside in Dublin, were the agents over the estate belonging to Carysfort school, situate in the county of Wicklow. The estate was visited twice a year, when Mr. H. Guinness, who was examined before us, collected the rents, "either by himself or an assistant." He thought the land was worth more than the rental, but stated that he had never suggested to the Commissioners that a revaluation should be made, though in the case of an individual landlord he would have considered it his duty to suggest a revaluation, if the rental were as low as it was on the Carysfort estate. He did not consider the property so much underlet as to render it necessary for him to direct the attention of the Commissioners to the subject.

2268.
2275-7.
2300.

Evid., 2331.
2336-7.
2343-51.

Mr. James Benison had been agent for about twenty-eight years over the Cavan estate, and for thirty-five years over the Enniskillen estate; Mr. J. J. Benison, his son, who acted for him, was examined before us. The rental of the Enniskillen estate in 1879 was £2,157 8s. 3d., the Government valuation being £2,653 15s. The ordinary rate of payment for "tenant-right" in the county of Fermanagh, where the estate is situate, was about £5 per acre, while on the school estate it had been in some cases as high as £20, or an average of from £10 to £12. Notwithstanding the very low rents, the tenantry have been "poor for generations," which Mr. J. J. Benison attributed to subdivision. This was not checked, as "Dr. Kyle would never allow a notice to quit to be served, or any harsh proceeding to be taken, though notices were served" on the tenants not to subdivide. They did subdivide notwithstanding the notices, and no proceedings were taken. Mr. J. J. Benison had himself known of twenty or thirty instances in which he had served such notices without following them up. Though on all properly managed estates subject, as this estate is, to tenant-right, there were regularly established rules and practices with regard to subdivision, there were no such rules on this estate.

2391-9.
2400-2.

Evid.,
2404-9.

On the Enniskillen estate, in 1863, arrears amounting to nearly four and a half years' rent were, on the agent's suggestion, forgiven to all the tenants except some few "very poor people," in consideration of their paying an extra half-year's rent, and expending a further half-year's rent on improving the holdings. Mr. J. J. Benison thought a similar arrangement might have been carried out with benefit to both landlord and tenants on the Cavan estates if taken up within the past ten years, but his father had not suggested it to the Commissioners, nor did he think it judicious to attempt it at the time, because the Cavan tenants were poorer than those in Fermanagh. He had not latterly made any suggestions for improvements or with regard to the management, and no steps were taken on the suggestions which he had made as to preventing subdivision. Mr. J. J. Benison thought an increase of £500 a year might have been put on the rental without pressing the tenants, or charging them any rent for their own improvements, but he did not think the present a favorable time to raise the rent; some of the tenants were very poor, and had felt the late depression very much. He knew no other instance in which a whole estate in Fermanagh was let below the Government valuation, where there was power to raise the rents, and he said that a private person would not allow the process of subdivision to go on. There was no restriction as to the treatment or cropping of the land. Nothing was done to prevent wasteful husbandry, nor were there any estate rules, and there was the greatest inequality in the relative proportion of the rents and valuation of different holdings.

2562-4.
2491-7.

2458-63.

2494-505.

Evid.,
2510-32.

The gross rental of the Cavan estate (containing 571 Irish plantation acres) was £562 7s. 1d., the Government valuation being £542. Mr. Benison thought the valuation higher in Fermanagh than in Cavan, and though he thought the rent "a fair reasonable rent having regard to the present depressed times," he said that, without pressing the

tenants unduly, the rental might be raised from 10 to 20 per cent., which would bring it up to the ordinary letting value, and, making full allowance for the fact that the Cavan tenants had improved their land wonderfully, he unquestionably thought the rental might be raised 10 per cent. Several of the holdings were injuriously intermixed in consequence of "want of control." There had been no survey since 1816, and except by visiting the estate, and from his own personal knowledge, Mr. J. J. Benison was not aware of any means of ascertaining the various holdings. There had been a good deal of litigation in consequence, but Mr. Benison "generally managed to settle it." His evidence as to the want of rules, and the absence of any restrictions as to cropping, on the Benishillen estate, applied equally to the Cavan estate.

In consequence of Mr. Wann's illness, we were not able to obtain his evidence as to the Armagh estate.

Shortly before Mr. Murphy's inspection, the present Secretary of the Commissioners App. D, p. 390, had visited the estates and issued rules for the guidance of the agents which will be found in Mr. Murphy's Report, App. D, *supra* p. 390.

Some further references to the condition of the estates will be found in the paragraphs relating to particular schools.

The following table contains a summary of the results of Mr. Murphy's inspection of the principal estates under the management of "The Commissioners of Education."

Tabular Summary of Mr. Murphy's Reports upon the principal Estates under the management of "The Commissioners of Education."

| State. | Total No. of Holdings. | Total Acreage. | Total Value of Real Estate. | Total Taxation on Land and Improvements. | Total Net Income. | Total Taxation on Land and Improvements. | Total Taxation on Land and Buildings. | Average Tax per Acre. | Average Proportion of Rent to Valuation | | | | Average Amount of each Holding. | Average Rate of each Holding. | Average Percentage of the Total Taxation to the Total Taxation. |
|---|------------------------|----------------|---|--|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Land only, Percentage. | Land and Buildings, Percentage. | Over. | Under. | | | |
| Alabama, Mountain. | 107 | 1969 3 31 | 1621 3 0 22 31 4 | 240 3 0 | 1200 31 4 | 1434 18 9 | 1799 35 9 | 0 32 2 | 3 8 | | | 19 | 26 0 0 | 10 31 7 | 91 |
| Alabama, River. | 21 | 1478 3 14 | 757 3 0 17 3 0 | 327 12 0 | 107 3 0 | 688 12 0 | 749 35 0 | 0 31 0 | 132 | | | 25 | 2 0 0 | 13 3 0 | 63 |
| Alabama, River. | 30 | 168 3 30 | 17 3 0 16 0 30 | 10 3 0 | 510 13 0 | 336 18 0 11 8 0 | 300 35 0 | 0 3 0 | 124 | | | 28 | 2 34 | 17 12 8 | 25 |
| California, Santa Catalina to Santa Monica. | 10 | 100 2 30 | 100 3 0 (exclusive of 5 0 0) | 60 2 10 | 37 12 0 | 224 3 0 2 3 0 | 212 3 0 7 18 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 | | | 4 | 23 2 8 | 14 12 0 | 67 |
| Canada, Lands about St. John's. | 60 | 317 2 24 | 602 7 1 14 0 30 | 89 16 5 | 370 10 10 | 340 2 4 0 0 0 | 315 14 0 100 0 0 | 0 33 1 | 2 | | | 18 | 14 0 0 | 8 16 0 | 17 |
| Canada, River. | 13 | 408 3 30 | 432 14 0 10 0 0 | 100 3 0 | 273 10 5 | 400 3 0 | 481 0 0 | 0 34 0 | 12 0 | | | 40 | 3 0 0 | 23 0 0 | 57 |
| Canada, River. | 704 | 2728 2 0 | 5150 8 0 2219 0 0 | 8449 17 7 | 1,542 21 2 | 1619 7 0 | 1777 1 0 | 0 33 10 | 10 | | | 91 | 0 0 0 | 0 12 0 | 35 |
| Canada, River. | 246 | 3123 3 23 | 2157 6 0 | 360 17 8 | 1260 3 0 | 2379 15 0 | 2964 9 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 | | | 91 | 12 3 0 | 0 10 7 | 14 |
| Canada, Mountain. | 245 | 3702 9 37 | 300 13 0 11 0 0 (exclusive of 11 0 0) | 360 4 0 | 319 3 0 | 216 13 0 | 335 4 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 | | | 94 | 11 3 0 | 0 3 5 | 96 |
| Total. | 1,619 | 32,000 2 23 | 4,013 0 5 | 3,670 3 8 | 8,495 12 0 | 7,121 12 0 | 6,946 1 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 | | | 92 | 13 3 13 | 1 00 1 | 80 |

Fluoridation KIT 36 – beschreibung des systems

Except in the introduction of a better system of accounts, no practical effect was given, nor was any attention apparently paid by "The Commissioners of Education" to the observations or recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, and as regards the absence of "free pupils" from the Royal Schools, and other matters of importance referred to in the report of that Commission, the condition of affairs remained unchanged, up to the time of our inquiry.

Other matters to which we deem it necessary to refer, but which especially affect particular schools, or classes of schools, under the control of the Commissioners, will be found mentioned in the following portions of our report. As a general statement we must observe that the evidence given before us, as to "The Commissioners of Education," pointed clearly to the conclusion that there has been a marked and most injurious absence of system, vigour and efficiency in the discharge of the functions committed to the Board, but there is also no doubt that the powers which the Commissioners possess, and the means at their disposal, are in many important respects inadequate to provide for the proper management and development of the schools and endowments placed under their charge.

¹⁹ *The Commissioners of Education in Ireland*.

Evid.,
2656-9.
9570-81

1990

App. D, p. 380.

Bridg, 1430.
3514.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

Evid.,
1323-4.

LIST OF SCHOOLS UNDER "THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION."

Evid.,
3701-3.

Evid.,
1040.
1351-3.

3 Geo IV.,
cap. 79, sec.
11.
Evid.,
2652-4.

Rep. p. 110.

Evid., 1299.

Dr. Kyle, on 13th January, 1879, furnished to us a list of thirty-seven schools of different classes, as being those which were under the management and control of "The Commissioners of Education." Three of these, viz., the schools at Clonakilty, Kinsale, and New Ross, were, however, specified as having ceased to exist since 1857. To the schools upon this list the Secretary had been in the habit of annually forwarding blank forms, which the masters were requested to fill up and return to the Commissioners, stating the number of pupils, the course of education, the condition of the school, and other particulars. If the forms were returned they were filed; if they were not returned duplicates were sent; if these also were unnoticed nothing more was done, except in one or two instances where the Secretary wrote ineffectually to the agent or patron to try to ascertain something about the schools. There was no course of directing local inquiries, and, except in the single instance of a threatened visitation of Banagher Royal School, averted by the resignation of the master, recourse had not been had, since 1857, either to the power of visitation or to that of initiating proceedings in Chancery. Though the Act 3 Geo. IV., cap. 79, had extended the jurisdiction of "The Commissioners of Education" to schools thereafter to be endowed, no inquiry after such schools had been made, and, except in the instance of Kilworth school, as to which the Earl of Mount-Cashell, a great many years ago, suggested that it should be vested in the Board, and to which forms were afterwards for a long time sent, it did not appear that any step was taken to enlarge the number of schools with which the Commissioners had originally placed themselves in communication. Though in the case of Clonakilty school, the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, had reported that it was not endowed, and had thought it "somewhat remarkable" that "The Commissioners of Education" should for several years have returned the school to Parliament as an Endowed School under their charge, and also have included it amongst those returned to the Royal Commission, the school was still retained in the list given to us in 1879. Many schools, on the other hand, in all respects similar to those upon the list, were not included in it, and had never been in any way dealt with by the Commissioners, and we were not able to discover any principle upon which the thirty-seven schools upon the list to which we have referred had been selected. They included, however, all those with which "The Commissioners of Education" were, at the date of our inquiry, in any way connected, besides several which had ceased to exist since 1857, and all with which, so far as we could ascertain, they had at any time been in communication, except the discontinued Diocesan Schools.

We have included among the "Schools under 'The Commissioners of Education'" those only which possessed lands or funds vested in the Commissioners, or were found mentioned in their books or proceedings, or to which forms of return had been sent from their office, and with which they reported themselves to have communicated. Their list (vide Vol. II., p. 617), comprised all these, except the discontinued Diocesan Schools, and was thus made up:—

Seven Royal Schools, viz., Armagh, Banagher, Carysfort, Cavan, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Raphoe.

Three Diocesan Schools, viz., Ballymena, Sligo (Elphin), and Tuam.

Evid., 1324.

Fifteen Grammar Schools of private foundation, viz., Ballyroan, Bandon, Benbawn, Carrickmacross, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Dundalk, Eyrecourt, Kilkenny, Kinsale, Lismore, Middleton, Navan, and New Ross.

Eight English Schools of private foundation, viz., Athlone, Betaghstown, Bishop Crow's School (Cloyne), Kilworth, Lifford, Rathvilly, Tullyvin, and Youghal.

Four Primary "Tenantry Schools," established upon the estates vested in "The Commissioners of Education," of which three were on the Royal School estates, viz., Mullaghmore School on the Armagh estate, King's Island School on the Dungannon estate, and Townawilly School on the Raphoe estate. The fourth, Kilbricken School, was on the Cappaloughlin estate, the Navan and Ballyroan private endowment.

These thirty-seven schools are dealt with in our Report in the foregoing order, and in connexion with the three Diocesan Schools still in operation we have also mentioned those which have been discontinued.

ROYAL FREE SCHOOLS.

An account of these schools from their foundation to the year 1857 will be found at page 47 and following pages of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8.

The Royal Free School endowments in operation then and at the date of our inquiry were seven in number. Six of these were Grammar schools, viz., the schools at Armagh, Banagher, Cavan, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Raphoe, and one was an English school, viz., the school at Carysfort.

Royal Free
Schools.

The evidence given before us showed that no regular or systematic control or supervision had been exercised by "The Commissioners of Education" over the Royal Schools or their buildings. The Commissioners required from each Head-master an annual report, containing particulars as to the date of the appointment of masters, the salaries paid, the number of pupils, the books studied, scale of proficiency, &c., but the Rev. Wm. Prior Moore, the Head-master of Cavan Royal School stated that, though he had been in the habit of forwarding his annual reports since his appointment in 1833, no action had ever been, to his knowledge, taken on any one of them, and no greater activity was shown in the case of the other schools.

Practically the entire management and control of each school were left in the hands of its Head-master, with whose arrangements "The Commissioners of Education" have seldom, or never, interfered. Thus the Rev. Dr. Steele, the present Head-master of the Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and late Head-master of the Raphoe Royal School, stated that he received no communication whatever from the Commissioners either on his appointment to Raphoe or on his appointment to Enniskillen, defining the duties and rights of his office. He also stated that practically he had been at liberty to do what he liked with the school in the way of altering and repairing, and, in fact, to treat the fabric as if it were his own. The Reverend James Bell, speaking from his own experience as a former head-master of Banagher School (which position he had occupied for eighteen years), as well as from what he had heard of other Royal Schools, stated that the Commissioners' principle was "to leave the master to himself," and that they "did nothing to assist or aid him to obtain success, but if the master succeeded they were ready at any time to help him."

Mr. Fleming stated that the question of the state of repair of any of the schools never came before the Board except when the master forwarded an estimate or applied for repayment of sums expended, and that the making of any expenditure for repairs and the ascertaining whether there was any necessity to repair at all depended on the voluntary action of the schoolmasters. A notable instance occurred in the case of the Enniskillen School; Dr. Steele, for more than ten years after his appointment as head-master, remained in ignorance of the fact that it was the duty of the Commissioners to keep the school buildings in repair, and expended during that time a very considerable sum of his own money in executing necessary and ordinary repairs. During those ten years no step had been taken by "The Commissioners of Education" to ascertain whether the school buildings were or were not in repair. The furniture of all the Royal Schools, with the exception of some desks, had been supplied by the Head-masters, and was their private property. The statutory power of furnishing the school houses under their management had never been exercised by the Commissioners.

Though the accounts of each Royal School were kept separate, the Commissioners have sometimes exercised their power of applying the surplus funds of one school for the benefit of another; for instance, in 1874, when there were balances against Banagher and Raphoe Schools, a sum of £295 2s. 1d. was transferred from the account of the Cavan School to the Banagher account, and £542 1s. 10d. to the account of Raphoe, and in 1878 the Enniskillen estate contributed £100 and the Cavan estate £119 8s. towards the cost of repairs for Banagher School, which during that year was attended by fourteen scholars.

The necessity for a regular and efficient inspection of the Schools has been felt by the Commissioners themselves, and in their annual Reports to the Lord Lieutenant from 1869 to the present time, they have urged the necessity for empowering them to appoint Inspectors, and to pay them such sums as should be fixed by resolution of the Board.

Though there are no religious restrictions upon admission to the Royal Schools, at the date of our inquiry, they were, without exception, practically denominational institutions. At Armagh, Cragfsfort, Cavan, and Dangannon, all the pupils were Protestants, the great majority being members of the Church of Ireland; at Enniskillen all the boarders were members of the Church of Ireland, but four of the day boys were Roman Catholics; at Raphoe there was one Roman Catholic day boy out of 46 pupils on the roll, the others being Protestants, and the majority members of the Church of Ireland. Banagher School, on the contrary, was attended by Roman Catholic pupils only. The Head-master there was a Roman Catholic layman. In the other Royal Grammar Schools the Head-masters were, without exception, clergymen of the Church of Ireland.

Though the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, had remarked upon the necessity for defining the rights of admission to free places at the Royal schools, matters remained, in 1879, in this respect, as they were in 1857. "The Commissioners of Education" still required the masters to give annual returns showing the number of free pupils at each school, but the number and mode of election of these pupils were left entirely to the discretion of the head-master. At Armagh regulations had been made in the year 1849, fixing the minimum number of free places at ten; but the obligation to receive free pupils was not communicated to the present head-master, the Rev. Dr. Moore-Morgan, on his

Royal Free
Schools.

Evid.,
24-6.

Evid.,
267.

258-8.

4280-4.

Evid.,
1151-3.

Evid.,
226, 228-
23,
183,
263-5,
715-6.

Evid.,
1191-6.

Evid.,
157,
1663,
303, 395,
619.

423.

Evid.,
1644-5.

Evid., 1356-63. appointment, and although the number of free pupils received by him happened to be that specified in the regulations of 1849, this was to be attributed to his having continued to follow the practice of his predecessor of receiving ten free daily pupils.

At the date of our inquiry there were only twenty-eight free day boys at the Royal Schools—viz., ten at Armagh, four at Dungannon, ten at Enniskillen, and four at Raphoe; at Banagher and Cavan there were none. There was no free boarder at any of the schools.

Rep., p. 62. The Royal Commissioners 1854-8 reported that school Exhibitions, as distinguished from free places, had been established at Enniskillen. Similar Exhibitions were established at Armagh and Dungannon in 1875. The number in each of the three schools was the same, viz., five of £25, and five of £15. These Exhibitions were competed for by boys from all parts of Ireland, and it was stated that some of the boys who had obtained them could not without this assistance have paid the school charges. The Exhibitions were awarded by competitive examination, and it was not necessary for those competing to have previously been pupils at the school. Some witnesses advocated, in addition to these Exhibitions, the application by "The Commissioners of Education" of a portion of the endowments to the maintenance and education of free boarders.

Evid., 794-81. There were, at the date of our inquiry, thirty-five "Royal Scholarships," founded by "The Commissioners of Education," for Students who enter Trinity College from the Royal Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, or Cavan, viz., five of £40 per annum, and five of £30 per annum for each of the schools of Armagh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen; and five of £25 per annum, for Cavan. These were tenable for five years, subject to certain conditions as to the holder obtaining a certain number of University distinctions during his College course. The Scholarships in connexion with Armagh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen had been generally full and well competed for; but on no occasion since their foundation had the five in connexion with Cavan been filled—three or four had been usually vacant.

The subjects of examination for these Scholarships were Classics, English, Modern Languages, and Mathematics, and they were conferred solely as the reward of successful competition in these subjects without religious distinction.

Evid., 365-7. In addition to these School Exhibitions and Royal Scholarships, "The Commissioners of Education" had established in each of the schools of Armagh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen four prizes of £10 each and four of £5 each, called "December Prizes," awarded annually for proficiency in English and other subjects a knowledge of which is required for commercial life. At Raphoe (which had neither School Exhibitions nor Royal Scholarships) the Commissioners of Education awarded £30 annually in prizes.

Evid., 773-4. It appears to have been the intention of the Commissioners of Education on first establishing the Royal Scholarships that they should be open to candidates from all the Royal Schools indiscriminately, but they thought themselves compelled by the terms of the statutes to limit the Scholarships provided by the Estates belonging to each school to candidates who had been educated therein. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, recommended that these Scholarships should be so regulated as to be open to pupils educated at the Royal schools without distinction, and the necessity for such a course had been constantly urged by the Commissioners of Education in their annual reports from the year 1869 down to the time of our inquiry, but no steps had been taken to carry into effect the proposed alteration.

Rep., p. 63. The appointment, advancement, and dismissal of assistant masters have been left to the discretion of the Head Masters of the various Royal schools, except at Cavan, where the appointment of the first assistant master by the Head Master has been made subject to the approval of the Government. The amounts allowed by "The Commissioners of Education" for assistant masters have varied very much in the different schools, and large sums have been paid in addition by the Head Masters at the more flourishing schools to provide a competent staff of masters. The sum allowed by the Commissioners for assistant masters at Enniskillen was £500 a year, and at Armagh only £150, in addition to which the Head Master paid to his assistants between £1,400 and £1,500 a year.

Evid., 218. The schools are mainly preparatory to the University, the professions, and the higher branches of the Civil Service. In May, 1870, "The Commissioners of Education" addressed a circular to the different masters, informing them that ten guineas (the ordinary charge at that time for day pupils at these schools) was too high a charge, and should be reduced. Mr. Fleming thought all the masters replied to this circular, stating their willingness to comply with the wishes of the Board, but we found that at Dungannon "the regular terms" for day boys were still ten pounds per annum, though, in some cases, the Head Master had reduced his charges, occasionally as low as £2 per annum. At Armagh the Head Master reduced the terms for day boys to six guineas per annum, but, as he thenceforth charged extra for Latin and Greek, and

Evid., 1702.

French, subjects which every boy learned, the average charge continued as before, ten guineas per annum. The charges for day boys at Enniskillen ranged from four guineas to £10 per annum, at Raphoe from £4 to £8, at Cavan from £6 to £8, and at Banagher from £4 to £6 per annum.

The boarders attending these schools came from all parts of Ireland, and they, as well as the day pupils, required a classical education, fitted to qualify them to enter professions or compete for the higher branches of the Civil Service. The course of instruction was arranged to suit each pupils, and was generally of too high a standard for those requiring a merely English or commercial education.

The following Table shows the comparative numbers of pupils attending the six Royal Grammar Schools in 1857 and 1879; while the attendance at each school, except at Armagh and Enniskillen, had decreased, the total number had increased by thirty-six, and was, in 1879, 347:—

| | NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH. | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1857. | 1879. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. |
| 1. Armagh, . . . | 56 | 137 | 81 | — |
| 2. Banagher, . . . | 31 | 16 | — | 15 |
| 3. Cavan, . . . | 34 | 26 | — | 8 |
| 4. Dungannon, . . . | 65 | 39 | — | 26 |
| 5. Enniskillen, . . . | 70 | 83 | 13 | — |
| 6. Raphoe, . . . | 55 | 46 | — | 9 |
| Total, . . . | 311 | 347 | 36 | — |

We endeavoured to ascertain the causes of the smallness of the number of pupils availing themselves of the advantages offered by the Royal Schools, and of the great fluctuations which have occurred, from time to time, in the numbers on the roll of each school. Very many boys who might take advantage of a Royal School education are sent to schools in England; but whether a change in the management of the Royal Schools would diminish the number of boys sent abroad, or attract a sufficient number of pupils to fill all the Royal Schools at the same time, was a matter upon which the witnesses differed in opinion. The Rev. Dr. Ringwood, Head Master of Dungannon School, thought that it would not be possible to fill all the Royal Schools at the same time, as "the number of parents who will pay the terms of the Royal Schools and at the same time accept education in Ireland is limited, as all the nobility and the great majority of the gentry send their sons to English or foreign schools. In consequence of the supply of pupils being so much reduced by this educational absenteeism, when one school becomes popular other schools fall off in point of numbers." On the other hand Dr. Moore-Morgan, while agreeing with Dr. Ringwood that the reason why the aggregate number of the scholars was so small was that so many go to England, stated his belief that all the Royal Schools might be as flourishing as that at Armagh, and that the gentry of Ireland would not send their sons to England in such numbers as they now do, if there was a better staff of masters at the principal Endowed Schools in Ireland.

The existence of successful private schools in Ireland, and the circumstance that an immediate increase in the number of pupils has invariably followed the appointment of a young and efficient Head Master, while the numbers fall away where the Head Master has been long engaged in teaching, appear to show that there are, in Ireland, a sufficient number of pupils to avail themselves of the Royal School Endowments, and that a more vigorous and efficient system of teaching and of administration would increase the attendance. At the same time it would be impossible to expect the Royal schools successfully to compete, in the endeavour to attract the richer class of pupils, with the larger English institutions which have at their disposal more ample funds, derived from public or private endowments, or from higher fees paid for much greater numbers of students, and which, by their position, offer what many parents regard as a great advantage—a wider field of association and experience during the period of education.

Though there was a difference of opinion among the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, upon the question whether the Royal Free School endowments were legally to be regarded as exclusively Protestant, they undoubtedly are of public origin, and it has been generally conceded that their benefits ought to be open to all denominations. The Roman Catholics, however, do not take advantage of them, as they object to avail themselves of mixed education.

Royal Free
Schools
Evil,
10, 457,
613.

Evil,
463.

1751-3.

Royal Free
Schools.

Evid.,
4306-19.

573-83.

458-9.

At Banagher, upon the appointment of a Roman Catholic master, Mr. Joyce, the Protestants ceased to take advantage of the school, feeling "aggrieved that it should be converted into a denominational school," and regarding themselves as "virtually excluded" from the benefit of the endowment when placed under Roman Catholic management. At the same time the Roman Catholics were not satisfied by the mere appointment of a master of their own denomination. Mr. Joyce stated that he had incurred the displeasure of the clergy in consequence of a supposed connexion of the school under his management with the Queen's University, of which he was a graduate. His school was consequently exposed to "a kind of passive resistance," and the attendance of Roman Catholics was discontinued.

Evidence as to the views held amongst Roman Catholics about the endowments of the Royal Schools was given by several witnesses examined in Belfast, Enniskillen, Londonderry, Cavan, and Armagh. They claimed for Roman Catholics a right to share with Protestants in the enjoyment of the educational endowments proceeding from the State. The Rev. Mr. Henry, President of St. Malachy's Roman Catholic College, Belfast, said of the Royal Schools:—

Evid.,
9771.

"They are substantially Episcopalian Denominational Schools. The Catholics of Ulster are entitled to a share of the property and the income of these schools, upon the principle of equality, and because they are, in the eyes of the law, intended for all denominations. If the Catholics of Ulster do not get the exclusive control of any of these schools, or a fair proportion, they have a right to demand that these schools should cease to exist as denominational schools; and that the income or revenue should be utilised in some scheme, such as the Intermediate Education scheme, under which all could gain an advantage; and I think that as the property of these schools is situated in Ulster, Ulster alone should have the advantage of it."

In Enniskillen, the Rev. F. Hackett, C.C. said:—

12352-9.

"There is a strong feeling among the Catholics of Enniskillen with regard to intermediate education. They feel the want of it very much, and that no means have been afforded or facilities given them to obtain it. They will not avail themselves of Portora; but if they had a school of their own in Enniskillen, there would be a very large attendance. When the Government are disposed to equalise every person, they should give us something to enable us to run in the race with those that are largely endowed, or, if not, put all on an equal footing, and let the existing endowment go to the promotion of education under the intermediate system. The Catholics feel very much that a school like Portora should be supported from large endowments, and that they should have to pay for building their own school, and to pay their own masters. If we had an intermediate school, or any facilities afforded for intermediate education, the respectable section among the Catholics would certainly increase. It would increase the social status of the community." He also stated that the Catholics did not wish to have any mixed control over schools in which Catholics were taught, but that they should be under the supervision and direct control of their own clergy.

Evid.,
16181.

Mr. Cassidy, a Roman Catholic inhabitant of Enniskillen, stated that Portora was an establishment to which he, as a Catholic, could not send his son; he had sent him to be educated at St. Stanislaus' College, at an expense of about £300. He maintained that Roman Catholics in Enniskillen laboured under a considerable disadvantage in not having an establishment similar or equal to Portora, to which they could send their children with safety to their own conscientious convictions.

Mr. Francis O'Neill, in Londonderry, said:—

Evid.,
12273.

"In the North of Ireland there are several Royal Schools, about which the feeling is so strong that, generally speaking, the Catholics will not send their children to them. Catholics consider, of course, that they labour under a grievance in the matter of education from the want of endowments."

In Cavan, Mr. James Brady, C.E., said:—

Evid.,
13391-2.

"That the money expended for education was not fairly divided, for example, there was a great deal of money given towards the Royal Schools. Only one class of the population attended those schools, and the other class ought to have facilities as well. The Catholics, being the great body of the population, ought to be facilitated, to some extent, out of the Royal School endowments, as the Royal Schools were attended chiefly by the sons of gentlemen, who were well able to pay for their education, while the poorer class derived little benefit from them."

In Armagh, the Rev. Mr. Rice, P.P., said:—

14312-5.
14368.

"I would not be anxious to interfere with any existing endowments at all. I would not like to pull down. . . . I wish for levelling up. Catholics most certainly regard the Royal Schools as purely denominational in this way, that Catholics do not go to them. . . . All denominations, outside Catholics, can and do attend; but Catholics could not avail themselves of them. Some assistance such as the Royal Schools get would be of benefit to us, and we would avail ourselves of it—besides we have a right to it."

13882.
14347.
14379.

It appeared from the statements of three witnesses that there was a considerable number of Roman Catholic boys in the neighbourhood of several of the Royal Schools who required intermediate education, and that the want was a growing one. The Intermediate Education Act was regarded as likely to stimulate the demand for such educa-

tion. While the Roman Catholics thus urged their claim, either to a share of the existing endowments, or to other public endowments to be provided for themselves, they, in either case, would require that the education offered should be denominational and religious, and that it should be approved by their own clergy.

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Schools.*

The Presbyterians, on the other hand, who were represented before us by the Rev. W. Todd Martin, Convener of the Committee of the General Assembly, object "that the existing endowments are commonly regarded as connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that the Royal and Diocesan schools, though open to pupils of all denominations, are not on that account free from a distinctly denominational character in the eyes of members of the Presbyterian Church." They contend "that to effect any change which will be of real value in promoting the success of the endowed schools, it is indispensable that they be placed under an efficient management which will command the confidence of all sections of the community." They think that under such government, severed from all denominational connexion, and no longer attached exclusively to one university, these schools might be made to serve the interests of education in a much larger measure than heretofore. Mr. Todd Martin was, however, unable to point to any institution successfully conducted upon the principles which he advocated, and thought that "both Catholics and Church people" would object to such an arrangement as he proposed. He also contemplated the application of the existing Royal School endowments to day schools, and did not approve of mixed boarding schools, but advocated the establishment and public endowment of large mixed day schools, with separate denominational boarding-houses attached, to be conducted by the different masters, as additions of a voluntary character. He said the General Assembly would apply all the Irish endowments directly to day schools, and objected to the maintenance out of public funds even of denominational boarding-houses. He was unable to refer us to any existing system of management of any school or university that did command the confidence of all denominations, and acknowledged that the General Assembly had not practically considered the mode of forming such a government as they suggested for the management of the public endowments. He did not think, moreover, that the members of the Church of Ireland would approve of the proposed system, and he admitted that it had been objected to decidedly by the Roman Catholics.

The Rev. Jackson Smyth, D.D., a leading Presbyterian minister, now moderator of the General Assembly, stated, in Armagh, that it was understood among the Presbyterian community there that the boys in the Royal School were generally prepared for Trinity College, and the Presbyterians did not generally wish to send their sons to Trinity College, so that the Royal School was not available in many instances. He said the general feeling was that the great object in the Royal School was to prepare boys for Trinity College, not for the Queen's Colleges; and one element in the complaint of the Presbyterians was that the Royal School exhibitions were available only for students entering Trinity College, and though the pathway for distinction was open to all comers there, yet "it was understood that the tendency was, without any direct effort, to proselytize." There was nothing of that kind at the Queen's Colleges. Mr. Todd Martin stated that the constitution and management of Trinity College and the Queen's University were not disapproved of by the Presbyterians; he could not say that there was, on the part of the General Assembly, any preference for the system of the one over the other, and no proposal had been made to alter either.

William Nesbitt, Esq., M.A., a professor in the Queen's College, Belfast, and one of the visitors of the Belfast Academical Institution, said that a number of the students of the Institution, who were going into the Presbyterian Church, naturally looked to the Queen's College, Belfast, as their place of education, and it appeared hard that they should not be able to hold the Royal Scholarships in the State Colleges instituted for their especial benefit. He did not, however, wish to trench on the funds of the Royal Schools; he had the highest opinion of their efficiency, and should not wish to diminish it in any way. He did not think that any one of them was too amply endowed.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, recommended that provision should be made for the removal of inefficient masters, and for granting superannuation allowances. In the annual reports of "The Commissioners of Education" from 1859 to the time of our inquiry the absence of such powers had been urgently dwelt upon, but without any result. In reference to this question the following memorial, recently presented by the Head Masters of the six Royal Free Grammar Schools to the late Lord Lieutenant, and by His Grace's direction forwarded to us, is of importance. We print it here, as containing the opinions of the majority of the Head Masters upon matters of interest and importance in connexion with the Royal Grammar Schools.

*Evid.,
6337-52.*

*Evid.,
6271-2.*

6273.

6276.

6280.

6293.

6298.

6284-4.

6295-8.

6304.

6301.

6428.

6344-6.

Evid.,

14268-76.

14280-83.

6319-22.

Evid.,

9007-23.

Rep., p. 62.

*Royal Free
Schools.*

* To The Most Noble His Grace the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, K.G., Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

"The MEMORIAL of the HEAD-MASTERS of the ROYAL SCHOOLS in IRELAND:

"HUMBLT SHERWICK.

"That the attention of the State has been of late much directed to the improvement of the Educational condition of Ireland, as appears in the introduction of the Intermediate Education system, the preliminary programme of a new University, and the granting of Pensions to the National Schoolmasters.

"That, consequently, the hour seems favourable for the suggestion of an amelioration in the position and prospects directly of the Head-Masters, and indirectly of the Assistant-Masters of the Royal Schools, and as by natural consequence in the position and well-being of all persons connected with Intermediate Education in the country.

"That the measure which we would suggest is that, in accordance with the precedent recently established and approved by all thinking men in the case of National Schools, provision should be made by the Government for the payment of Retiring Allowances to Head-Masters of Royal Schools after an appointed Term of Service, and that said Pensions should be proportioned to the general value of each Head-Mastership, and to the length of each Master's service.

"A measure of this kind was emphatically and repeatedly recommended by the Commission of Enquiry in 1857, and your Memorialists believe that such an arrangement would have a tendency to introduce new life and vigour into the Upper Schools of this country, as well otherwise, as by the hope of promotion excited among the junior members of the Scholastic profession, and by the prospect of secure repose after labour done, afforded to Schoolmasters more advanced in life.

"Your Memorialists would submit that Irish Schools of the higher class are very peculiarly circumstanced, owing to the prevalence of what has been called "Educational Absenteeism"—a practice which makes it impossible for Schoolmasters in Ireland to imitate their professional brethren in England by amassing in twelve or fifteen years of Scholastic labour a sufficiency on which to retire to more congenial and less toilsome pursuits.

"Reasons of various kinds lead parents to prefer having their children brought up in England, or in Foreign Countries, rather than in Ireland. It is not generally supposed that the English or Foreign education is superior intellectually, morally, or religiously; and the remaining considerations which cause the preference—of whatever nature they may be—can hardly be overcome by Irish Schoolmasters, or, as experience has proved, by English Schoolmasters holding Scholastic appointments in Ireland. Moreover, it may be questioned by Statesmen of Imperial views, whether it is desirable that this preference should be altogether removed.

"Meanwhile, the case of the Masters of Royal Schools—the only Intermediate Schools in Ireland which are immediately under the control of the State—merits some consideration and sympathy. More than one of the Royal Schoolmasters have advanced considerable sums of money for the enlargement and improvement of School-buildings, &c., in the adventurous hope of successfully combating this "Educational Absenteeism." One Head-Master, in particular, has sunk a very large sum of money—not yet repaid—in improvements of this nature. And although such efforts have produced a temporary effect from time to time, they have never realised permanent success.

"Still, your Memorialists respectfully submit that it is desirable that good Schools should continue to be maintained in Ireland for the use of persons belonging to the upper and middle classes of society who cannot afford to send their children to English Schools; and with the view of inducing men of superior attainments and position to enter the Scholastic profession generally, it would be of much advantage that the best Scholastic appointments in the country should be open to competition more frequently than they can be, if vacancies be produced, not by the advancing years or failing energies, but solely by the death of the occupants.

"Nor should it be omitted that a Royal Schoolmaster is, in some important respects, in a position inferior to that of the proprietor of a private School. For instance, the latter, if from any cause he wishes at any time to retire from his laborious employment, has it in his power to sell his interest in the Buildings which he may have erected or improved, and to dispose of his good-will in recommending pupils to his successor. Nothing of this kind is open to the Royal Schoolmaster. Neither is it possible for him to transfer his appointment to his son, or to become a sleeping partner in the Institution on which he has spent the best energies of his earlier life.

"It may be added, that the disestablishment of the Episcopalian Church has put an end to the prospects of Head-Masters in that direction; and a certain small amount of the Church Surplus Fund might possibly be allocated—not without justice, and even with a peculiar propriety—to the purpose of founding the Retiring Allowances, for which your Memorialists humbly pray.

"P. KING JOYCE, A.B., Royal School, Bannagher.
WM. PRIOR MOORE, A.M., Royal School, Cavan.
F. H. RUSWOOD, LL.D., Royal School, Danganran.
WM. STEELE, D.D., Royal School, Enniskillen.
J. A. WHEB, LL.D., Royal School, Raphoe.

"Although not concurring in all the statements of the above Memorial, I still agree with the other Head-Masters of Royal Schools in desiring the establishment of a system of Retiring Allowances.

"WM. MOORE-MORGAN, LL.D., Royal School, Armagh."

January, 1880.

The following Table contains a summary of the information which we obtained as to the condition of the Royal Schools at the date of our inquiry:—

Royal Free Schools.

| Locality of School. | Net Annual Income from Rents. | Head-Master's Salary. | Assistant's Salary. | School Fees and Contributions. | Expenditure on Teachers' Salaries, &c. | Number of Pupils. | | | | Expenditure of Pupils. | | | | Accommodation. | Actual Charges. | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | Pupils on Roll. | Average of 12 Months. | Boys. | Day Pupils. | Free Pupils. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | | Boarders. | Day Pupils. |
| Downpatrick. | <i>£ s d</i> | <i>£ s d</i> | <i>£ s d</i> | <i>£ s d</i> | <i>£ s d</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brough, King's Co. | 152 10 0 | 100 0 0 | — | 20 0 0 | — | 15 | 12 | 17 | — | — | 15 | — | — | 20 | 220 to 250 | 24 to 28 |
| Downpatrick, Wicklow. | 37 15 0 | 10 0 0 | — | — | — | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | Free. |
| Monaghan. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wick. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armagh, Armagh. | 1,281 11 6 | 400 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 500 0 0 | 510 0 0 | 127 | 120 | 107 | 40 | 20 | 20 | — | — | 90 | 160 | 230 11s |
| Cavan, Cavan. | 472 12 10 | 200 0 0 | 100 0 0 | — | 270 0 0 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 12 | — | — | — | — | 20 | 80 | 20 to 25 |
| Downpatrick, Tyrone. | 1,242 11 6 | 200 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 270 0 0 | 320 0 0 | 20 | 20 | 11 | 10 | 4 | — | — | — | 200 | 120 | 23s |
| Downpatrick, Fermanagh. | 1,232 0 0 | 200 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 200 0 0 | 250 0 0 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | 200 | 200 | 24 4s to 25s |
| Downpatrick, Donegal. | 271 0 0 | 200 0 0 | 100 0 0 | — | — | 40 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 0 | — | — | — | 40 | 50 | 24 to 25 |
| CONVENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total. | 3,442 12 6 | 1,310 0 0 | 1,400 0 0 | 210 0 0 | 1,110 0 0 | 300 | 280 | 274 | 82 | 32 | 21 | 27 | — | 600 | 310 | — |

* Twenty-one of these 30 boarders resided not at the school but in the private houses of two of the Assistant Masters.

Armagh Royal Free School.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported most favourably of the Armagh Royal School so far as regarded the proficiency of the pupils, the state of instruction, and the condition of the school-house. There were then 56 pupils on the roll; 30 boarders, and 26 day boys, of whom 14 were free. After that date the school passed through a period of great depression—two boarders and ten day-boys being the numbers attending in June, 1869, when Dr. Moore-Morgan was appointed by the Primate to be Head-Master; but it was at the date of our inquiry the most flourishing of the Royal Schools.

Rep. p. 54.

The power of appointing the head-master is vested in the Primate; but, as the school is not of private foundation, it would seem that the power will expire on the next vacancy in the Archbishopric of Armagh, unless legislative provision be made to the contrary in the meantime.

22 & 33 Vis., cap. 42, s. 30.

There were at the date of our inquiry 137 pupils on the roll, 97 boarders and 40 day-scholars. Of the 97 boarders, 29 resided, not at the school, but in the private houses of two of the assistant masters. These pupils attended the Royal School as day-scholars merely, and the head-master received the same payment for them as for ordinary day scholars. In 1876, 88 boarders had resided at the school, which was the largest number it could accommodate under existing arrangements.

Return. Enid, 1619. App. A, p. 234. Enid, 1778-32.

Of the 97 boarders 96 were members of the Church of Ireland and one was a Presbyterian. Of the 40 day-scholars 33 were members of the Church of Ireland and 7 were Presbyterians. Dr. Moore-Morgan stated that, though some Roman Catholic boys had been at the school before his time, none had attended or applied for admission since he became master. He feared in Ireland it would be virtually impossible to keep Roman Catholic boarders under the same roof with Protestant boarders without the association, more or less, influencing their religious feelings; but he knew no reason why parents should not send their sons as day boys; he was sure it was known in Armagh that the Royal School was not exclusively for Protestants, and though he had never advertised to that effect, it was known that he would educate a Roman Catholic boy on the same terms as any other without in any way interfering with his religion, and that secular instruction only was imparted in the school during the attendance of the day boys. He, however, stated that it was "a well-

Enid, 1778-32. 1682, 1859.

Enid, 1869, 1619. 1680-2.

F

- Royal Free Schools.* known fact that the Roman Catholics in Armagh as well as in other parts of Ireland object to mixed education." Very few of the boarders were from the neighbourhood; of the paying day-boys about 6 or 7 came from the shop-keeping and farming classes, the vast majority of whom did not send their sons to the Royal School.
- At the date of our inquiry ten day pupils were received by the Head Master as free pupils, in accordance with regulations made by "The Commissioners of Education" in 1849, to the effect that ten boys, children of parents residing in Armagh, who inhabit houses rated at not less than £10 Poor Law valuation, or children of tenants on the Armagh School Estate paying not less than £20 per annum rent, should be educated as free daily pupils at the Armagh Royal School, the master to examine and select for vacancies such as he should think most eligible and likely to benefit by the course of education given in the school. Dr. Moore-Morgan had, however, been allowed an absolute discretion, not only as regarded the mode of examination and selection, but also as to the number of free pupils to be admitted, and the class from which they were chosen.
- Rep. Com., 1854-8, p. 55.* The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, took exception to the restriction of the free places to the children of residents in Armagh or tenants on the School Estates, and these restrictions do not now appear to be enforced, as at the date of our inquiry the free pupils were selected by competitive examination; but Dr. Moore-Morgan stated that he generally ascertained, as far as he could, whether the parents of the applicants for free places had small means. The competition was not very keen: for two free places vacant in September, 1878, only four boys competed.
- Evid., 1878, 1872.* The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that some of the inhabitants of Armagh had preferred a complaint that the course of instruction in the Royal School was exclusively for the higher classes of society, and that the mercantile and middle classes were virtually excluded, book-keeping and other courses of instruction suited to them not being pursued. Dr. Moore-Morgan stated that this cause of complaint no longer existed, every facility being given to such of the pupils as required a commercial education, as distinguished from a professional one, to obtain it: but that very few of his pupils were content with a mere English and commercial education, almost all the boys requiring such an education as would prepare them for the University, or the higher class examinations of the Civil Service. Some five or six years before our inquiry, he had made a suggestion to "The Commissioners of Education," with reference to the establishment of a purely mercantile section in the school, but they had never taken any action in reference thereto.
- Evid., 14458-70.* At our Public Courts in Armagh all the witnesses bore testimony to the high state of efficiency to which the present Head Master had brought the school. Some of them, however, stated that an impression existed in the town that the boys of the locality who would attend the school as day scholars, were not so much encouraged as boarders; that, in fact, the prevailing tone of the school was more favourable to boarders than to day boys, and tended to prevent parents from sending their sons to the school as day pupils. Dr. Moore-Morgan informed us that he had done everything in his power to discourage any prejudice against day boys, and that it was much less now than it had been. All the witnesses bore testimony to his strict impartiality and desire to do even-handed justice; but the general impression amongst the inhabitants of the town appeared to be that the middle class population of Armagh did not derive as much benefit from the endowment as they were entitled to, and that this arose to some extent from unpleasant relations between the two classes of pupils.
- Evid., 1698-1710.* We asked Dr. Moore-Morgan to define the benefits, in addition to the use of the school-buildings, accruing from the endowment. He said that were it not for the endowment he would be obliged to raise his charges for boarders from sixty guineas (the present uniform charge) to from seventy to seventy-five guineas a year; and for day boys from ten guineas (the present average charge) to from fifteen to twenty guineas per annum. The benefits attributable to the endowment therefore are—ten free places, a yearly reduction of from five to ten guineas in the fees for each day scholar, and from ten to fifteen guineas in the fees for each boarder. With respect to the charges for day boys, we have already mentioned the course adopted at Armagh School in consequence of the circular issued by "The Commissioners of Education," in May, 1870; Dr. Moore-Morgan stated that the Commissioners were aware of the course pursued by him, in making extra charges for Latin and Greek, and for French, and had not objected to it.
- Supra p. 28.* Mr. Mahaffy found ten assistant teachers at the school, sixty-seven boarders at the schoolhouse, twenty-nine boarders in the assistant masters' houses, and thirty-six day boys; 133 pupils in all. He reports that the ventilation of the schoolroom and of two of the dormitories was deficient, and that there was a want of proper bookshelves in the library. Though the classes were larger than in his opinion they should be, he found evidence
- Evid., 1854-5.*
- App. A, p. 254.*

of careful teaching in the good answering of the junior classes, but he did not find equally good answering in the senior classes, which he attributes, to some extent, to the system of examination adopted by the Commissioners of Intermediate Education. As regards discipline there was still something to be desired; but he considers this school "the best and most successful in the north of Ireland."

Royal Free
Schools.

Mr. McCurdy, the architect to "The Commissioners of Education," was of opinion that from £120 to £140 a year would be a reasonable amount of expenditure for ordinary works of maintenance and repairs at Armagh school, if the works were reasonably superintended and kept up from time to time. During the period of seven years, from 1872 to 1878, a total outlay of £1,962 11s. 2d. had been made at Armagh for repairs which the architect was not asked by the Commissioners professionally to supervise, but which were executed upon estimates obtained by the Head Master from local tradesmen, and sent up by him annually to "The Commissioners of Education." The works were executed upon the directions and under the inspection of the Head Master only, upon whom the duty was thrown of certifying the completion of the work and the correctness of the accounts. During the same period a further sum of £3,788 18s. 2d. was expended upon new works executed under the supervision of Mr. McCurdy. There was some difficulty in distinguishing repairs from improvements, but the amount of expenditure appeared to indicate the necessity for closer supervision, especially as Mr. McCurdy stated that it was very difficult even for an architect to secure the Commissioners from overcharge, and much more so for one in the position of the Head Master.

Reid,
1863-70.

1864.

1867-72.

1869.

App. D, p.
237.

Mr. Murphy reports that the estate, which is situated about half way between the towns of Newry and Armagh and on the main road connecting them, consists of six townlands, containing 1,502a. 2s. 11p. statute measure, and the rental amounts to £1,453 3s., being 1·4 per cent. over the Poor Law Valuation, excluding the buildings, and 18½ per cent. under the valuation, if the buildings be included. The average outgoings amount to £266 3s. 2d. In the rental to November 1st, 1878, furnished in March, 1879, there was an arrear of £10 2s. only; in 1857, the arrears amounted to £2,601. About seventy acres of land of a deep, alluvial character were flooded by the Cushier River, and rendered almost useless, which would amply repay a considerable expenditure; at present only about £32 yearly, is realized by sales of the semi-aquatic grass which grows there. This marsh land is let by auction in small lots, which are held practically by the same parties each year, and the sum paid is "the very smallest that decency will permit them to offer." Strenuous efforts should be made to reclaim these meadows, and if this cannot be effected they should be added to the farms of the tenants at a fair annual rent. Tenant-right appears to prevail to a very full extent, the lands being sold by auction. In a recent case the sum of £150 was paid for 5a. 1a. 20r., the rent being about 20s. per acre. There can be no doubt that the lands are most moderately let, and this accounts in a great measure for the excessive price. In the same townland, another tenant, whose rent is £13 15s. 6d., has sublet her farm, containing about 16 acres, at a profit rent of £20, retaining the house and a garden rent free in addition. The Poor Law Valuation of this farm, including the house, is £28 10s.; without the house £17. Some of the land is good value for 30s. per statute acre.

"The Commissioners of Education" at an early date gave the tenants assistance to build good slated houses, indeed in some parts of the estate the tenants appeared to be "over housed," and all to be thriving and industrious.

The estate has evidently improved much since 1857.

Banagher Royal Free School, King's County.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that from the absence of exhibitions, and the poverty and small size of the town (the population of which was then 1,846, and in 1871 was only 1,206) Banagher was one of the worst circumstanced among the Royal Schools; the state of instruction was not satisfactory, and the buildings were in bad repair. It does not appear to have improved since. The tenure of the school-house was in 1857 uncertain, and the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, were of opinion that steps should be taken to provide out of the funds of the other Royal Schools a suitable schoolhouse permanently secured for the trust. A new lease was obtained in 1878, for seven years from 24th June, 1878, at the yearly rent of £50. The landlord wished the Commissioners to take a longer lease, but "they preferred having a short one for the present," apparently because the locality was not approved of, but the Commissioners seemed to consider that they had not power to remove the school. The shortness of the tenure must prevent expenditure upon improvements. Mr. Joyce, the head master, stated that the school was kept in repair by "The Commissioners of Education." After a fire which occurred in 1875 £384 14s. 4d. was expended on the buildings, £256

Rep. p. 56.

Evsl,
1822-7.

468-2.

1212-2.

F 2

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Evid., 1191-5, 1225, 2202-23. of which was received from an insurance. In 1878 a further sum of about £220, which was transferred from the funds of Cavan and Enniskillen, was expended upon repairs. Messrs. McCurdy and Mitchell had advised more extensive repairs to the amount of between £400 and £500, but the Commissioners on account of the shortness of the lease confined them to a limit of £200. Mr. Mitchell visited and made a report upon the school in April, 1878, and again visited it in October, 1878, to see that the works had been properly carried out; he stated that the works actually executed left the building "in a pretty fair state of repair for a few years to come," but the agent, Mr. Owen, who was also directed to visit the school, said that he could not see that much had been done; some of the slating was deficient, the rain was coming in through the roof, and he thought the expenditure was money thrown away. Mr. Mahaffy reports that he found the buildings "dirty and in decay."

App. A, p. 251.

App. P, p. 372.

Evid., 2318.

App. A, p. 255.

At the date of our inquiry there were only sixteen pupils on the roll, of whom five were boarders and eleven day scholars. On the occasion of Mr. Owen's visit he found seven boys present, three day boys and four boarders. Mr. Mahaffy found "only eight or nine boys preparing for special competitions, such as Civil service or bank appointments; in fact rather private pupils over the ordinary school age than ordinary scholars." He describes the school as "a complete failure," nor does he think the appointment of a Protestant head master or any other internal change will make it recover, but if the school were removed but a few miles to Parsonstown, a town of a similar character to Armagh, and always the residence of gentry, it would doubtless become a large school.

Evid., 4474-8.

4271-3.

432-3.

1197.

455-62.

Mr. Joyce, the only Roman Catholic ever appointed to be Head Master of a Royal School, was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in January, 1874. The school had been vacant for about two years previously. The Rev. Thomas MacNally, Mr. Joyce's predecessor, had been head master from 1868 to 1872, and before his appointment there had also been a break for two or three years. Within two years after the appointment of Mr. Joyce, the number of pupils rose to forty-one. The fire in 1875 had caused some inconvenience. Afterwards Mr. Joyce incurred the displeasure of the Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy, in consequence of some of his pupils having been prepared for the Queen's University, and his own attendance at the Queen's College, Galway. It also appeared from his own evidence that he had on several occasions absented himself for considerable periods from the school, leaving it in charge of assistants. From 1875 the number of pupils declined. The greatest number of boarders he had at any time was twelve, but the school would accommodate between thirty and forty.

Evid., 590-4.

At the date of our inquiry there was no assistant, and there were no free pupils at the school, but up to the previous year Mr. Joyce had generally taken two free pupils.

Evid., 569.

All the boys attending the school at the date of our inquiry were Roman Catholics, but Mr. Joyce had at one time three or four Protestant day pupils; he had been asked to receive a Protestant boarder, but said that he would rather not take him, as "it would upset the place to have two different religions boarding at the school, and he did not think he could conscientiously look after the religious education of a Protestant; but there was no objection to receiving Protestant day boys."

Evid., 509-65.

There were, at the date of our inquiry, no Exhibitions attached to this school. "The Commissioners of Education" once gave £10 for prizes to the school on condition that Greek and Latin should form two of the subjects of examination, and that the boys should be examined "by an outsider." The examination was conducted by a Roman Catholic clergyman on the invitation of Mr. Joyce. The grant of a similar sum was refused in 1879, as was also Mr. Joyce's application for the instruments necessary to teach physical science, and in consequence he was compelled to give up the idea of teaching that subject effectively. Considerable sums of money have been, since Mr. Joyce's appointment, transferred by the Commissioners from the funds of Cavan and Enniskillen, and expended upon Banagher school.

Evid., 443.

2314-32.

App. D, p. 259.

The school-house is an old building in need of constant repairs, and unfurnished, and ordinary repairs were for a very long time neglected.

Mr. Murphy reports that the estate consists of three townlands in the King's County, containing 555a. 0n. 23r. statute measure, of which 166a. are bog retained in the Commissioners control. The rental is £179 4s. 2d.; the Poor Law Valuation of the tenanted lands is £168 10s.; and of the buildings, £11 5s. In addition to the rents received from tenants, an income of about £11 per annum was received from sales of bog. The outgoings amounted on an average to £35 per annum. In 1879, the agent charged £5 10s. for his expenses in visiting the school, and £1 10s. for stamps, stationery, and postage, though there were only ten tenants on the rental. In 1857 the rental was £164 10s. 7d.; in 1842 it was £260 3s. 5½d.; in 1816 the estate had been valued at £283 16s. 7d. per annum. The tenancies were all yearly; the rent was reduced in the depressed times of 1847, and had never since been raised. The arable land was

generally of a good sound fertile character, the farms were well fenced, and the houses moderately comfortable. Thirty-three acres of the best part of the land were held by a merchant residing in Parsonstown, at a rent of £14 10s. the Poor Law Valuation being £17 15s. A tenant holding 20 acres at a rent of £6 12s. with the agent's consent agreed to sell his interest to the adjoining tenant for £40, but before the transaction could be completed, a stranger to the estate offered the tenant £47 10s., which he accepted, and the purchaser, though warned that he should not be acknowledged as tenant, went into possession, and "defies the agent." The tenants considered themselves harshly treated in the mode which was adopted of dealing with the bog.

On part of the estate considerable tracts of bog, as they were cut out, were partially reclaimed by the tenants, and are not rented. One tenant holds about 15a. taken in this way, and a cottier who holds 2a. 2s. 25c. of cut out bog land pays no rent, and repudiates liability to anyone.

Cavan Royal Free School.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-6, reported very unfavourably as to the course of instruction, the proficiency of the scholars, and the general state of the Cavan Royal School. They considered that a *prima facie* case was made out for a visitation being at once held by "The Commissioners of Education," to ascertain how far the unsatisfactory state of the School arose from misconduct or neglect on the part of the master. No visitation was, however, held; and the condition of the school has not since improved.

There were at the date of our inquiry twenty-six pupils on the roll, of whom fourteen were boarders. None of these were free pupils, nor did any of the day boys receive pecuniary aid towards their education. In the case of some of the boarders, whose parents were unable to pay the usual fees, the master made reductions. The ordinary charge was forty-eight guineas per annum.

The Rev. William Prior Moore, who had been Head Master since 1833, stated that he did not consider it obligatory on him to take free boys; but that he had never refused to do so, and on the contrary had made every effort to obtain such pupils, but had never been able to get more than two or three at a time. In 1878 he was educating one pupil gratuitously, and three was the largest number of free pupils he had ever had at the same time. Mr. Moore further stated that he had had Roman Catholic pupils from time to time previous to the opening of a Roman Catholic Seminary at Cavan, but since that time no Roman Catholic boy had been sent to him.

There were, at the date of our inquiry, five Royal Scholarships of £25 per annum each in connexion with the Cavan Royal School. During the previous ten years "about four" of these had been filled, and three was the largest number ever full at the same time. At the last examination held before the date of our inquiry there were three candidates, none of whom succeeded in obtaining a scholarship.

Mr. Moore stated that when "The Commissioners of Education" were founding school exhibitions at the other Royal schools, they wrote to him saying that they would establish five or six school exhibitions at Cavan, and that he at their request published in the town that the exhibitions would be given; but that they subsequently informed him that "on further consideration funds would not permit," and the exhibitions were not granted. There was at the time a large sum of cash and stock to the credit of the school, and Mr. Fleming stated that he believed that it was in consequence of the want of success of his school that Mr. Moore was left out, when the circular establishing exhibitions and prizes was sent to the masters of the other schools. Since this evidence was given Mr. Mahaffy reports that the exhibitions have been granted.

The whole income of the endowment has not for many years been applied to the purposes of the school. At the date of our inquiry there were to the credit of the school, sums of £2,143 9s. 5d. cash (lying for years unproductive), and £3,362 16s. 9d. stock, representing accumulations of unused income. Considerable portions of the "surplus funds" of Cavan have been paid over to the Schools of Banagher and Raphoe.

The Head Master many years ago altered the approach to the school premises by closing the entrance on the land belonging to "The Commissioners of Education," and opening another on land purchased by himself and still his property. This alteration was effected without the permission of the Commissioners, who refused to purchase the plot of ground referred to. They were however made aware of the alteration having been made, and contributed £50 towards the erection of a new gate-houses, which is on Mr. Moore's ground.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that he found two assistant masters, fifteen boarders, and ten day boys at the school. Many of the boys were very young, and had not been long at the school, but nevertheless he got good answering from them in accidence (Latin).

Rep, p. 58

Evid.,
1-215.Evid.,
32,
43-6.Evid., 209.
35-36,
132-6.Evid.,
25-31.

Evid., 73.

1170,
1188-9.App. A, p.
236.Evid.,
1165-71.
1191-5.Evid.,
14977-84.App. A, p.
236.

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He did not think the classical answering in the higher class good; in science, geography and dictation, the answering was decidedly bad. The head master had been too long in office, and the assistant masters were newly appointed.

Evid., 57-51.
App. A, p. 236.
The building would accommodate perhaps forty boarders and about fifty day scholars. The number at the school during Mr. Moore's head mastership had never exceeded thirty-three or thirty-four altogether. Mr. Mahaffy reports that the buildings are commodious and well situated, but that the playground is too narrow, and that an adjoining field, which now belongs to the head master, should be secured for the school. Cavan did not seem to him a good centre for a school, as it can never command a large number of day boys, but if it were changed into a preparatory school, admitting boys from nine to fourteen only, it might enter upon a new sphere of usefulness, the want of such schools being much felt in Ireland.

Evid., 4-6.
55-4.
180-1.
235.
Mr. Moore complained that his income had been reduced by "The Commissioners of Education" from £300, first to £200, and then in 1846 to £100 per annum, the reason, as he assigned it, being because he had not a larger school—because he could not do impossibilities. He appeared willing to retire if a suitable retiring allowance were provided, but at present he "had nothing to retire upon, and could not retire into beggary."

App. D, p. 261.
Mr. Murphy reports that the estate is situated close to the town of Cavan, and contains 917a. 2s. 38r., statute measure, held by sixty-six tenants at a rental of £562 7s. 1d.; which, excluding the buildings, is 3 per cent. over the Poor Law Valuation; including them it is 10 per cent. under it. The outgoings have on the average annually amounted to about £82 10s., but in 1879 amounted to £152 9s. 7d., including a sum of £58 10s., the cost of seeds distributed to the tenantry. This sum was to be refunded. The arrears due on the rental of 1878 amounted to £1,676 8s. 7d., in 1857 they amounted to £1,679 7s. 2d., and had accrued in the four years from 1845 to 1849.

App. to Rep., p. 28.
The Inspector of Estates for the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, had reported:—

"Before any improvement can be expected on this estate some arrangement must be made for reducing the large arrears hanging over so many of the tenants. I would suggest that the same plan should be adopted which I have pointed out in my report on the Enniskillen school estate; but whether that plan or some other be adopted, nothing, I think, can be clearer than that while a tenant feels himself liable to be called on at any moment for a large arrear of rent, he will neither improve his land nor pay any rent he can avoid."

Evid. 2582.
Mr. J. J. Benison informed us that "The Commissioners of Education" had never made any communication to his father, the former agent, as to carrying out the suggestions of the Royal Commission.

App. D, p. 291.
At the date of Mr. Murphy's report the old arrears were still retained, though many of the holdings had changed hands or been subdivided, and in fact the arrears had been dealt with by both agent and tenant as if they scarcely existed. For example, one tenant subdivided his farm—on which there was an old arrear of about four years' rent—between his two sons; one of them got into new arrear, and sold his interest for £395. The purchaser was instructed by the agent to retain one year of the old arrear from the outgoing tenant. The recent arrears were of course deducted also from the purchase-money. The balance of the old arrear was retained on the books, but Mr. Murphy could not see how it could be recovered after the arrangement referred to. The whole farm contained 22½ acres statute measure, and the yearly rent was £12 2s. 10d. Mr. Murphy considered that "The Commissioners of Education" had dealt most generously in not deducting the full amount of the old arrear from the outgoing tenant, but by permitting this transaction they had certainly "confiscated all prospective interest in this portion of the estate." Subdivision prevails on this estate, but not nearly to so great an extent as on the Fermanagh property. The houses are tolerably comfortable, and the greater number of the tenants appeared to be industrious; they hold their land at a very low rent over the greater portion of the estate; the rent paid for two townlands is under 13s. and 14s. per statute acre; they would be cheap, situated as they are, at double that rent. "The Commissioners of Education" have undertaken, in conjunction with the adjoining proprietor, to open an arterial drain from one townland, which will reclaim over six acres and afford facility for the drainage of a considerable tract of land. The total expenditure is estimated at over £900, of which the Commissioners are to pay a share in proportion to the land unwatered, but when the improvement is completed steps should be taken to prevent the tenantry from again cutting away the moory surface of the land for firing, a course of proceeding which has rendered the present outlay necessary. A road is much required into one townland. The maps, which were excellent when drawn (1816), are now nearly useless, and in no wise give a true representation of the holdings, many of which have got intermixed. There appears

to be no official record of these interchanges; in the instance of a tenant now under eviction, a portion of his holding had been sold sixty years ago; and the schoolmaster of the estate, as successor of a tenant who occupied this portion, has gone into forcible possession of it despite the agent.

This estate, as well as the Enniskillen estate, has deeply suffered for want of more active and intelligent supervision.

Royal Free
Schools.

Dungannon Royal Free School, County Tyrone.

In 1857 there were sixty-five pupils on the roll of Dungannon School, thirty-two boarders, and thirty-three day boys, of whom thirteen were free pupils, and the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, found the state of instruction to be very satisfactory. The present Head Master, Rev. F. H. Ringwood, M.A., was appointed by the late Primate and had held his office since 1850. He stated to us that at one time, some years ago, he had 160 boarders. At the date of our inquiry there were but thirty-nine pupils on the roll, twenty-one boarders and eighteen day boys, of whom four were free pupils.

Rep., p. 52.

Evid.,
602-3.

Dr. Ringwood attributed the decline in the number of pupils among other reasons to the high party feeling existing in Tyrone, and to the unpopularity of his own political opinions among the local gentry. He stated that there had been no falling off in the quality of the teaching or the number of University distinctions obtained by his pupils, but he intimated an opinion that a new master recently distinguished in the University has advantages over older men in attracting pupils. He believed he had every suitable day boy to be found in the neighbourhood. The great majority of his pupils were Protestant Episcopalians; some of the day boys and one or two boarders were Presbyterians.

Evid.,
610-11.

Evid.,
603, 740,
681-2.

Shortly after his appointment he had declined to take a Roman Catholic boarder, not thinking he could have the moral and religious control over him which he ought to have over an inmate of his house.

672
620.

Though he was anxious to get Roman Catholic day boys, and would subject no person to any disadvantage on account of his religion, he had reason "to know the Roman Catholic clergy would object to a boy being with him lest he should catch infection from association with other boys," and during his experience he had had but one Roman Catholic pupil, a day scholar.

Evid.,
620-1, 672.

There were no schools in Dungannon to compete with the Royal School, there being only an Erasmus Smith's school giving a fair English education, and two National schools, which Dr. Ringwood described as "quite denominational."

Evid.,
629.

Dr. Ringwood considered himself under no obligation to receive free pupils, but had distinctly understood from the Primate that it would be agreeable to the wishes of "The Commissioners of Education" that he should receive free boys. Though he got as many as he could that had abilities, and though the free boys were quite as well treated as the others, the supply of candidates was limited from the smallness of the town of Dungannon, and the objection of some parents to their sons being educated gratuitously.

Evid.,
719.

615-18.

The Royal Scholarships in Trinity College attached to the school were continually full, except in one instance in which only one candidate was sent up, who, however, was the best answerer from the Royal Schools on that occasion.

Evid.,
678, 730.

Dr. Ringwood often had pupils paying various amounts, even as low as £2 per annum, where the parents were poor, but objected to their sons being free, but the regular terms for a day boy, including classics, were £10 a year; the fees for boarders were sixty guineas a year, but he had been informed by "The Commissioners of Education" that he could charge what he pleased for boarders, though he understood that he could not charge more than £10 for day pupils. The course of education was classical and mathematical. It did not include natural sciences. No provision was made for giving a commercial education.

Evid.,
613, 630-7.

630-1.

Dr. Ringwood, when the school was full, had paid from £800 to £900 a year to assistant masters. At the date of our inquiry he had as assistants two Masters of Arts teaching mathematics and classics, and a foreign master teaching French, German, and drawing; their salaries amounted in all to about £300 per annum.

Evid., 634.

Dr. Ringwood, soon after his appointment, had advanced £3,000 to £4,000 in improving the school buildings under Mr. McCarty's direction and with the consent of "The Commissioners of Education," who repaid the money advanced, but without interest. The late Primate had also contributed to the cost of some of the improvements. The buildings are a great deal more than sufficient for the present requirements of the school, but the extent of ground is insufficient.

Evid.,
643-4.

Evid., 605.

Mr. Mahaffy found two assistant teachers, sixteen boarders, and twenty day boys at the school. He reports the actual site and the buildings to be the best in Ireland, and

App. A, p.
236.

*Royal Free
Schools*

the buildings admirably planned, compactly put together, kept neatly painted and whitewashed, and all in good order except the boys' playroom. He remarks the want of a library. He found the senior classes exceedingly well taught in Classics, and they also answered well in Euclid and French, but he found the junior classes backward in all subjects, and in dictation there were very few, either senior or junior, who did not make mistakes. He did not feel confident that all the assistants stood high enough in qualifications, and thought there was a great contrast between Dr. Ringwood's teaching and theirs. The conditions of the town of Dungannon being unfavourable to a large supply of day boys, the school could only succeed as a boarding school, but Mr. Mahaffy had no doubt that a young head master would cause it to revive considerably.

*Evid.,
741-751.*

Dr. Ringwood himself considered that a provision for superannuation would be a very great advantage indeed, introducing fresh energies, and also encouraging the assistant masters, but if he resigned his appointment under present circumstances he would have nothing whatever to fall back upon after his thirty years' service.

*32 & 33
Vic., sup.
42, sec. 30.*

The right of appointment of the head master at Dungannon, as at Armagh, is vested in the Primate, and unless legislative provision be made to meet the difficulty, the power to appoint to the office may expire on the occurrence of the next vacancy in the Archbishopric of Armagh.

*App. D, p.
254.*

Mr. Murphy reports that the estate consists of six townlands situated about four to six miles from Dungannon. The area is 3,993a. 1x. 5r. statute measure, of which there are of arable land 1,340 acres; meadow and pasture, 1,380 acres; and of bog, 1,273 acres. The rental is £1,752 3s. 9d., being 13 per cent. over the Poor Law Valuation, exclusive of the houses, and slightly under it if the houses be included.

Up to the year 1851 the lands were held by middlemen, and when the lease under which they held expired the Commissioners got back the lands in an impoverished condition, densely populated, "as is usual under the baneful sway of the middleman." The then agent appears to have gone to work most energetically; the farms were re-adjusted, the fences straightened, and considerable sums expended on improvements.

Three townlands consist of excellent arable land, quite equal in quality to lands on the adjoining property let in most instances at double the rent. The houses on these townlands are comfortable, and the fields well fenced and nicely arranged; and, with a little more attention to the fences in having the thorns cut occasionally, these townlands would present quite a model aspect. In the rental ending November, 1877, there was no arrear on these three townlands, "and indeed there could be no excuse for arrears being due, the tenants having such capital bargains of their farms." All the tenants received on last year's rental an abatement varying from 10 to 15 per cent.

The other three townlands consist of large tracts of bog, with arable land of very fertile character dispersed through it. The holdings upon them are very small. As a consequence, the competition for land is very keen, and the agent has no difficulty in letting the "cut-out" bog at 10s. an acre, its present value being about 1s. per acre; but the densely populated district has no employment for labour, and the tenants are only too anxious to seize upon any outlet where they may employ their time, and add to the size of their farms. Mr. Murphy says there can be no doubt that the sum now charged is too high; but it only serves to equalize the rent of the arable land, which is held below its value. There is an immense tract of bog, in its present state perfectly useless, a large proportion of which with a small outlay might be made available for the production of crops, and for enlarging the existing holdings. The present population are scarcely able to grow enough for their own support, owing to the smallness of their holdings, and it is impossible for them to live with any degree of comfort on their present farms.

The annual outgoings, including a drainage charge of £127 3s. 9d. about to terminate, appear to amount to about £500, leaving a net income of £1,252. Nearly £200 per annum is derived from the letting of turbary to tenants who pay 8s., and "outsiders" who pay 16s., per half acre, and cut the turf for sale. The accounts appeared to be well vouched and carefully audited, but the agent should debit himself with the full rent each year, and not, as his custom is, with only the amount received.

Binnishillen Royal Free School, County Fermanagh.

*Evid.,
214-17.*

The Rev. William Steele, D.D., the present head master of Portora Royal School, Binnishillen, was transferred from the Raphoe Royal School to Portora by the Lord Lieutenant in 1857.

*App. F, p.
409.
Evid.,
318-23.*

At the date of our inquiry there were 83 pupils on the roll, 49 boarders, and 34 day scholars. Of the day scholars 10 were free pupils, admitted by the head master in the exercise of his own discretion, on the application of the parents, being residents of Binnishillen.

killen and stating their inability to pay the school terms. Dr. Steele had never refused to admit any eligible pupil free on such an application.

The number of pupils, in Dr. Steele's time, had fluctuated greatly, and had ranged from 150 to as few as 60. The largest number of boarders had been 120, and the smallest 34. He thought these fluctuations due, in a great measure, to the migration of boys to England, but knew "no good reason why the number should have fallen, nor any why it had recovered itself." He thought success in University distinctions had no effect, his pupils having been most successful in college at the very time the school was declining, and there had been no change in the teaching, nor any alteration in the terms to explain the variations. An unhappy accident, in which two boys were drowned, had prevented pupils from coming, and was referred to by Dr. Steele as one cause of the decline.

The terms for boarders for the first three years after Dr. Steele's appointment had been fifty guineas per annum, he then raised them to sixty guineas, but this rise did not coincide with the falling off in numbers. He had never had a Roman Catholic boarder, and was of opinion that no conscientious Roman Catholic would send his son as a boarder to Portora. He had hardly ever been without some Roman Catholic day boys, but had not had more than four or five at the same time. He thought that there had never been "the slightest reluctance directly or indirectly to send them to Portora," and that there were no Roman Catholic boys in the vicinity of the class that required such higher education as Portora afforded. It was stated, however, on the part of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Enniskillen that they would not avail themselves of Portora, but that if they had a school of their own, there would be a very large attendance.

Dr. Steele has received from "The Commissioners of Education" since his appointment a fixed annual stipend of £500. Until January, 1864, he received also an allowance of £350 per annum for assistants, which was then increased to £500. For upwards of ten years after his appointment, as well as during the two previous years while he was at Raphoe, Dr. Steele remained unaware that the Commissioners were charged with any duty of repairing the school buildings. Between 1857 and January, 1860, the Commissioners expended about £2,000 upon additions and improvements executed under the supervision of their architect, and Dr. Steele without their authority, finding himself "practically at liberty to do what he liked," also during the same period laid out on his own account £3,962 3s. 2d. in repairs, alterations, and permanent improvements, some of which the architect thought unnecessary. In February, 1860, the Commissioners, upon his memorial, consented to pay him £1,666 9s. 11d., the sum certified by their architect to be the value of his "permanent substantial repairs," but declined to pay the balance of his expenditure. In January, 1864, he presented a further memorial asking an increase of £150 in the annual grant for assistants, mentioning his own outlay in "permanent improvements" as then amounting to upwards of £3,000, and he offered further to contribute half the sum necessary to erect a hospital and schoolroom, if the Board would vote him the other half. The allowance of £350 was upon that occasion increased to £500, and between February, 1860, and May, 1868, the Board expended £2,567 13s. 11d. upon further works at Portora. During the whole period from 1857 to 1868 the ordinary repairs were executed at Dr. Steele's expense; the Commissioners' architect considered them "outside his province;" Dr. Steele "thought he was to keep the place in repair," and "believed the money the Commissioners gave had nothing to say to the repairs." In 1868, having learned that the Commissioners made liberal allowances for all repairs at Armagh, he made an attempt to obtain repayment of his outlay. The amount of his claim as first put forward was £4,901 9s. 4d., and it included his expenditure upon extensions and improvements as well as upon repairs. He vouched his expenditure by a surveyor's report and otherwise. He also renewed a claim, originally put forward in 1864, for the additional allowance of £150 for assistant masters for the period from 1857 to 1864. A long controversy followed, and the Commissioners, on 26th May, 1871—

"As an equitable case, resolved to recomp Dr. Steele for the annual expenditure of £150 per annum, for the six and a half years from the date of his appointment up to the time when the extra £150 had been granted (1st January, 1866), and a draft for £975 was accordingly drawn; and it was ordered that the Secretary do intimate distinctly to Dr. Steele that the Board had unanimously decided that it will not, on any future occasion, permit any part of these claims, which have been so frequently and fully considered and decided, to be re-opened or re-agitated, and that he must consider these questions as now finally and wholly closed."

Dr. Steele pressed his claim, notwithstanding, for the cost of the repairs, which he separated from the claim for buildings, and on 1st February, 1872, Dr. Kyle informed him by letter that his claims had been brought before the Commissioners, and that—

*Royal Free
Schools.*

Evid.,
1433.

"They felt they would not be justified in granting the prayer of his memorial for a large sum of money, the particulars and items of which were in no degree specifically stated or set forth in such claim; and the Secretary was ordered to notify that, should Dr. Steele again bring forward a claim, it must be supported by items of particulars and dates, and vouched by documents showing that payment had been in each case made by him."

Evid.,
320.
1434-7.

Dr. Steele had never kept a particular account of the repairs, but he handed his receipts to an accountant, who prepared a schedule, which Dr. Steele forwarded with the vouchers to the Board, saying he had conformed to what they had told him. The vouchers were examined, and the account was investigated by Mr. Fleming; and Dr. Kyle, on 27th April, 1872, wrote to Dr. Steele:—

"DEAR SIR,—In the summons for yesterday's Board the case of your present claim was specially noted, and I fully brought under the consideration of the Board your printed memorial and letter, and I reported that the schedules for expenditure which you forwarded to this office were fully supported (with the exception of an error, in extraction, of £2 14s. 8d., and which I had, therefore, deducted from your claim, reducing it to £1,426 7s. 8d.), by the vouchers and receipts that you had transmitted, and which had been carefully investigated in this office."

Evid.,
320.
1417.

Payment was, however, ultimately refused, because Dr. Steele had expended the money without previously receiving authority; and also, because "The Commissioners felt that he had been very liberally treated in having been repaid a great deal of money which he expended without their sanction, and he was also paid up the back money for the salary of the assistant master."

323.
1524-7.
1544-6.
1549.

Dr. Steele stated that the Commissioners had been very liberal to him in the way of repairs since 1868, and during that time had never refused anything he applied for; but they had paid nothing for the ordinary annual repairs during the ten and a half years after his appointment, and all the cost of these, which Mr. McCurdy estimated at £200 per annum, had been left upon Dr. Steele. The absence of any systematic supervision of works and repairs by the Commissioners resulted, in this instance, in injudicious if not wasteful expenditure, and led to the controversy with Dr. Steele.

App. A, p.
235

Though the expenditure upon Portora since 1857 has been very large, Mr. Mahaffy reports the buildings to be rather extensive and handsome than really commodious; the school had at the time of his visit internally a somewhat neglected appearance, whitewashing, painting, scouring of floors, and general cleaning being urgently needed. He considers that a yearly inspection by the Secretary of the Commissioners or other competent officer would have obviated this evil which he thinks sure to arise after a head master has been many years in office.

Mr. Mahaffy reports the highest class to be admirably taught in classics, and that there is not any sounder or more patient scholar in Ireland engaged in teaching than the chief classical master. He found the same good teaching in French and German by a really competent gentleman from Göttingen. In mathematics the answering was indifferent, and in history, geography, dictation, and classics, he found the junior classes deficient, and much improvement required. The discipline of the school left something to be desired, and instances of want of order and regularity were noticed. These defects appeared to Mr. Mahaffy to result mainly from the weariness of thirty years unbroken school work on the part of the head master, and could hardly be obviated by any precaution except the establishment of retiring pensions. He states that the town of Baniskillen is not so well suited as Armagh to produce a good class of day boys, but that there is a large number of rich Protestants in the neighbourhood, and some boys, whose parents cannot afford boarding fees, come to live in the town and attend as day boys.

Evid.,
1194-5.

There has been a surplus income from the Baniskillen estate out of which £100 was in 1878 paid over to the Banagher school.

Evid.,
329-341.

The Royal scholarships and a "Burke exhibition," tenable by the Portora pupils, have been, except on one occasion, kept full since Dr. Steele's appointment, and the school exhibitions have, as a rule, been fairly competed for.

App. D,
p. 296.

Mr. Murphy reports that the estate consists of thirty-nine townlands and two townements, in the county of Fermanagh. The area is 5,333a. 3a. 21r. statute measure, and the rental is £2,157 8s. 2d., being 8½ per cent. under the Poor Law Valuation, excluding the buildings, and 39½ per cent. under it if the buildings be included. There are 336 tenancies. The average annual outgoings amounted to £263 12s. The soil of the estate varies considerably in quality and in elevation. The estate was valued in 1816 at £2,714 4s. 2d., which would be 12½ per cent. over the present Poor Law Valuation. There has been practically no change in the rental since 1857. In 1816 large tracts of land now under crop were valued at a nominal figure, as at that period they were used as turbary, and held by the tenantry as appurtenant to their farms.

The portion of the estate nearest Enniskillen may be classed as medium lands. Four townlands are of rather a superior character, and the tenantry on them appear to be comparatively comfortable, on the remainder of the estate the tenants are poor and indifferently housed, and the soil is thin, wet, and utterly unsuited to support the number of people who are located on it. The lands, as compared with the Poor Law Valuation, are most unequally let, thus one townland is let at 10½ per cent. over the valuation, though the rent is only 13s. 6d. per statute acre for land of excellent quality, while another, much of which consists of deep rich moorland, is let at 11½ per cent. under the valuation, the acreable rent being 12s. Some lands adjoining were let 75 per cent. over the Poor Law Valuation, but the tenant had given them up, the landlord refusing a rent of 25 per cent. over that valuation. If the farms were of a suitable size and judiciously arranged, the tenantry could better afford to pay a rent of 25 per cent. over the valuation, than they can now pay a rent of 8½ per cent. under it. On various parts of the estate the tenantry, heretofore, without let or hindrance, have been in the habit of making bricks for sale, no regard being had as to how the clay was taken up, or to the levelling of the ground afterwards; as a consequence considerable damage has been done. This waste will be prevented in future by new regulations on which the agent now insists. In the year 1855, the arrear on the estate amounted to £9,281 9s. 0½d.; the arrear on the rental of 1878, was £738. Between 1840 and 1863, £11,645, or thereabouts, was remitted, in the shape of arrears and abatements of rent, and nearly £1,000 was allowed for drainage and roads. Tenant-right prevails to a considerable extent. The agent endeavours to limit the price within reasonable bounds, but his efforts appear to be disregarded. Thus a tenant holding five acres, Irish measure, at £6 4s. rent, being about to dispose of his interest, the agent fixed the value at £80, and decided that the adjoining tenant should have the farm, but the outgoing tenant sold it, without reference to the agent, at £110, to a tenant of a distant townland. There are many instances on the estate where the tenants are paupers, only live by letting their land, and do not pay their rent. Subdivision has prevailed to a most disastrous extent, and appears to have proceeded without let or hindrance, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the present agent still proceeds; one farm is subdivided into three parts and three houses have been built upon it. A holding which only contains 7½ Irish acres, the whole rent being only £3 10s., has been divided into two parts, containing 5 and 2½ acres respectively, and "this kind of thing has been the rule, and not the exception, on this unfortunate estate." As the tithery on the estate became exhausted, the tenants held on to the soil, and have partially reclaimed about 170 acres for which they are not rented. No effort was made to restrain this action on the part of the tenantry, and now they assert their right to retain these lands free of rent. The agent had the reclaimed bogs measured, and gave notice to the tenants that they would be charged from 15s. to 25s. an acre for them. The tenants appeared very dissatisfied, and were disposed to resist. Altogether a most unsatisfactory spirit seemed to exist, a sure consequence of the laxity or want of rule which has prevailed on this estate.

There are five National schools on the estate, viz. :—Three under male, and two under female teachers. None of these schools receive any assistance from "The Commissioners of Education," nor are they under their patronage; they consist of thatched cottages, generally much out of repair, and totally devoid of the appliances necessary to inculcate decent habits; one of them has a damp, earthen floor. Mr. Murphy was informed that the Board offered to improve the schools, but their assistance was declined, as they wished to have the patronage transferred to them.

Raphoe Royal Free School, County Donegal.

The Rev. James A. Weir, M.D., the present Head Master of Raphoe Royal School, was appointed in 1857, on the removal of the Rev. Dr. Steele from Raphoe to Enniskillen. Dr. Steele's boarders having migrated with him, Dr. Weir, on his appointment, found only a few day boys at the school. At the date of our inquiry, forty-six pupils were on the roll, twenty of whom were boarders.

There were four free pupils at the school. Dr. Weir stated that he had never refused a free boy; he required only that he should come fairly dressed, be regular in his attendance, and of good character.

The great majority of the day boys were Presbyterians. One was a Roman Catholic. Of the boarders, about one-half were Presbyterians and one-half members of the Church of Ireland. The Head Master stated that Roman Catholic boys were afforded every facility for attending the school as day scholars, but that he would not care to have a

*Royal Free
School.*

Evid., 415,
Return.

Evid., 805.

Evid.,
700-4.

Royal Free
Schools,
Evid., 790.

Roman Catholic boarder, though he would take any boy. He thought that there was no appreciable number of boys in the neighbourhood, of the class which ought to be at the school, who did not attend it.

Evid., 772.

At the date of our inquiry there were no Royal Scholarships in Trinity College connected with the school, and no school Exhibitions. The master had frequently made application to "The Commissioners of Education" to allow his boys to compete for the Royal Scholarships with those from the other Royal schools, but had always been told by the Secretary that the Act of Parliament barred the way. He further stated that had this difficulty been removed, many of his boys would have been able to obtain these Scholarships. The want of Exhibitions at the school itself seems to have been much felt. The master had solicited "The Commissioners of Education" repeatedly to found such, and they had since given £20 a year for prizes. Six boys, selected by the master, were examined, and the prizes were awarded by an examiner appointed by the Commissioners.

773-4.

The buildings were stated by the master to be in good repair, requiring only some improvement in the arrangement of apartments for masters and servants. The repairs executed since Dr. Weir's appointment had been paid for partly out of his own pocket: "The Commissioners of Education," he stated, "have all along given about half the amount expended." The previous master, Dr. Steele, not only paid the whole of the expense of the repairs during the two years of his Head Mastership, but also £200 for improvements. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that "The Commissioners of Education" should exercise their powers by defraying the expenses of the repairs of Raphoe school-house out of the funds of the other Royal schools." Some of the funds of Cavan and Enniskillen have, since 1857, been applied in payment of balances standing in the books of the Commissioners against Raphoe school. For instance, in 1874, £543 1s. 10d. was transferred from the Cavan account. The total amount of the annual grant made by the Commissioners towards the maintenance and advancement of this school (exclusive of the sum allowed for repairs) was, at the date of our inquiry, £220, made up as follows:—£100 for the head master, £60 for the classical assistant, £40 for the mathematical assistant, and £20 for prizes.

Evid., 768.

221.

231.

Rep. p. 61.

Evid.,

1191-2.

Notwithstanding the absence of the Exhibitions and Scholarships, the pupils of this Royal school have been very successful at Trinity College and also at the Queen's University, in both of which they have in recent years gained high distinctions.

Evid., 756,
802.

App. A, p.
237.

Mr. Mahaffy visited this school; he found two assistant masters, fifteen boarders and thirty day boys at the school, and reports favourably as to the state of education. The school is doing quietly and without making any display a considerable amount of work; the Head Master, in spite of his deafness, is a sound and careful teacher, and his assistant in science is, Mr. Mahaffy states, perhaps the best he has met in Ireland. Mr. Mahaffy calls attention to the dirty condition of the school-room floors in all the Royal Schools.

App. D, p.
356.

Mr. Murphy reports that the estate, which is known as the Townawilly Estate, comprises twelve townlands, and is situated about five miles north-east of the town of Donegal. It contains 7,914 acres, of which 6,018 are mountain land held as a commonage, leaving 1,896 acres farmed by 163 tenants. The rental amounts to £523 12s. 9d., including £15 as a game rent. The lands are let under the Poor Law Valuation. The tenantry are poor, the greater number having been recipients of relief during the past spring and early summer. There are good maps of the estate made in 1846, at which period the lands were carefully valued, and estimated to be worth £543 15s. 8d. per annum. The estate was valued in 1816 at £384 13s. The farms have been well laid out, and the greater number are well fenced. The tenantry appear, from an early date, to have been difficult to manage; in 1820 the Commissioners reported that they were unable to collect the rents by reason of the refractory disposition of the tenants. In 1831 the management of the estate was handed over to the masters of the school, but subsequently taken out of their hands, the estate being in a state of "utter insubordination." In 1844 the late Mr. G. C. G. Wray was appointed agent, and appears to have made vigorous efforts to reduce the estate into regularity and order. The farms were squared, and "randale" was abolished; between the years 1844 and 1855 the improvements carried out, with the permanent outgoings, exhausted almost all the receipts, the whole amount lodged to credit of the Commissioners for these eleven years being £570 8s. Mr. Wray resigned in 1851, previous to which an attempt was made to blow up his house; the estate was, however, in a fair way of becoming manageable under him. The two succeeding agents did nothing, and, when they appeared on the estate, were "hunted off." It is only surprising that the present agent has been able to control the tenantry or to succeed in performing his duty with even the moderate success which has attended his efforts. In 1837 the arrears due amounted to about £1,500; at November, 1878, the arrears due amounted to £1,995 12s. 10d. Since 1875 the tenants

appear to have been falling back. The annual outgoings of the estate appeared to be about £150, leaving for the four years 1875 to 1878 a net income of £374 per annum, but the sums lodged to the credit of the Commissioners only amounted in all to £1,055 15s. 1d., showing an annual expenditure of £189 15s. on permanent outgoings, improvements, salary to the master of tenantry school, law costs, &c. The allowances for improvements are now discontinued. There is a large tract of turbary on the estate, but a road to the bog is much required. The estate is a most difficult one to manage, the arrears, many of them carried over since 1847, are an incumbrance that can never be removed by the tenants, but until they are removed all attempts, on the part either of the tenantry or of the agent, to introduce a more regular system will be futile. The agent is of opinion that a sum of £1,420 18s. 1d. should be now wiped off the books, retaining the balance of £574 14s. 9d. which has accumulated in late years. Mr. Murphy has no doubt that the agent's view is correct in this matter. The arrears remitted, a strict band should be kept on the estate. There is no reason why the tenants should not pay their rents as punctually as those on the adjoining property; their rents are very moderate, their houses are moderately comfortable, and they have plenty of fuel. Intrinsically the lands are worth close on double the rent paid for them, but occupied as they are in such small holdings, the rent can bear but little proportion to the value of the land. The accounts appear to be accurately kept and carefully audited; but the agent should debit himself with the whole rent and arrears due each year, his custom now being only to debit himself with the rent received. The maps and valuation books should also be revised, so that the records of the property may accurately represent the holdings of the tenants.

For many years the agency fees upon this estate have been paid at the rate of 10 per cent. upon the amount received, being double the usual sum.

Carysfort Royal Free English School, County of Wicklow.

This is an English day school, attended by children of the poorer inhabitants of the district.

At the date of our inquiry there were thirty-three pupils on the roll, all of whom were Protestants. Four were children maintained by the Protestant Orphan Society, and for the tuition of each of these the master received from the Society a sum of 5s. per annum, with results fees. All the other pupils were free. The teacher's salary was £55 per annum. App. P.,
p. 388.

The master stated in his return that the school premises were in good order, having been thoroughly repaired a few years ago at the expense of the Commissioners, but that they required painting, &c., and that the privy was too near the schoolroom door.

Mr. Moore reports that the school seemed in every respect neglected. It had not been professionally inspected, until his visit, since 1857. The premises, being built of stone, looked well on the outside, but even there signs of neglect might be noticed. Inside, the walls were in a miserable state, and one of the two schoolrooms was occupied with coal and lumber. Just outside the schoolroom door was an open privy with no outlet whatever, and the master stated that in summer the schoolroom was almost unbearable. Mr. Moore found eighteen little boys and girls at the school, who answered fairly in spelling and arithmetic, but their writing was not so good as it ought to have been. The master seemed intelligent and well informed, and Mr. Moore had no doubt that if he was directed by proper inspection, he would raise the school to a state of efficiency and usefulness. App. C. p.
276.

The Sheens estate, containing 590a. 0a. 10r., statute measure, belongs to Carysfort school. The present rental is £132 1s. 6d. per annum, and the average net income of the property, according to the agent, was about £90 a year. Exhib.
2583-94.

Mr. Murphy reports that the estate is situated about eight miles from Rathdrum and two from Aughrim, in the county of Wicklow. Twenty tenancies are shown on the rental; but in reality there are only nine tenants of farms, and one of a house and garden. Of the 590a. 0a. 10r., contained in the townland, 284a. 3a., are mountain, which the tenants hold in common. The remaining 305a. 1r., are arable and pasture land, varying in quality and in elevation. The school teacher holds 5a. 3a. 4r., free of rent, "as a perquisite," and occupies the school as a residence, one small apartment being set apart as a schoolroom. The rent received is slightly more than 6 per cent. higher than the Poor Law valuation. The yearly outgoings averaged £46 7s. 10d., of which £25 1s. 7d. was allowed to the tenants for lime, to be applied to the land. The Roman Catholic children of the estate received instruction in a National school adjoining the estate. The tenants appeared to be comfortable; they hold their farms very much under the rent which they might fairly be asked to pay, and receive, in the shape of App. D., p.
291.

*Royal Free
Schools*

lime, an abatement equal to 19 per cent. of the rent each year. They supply themselves with fuel by cutting away the surface of the mountain, which has already too little vegetable surface, and will soon be utterly denuded. The bailiff lives some four miles away; he did not appear to know the holdings of any of the tenants, and, in fact, knew little or nothing about the estate; his salary was only £4 a year. The tenants appeared thankful for the leniency with which they had been treated, and paid their rents regularly. The shooting over the estate was let for £2 per annum.

DIOCESAN FREE SCHOOLS.

*Diocesan
Free Schools.*

Com., 1854-
5, Rep., pp.
24-46.

These schools were founded in 1570 by the Act of 12 Elizabeth, c. 1, by which it was provided that from thenceforth there should be a free school within every diocese of Ireland. Their history, down to 1857, will be found at pages 24 to 46 of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8.

In 1857 there were in operation Fourteen Diocesan Free Schools, namely: Ballymena, for the dioceses of Armagh and Connor; Carlow, for the dioceses of Ossery and Leighlin; Cork, for the diocese of Cork; Downpatrick, for the dioceses of Down and Dromore; Elphin, for the diocese of Elphin; Limerick, for the dioceses of Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora; Londonderry (called Foyle College), for the diocese of Derry; Mallow, for the diocese of Cloyne; Monaghan, for the dioceses of Clogher, Kilmore, and Raphoe; Mullingar, for the dioceses of Meath and Ardagh; Naas, for the diocese of Kildare; Rosserberry, for the diocese of Ross; Tuam, for the diocese of Tuam; and Wexford, for the diocese of Ferns.

Five Diocesan Schools were not then in operation, and had for some years been in abeyance, namely:—Dungarvan, for the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore; Loughrea, for the dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmaedungh; Thurles, for the dioceses of Cashel and Emly; Tralee, for the dioceses of Ardfert and Agaboe; and Wicklow, for the dioceses of Dublin and Clondelagh.

Evil,
2688-90.
4569-5.

In 1862 a number of the inhabitants of Waterford presented a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant praying for the establishment of a diocesan school at Waterford, upon which the Commissioners of Education united the endowments of the Dungarvan and Thurles Schools, and established a school at Waterford for the united dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore: in the same year the Lord Lieutenant appointed Mr. William J. Valentine to be Head Master.

Infra
p. 52.

In 1866 the Rev. E. Geoghagan, Head Master of the Mullingar Diocesan School, died, and as no successor to him was appointed, the endowment then fell into abeyance.

32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 42.

Fourteen diocesan schools were, therefore, still in existence on the 1st January, 1871, when the Irish Church Act, 1869, came into operation. Apart from buildings and adjacent land, the endowment of the diocesan schools consisted of a perpetual tax upon the incomes of the clergy of the dioceses in which they were situated, or with which they were connected. The Act preserved the life interests of those who, at the time of its passing, were Masters of diocesan schools in operation, so long as they should continue to perform the duties of their offices; but made no provision for the future support of the schools after the determination of those life interests, and merged the endowment in the general property of the Church. The Church Temporalities Commissioners were not enabled by the Act of 1869 to commute the life annuities of the diocesan school Masters; but by the Amending Act of 1873, the power of commutation was extended to these annuities, and the Masters were thereby enabled, on commutation, to deal with the Representative Church Body for the composition of their annuities, and for their release from the obligation to continue the performance of duties. Eleven of the fourteen gentlemen who, in 1869, had been in receipt of salaries as Masters of diocesan schools, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and commuted their life interests. They at the same time compounded with the Representative Church Body, and received two-thirds of the capitalised value of their life interests, being freed from the obligation to continue duty, while the Representative Church Body retained the remaining third. The other three Masters did not commute, but continued to receive their annuities from the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, subject to the obligation to perform the duties of their offices. Ten of the eleven schools whose Masters commuted and compounded have been closed, while the Naas school, the Master of which is in receipt of an annuity from the Church Temporalities Commissioners, is not in operation; and thus at the date of our inquiry but three diocesan schools remained in operation, namely, Ballymena, for the dioceses of Armagh and Connor; Sligo, formerly Elphin, for the dioceses of Elphin, Clonfert, and Kilmaedungh; and Tuam, for the dioceses of Tuam, Killaloe, and Achonry. The Masters of the Diocesan Schools of Ballymena and Sligo are in receipt of annuities paid by the Commissioners of

35 & 36 Vic.,
c. 99.

Church Temporalities; and the Master of the Tuam school, though he had compounded his annuity, still carried on the school. It does not appear that on the occasion of the passing of either of the statutes referred to above, "The Commissioners of Education," in whom the Diocesan schools were vested, or any other person interested in education, made any effort to preserve the endowments of these schools, or to continue the obligation of the existing Masters to perform their duty. Practically, the result was that the Commissioners of Church Temporalities became, by virtue of the Irish Church Act, the owners of the perpetual endowments, subject only to the payment of the existing salaries, or their capital value if commuted, while the existing Schoolmasters were enabled, by the Act of 1872, to divide the then capital value of the existing life interests with the Representative Church Body, and to obtain a release from the obligation to teach. The Irish Church Act, 1869, and the Amending Act, 1872, have thus in effect put an end to the Diocesan Schools.

*Diocesan
Free Schools.*
Evid., 2459.

We received from the Commissioners of Church Temporalities the following Return:—

RETURN OF COMMUTATION MONIES paid by THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHURCH TEMPORALITIES IN IRELAND, as compensation in respect of ANNUITIES of Diocesan Schoolmasters, under 16th section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869," and 2nd section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1872," as agreed to by the several Annuitants and The Representative Church Body.

| NAME OF DISTRICT OR DIOCESAN SCHOOL. | NAME OF ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTER. | Life Annuity in respect of which Capital Sum was paid. | COMMUTATION MONIES. | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | Proportion paid to | | TOTAL. | |
| | | | ASSISTANT. | The Representative Church Body. | | |
| | | £ s d | £ s d | £ s d | £ s d | |
| Derry, | Rev. William Percy Robinson, of Foyle College, Derry. | 92 6 2 | 1,935 19 4 | 517 19 0 | 1,608 6 4 | |
| Dane and Drumree, | Rev. Joseph Cooper, of Down- patrick. | 94 11 2 | 454 10 4 | 297 5 0 | 681 15 4 | |
| Kilmore, Cloghan, and Bapton, | Miriam C. Hine, esq., of Manganagh. | 129 9 2 | 1,439 13 5 | 719 16 8 | 2,158 10 1 | |
| Tuam, Keshale, and Ashmore, | Rev. Henry C. Murphy, LL.B., of Tuam. | 180 0 0 | 1,905 9 5 | 602 11 11 | 1,807 14 4 | |
| Ferna, | William Barrington, esq., of Wexford. | 44 12 4 | 418 15 0 | 209 7 0 | 626 2 0 | |
| Loughlin and Overy, | Rev. David H. Scott, of Carlow, William John Valentia, esq., of Waterford. | 111 15 0 175 0 0 | 792 5 4 1,845 6 4 | 296 2 9 322 13 0 | 1,188 8 1 2,077 19 4 | |
| Cork, | Rev. Henry James O'Brien, LL.B., of Cork. | 74 7 0 | 519 22 9 | 355 6 5 | 708 19 2 | |
| Clonm, | John Wilson Wright, esq., of Mallow. | 98 6 0 | 1,019 14 4 | 509 17 2 | 1,329 11 6 | |
| Bess, | Rev. James W. O'Callaghan, of Roscree. | 30 3 8 | 268 8 8 | 104 1 2 | 512 5 4 | |
| Lisnack, Keshale, and Kesh- farna. | Rev. James John Hall, LL.B., of Lisnack. | 129 18 0 | 1,405 0 0 | 702 10 0 | 2,107 10 0 | |
| Grand total, | | — | 10,474 12 5 | 5,338 7 1 | 15,714 19 6 | |

The property in the school buildings and lands was not dealt with by the Legislature, and no provision was made, on the determination of the existing Masters' interests, to regulate or permanently secure their use for purposes of education, or to dispose of the proceeds of their letting or sale in the cases where they remained vested in "The Commissioners of Education."

Ballymena Diocesan Free School, County of Antrim, for the Diocese of Armagh and Connor.

This is one of the three diocesan schools still in existence. The Master, Rev. Robert King, did not commute his life interest, and was at the date of our enquiry in receipt of an annual salary of £131 8s., paid by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, terminable on his death or resignation. The school buildings were erected by Grand Jury presentment in 1827, at the cost of £1,000, and stand upon an acre of land, granted rent free for the purpose by the proprietor of the soil.

The Master informed us that he had added to and improved the buildings at a cost of between £900 and £1,000, and that they were in tolerable repair. He stated that for some years previous to 1879 the school had been in a very unsatisfactory condition. The number of scholars was too small to admit of assistant masters being employed, and

Evid., 2506.

Com. 1854-
8, Rep. p.
33.

Return.

*Diocesan
Free Schools*

the education of the pupils was entirely in the hands of the Master, who "with some aid from a French gentleman, taught all English and classical subjects himself." In 1878 only twelve scholars attended the school. Six of these were boarders and six day boys. Of the six boarders five were sons of the Master. Mr. King stated that the admission of free pupils was a matter in his own absolute discretion, and that he had occasionally admitted free day pupils. He further stated that "for boarders, in case of meritorious boys (i.e., of poor parents), reductions were made, which might vary from £10 to £90, and religious restrictions did not influence him to reject any from such benefit."

App. A., p.
264.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that difficulties in the school management had arisen from religious jealousies among the Protestant denominations of Ballymena, but that these had been overcome, and the school had lately undergone an amalgamation with another school in the town. Within the past two years the inhabitants of Ballymena subscribed a large sum for the support of the school, having confidence in the present Master. The business of the school had been recently interrupted by illness; many of the boys had scattered and had not yet re-assembled, and Mr. Mahaffy found the children present mostly new scholars, who had as yet made small advance. He has no doubt that, in a few years, Ballymena will become, like Coleraine and Lurgan, the focus of a very good and well attended day school, though it is not likely to attract many boarders. He considers that the old diocesan school-house is not well fitted for its purpose; but no provision appears to have been made to secure its use permanently for a school.

Carlow Diocesan Free School, County of Carlow, for the Dioceses of Ossory and Leighlin.

Rep. p. 33.
Evil.,
2482-7.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, found the Diocesan School-house at Carlow roofless, and in a state of complete dilapidation. In 1857, "The Commissioners of Education" sold and conveyed the school premises to the Carlow Town Commissioners in consideration of £200. This sum "The Commissioners of Education" invested on the 12th October, 1857, in the purchase of £223 9s. 10d. Government new £3 per cent. stock, the dividends upon which were paid to the Master, Rev. D. H. Scott, until 1873. In the minutes of "The Commissioners of Education" of 23rd February, 1858, it is stated that "a letter was read from Archbishop Stopford forwarding resolutions of certain clergymen, stating their opinion that the ruins of the old school-house in Carlow ought not to have been sold by this board, and calling attention to the unsatisfactory state of the diocesan school." No action was taken upon this letter.

After the sale of the old school-house the school was carried on by Mr. Scott, in a house rented by him for the purposes of the school. It continued in operation until 1873, when Mr. Scott commuted, compounded (receiving a sum of £792 5s. 4d.), and retired. The balance of Mr. Scott's commutation money, amounting to £396 2s. 9d. (being one-third of the entire sum), was retained by the Representative Church Body.

Since Mr. Scott's retirement the school has been closed. The accruing dividends of the £223 9s. 10d. before-mentioned Government new £3 per cent. stock are, from time to time, invested in the Government funds, and added to the original stock, the whole of which is placed by "The Commissioners of Education" to the credit of "Carlow Diocesan School."

Cork Diocesan Free School, for the Diocese of Cork.

Evil., 2492.

This school ceased to exist in January, 1873, when the Master, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, commuted, compounded, and retired. He received two-thirds of his commutation money, amounting to the sum of £512 12s. 9d., and the Representative Church Body retained the remainder, amounting to the sum of £256 6s. 5d.

Rep. Com.,
1854-8, p.
34.

There was no diocesan school-house at Cork. The school had for many years previous to its discontinuance been held in the Master's private residence.

Dromore Diocesan Free School, County of Down, for the Dioceses of Down and Dromore.

Evil.,
2510-13.

This school ceased to exist in 1872, when the Master, the Rev. Joseph Cooper, commuted, compounded, and retired, receiving a sum of £454 10s. 4d., being two-thirds of his commutation money, the remaining third, £227 5s., being retained by the Representative Church Body.

Rep. Com.,
1854-8, p.
34.
Vol. II., p.
612.

The school-house, which was built by Grand Jury presentment at a cost of £1,000, was handed over by the Master on his retirement to a caretaker for the Grand Jury.

In a return dated March 8, 1879, furnished to us by Dr. Kyle, the school buildings are described as in a very bad state of repair when given up by the Master.

By the terms of the lease under which the school premises were held they reverted to the lord of the soil as soon as the school ceased to be a Diocesan School. At the date of our inquiry Mr. Mulholland, as owner in fee, had given the use of the buildings, free of rent, to the Committee of an Intermediate School which had recently been established by private enterprise, and was then in operation; but this school could not be regarded as a Diocesan Free School, and did not appear to possess any endowment.

*Diocesan
Free Schools,
—
Bristol.*

Limerick Diocesan Free School, for the Dioceses of Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that in 1857 the Limerick Diocesan School was in a very unsatisfactory state, there was then but one pupil under instruction, and the Master was in infirm health. He resigned in the same year. The Rev. Dr. Hall was the Master for ten years before 1875, and during that period had no pupils; he commuted and compounded in 1872, when he received the sum of £1,405 0s. 0d., two-thirds of his commutation money, the remainder, £702 10s., being retained by the Representative Church Body. He remained in occupation of the schoolhouse, which is a commodious and substantial building, situate at Roxborough-road, Limerick, erected at a cost of £1,640, derived from Grand Jury presentments. It occupies a site containing 1A. 2B. 19P. of land, in the vicinity of the city. The annual value of the premises was estimated at £62 3s. 8d. by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8. In 1875 they had become so dilapidated as to be worth only about £30 per annum, but having been since repaired and improved might in 1879 have been worth about £60 per annum.

*Rep. 19
36-7.*

At the date of our inquiry the premises were occupied as a Free Primary School for destitute female children, chiefly boarders, sustained by voluntary contributions, and managed by the Rev. James P. Gregg, the Protestant incumbent of the parish, as a strictly Protestant institution. This complete change in the destination of the school took place under the management of "The Commissioners of Education," in the manner stated by Mr. Gregg at our public court held in Limerick, and in the evidence of Mr. Fleming.

*Evid.,
11576-8.*

*Evid.,
11468-745.*

1060-44.

Dr. Hall, having compounded, was in 1873 anxious to go away from the schoolhouse. He applied to "The Commissioners of Education," who took the opinion of the Solicitor-General "as to the Limerick Diocesan School and the Diocesan Schools in general," which the Secretary laid on the table at a meeting held on the 28th July, 1873, when—

2661.

"As many important legal questions were involved, it was ordered that this matter do stand over until some of the legal members of the Board are present."

Mr. Fleming could not find "that it ever ceased to stand over," and Dr. Hall remained in possession until his death.

Early in 1874, Dr. Hall offered the buildings to Mr. Gregg, as rector of the parish; Mr. Gregg called on Dr. Kyle on 23rd April, 1874, and soon afterwards sent in an application to become tenant, or to purchase the place.

*Evid.,
11474-5.*

For some six months he got no answer from the Commissioners, but having sent the Rev. Mr. Hackett, a clergyman in Dublin, to see Dr. Kyle, he ultimately received a reply to his proposal, dated 13th October, 1874, asking him to put in writing a formal proposition to become tenant or purchaser of the schoolhouse, stating the rent or amount of purchase-money which he was prepared to give.

In the meantime Dr. Hall had died and the premises were in the possession of his widow. Mr. Gregg found a great number of people seeking to become possessed of the place—some offering money to Mrs. Hall—and trying to get the key, "because there was a general impression that there was a want of title to the place."

*Evid.,
11474.*

Mrs. Hall asked Mr. Gregg to give her some money, and offered to give him the possession, and let him deal with the Commissioners then. Mr. Gregg had not made any formal proposition, as requested by Dr. Kyle, as the buildings were in a very dilapidated state, but, on receiving Mrs. Hall's proposal, he asked Mr. Hackett again to call on Dr. Kyle to ascertain what course he should take. Dr. Kyle "did not say anything decided," but by a letter, dated 4th November, 1874, Mr. Hackett intimated to Mr. Gregg that if he got into possession of the premises, and "in that position had to deal with the Commissioners, all would be right." He at once paid Mrs. Hall £30, paid £7 10s. rates due, and got possession under a deed, dated 5th November, 1874, granting him all Mrs. Hall's "estate" in the premises.

11477-93.

At a meeting of the Commissioners on 20th November, 1874:—

"The Secretary having reported the death of the Rev. Mr. Hall, late diocesan schoolmaster of Limerick, and the very many legal questions that might arise in reference to the school premises, in consequence of the abolition of diocesan schools; and having stated that several parties were

*Evid.,
2662.*

*Despatch
From Secy to Secy*

desirous to purchase or to rent the school premises.—It was ordered that a fully stated case as to the rights, &c., &c., of the Commissioners as to the school premises be laid before Council by the solicitors, and that as a case in reference to this school had been heretofore submitted to the Right Hon. Hugh Law, when Solicitor-General to the late Government, this case be also sent to him."

Reid,
11496.
11497-1

On 25th November Mr. Gregg called on Dr. Kyle and told him he was in possession. He said "I know you are in possession, I don't want to hear anything about it," and at the same time he said he did not know what the Commissioners could do with the rent if they got it. The matter next came before the Commissioners on 29th January, 1875, when—

Reid,
11498

"The Secretary laid on the table the various documents in connexion with the school premises held from Messrs. Watson, &c., by the Commissioners, and the cases as to the powers of the Commissioners in reference thereto, the late diocesan schoolmaster having recently died, and Mr. Law's opinion on said cases, together with several letters from the Rev. Mr. Gregg (now in possession of the school premises), rector of the parish in which the school premises are situated, stating his anxiety to purchase or to take a lease of them for the purpose of opening a school there. Considerable discussion took place on the subject, and the opinions of Mr. Law having been carefully considered.—It was resolved that Mr. Gregg should be permitted to remain in possession as caretaker for this Board for a period of two years, without being charged any rent during that period.—Mr. Gregg undertaking to give up quiet possession to this Board if called upon to do so—on condition of his putting the house into fair repair. After the expiration of the said two years this Board will accept Mr. Gregg as their tenant at a moderate and fair rent, such rent to be from time to time invested in public securities, and dividends thereon also to be invested to the credit of this endowment, and made to accumulate for that purpose."

This resolution was conveyed to Mr. Gregg by the following letter:—

"8, Clare-street, Dublin,
1st February, 1875.

Reid,
11496.

DEAR SIR,—The entire case of the Limerick Diocesan school, and your proposals in connexion therewith, as well as the powers of the Commissioners, were fully taken into consideration by the Commissioners, the Bishop of Limerick being present, and I was directed to state to you that the Commissioners are willing to allow you to remain in possession of the school premises for two years, from March 25th, 1875, you giving a stated undertaking that you will at any time during that period of two years, if called upon by this Board, give up possession to it. During said period no charge will be made against you for occupation rent, on condition that you put the premises into a fair state of repair, and that you will act in the capacity of caretaker for this Commission. As the expiration of the aforesaid two years the school premises will be permitted to be held by you at a fair yearly rent payable to this Board. You will have the goodness to fully consider this letter, and let me have your formal reply to this letter and its propositions. As the Bishop told me he would not be unwilling to talk to you on this subject, I think it would be advisable that you should see his lordship before writing to

Yours truly,
W. O. KYLE, Secretary.

The Rev. James F. Gregg."

Reid,
11502

Mr. Gregg wrote in reply on 5th February, 1875, objecting to the terms proposed, on the ground that in addition to the expenses already incurred by him, amounting to nearly £75, he was required, although only a caretaker, to lay out a considerable sum of money in repairs, and to remain for two years liable to be called on at any time to surrender the premises, no rent being fixed for any subsequent tenancy. He stated that he expected to have become at once a tenant, so that he could immediately go to work, and that he wanted "simply to be tenant." To that letter he received no reply, and had no further communication with the Commissioners for upwards of four years,—so he came to the conclusion that they had not got any title, and he "went on and expended £400 on the premises." We could find no entry in the Secretary's book of any further proceeding of the Commissioners in reference to the matter. After Mr. Fleming's examination, and shortly before our inquiry at Limerick, Mr. Gregg received the following letter:—

"8, Clare-street, Dublin,
29th August, 1879.

Reid,
11504

DEAR SIR,—You will remember that when, in the year 1875, you were put into possession as caretaker of the Limerick Diocesan school-house, it was agreed that an acknowledgment was to be entered into that you should give a distinct undertaking that you would at any time during the period of two years, if called upon by this Board, give up possession to it. That acknowledgment, if it was ever given, must have expired two years ago, and the Board now direct me to obtain from you a fresh acknowledgment of a similar character. The Commissioners would willingly accept you as their tenant, but they have been advised that they have no power to do so.

Yours faithfully,
ARNOLD F. GRAVES, Secretary.

Rev J. F. Gregg."

Mr. Gregg did not reply until he got the following farther letter, dated 20th September, 1879:—

"DEAR SIR,—I beg you will send a reply to mine of the 29th ultimo. The object of the Board in asking you to sign the acknowledgment referred to is simply to preserve their title to the property; it is not their intention to dispute your possession.

Yours faithfully,

ARNOLD GRAVES, Secretary.

Rev. J. F. Gregg."

To this letter Mr. Gregg replied, in substance stating that he had been led to lay out money on the place, which he had found in a state of great dilapidation, and that he had put the premises in repair, but that he had never been a caretaker, and had never made the agreement alleged by the Secretary in his first letter.

The matter stood in this position at the date of our inquiry (Oct. 1, 1879). Our report upon the institution established by Mr. Gregg in the diocesan school-house will be found *infra*, p. 212.

*Diocesan
Free Schools.*

Evid.,
11503.

Evid.,
11500-16.

Infra, p.
211.

Londonderry Diocesan Free School, for the Diocese of Derry (commonly called Foyle College).

The history of this institution down to 1857 may be found in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8.

The school buildings were situate upon a portion of the See lands granted for the purpose by the Bishop, and were erected in 1814 at a cost of £13,000, contributed by the Bishop, the London Companies, the Irish Society, and the Grand Jury of the County of Londonderry. The endowments in 1857 consisted of those buildings, the Diocesan Schoolmaster's endowment of £92 6s. 2d. per annum, an annual grant from the Mercers Company of £50, and annual payments from the Irish Society amounting in 1852, including Exhibitions, to £140.

In 1872, the Rev. W. P. Robinson, the then master, commuted, compounded, and retired, receiving £1,035 10s. 4d., being two-thirds of the commutation money—the balance, amounting to £317 16s., being retained by the Representative Church Body.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Robinson the endowment of Foyle College as a Diocesan Free School ceased. The College, however, is still in active operation, and in receipt of a large annual grant from the Irish Society. Our report upon it will be found *infra*, p. 167.

From the return made to us by "The Commissioners of Education," it appears that they do not claim any interest in the school buildings, which the present Master of Foyle College states the Irish Society look upon as their own property.

Rep., p. 57.

*1854-8 Rep.,
Vol. III.,
p. 600.*

Evid.,
3740-3.

Infra, p.
167.

Return
Evid., 3746.

Mallow Diocesan Free School, County of Cork, for the Diocese of Cloyne.

This school ceased to exist in 1872, when the then Master, Mr. John Wilson Wright, commuted, compounded, and retired, receiving a sum of £1,019 14s. 4d., being two-thirds of the commutation money—the balance, amounting to £509 17s. 2d., being retained by the Representative Church Body. There was no diocesan school-house at Mallow, and we could not trace the acre of land mentioned by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, as being the school premises, and valued at £1 per annum.

Rep., p. 44.

Monaghan Diocesan Free School, for the Diocese of Clogher, Kilmore, and Raphoe.

In the year 1866, Mr. Maurice C. Hime (now Master of Foyle College) was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to be Master of the Monaghan Diocesan School. In the year 1872, he commuted and compounded, receiving a sum of £1,449 13s. 5d., being two-thirds of the commutation money—the balance, amounting to £719 18s. 8d., being retained by the Representative Church Body. He continued to carry on the school until 1878, when he was appointed Master of Foyle College, and removed to Londonderry.

Mr. Hime stated that thinking that the Commissioners of Education had nothing further to do with the Monaghan School after the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1869, he informed them that he should decline to fill up the forms which they used to send him annually; and he did not send them any further returns after 1869. At the time of his removal to Londonderry he was advised by counsel that during his lifetime he had a right to carry on the Diocesan School at Monaghan by himself or by deputy. He advertised for a Master to carry on the school at Monaghan, and agreed with a gentleman to do so, who was to pay £1 per annum rent for the school-house, "for fear he

Evid.,
3698-22.

H 2

*Diocesan
Free Schools*

might look on it as a freehold." Mr. Hime said that he had previously asked "The Commissioners of Education" whether the school was in their gift, or in the gift of the Church Temporalities Commissioners, to whom he also wrote, and "both bodies said they had nothing to say to it." After Mr. Hime had arranged for the continuance of the school, he got a letter from Dr. Kyle, asking him if it was true that he had appointed a successor in the Monaghan Diocesan School. He replied that it was perfectly true, and Dr. Kyle then wrote that the Commissioners desired to inform him that he had been guilty of a highly illegal act. Mr. Hime thereupon broke off the arrangement, and "sent back the key to the Lord Lieutenant through a solicitor in Monaghan."

Rep. Com.
1854-8, p.
26.
Encl.
3815-8.
2472.

The school buildings were erected in 1825, at a cost of £1,500 (the recovered arrears of a private bequest, aided by a grand jury presentment), and Mr. Hime expended some £1,400 or £1,500 of his own money in improving them. These with the lands attached were, at the date of our inquiry, unoccupied, and in charge of a caretaker for the Commissioners. The grass was sold, and the proceeds went to pay the caretaker. The lands were stated by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8 to contain 32. Or. 38r., and Mr. Hime described them as "splendid grass land, which he left in excellent order." The school premises were, in 1857, valued at £48 4s. 9d. per annum.

Mullingar Diocesan Free School, County of Westmeath, for the Diocese of Meath and Ardagh.

Com., 1854-
8, Rep. pp.
38, 44; Vol.
III, p. 229

The endowment for this school fell into abeyance in 1866, on the death of the Rev. K. Geoghegan; and as no successor to him was appointed the endowment for several years before the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1869, had not been collected from the clergy of the diocese. There being then no existing life interest, the endowment, amounting to £120 per annum, passed immediately to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities. In his return dated March 8, 1879, Dr. Kyle reported to us that the school had ceased long since, that the old school premises had been sold, and were then represented by £547 1s. 11d. Government New £3 per cent. Stock, in the hands of "The Commissioners of Education." The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the proceeds of the sale of the former Diocesan school houses at Longford and Trim then amounted to £415 15s. 11d., producing £12 9s. 5d. per annum.

Naas Diocesan Free School, County of Kildare, for the Diocese of Kildare.

Rep., pp. 40,
44.
Encl., 2477
Encl., 3829

The Master of this school, the Rev. Jeremiah Lane, did not commute. He was at the date of our inquiry in the receipt of an annuity of £64 1s. 6d., paid by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, and in occupation of the diocesan school-house and premises, which, in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, were stated to be of the estimated annual value of £32 12s., and to have been repaired by Grand Jury Presentments. Mr. Lane is now a very old man, and the school has not been in operation for a long time.

We were informed that the school-house "belonged" to a private gentleman.

Rosscarbery Diocesan Free School, County of Cork, for the Diocese of Ross.

Rep., p. 40.

This school was in an efficient state at the date of the report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8.

The Master, the Rev. James W. O'Callaghan, in the year 1872, commuted and compounded, receiving £298 2s. 2d., being two-thirds of the commutation money, the balance, £104 1s. 2d., being retained by the Representative Church Body.

The Diocesan School ceased to exist on his death, which occurred about 1877.

Return

The Diocesan school-house at Rosscarbery was held at a yearly rent, and in 1878 was taken by a gentleman who established there a private school under the name of St. Faughan's College, which we were informed was not endowed.

Sligo Diocesan Free School, for the Dioceses of Elphin, Clonfert, and Kilmacdonagh.

Rep., p. 38.
Encl., 815-8.
940

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, recommended that the endowments of the Elphin and Loughrea Diocesan Free Schools should be united. This was done in 1862, when "The Commissioners of Education" united the endowments for the dioceses of Elphin, Clonfert, and Kilmacdonagh, and established a Diocesan Free School at Sligo, which, at the date of our inquiry, was still in operation.

The endowment consisted of an annuity of £163 3s. 6d., payable by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities to the Master, Mr. W. C. Eades, M.A. This sum included the annual interest produced by a sale of the land attached to the former Diocesan School.

house at Elphin, the capital of which was appropriated by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, and passed to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, as the land had been part of the See Estate.

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After its removal from Elphin the Diocesan School was held in a house belonging to the trustees of a school which before the transfer had been established in Sligo by private enterprise. Mr. Eades, as Master of the Diocesan School, was appointed Master of the Sligo school by these trustees, but the school premises formed no portion of the endowment, and were private property.

In 1879 there were twenty-six pupils on the roll, four boarders, and twenty-two day pupils. The Master stated that he was not aware that anyone had the right to say a boy should be admitted free, or at a reduced rate. The admission of free pupils was a matter entirely in his own discretion. At the date of our inquiry there were two free pupils at the school, both members of the Church of Ireland. Since the appointment of Mr. Eades there had not been any visitation of his school by "The Commissioners of Education": in fact he had received no communications whatever from them, with the exception of half-yearly returns which they required him to fill up. He stated that the Diocesan School was transferred to Sligo to supply an actual want felt by the inhabitants of the district; that the existence of the school was dependant upon the maintenance of the endowment, and that, even if the present endowment were continued, he did not think it would be possible to keep up the school unless the Master appointed was a person possessed of private means. Evid. 893.

Mr. Mahaffy found two assistants, two boarders, and twenty-five day boys in attendance. He reports that when the present Master dies the school must collapse, if not reconstructed by the people of Sligo; and that at the date of his visit it was conducted principally by a deputy Master, who was an able and competent man, but had no material interest in the school. The state of the Head Master's health compelled him frequently to absent himself. App. A, p. 244.

Tuam Diocesan Free School, County of Galway, for the Dioceses of Tuam, Killala, and Achoury.

This school was at the date of our inquiry still in operation, although in 1874 the Master, the Rev. Henry C. Murphy, commuted and compounded, receiving £1,205 2s. 5d., being two-thirds of the commutation money—the balance, £602 11s. 11d., being retained by the Representative Church Body.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the school-house had been pulled down and the site sold, and that the funds, amounting to £558 18s. 8d. Government Stock, remained vested in "The Commissioners of Education" for the purpose of building a new house. This sum was, at the date of our inquiry, represented by £620 4s. 6d. Government New 3 per cent. stock, the dividends upon which were remitted by the Commissioners to the Master. The present school premises were held upon long lease by the Master. Rep., p. 41. Evid., 2674.

Mr. Mahaffy found two resident assistants, one visiting assistant, nineteen boarders, and one day boy at the school. He reports that he found the boys very carefully and kindly kept, and the comforts of the school well attended to, but he was not impressed with the teaching or answering in the various classes. The school was decaying, the Master having been twenty-two years at work, and the rise of the Erasmus Smith's school at Galway having affected its prosperity. App. A, p. 244.

It did not appear that there were in this school any pupils either free or receiving pecuniary aid towards their education.

Waterford Diocesan Free School, for the Dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Lismore, and Waterford.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the then dormant endowments for the Dioceses of Waterford, Lismore, Cashel, and Emly, ought to be united to form an efficient school at Waterford. In 1863, upon a memorial from Waterford and a letter from the Lord Bishop of Cashel, the Lord Lieutenant and "The Commissioners of Education" united the endowments, and a diocesan free school was established at Waterford, of which Mr. William J. Valentine was, in 1863, appointed Master. He commuted and compounded in 1872, receiving £1,985 6s. 4d., two-thirds of the commutation money, the balance, £993 13s., being retained by the Representative Church Body. Mr. Valentine continued the school until January, 1876. The number of pupils varied from 25 to 45, and in 1875 declined to 29. The school premises were rented for short terms by Mr. Valentine who, in January 1876, gave up the school, accepting the position of an assistant-master Rep. pp. 35-40. Evid., 2639. 4371. 2939-40.

*Diocesan
Free Schools.*

Evid.
13766-7

13792

Infra, p.
117

at Portora. On Mr. Valentine's departure the school ceased to exist as a diocesan school, but through the exertions of the Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, D.D., Bishop of Cashel, the sum of £496 6s. 6d., representing the portion of the commutation money which fell to the account of the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, and a sum of £500, collected from voluntary subscriptions, were applied to establish an endowment of nearly £1,000, with which a school has been carried on in hired premises on a reduced scale under the name of the Waterford Diocesan School. The Bishop stated that, without such a school, the Protestants in Waterford would be left utterly without any means of education suited for gentlemen's sons. A report upon this school as one in connexion with the Church of Ireland will be found *infra*, p. 117.

Wexford Diocesan Free School for the Diocese of Ferns.

This school ceased to exist in 1872, when the Master, Mr. William Barrington, commuted, compounded, and retired, receiving £418 13s., being two thirds of the commutation money—the balance, £209 7s., being retained by the Representative Church Body.

Rep., pp.
41, 44, Vol.
III., p. 242.
Evid.
2679-80.

In Dr. Kyle's return, dated March 8th, 1879, it was stated that there was no diocesan school-house. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported the annual value of the school premises, including one acre of land, to be £44 18s. 7d., and one of the assistant Commissioners who visited the school reported that the school-house was then in such a bad state of repair as made it dangerous to the inmates. Mr. Fleming was not able to inform us what had become of it, "but supposed it disappeared."

Wicklow Diocesan Free School, for the Dioceses of Dublin and Glendubough.

Rep., p. 42.

In consequence of a dispute between the Lord Lieutenant and the Archbishop of Dublin, as to the right of appointment to the Mastership of this school, the endowment was in abeyance at the date of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8.

No appointment was afterwards made, and the endowment, amounting to £92 6s. 2d. per annum, passed to the Church Temporalities Commissioners under the Irish Church Act, 1869.

There does not appear to have been any diocesan school-house.

*Private En-
dowments
under The
Commissioners of
Education.*

Rep. Com.
1854-8, p.
167

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF PRIVATE ENDOWMENT UNDER "THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION."

The Schools belonging to this class were, in 1837, seventeen in number, viz.:—those of Ballyroan, Bandon, Carrickmacross, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Dandalk, Eyrecourt, Kilkenny, Kinsale, Lifford, Lismore, Middleton, Navan, New Ross, Waterford, and Youghal. In the return made to us in 1879 by "The Commissioners of Education" Waterford School did not appear, Clonakilty was stated to have been discontinued since 1873, Kinsale since 1876, and New Ross since 1875.

We found that the schools at Lifford and Youghal had become primary, that Waterford Grammar School still existed, and New Ross school had again come into operation. Our list of the schools belonging to this class therefore includes fifteen, of which however those at Charleville, Clonakilty, Eyrecourt, and Kinsale were not in operation at the date of our inquiry.

Ballyroan Endowed School, Queen's County. Navan Endowed School, County of Meath.

Com. 1854-
8, *Rep.*, p.
167.
53 Geo. III.,
cap. 107,
sec. 14.

The endowment of these schools consists of the Cappaloughlin estate, granted by Alderman Preston, in 1686 and vested in "The Commissioners of Education," by statute, in 1813. The objects of the endowment, as stated in the Act 53 Geo. III., cap. 107, sec. 14, were to pay a schoolmaster of the Protestant religion, resident in the town of Navan, the yearly sum of £85, and to pay a like schoolmaster, resident in the town of Ballyroan, the yearly sum of £25, the nomination of the schoolmasters to be in certain trustees: also to pay the sum of £20 yearly to the Hospital of Charles II., in Oxmantown, Dublin, and in case of any increase in the rents, the overplus to be disposed of for the convenience of the said schools, or such other pious uses as the trustees should appoint. The Royal Commissioners 1854-8, reported that this endowment (the annual value of which was then about £340), presented one of the most remarkable instances of an abused trust. The Ballyroan schoolhouse was then in a disgraceful condition, attended by only two day pupils, out of three on the roll, and their education was very much neglected. No benefit appeared to arise from the endowment, so far as the public were concerned, and the school had not been inspected by the Commissioners of Education since 1838. At Navan school there were, in 1857, no boarders, and but three day boys present out of five on the roll, of whom four were free.

Rep., p. 167.

Mr Fleming informed us in 1879 that, in addition to the estate, the Commissioners held to the credit of the endowments of both schools, £6,402 6s. 3d. Government stock, and in cash £723 8s. 6d. to the credit of Navan, and £1,058 10s. 3d. to the credit of Ballyroan. The sum of £903 19s. 2d. portion of the stock, represented the purchase money of part of the estate taken by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, the remainder being accumulations of income. No inspection had been made or directed since 1857, and the Commissioners had not taken the educational condition of the schools into their particular consideration, or taken any steps with regard to them upon the publication of the report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-5.

Mr. Mahaffy found at Ballyroan one assistant teacher, no boarders, and eleven day boys; the position of the school was unsuitable, the place in bad repair and not properly furnished, the condition of the latrine simply disgraceful, and the out-offices in a state of ruin or decay. The master complained that he had applied frequently to the agent of the estate, and to the secretary of the Commissioners, to have these matters repaired, but in vain. He also complained that he was obliged to pay rent for the land round the schoolhouse, and that the best part of the school farm had been taken from his father (his predecessor as schoolmaster), by the late agent, and let to a distant farmer. The boys were of various ages and degrees of advancement, and could only be properly taught in separate classes, the head-master seemed well qualified to take the higher and collegiate teaching, and the more advanced boys were soundly and well educated. The assistant master was so dull with age that he was unable to teach anything. The master received a salary of £100 (Irish), and the assistant £50 (Irish) per annum. There was no professional or other supervision of any repair of Ballyroan schoolhouse since 1857, and neither Mr. McCurdy nor Mr. Mitchell had ever heard of it.

The Rev. H. Wilson White, was, in October, 1873, appointed by the trustees to be master of Navan school. He was also the curate of the parish. From his appointment down to the date of our inquiry (April 1879), he had had in all forty-eight pupils, of whom eleven were then in attendance. He soon afterwards left, and when Mr. Mahaffy visited the school (April 1880), the Rev. James Keene had just been appointed master. He was also Rector of the parish, and his curate was about to be appointed assistant master. There were ten boys then at the school. The buildings were clean and in good repair; the school furniture simple and in very good condition, but there was no play-ground whatever, the adjacent field being farmed by the head master.

Of the forty-eight pupils educated by Mr. White twelve had been free, but he considered himself under no obligation to take free pupils. All were members of the Church of Ireland, though he had no objection to receive Roman Catholic pupils if they came. He stated that there was an excellent Roman Catholic School in Navan, and that he could not expect to get any boys except those of his own religion. He received a salary of £100 Irish per annum from the Commissioners, and his assistant, his brother, who taught mathematics, English, and junior classics, received a salary from them of £60 Irish. They made no allowance to the master for heating, cleaning, &c.

In April 1874, Mr. Mitchell visited Navan school, and repairs were executed there under his supervision at a cost of £399 1s. 5d.; he was sent by "The Commissioners of Education" upon a report from the Rev. Mr. White, that the whole place was in a state of decay and dilapidation.

The agent of the estate informed us that it was let at a gross rental of £787 6s. 5d., the tenement valuation being "very slightly less." "If times were better" the rental "might bear a rise." He received £3 10s. rent from the master of the Ballyroan school for the lawn.

Mr. Murphy reports that the estate consists of the townland of Cappaloughlin, about one and a-half miles from the town of Mountrath, with 48a. 1s. 34r. (on part of which the school stands) close to the village of Ballyroan, both in the Queen's County. The lands of Cappaloughlin contain 1,428a. 1s. 20r., statute measure, held by fifty-three tenants at a rental of £741 3s. 5d., with 300 acres of bog, producing, from sales of turf, about £17 10s. per annum. The rental is 19½ per cent. above the Poor Law valuation of the land only, and 7½ per cent. above the valuation of the land and buildings. The average annual outgoings (including £50 13s. 4d., salaries and costs of fuel for the tenantry schools, vide *infra*, p. 70) amounted to £237 15s. The lands of Cappaloughlin are of excellent quality, the farms well fenced, and the houses comfortable. The tenant of an excellent and well cultivated farm close to Mountrath Railway Station has built two houses upon the land which the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, recommended should be offered as building sites. One house is occupied as a public-house, the other has been sublet, and the Commissioners have not derived the advantage anticipated in 1857, and which Mr. Murphy thinks might fairly have been expected. As the bog becomes cut out, the tenants reclaim it, and are holding it

Private Accounts under The Commissioners of Ballyroan.
Evid.,
1383-95.
2705-14.

App. A, p.
337.

Evid.,
1380.
2853

Evid.,
3263.

App. A, p.
232.

Evid.,
3263-9.

2018-74.
3085.

Evid.,
3233-48.
3165-62.

Evid.,
3123-56.

App. D, p.
287.

App. to
Rep., p. 31.

Private Endowments under The Commissioners of Education.

free of rent. The townland was valued in 1816 at £1,065 15s. 7d.; the rental in 1857 was £727 15s. 3d., and at the date of Mr. Murphy's report was £741 3s. 5d., which was, in his opinion, very much under the value. The lands of Ballyroan were held by three tenants at a rental of £46 3s., the Poor Law valuation being £43 5s., os., including the buildings, £58 10s. Mr. Murphy visited the school, and found it most untidy, dark, dirty, and dismal. The bailiff of the estate could scarcely tell the acreage or rental of any of the tenants, and Mr. Murphy received no reply to his applications to the agent for information. The agent appears to have retained large balances in his hands for considerable periods after closing his accounts, which do not show the dates up to which the outgoings are paid. He debits himself with the cash received only, taking no notice of the arrears.

Mr. Murphy was informed that the tenants on an adjoining estate some years ago took forcible possession of a considerable tract of the bog on the estate, and had held it ever since. The acreage of Cappaloughlin, as returned by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, was 1,737A. 0R. 83R., being 8a. 3s. 15c. more than that stated by Mr. Murphy.

App. to
Rep. p. 51.

Bandon Endowed School, County of Cork.

Rep. p. 108.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the endowment of this school was a rent-charge of £20 per annum for the Master, and of £10 per annum for the Usher, charged in 1642 upon estates now vested in the Duke of Devonshire, by the Earl of Cork who directed his heirs to keep the schoolhouse in repair. Twenty-five pupils attended in 1857. From the return made to us by the master, Dr. Browne, it appeared that in February, 1879, there were only eleven pupils attending, of whom nine were day boys. All were Protestants, and none were exempted from payment of school fees. The master received a salary of £40 per annum, paid by the Duke of Devonshire in discharge of the original endowment; the same sum was paid in 1857.

App. P., p.
392.

App. A., p.
246.

The school was closed when visited by Mr. Mahaffy, Dr. Browne having then recently died. A new master had been appointed.

Corrickmacross Grammar School, County of Monaghan.

This school had an endowment of a schoolhouse, and £70 per annum, charged upon estates now vested in the Marquis of Bath, granted in 1711 by Viscount Weymouth. The rentcharge was to be devoted to the repairs of the schoolhouse and the payment of the master. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the yard and offices were in a ruinous condition, and specially noticed the neglect of visitation. The visitors were nominated by the deed of foundation, and directed to visit annually, or oftener if necessary. They were the Lord Primate, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, the Bishop of Clogher, and the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. None of these had ever visited the school down to the date of our inquiry.

Rep. 109.

Evid.,
18458-507.

Mr. Thomas S. Shaw was appointed master on 1st May, 1857. He described the condition of the buildings as very bad. At one time he had thirty-five boarders, but after some years the numbers fell off, as parents visited the school and saw its condition. For six years before 1879 he never had an application for a day pupil, and boarders were out of the question, but on 1st July, 1879, he re-opened the school, being asked to take pupils to prepare for the Intermediate Examinations. Of these, in January, 1880, he had ten, all day pupils, none free. His course included everything necessary for an University or mercantile education, or to prepare for the Civil Service.

App. A., p.
245.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that he found the master—an elderly man—living as a sort of pensioner on the endowment, and in a small part of the house, of which the rest was falling rapidly into decay and ruin; he was still teaching ten little boys who had lately come to him, with some hope of Intermediate prizes, but his zeal and interest in the school were gone, nor were they likely ever to revive.

Evid.,
18915.

The Incumbent of the parish afterwards informed us that the master had in addition three female pupils who were taught with the boys, but had not been mentioned to us by the master.

Charleville Endowed School, County of Cork.

Rep. p.
102.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this school was endowed by the Earl of Cork early in the seventeenth century; the particulars of the endowment were unknown, but the master received £40 Irish per annum from the estates of Lord Cork. In 1857 there were four pupils, none free; the school, however, was in ruins, and the state of education unsatisfactory.

The school was in 1879, as in 1837, returned upon the list of "The Commissioners of Education" as an "existing school under their management and control." We found that Mr. William Cronin was appointed master in 1847 by the late Earl of Cork, and at one time had fourteen pupils. He was paid £40, Irish, per annum, until 1878, though for a very considerable period he had had no pupils, had left the schoolhouse in 1871, and was for several years before our inquiry resident in Cork. The agent of the estate, Daniel F. Leahy, Esq., B.L., stated that there was no building or land given as an endowment, and that the former schoolhouse had been for upwards of fifty years held by the successive masters as yearly tenants to Lord Cork, at rents varying from £15 to £20 a year. Mr. Cronin ceased to occupy it in 1871; it was then tumbling down, and its site was, on 29th September, 1871, let for ninety-nine years for the purpose of being occupied, as it now is, by the Rectory of the parish.

At the date of our inquiry it was under consideration by the Earl of Cork, his agent, the Rector of Charleville, and other inhabitants, whether an undenominational intermediate school might not be established there, there being a very considerable number of people of the middle class in and about Charleville likely to avail themselves of intermediate education. There was a difficulty as to securing a pension for Mr. Cronin. The last payment of his salary had been stopped. Mr. Leahy stated that Lord Cork recognised that he was bound to pay £40, Irish, a year for educational purposes, and wished the endowment to continue, but naturally desired that his estate should get some value from it.

Clonahilly School, County of Cork.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this school was not endowed, and that they thought it somewhat remarkable that "The Commissioners of Education" should for several years have returned it to Parliament as one of the endowed schools under their charge. It was nevertheless included in the return made to us in 1879 by "The Commissioners of Education," but stated not to have been in operation since 1873. Mr. Fleming informed us that the forms sent annually by the Commissioners to the master of the school had "latterly been returned from the Post Office, marked 'Gone away,' 'No school,' and so forth." Nothing was done by the Commissioners to ascertain what had become of the school.

Clonmel Endowed School, County of Tipperary.

The Clonmel Endowed School was founded and endowed in 1685 by Richard and Stephen Moore (ancestors of the present Earl of Mount-Cashell), who conveyed lands containing 370 acres, Irish measure, to trustees for the erection and support of a grammar school, where the children of Protestant freemen of Clonmel should receive a free education. By the deed of grant it was provided that the founders or their heirs, the Duke of Ormond, and the Mayor of Clonmel for the time being, or any two of them, should have power to appoint or change the school-master as they might think fit.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported the school to be in an unsatisfactory condition owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the master, and they recommended that steps should then be taken for his removal, his imprudence having had the effect of "depriving an important town of an efficient school for some years." No steps were taken to carry out this recommendation, and the master continued in office until his death in 1874.

The present master, the Rev. A. S. Hutchinson, M.A., was appointed in March, 1874, by the Earl of Mount-Cashell, with the approval of the Marquis of Ormonde. No Mayor of Clonmel had ever since the foundation been consulted with reference to the school. It had been closed altogether for a year previous to Mr. Hutchinson's appointment in consequence of the illness and subsequent death of the former master. No boarders had attended for nearly thirty years previously. In February, 1879, there were thirty-three pupils on the roll, of whom thirteen were boarders. At the date of our inquiry in Clonmel (October 2, 1879), the aggregate number had increased to thirty-four, but the number of boarders had decreased to nine, and the attendance was about the average of the last three or four years.

There were four free pupils (one a boarder). Two of the free day-boys were sons of freemen of Clonmel, the third a descendant of a freeman. The free boarder was admitted by favour of the head-master.

The Town Clerk of Clonmel informed us that there were now but twenty-three freemen of Clonmel, eight admitted by birth, twelve by servitude, and three by marriage; nineteen were Protestants. Latterly, in consequence of the appointment of a good master to the school, there had been applications for admission to the freedom, with

Private Endowments under The Commissioners of Education.

Evid., 15085-104.

15016-22.

15127.

Evid.,

15100-27.

Rep., p. 110

Evid., 1299

1300.

Rep. Com.,

1554-8, p.

110.

Full Vol.

II, pp.

361-374.

Evid.,

12931-38.

Rep., p. 111.

Evid.,

12309-19.

12331-44.

12568-77.

Evid.,

12565-82.

Private Endowments under The Commissioners of Education.

Evid.,
12594-7.

3 & 4 Vic.,
cap. 103.

the object of obtaining the advantages of the endowment, and the Town Clerk expected a considerable number of applications, the moment their sons arrived at the proper age, from the large class of persons in Clonmel qualified to become freemen, and likely to take advantage of the school.

Richard Bagwell, Esq., J.P., informed us that there were over 100 Protestant burghesses in Clonmel, of the very class for which the school was founded, who although no longer qualified to be enrolled as freemen, in consequence of the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1840, were within the spirit of the intention of the founders of the school.

The Earl of Mount-Cashell stated that the school estate had been let in 1840 for £600 per annum, but had brought a smaller and smaller sum annually since. He suspected "fraud somewhere," and complained that bog rents, which on one occasion amounted to £19 6s. 11½d., were afterwards omitted. He had gone to Dr. Kyle for information, and had asked permission to see the accounts, which (as patron and trustee) he thought he was entitled to look at. Dr. Kyle refused to let him see them, and in consequence he moved in the House of Lords for returns, which were granted.

Mr. Hutchinson received a salary of £300 a year from the Commissioners, but no allowance for assistants, of whom he stated he employed three resident and two non-resident, the latter being teachers of music and drawing. He called on the Commissioners for assistance, but was informed by Dr. Kyle that they could not allow more than £300 a year, because a balance of £350 remained due to the Treasury on account of £4,000 advanced to build the schoolhouse about 1830. This sum ought to have been repaid by instalments of £340 a year, but the payments were for many years interrupted. Mr. Fleming stated that on 31st December, 1878, the Commissioners had in bank £748 16s. 8d., cash, to the credit of Clonmel School. Mr. Hutchinson, in going over the items of the school property, asked Mr. Kyle as to this balance in bank and the interest on it. Dr. Kyle said the Commissioners should keep the balance in case Government should call on them for payment of the balance due, and that "they could not take interest into consideration as it would confuse their accounts." Mr. Hutchinson stated that £300 had been paid off since his interview with Dr. Kyle, which had taken place about five years ago.

The Commissioners had laid out £70 or £80 upon repairs when Mr. Hutchinson was appointed, and an average of £30 or £40 a year since. The work was altogether done by local tradesmen under the supervision of the master, and paid for on his certificate. The building had not been visited by the Commissioners or their architect or any other person from them, but they appeared to Mr. Hutchinson "to have got some information about the school, because in their report for 1877 they spoke favourably of it, and of the way it had progressed."

The charges for boarders for a full course, including modern languages, were £49 per annum for boys over eleven years of age, and £44 for boys under that age. These charges were £10 per annum less than the master would have been obliged to charge if he had not the endowment. The charge for day boys over eleven years of age was £10 per annum, and £8 for boys below that age.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that he found three resident and two non-resident assistants, and thirty-five pupils—nine boarders and twenty-six day boys—at the school. There were few places in the south of Ireland better situated, and the older history of the school showed it to have been very successful. As regards the teaching, Mr. Mahaffy was impressed with its want of soundness and efficiency, the elements of modern languages only were well taught by a very competent and intelligent foreign master. The other assistants seemed gentlemanly and sensible men, but their salaries were quite inadequate.

Mr. Murphy reports that the estate consists of the townland of Lisnure, in the county of Tipperary, containing 690a. 3r. 36r. statute measure, of which about sixty acres are bog. The lands are held by thirteen tenants at a rental of £460 19s. 5d., which is about 12·8 per cent. above the Poor Law valuation of the lands, excluding the buildings, or slightly over 9 per cent. above it if the buildings be included. Three of the holdings contain on the average more than 150 acres each; one contains fifty-six acres, and the remaining nine contain on the average about thirteen acres each. The land is very much in need of drainage, and the tenants, except on the large holdings, are very poor. The lands are very unequally rented as contrasted with the valuation; one tenant pays a rent 21 per cent. over the valuation, while another, the bailiff, pays 20 per cent. below it, and has bought another tenant's interest in four acres for about £40. The former complained bitterly of harsh treatment, having been served with an ejectment; his house was "a mere hovel utterly unfit for human habitation," but his land was well tilled, and he appeared to be industrious. The bog is greatly neglected. There is a

App. A, p.
234.

App. D, p.
235.

National School close to the estate under the care of a female teacher. The Commissioners do not contribute to its maintenance, and it is "devoid of the appliances necessary for the inculcation of habits of decency." The lands were formerly let under an old lease at a rent of £600 15s. 11d., and were occupied by fifty-eight sub-tenants, two-thirds of the townland being in the hands of two. In 1847 to 1849 many tenants, being then "wretchedly poor," surrendered their holdings, which were, in those depressed times, re-let generally at much below their value. One farm, the contents of which were variously estimated as from 146 to 271 acres, is held by a tenant who does not reside upon it, and who sells the mowdown of a large portion each year, the crops being carried off without any apparent provision for top-dressing the land. The average amount of the annual outgoings has been £100. The agent appears to retain considerable balances in his hands for several months after the yearly closing of the accounts, and does not debit himself with the arrears due, but seems, in 1879, to have given credit for some rents not actually received.

Private Endowments under The Commissioners of Education

Dundalk Grammar School, County of Louth.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that there was some doubt as to the endowment of this school, which enjoyed a free site, and received an annuity of £50, Irish, per annum from the estate of the Earl of Roden. Rep., p. 111.

The forms which we sent to the master of the school were not returned, but to a letter to the agent of the Earl of Roden we received the reply that he was directed by Lord Roden to inform us that the "Dundalk Grammar School is his Lordship's private property, and is without endowment of any kind." He added that the salary of the master and expense of keeping the premises in repair have always been defrayed by the Roden estate at Dundalk. "The Commissioners of Education" returned this school to us, in 1879, as an "existing school under their management and control."

File Vol. II., p. 617

Mr. Mahaffy reports that he found thirty-six pupils on the roll—twenty-eight day boys and eight boarders—of whom twenty-two in all were present. The patron merely paid his £46 per annum, and cared no more for the school. The house was not commodious nor well situated, yet, under the late master, who had recently removed to Ennis, it was prosperous, and remarkable of late years for producing several very eminent scholars. He found the pupils fairly taught.

App. A, p. 244.

Eggescourt, County of Galway.

The forms sent by us to the master of this school were returned by the Rev. J. M. Aldridge, incumbent of the parish and trustee of the school, stating that there had been no pupils for the past five years. In the return from "The Commissioners of Education," the school appeared as an "existing school under their management and control," but it was stated that the mastership was "vacant."

File Vol. II., p. 617.

The endowment consisted, at the date of our inquiry, of a house and about an acre of ground, valued in 1857 at £19 per annum, for which a head-rent of £4 12s. 4d. per annum was payable, and of £440 6s. 9d., Government stock, and £14 12s., cash, held by "The Commissioners of Education."

Rep. Com., 1854-8, vol. III., p. 482
Evid., 1804-7

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that no efficient steps had been taken to carry out the directions of the founder, who, in 1730, left £700 to found a charity school for the maintenance and education of poor children of the parish, to be nominated by the Bishop of Clonfert, and the Minister of the parish. The school was, from the commencement, made a classical school, and no free scholars were received into it. It was in 1857 attended by 10 day pupils, none free.

Rep., p. 111.
S., vol. III., pp. 682, 691.

Mr. Fleming stated to us that the former master resigned about a year before our inquiry (April 5, 1879). The Commissioners continued to pay the rent of the school premises to the landlord (although Mr. Fleming thought he, the landlord, "had somebody in them"); and since the resignation of the master it had been under consideration whether or not the school should be placed in connexion with the National Board, but nothing had as yet been decided.

Evid., 1804-7.

Kilkenny College, County of Kilkenny.

The endowments of Kilkenny College consisted of a rentcharge of £140, Irish, per annum, payable by the Marquis of Ormonde, and of the schoolhouse, capable of accommodating from 80 to 100 boarders, with about six statute acres of land attached. The house and grounds, the Poor Law valuation of which is £98 per annum, are subject to £5 a year head rent, payable to the Marquis of Ormonde.

Com., 1854-8, Rep. p. 112.

Francis Endowments under The Commissioners of Education.
Evid., 1308.

The founder (James, Duke of Ormond), in 1684 framed certain rules for the government of the school, the great majority of which are not at the present day at all attended to.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, specially noticed the absence of the yearly visitation which the rules directed to be made by the visitors, the Bishop of Ossory and the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. No formal visitation has taken place since 1857, but the present Bishop of Ossory, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, and the former Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, had visited the school, "not officially," upon the invitation of the head master.

Conn. 1854-8, Rep., Vol. III., p. 142.

The number of pupils on the roll in 1857 was forty-seven—32 boarders, 15 day scholars—none free. In February, 1879, the master, Mr James Weir, who was appointed by the patrons, the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, in April, 1874, returned the number of his pupils as twenty-seven—17 boarders and 10 day boys, all members of the Church of Ireland, except 3 Presbyterians. He had had as many as 18 Roman Catholic day pupils, "until they were interfered with." He employed a mathematical master at a salary of £50 a-year, with board and residence, and a foreign master at £40, with board and residence, and had had two English masters when the school was larger.

Evid., 14116, 14167-73.

One of the rules framed by the founder was as follows:—

"The master to charge the rates of the most remarkable schools in Dublin, but for the children of the inhabitants of Kilkenny half as much. Children of persons in the service of the Duke of Ormond to be admitted gratis. Visitors may recommend boys, for whose teaching persons out of charity may be disposed to pay, to be taught gratis." No claims under these provisions had been made since Mr. Weir's appointment, and the fees charged for pupils were fixed entirely by himself. His terms for boarders ranged from £50 to £60 per annum, for day boys from 8 to 12 guineas.

14159.

The deed of grant directed that the sum of £140, Irish, per annum, should be paid to the schoolmaster "for his own maintenance, and for the maintenance of one or more usher or ushers, and to the intent that there shall be so much laid out from time to time as shall be necessary for repairs." Mr. Weir stated that when he was appointed in 1874, there had been no pupils at the school for six months and more, and the premises were in a very dilapidated condition, every window in the house being broken. On his appointment he expended a sum of £240 in repairs, £147 of which was allowed him by the Board of Trinity College, the present patrons of the school. Dr. Browne, a previous head master, had expended a sum of £463 in repairs, on condition that his successor should be required to repay him the amount so expended. His successor, Dr. Martin, paid this amount to Dr. Browne, and it was made by the patrons a condition of Mr. Weir's appointment that he should repay it to Dr. Martin. Mr. Weir accordingly lodged in bank the sum of £463 to the credit of the patrons, but in consequence of the dilapidated state in which Dr. Martin had left the school premises, they returned the sum of £147 to Mr. Weir to assist him in executing the necessary repairs, and paid Dr. Martin the balance only. Mr. Weir stated that he or his representatives would have a claim, we presume under the conditions of his appointment, against his successor for £281 10s., half the sum originally paid by him, but without interest. At the time of our inquiry he estimated that it would cost £500 to put the school premises into perfect repair.

Evid., 14101-248, App. A, p. 245.

At the date of our inquiry (October 4, 1879), no boys were in attendance, an epidemic having occurred some time previously, which necessitated the breaking up of the school. Mr. Mahaffy visited it subsequently, and reports that he found the boarders reduced to three, and the day boys to four.

Kinsale Endowed School, County of Cork.

Conn. 1854-8, Rep., p. 118. Evid., 15776-8.

In 1767, Edward Southwell, Esq. (afterwards Lord De Clifford), granted by deed to the Sovereign and Commons of Kinsale, his mansion-house, stable, coach-house, and garden, in Kinsale, for a school-house; and an annuity of £30, Irish, per annum (charged upon the lands of Rathmore), for the support of the schoolmaster. The deed was executed under a power of attorney, in which it was recited that the grantor was "informed that a good grammar school is much wanted for the instruction and education of youth in the town of Kinsale," and further that the consideration for the grant was the transfer of an advowson by the Corporation of Kinsale to Mr. Southwell. The deed itself was silent as to the consideration and objects of the grant.

Rep., p. 113.

It was stated in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, that "the master's salary of £30 (late Irish currency), was paid by the municipal Commissioners (representing the former Corporation), who also exercised the right of appointing the master, though this was reserved to Lord De Clifford and his heirs male by the deed of 1767." The original deed was not forthcoming, and we were unable to obtain any copy of it.

"The Commissioners of Education," though retaining Kinsale school as one of those under their control in 1879, had not (with one exception) instituted any inquiry since 1857 in reference to it. The exception consisted of a letter which Mr. Fleming stated "was written two or three years ago, to some official there, about Kinsale school;" but nothing further was done. No inquiry was made as to what had become of the endowment.

Until the death, in February 1873, of the then master, the Rev. Mr. Purdee, the post of master of the school was always filled by a clergyman of the Established Church, but some months afterwards the Town Commissioners appointed as master Mr. E. L. Hogan, a Roman Catholic, who retired in 1875. The school, which had begun to decline under Mr. Purdee, became "a very small school" under Mr. Hogan. The school premises, which Mr. Hogan stated were "quite uninhabitable" at the date of his appointment, became so dilapidated during his tenure of office that legal proceedings were threatened to compel him to take down portions of them which were considered to be in a dangerous condition.

The state of the school-buildings at the date of our inquiry was one of absolute ruin. They had been taken off the rate books as altogether valueless. The garden was let by the Town Commissioners to a tenant at a rent of 8s. 4d. per month. It was valued separately at £2 5s. per annum.

Besides the rent payable in respect of the garden, the Town Commissioners had since September, 1875, been in receipt of the rentcharge of £30 (Irish), which, up to 1879, went into the common fund, and was treated by the Commissioners as part of their corporate property. In 1879, for the first time, the amount was lodged on deposit receipt to a separate account. One of the Town Commissioners, Dr. George Dunne, stated that he proposed that the income of the endowment should be applied towards the repairs of the school-buildings, but it did not appear that any formal resolution was moved upon the subject.

The Rev. William Daunt, Incumbent of Kinsale, stated that a proposal had been put forward, on behalf of the Protestants of Kinsale, to transfer the Southwell endowment to a National school under Protestant management. Mr. Daunt contended that the endowment was practically a Protestant one, inasmuch as it was confided to the care of a body then exclusively Protestant, and was granted in exchange for an advowson; that the proposed school, though nominally primary, would by giving a higher education, not of an intermediate character but suitable to the shopkeepers of the town, carry out the intentions of the founder; and he thought that to create through this endowment a virtually Protestant school under the National Board would not be an unjust departure from the objects of the trust, having regard to the fact that the Roman Catholics of Kinsale already had two National schools administered by themselves, and virtually denominational.

The Rev. Patrick Riordan, R.P., contended on the other hand that it appeared from the terms of the foundation deed to have been the intention of the founder to benefit the entire community, and he urged that if the grant were applied as Mr. Daunt suggested its benefits would be confined to one small section. It would work like the other National schools, and be an exclusive school. The National schools under Roman Catholic administration referred to by Mr. Daunt were merely primary; one of them was built by the Roman Catholic parishioners, with the assistance of a loan from the National Board of Education; the other belonged to the Roman Catholic Convent, and both sites were subject to rents.

Lismore College, County of Waterford.

This school was endowed in 1642, by the Earl of Cork, by the gift "for a free school" of a rentcharge of £30, Irish, per annum, with a large school-house and half an acre of land. The school buildings were, in 1857 and at the date of our inquiry, kept in repair by the Duke of Devonshire.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that there were no pupils at the school in 1857, nor had there been any since 1851. They added, "the annual returns made by the master of this school to the Commissioners of Education must have shown to them the declining state of the school, and the ultimate discontinuance of the attendance of pupils. The Commissioners are responsible, as visitors of the school, for having taken no step for the removal of the master under such circumstances; and we think that proceedings should now be taken with a view to his dismissal. Vigilance at an earlier period, on their part, would also have prevented the master from converting a free school into a private one, and denying the right of free pupils to be admitted."

No action was taken upon this report by "The Commissioners of Education." They merely continued to send the ordinary half-yearly returns, and to file them when sent back.

Private Documents under The Commissioners of Education.

—
Brid.,
1816-18
18753-4
Brid.,
18811.
18781,
18829.
18731,
18771.

Brid.,
18707,
18715,
18725.

18750-1.

18825.

Brid.,
18779-825

Ev. 1,
18843-52.

Brid.,
1819-21.

Rep., p. 113.

Brid.,
1819-21.

Private Endowments under The Commissioners of Education.
Returns.

App. A, p. 246.

The present head master, Mr. J. G. Gillon, stated to us in his return that, previous to his appointment by the Duke of Devonshire, the school had lost its reputation, that there were no pupils in attendance at it, and "in fact it had gone down altogether." Since his appointment the school had progressed, the number of pupils increasing every term. There were forty pupils on the roll in February, 1879, thirty-five of whom were boarders, and five day scholars, but none were free.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that he inspected the school in its working order, and found twenty boarders and four day boys, with two assistants (one non-resident). The assistants were men of good qualifications, and the building, though not suited for a very large school, was commodious and well ventilated. The teaching seemed rather for special competitions than regular schooling.

Middleton Endowed School, County of Cork.

Gen., 1854-8, Rep., Vol. III, p. 594.

Rep., p. 114.

This school was founded in 1696 by the Countess of Orkney, who granted 2,000 acres of land to trustees "to build a free school, and pay the master a salary of £100; the usher and writing master, 250 each; £10 for the repair of the school-house; and £50 for exhibitions in the Dublin University, not exceeding £15 each."

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the endowments of this school were then limited to the school-house, and certain reserved rents amounting, in 1857, to £200, Irish, with some renewal fines.

Between 1830 and 1847 the school had been raised to great prosperity under Mr. Turpin, but it declined before he resigned, and under his successor the state of instruction had in 1857 become unsatisfactory, and only fifteen boarders and eight day boys, six of whom were free, were then attending the school. At the date of our inquiry it had revived, and was again in an efficient and prosperous condition.

Evid., 18016-55.

The Rev. Thomas Moore, LL.D., the present head master, informed us that he was appointed in March, 1863, and received from "The Commissioners of Education" £92 per annum for his salary, with £20 as an allowance for an assistant. The funds of the school were under the control of the Commissioners, who paid the cost of repairs, but took no part in the management or inspection of the school.

The Bishop of Cork, Lord Middleton, who was represented by his agent, and the Earl of Shannon were the visitors or trustees who appointed the master and visited annually. "The Commissioners of Education" gave £50 per annum, in two exhibitions of £30 and £20, to students entering Trinity College. Other prizes of small amount were given by Lord Middleton, and by others who took an interest in the school.

Before Dr. Moore's appointment there had been no real school for a great many years, and part of the endowment had been accumulated, though the master continued to receive £112 per annum, there being no provision for his superannuation. On 31st December, 1878, "The Commissioners of Education" held £1,107 2s. 10d., Government Stock, and £61 1s. 3d., cash, to the credit of the school.

"The Commissioners of Education" laid out £1,200 upon the premises when Dr. Moore was appointed, and had lately made an addition at a cost of £500 or £600.

Evid., 18031-2.

The school-house had been largely increased, and at the date of our inquiry Dr. Moore had eighty-eight pupils—fifty-eight boarders in his own house, eight in the house of one of his masters, and twenty-two day boys. He gave them an ordinary classical education, designed principally for preparation for Trinity College, but he also trained pupils from the neighbourhood who wished to go to the Queen's College, Cork.

App. A, p. 238.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that he found forty-five boarders and twenty-seven day boys (ten of whom were Roman Catholics), with five assistants and a drawing master at the school. He describes the school as evidently situated in an important and convenient place, but owing its remarkable and steady prosperity during the last fifteen years, first, to the ability and zeal of the head master, secondly, to the fact that the county and even the city of Cork did not possess any other school of high repute. The railway brought boys daily from the neighbourhood (as far as Youghal), and the Roman Catholics seemed disposed to support it. The buildings were in some respects not well situated, and the sanitary arrangements required examination and improvement. The older part of the house and the out-offices were in a very bad state, and the whole schoolhouse was wanting in cleanliness. The dormitories and beds were not in a satisfactory state, and Mr. Mahaffy made other criticisms, in answer to which the head master complained of the total want of periodical inspections under the Commissioners' authority, by which such matters as are perceived at once by a stranger might be noticed. The teaching of the head master was excellent, and the classes under his management were doing good work, but in the case of the other classes Mr. Mahaffy's opinion was not so favourable. The success of Middleton boys in Trinity College

showed that on the whole the education must be fairly good. There was no doubt that the school was an important foundation, but it needed a considerable sum of money to be expended upon it, and also some increase of endowment, which Mr. Mahaffy suggested might be provided from Bishop Crow's endowment at Cloyne, and by applying the Duke of Devonshire's endowment at Youghal to bringing Youghal boys by train to Midleton.

Priests' Endowments under The Commissioners of Education.

New Ross Endowed School, County of Meath. [See Ballyroan, page 54, supra.]

New Ross Endowed School, County of Wexford.

This school was founded and endowed by John Ivory, who by deed dated 19th February, 1713, granted certain premises in New Ross to trustees for the maintenance and continuance of a free grammar school, in which "four poor scholars of the Protestant religion, as by law established, should be educated without fee or reward." By the deed, of which we obtained a copy, the management of the school and the execution of the trust were confided to John Cuffe, William Napper, and James Napper, and to the Corporation and Vicar of New Ross—the appointment of the master, in case of default, being vested in the Bishop of the diocese.

Com., 1854-8, Rep. p. 115.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the school was returned by "The Commissioners of Education" as being under their jurisdiction in 1821 and 1831, but omitted from their returns in 1849, 1853, and 1857, and that it did not appear how a school once placed under the Commissioners by statute could cease to be subject to their authority; also, that it was generally believed in the town of New Ross that the endowment had been encroached upon by neighbouring proprietors, but that, owing to the want of definitiveness in the deed of endowment, it was impossible now to trace with certainty the original boundaries. Mr. Fleming stated to us that he was not aware that anything had been done upon the subject of this report since 1857, and in the Secretary's return New Ross School was stated not to have been in operation since about 1873.

Id.

Id., 1875.

We were afterwards informed by the Roman Catholic Parish Priest, and also by the Protestant Vicar of St. Mary's, New Ross, that the school was re-opened in August, 1880. From the same sources we learned that the Town Commissioners of New Ross, during several years previous to 1873, assumed the entire management and control of the school, that this was resented as an usurpation of authority by the Vicar and others, that considerable litigation ensued, and, finally, that in a suit in which the Attorney-General was informant and the Town Commissioners of New Ross and others were defendants, a scheme was settled for the future management of the school, by which the endowment was intrusted to the care of four trustees, two to be co-opted from time to time, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and the remaining two to be the Vicar of Saint Mary's Parish, New Ross, and the Chairman of the Town Commissioners of New Ross, each for the time being.

Id.

It did not appear that "The Commissioners of Education," who had included the school in the list of those "under their management and control," were aware of this litigation, or had been consulted about the settlement of the scheme.

The school and the trust property were, at the time of our inquiry, vested in the Reverend Francis Le Hunte, Vicar of Saint Mary's, and in Charles George Tottenham and Edward Neville, Esqs., three of the first four trustees nominated in the scheme, the fourth trustee, the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, being specially excluded from the clause vesting the property. The appointment of the master, in case of default by the trustees for a longer period than six months after the occurrence of a vacancy, was vested in the Bishop of Ferns. At the date of our inquiry, the property was stated by the Rev. Mr. Le Hunte to consist of the school-house and garden, with three tenements adjoining, comprising a house, two stores, and a yard, let for rents amounting in all to £31 2s. 6d., and of which the valuation was £19 15s. It was further stated that the rents arising from the premises had been wholly expended in law costs. We could not ascertain the particulars of the tenancies.

Returns.

During the period of management by the Town Commissioners the school buildings had been allowed to fall into a ruinous state, and required to be almost rebuilt when the effort was made by the trustees to re-open the school, by an appeal to the inhabitants for funds sufficient to put it into a proper state.

Returns.

Waterford Corporation Free Grammar School.

This school was in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, included among the Grammar Schools under the control of "The Commissioners of Education." It was omitted from the return made to us by the Secretary, and we found that the School was still in existence, but had been converted into a denominational school in

Com., 1854-8, Rep. p. 115.

Private Endowments under the Commissions of Enquiry.

connexion with the Catholic University, and that the payment of the endowment formerly provided by the Municipal Corporation of Waterford had been discontinued.

The school had been supported by the Corporation of the City of Waterford from a very early period, but after the Municipal Reform Act, 1840, the new Corporation passed a resolution against paying the master's salary or allowing him for the taxes of the school-house; they afterwards took possession of the school-house by ejection, and placed the master under rent for it. The master took proceedings against the Corporation, and succeeded in establishing a claim to his salary for his own tenure of the office, the question as to the permanence of the endowment remaining undecided.

It appeared from the evidence taken at our public court in Waterford, that Dr. Price, the master who had taken these proceedings, died in 1862, and his representatives surrendered the school premises to the Corporation.

Evid.,
13809-2.

The Town Clerk informed us that a case had been laid before the Solicitor-General in 1862, to advise whether the Corporation were legally bound to continue the endowment, and he had suggested that they should do so, but the following Report was made by the General Committee of the Town Council:—

"The Committee beg to report that it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to continue the endowment of the Waterford School, as suggested by the Solicitor General for Ireland, and in reference to the school-house and dwelling-house which have been surrendered by the representatives of Dr. Price, we being of opinion that same should not be used for or dedicated to any other than educational purposes, recommend that the Council shall advertise for tenders for letting the premises for these purposes."

Evid.,
13799-830.

Upon this Report the Town Council resolved that they would not continue the payment of the endowment. For the school premises the Town Council accepted the tender of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, and ordered a lease to be given to him for a term of seventy-five years from 29th September, 1862, at a rent of £80. The Bishop went into possession, but no lease was taken out. Subsequently, a memorial was presented by the Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland, praying for an annual grant from the borough funds for the maintenance of a first-class Grammar School in the City of Waterford, and a resolution was passed by the Town Council on 7th May, 1867, in the following terms:—

"Resolved,—That the Report of the General Committee of the Council upon the memorial of the Very Rev. M. Woodlock, D.D., Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland, praying for an annual grant from the borough funds for the maintenance of a first-class grammar school in the city of Waterford be and the same is hereby agreed to and adopted by this Council, and that in pursuance of the recommendation contained therein, a lease be granted of the premises in Stephen-street, now being used for educational purposes in connexion with the Catholic University, to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, for the longest term that can legally be given, from the 29th day of September, 1862, at the yearly rent of £12 18s. 6d. sterling, and that a proviso be inserted in the lease for resumption in case the premises should cease to be used for educational purposes."

The premises were, in 1879, still held on this resolution of the Council, no lease of them having been taken out; and no application had been made to the Treasury to sanction the proceedings of the Corporation, although the premises were admittedly let for less than their value. They consisted of a large school-house, a residence adjoining, and a playground attached, in Stephen-street, Waterford. A classical school, exclusively carried on by Roman Catholics, has since been in operation in these premises, the Rev. Mr. Phelan being the head-master and tenant in occupation.

We sent forms on two occasions addressed to the master of the school, which were not returned to us. We received, however, two letters from Mr. Phelan, stating that the school was not in any way endowed, and a third dated 16th September, 1879, in which, in reply to a question from our Secretary, he stated:—"The valuation of our school premises in Stephen-street in this city is £37 per annum; but owing to the depreciation of house property in the district, and other reasons, the Corporation has recently lowered the rent to some £12 or £13 yearly."

Com., 1854-
8, Rep., Vol.
III., p. 411.

By deed dated 27th September, 1787, Dr. Downes granted a sum of £15 per annum (Irish) to be paid to a student in the University of Dublin, who should have been educated in the "Waterford Endowed School," such payment to continue until he reached Master's standing—the student to be nominated by the Bishop, Mayor, Recorder, and Dean of Waterford, and the master of the school, and the executor or administrator of Dr. Downes, or the majority of them, the preference to be given to the best scholar on competition, and, if the candidates should be nearly equal, to the poorest. The Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, Bishop of Cashel, informed us that on his coming to Waterford he found that there was no exhibitioner in receipt of this £15 per annum, and that for a year or two an alternative mentioned in the deed of grant was adopted, and the fund applied in the purchase of books for the Cathedral library,—that then it occurred to him that the Waterford Diocesan Free

Evid.,
13776-74.

School was in existence, and that as "that school stood in the place of the other school which had become extinct, it would be carrying out the design of Dr. Downes" if an exhibitor were appointed from the former school, it being no longer possible to appoint one from the latter. The bishop accordingly selected a distinguished pupil of the Diocesan Free School, who held the exhibition at the date of our inquiry. The Diocesan Free School at Waterford no longer exists (*Vide, supra*, p. 53), but the Bishop of Cashel informed us that he proposed to connect the Downes prize with the "Waterford Diocesan School," described *infra* p. 117.

*Primate's Ex-
hibitions under The
Commissioners of
Education.*
—
Supra, p. 53
Infra, p.
117.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS OF PRIVATE ENDOWMENT UNDER THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The English Schools under "The Commissioners of Education" were, at the date of our inquiry, eight in number, viz. :—the Schools at Athlone, Betaghstown, Cloyne, Kilworth, Lifford, Rathvilly, Tullyvin, and Yonghal. All these were in operation at the date of the Royal Commission, 1854-8; the schools at Lifford and Yonghal, which were noticed as Grammar Schools in the Royal Commissioners' Report, have been since converted into English Schools, and are accordingly so classed by us.

Rep. pp.
113, 116.

Athlone; St. Mary's Parochial Male and Female Schools, County of Westmeath.

The endowment of these schools consisted of an annual rentcharge of £20 Irish, granted by William Handcock in 1705 for a Protestant school in Athlone, and of an accumulation of income represented at the date of our inquiry by a sum of £164 2s. 10d. Three per cent. Government Stock, held by "The Commissioners of Education." The deed creating the rentcharge directed that the master should be a B.A. of Dublin or Cambridge, and the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that to meet this provision the expedient had been adopted of appointing the rector of the parish to the office, leaving him to hand over the salary to the parish schoolmaster. They suggested that the rector should be removed from the mastership, and that "an attempt should be made to manage the endowment in conformity with the intentions of the founder, by the appointment of a University graduate, to conduct a school suitable for the middle classes." Nothing appears to have been done to carry out this suggestion; and from the return made to us it appeared that the present rector was the nominal head master, received the endowment, and applied it to the salaries of the assistant teachers.

Cens., 1854-
8, *Rep.*, Vol.
III., p. 228.

Rep., p. 117

The Board of Erasmus Smith supplemented the endowment with annual grants. For the year ending 1st May, 1878, the amounts granted by that Board were :—towards salaries of teachers, £54 5s. 9d., other expenses, £5 6s. 3d.

The head master was appointed by Lord Castlemaize, a successor of the founder; the assistant teachers were appointed by the head master and the Board of Erasmus Smith.

Betaghstown School, Cluse, County of Kildare.

The founder of this school, Patrick Hewetson, who died in 1783, left all his property to three trustees, the Primate of Ireland and Bishop of Kildare for the time being, and a layman, towards the support of a charity school for as many boys and girls as the trustees should think fit, and as could be conveniently instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion, in reading writing and arithmetic, those properly qualified to be bound out as apprentices to trade, and the proper fees to be paid.

Cens., 1834-
8, *Rep.*, Vol.
III., p. 137
Evid., 8578

In 1824 a scheme was settled by the Court of Chancery for the management of the endowment, the particulars of which are stated in the Report of the Royal Commissioners of 1854-8.

Rep., Vol.
III., p. 135.

The scheme provided (*inter alia*) that the dwelling-house on the lands of Betaghstown should be appropriated for the purposes of the charity school and the residences of the children and master; that the annual income of the school estate should be applied for the support of the school, in which fifteen boys were to be maintained and clothed; that £10 should be paid as an apprentice fee with each boy, and that the Primate of Ireland and the Bishop of Kildare should have a discretionary power to add to or diminish the number of boys on the foundation. The scheme intentionally omitted any provision for the admission of girls.

The school premises, which included about 20 acres of land surrounding the house, were, in 1857, stated to be of the annual value of £46 16s. 9d.

7567, p. 158.
Evid., 8731.
Rep., p. 117.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that though the boys were formerly apprenticed, this practice had of late been discontinued for want of funds, a circumstance which appeared "extraordinary" when they considered that the number of pupils was not large, and the value of the endowment very considerable, "but in this endowment, as in

Private Endowments under The Commissioners of Education.

Evid.,
8580-3.
8544.
8523.

the case of many others, the expenses incurred in managing it and supporting the teachers left but little remaining for any other purpose.* They further reported that the net annual income at the date of their inquiry was £219. 17s. 8d. from land, and £79 2s. 8d. from trust funds. An increase in the rental afterwards took place on the falling-in of a lease; at the date of our inquiry the rental was £405 10s. 9d., and a sum of £1,948 4s. 11d. Three per cent. stock, was invested in the names of the Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin as Bishop of Kildare. The number of pupils on the roll at the date of our inquiry, twelve, was the same as that in 1857, and the provision for binding pupils as apprentices still continued in abeyance, the reason alleged being identical with that put forward in 1857, viz., want of funds. The annual expenditure at the period of our inquiry appeared to be considerably within the annual income.

Evid.,
8644.

The salary paid to the master was £100 per annum, a large amount having regard to the limited number of pupils and the character of the education, which was elementary.

8601.

The school was managed by the Rev. Ambrose Cooke, acting as deputy or commissary of the Archbishop of Dublin, and Colonel Gaisford, as commissary of the Lord Primate. The will of the founder contained no provision authorizing the trustees to appoint deputies, and we were unable to ascertain the precise authority under which the appointments above mentioned were made. There was no lay trustee.

Evid.,
8707 of exp.

Mr. Hanna, a member of the firm of agents who manage the property of the charity, informed us that more than half the acreage of the estate, which is 824a. 1n. 20r., was bog; of the remainder, some was poor, the average being fair land. He stated that the tenants held under carefully drawn leases, paid their rents punctually, and enjoyed the right of cutting turf; that the rents had been gradually readjusted, and that the land was let at its full value.

Evid.,
8792 of exp.

We received evidence with reference to a proposal for the removal of the school from its present situation to Clane, a village in the neighbourhood, and its union with a parochial school there to which the Protestant inhabitants had hitherto contributed £50 per annum. A sum of £300, with a site and two acres of land at Clane, to be granted for ever at a nominal rent, were offered by a private donor, Thomas Cooke Trench, Esq., on condition of the removal, and it was contemplated to let the existing school-house and lands to a tenant.

A-p. C. p.
273.

Mr. Moore reports that the school-house at Betaghstown, though large and rambling, was in sound repair, and quite suitable for the accommodation of the teacher and his pupils, of whom he found eleven at the school, and he feared the advantages to be gained by the removal to Clane would not repay the cost of migration. With respect to the state of instruction he says, "The answering of the boys was not satisfactory, nor indeed under the circumstances could it be, since the teacher was but a short time appointed, and his predecessor was allowed to ruin the school."

Bishop Crow's School, Cloyne, County of Cork.

Com.,
1854 B.
Rep. p. 118.

This endowment was created in 1719 by Dr. Charles Crow, formerly Bishop of Cloyne, who directed that the rents of some landed property at Cloyne should be laid out and expended in clothing and educating and binding to apprenticeship, the poor boys of the diocese of Cloyne, as many in numbers as should seem proper and sufficient to his wife, and to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Squire, precentor, and to the Rev. Mr. Walter Atkin, treasurer of Cloyne, and to such others as his wife should appoint; and after their decease he constituted the precentor and treasurer of Cloyne for the time being the perpetual overseers and trustees of the charity, subject always to give an account of their proceedings to the Bishop of the diocese for the time being.

Evid.,
14926

The annual income produced by the endowment, was, at the date of our inquiry, £189 13s. 2d., being £86 5s. 6d. the dividends on a sum of £1,209 4s. 5d. Government Stock, accumulated income, and £153 7s. 8d. the net rental of the school estate.

Evid.,
14931.

The agent stated that the property was let at its fair value, except about sixty-five acres of land, held under lease dated 21st July, 1853, for a term of thirty-one years, at a rent of £65 10s. a year; on the falling in of this lease there would be a considerable increase of the rental. No record of the proceedings of the trustees with reference to the granting of this lease was preserved on the minutes.

Evid.,
14991.
App. C. p.
227.

The trustees were, in 1879, the Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A., precentor of Cloyne Cathedral, the present master of Middleton School, and the Rev. Richard Chester, B.A., treasurer of Cloyne Cathedral. The former visited the school frequently, and appeared to interest himself greatly in its behalf. Mr. Moore, whose report upon the school is very favourable, states that he has no doubt that its efficiency "is greatly owing to the interest taken in it by Dr. Moore." He describes the school house as very old but in good repair.

Evid.,
14937.

There were at the school, at the date of our inquiry, five free boarders on the founda-

tion and seven other boys, of whom six were day pupils. None of the day boys were on the foundation; but three of them, including the only Roman Catholic at the school, were admitted free by favour of the master.

The master stated:—"The boarders appointed on the foundation of the school must be Church of Ireland, but I have not been limited as to the religion of my day scholars." It was stated in the report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, that the will of the founder contained no direction that the endowment should be exclusive. The overseers and trustees were, however, all dignitaries of the then Established Church.

It appeared that several boys were waiting for nominations to free places, but the trustees were unable to do more than provide for the five pupils already maintained upon the foundation.

For some years past the trusts of the founder's will with reference to "clothing and binding to apprenticeship poor boys," had not been carried out, but Dr. Moore stated, in a letter dated August 27th, 1880, that the trustees had directed the Bishop's attention to the clothing and apprenticeship clauses, and that the trustees would carry out these clauses as occasion should arise.

"Bishop Crowe's School" was returned by the Secretary as under the management of "The Commissioners of Education," but Dr. Moore stated in his letter and return to us that they had nothing whatever to do with it.

The school house had been held at a rent of about £3, under a Bishop's lease, and the perpetuity was purchased by the trustees from the Church Temporalities Commissioners for £60, which they paid out of a balance in hand from the endowment, but owing to expenditure upon repairs and other outgoings there was, in 1879, a balance due by the charity of £80.

Kilworth School, County of Cork.

This school was returned to us by "The Commissioners of Education" as an existing primary school under their management and control. Mr. Fleming stated that at the suggestion of the Earl of Mount-Cashell, made "a great many years ago," forms were sent to Kilworth school, but that about two years ago they ceased to be returned. He said the school was "considered somewhat of a parochial school," and that no action had ever been taken by his Board with reference to any parochial endowment.

We made three applications for information to the master, but received no reply.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the endowment was £15 15s. per annum, from trust funds, and that the school premises, including one acre of land, were of the annual value of £5 3s.; that the state of education was unsatisfactory, and the premises in bad condition.

Lifford Free School, County of Donegal.

Sir Richard Hansard, in 1619, bequeathed £30 per annum for the support of a master and £20 for an usher "for instruction in learning at a free school at Lifford, where all the children of the parish of Clonleigh were to be entitled to a gratuitous education."

For a considerable time this school was conducted as a Grammar school, and was so classed by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8. They, however, mentioned in their Report that the school had then lately been re-opened under the management of the Bishop of Derry, the visitor, who considered that under the terms of the will it ought to be an English and not a Grammar school.

The Lifford school has now become an exclusively English one. In May, 1876, it was placed under the control of the National Board, and it now scarcely differs from an ordinary National school.

In February, 1879, as appears from the master's return to us, there were 66 boys and 74 girls on the roll; sixteen of the boys were free. The master, however, appended to his return a note with reference to the "free" pupils, in which he stated that "all are recommended to pay something, and may ultimately be induced to do so." He further stated that there was no particular method of appointment or selection, and no restrictions as to the religious denominations of those of the pupils who were exempted from payment of the usual school fees.

The master reported to us that he received, in addition to his salary from the National Board, the sum of £30, Irish, per annum, under the provision to that effect in the will of the founder. No assistant masters were employed, and the endowment of £20 "for an usher" was paid to the mistress of the female school.

The school premises consisted of two dwelling-houses and a school-house, described as inadequate to the requirements of the school. The site was free under the will of the founder. The yards at the rear of the dwelling-houses were held from the Earl of

Private Endowment under The Commissioners of Education.

Evid., 14977.
Rep., p. 118.

Evid., 15911.

Evid., 14972.
Return.

Vol. II., p. 617.
Return.

Evid., 14940-50.

Vol. II., p. 617.
Evid., 2351-2.

Rep., p. 119

Gen., 1854-8.
Rep., p. 113

1855.

Return.

Private Endowments under The Commissioners of Education.
Erne, under a tenancy from year to year, at the yearly rent of 1s. One of the dwelling-houses was used as a teacher's residence, and its yard as a playground for the girls. The second dwelling-house was let by the trustees, and the rent, which amounted to £12 a year was (we were informed by the manager) expended on fuel, repairs, and school requisites. It was stated in the master's return that the entire premises stood in need of extensive repairs.

The trustees of the endowment (which was secured by a charge on the estates of the Earl of Erne) were the Bishop of Derry and the Earl of Erne.

App. C, p. 282.
Mr. Moore reports the answering in the programme of the National Board good, but the building derived from the endowment very old, and in bad condition, and so totally inadequate that the male school was carried on in the Parochial Hall, and the old house left to the girls and infants.

Infra, p. 219.
A sum of about £15,000, was, in 1870, left by Miss Eleanor Prior, to found a superior school or college near Lifford, to be called the Prior Endowed School (*Vide, infra, p. 219*), and Mr. Moore reports that Lifford is not large enough to supply children for both schools. The trustees of both endowments were the same at the date of our inquiry, and advocated an amalgamation.

Rothvilly Boys' School, Rothvilly Girls' School, County of Carlow.

Evid., 1863-2.
These schools were endowed in 1814 under the will of Benjamin D'Israel, Esq., who left certain property to provide a school-house, a residence, five plantation acres of land, and an annual salary of £30 for a schoolmaster, "to be applied for the purposes of a school to be conducted on the most liberal and enlightened principles, under regulation of the Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and the founder's heir-at-law." In 1857 the endowments were represented by £8,046 3s. 6d., stock, in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, with the school residence and five acres (Irish) of land, valued at £26 1s. 6d. per annum. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that these schools furnished one of the few instances in which "The Commissioners of Education" had acted in accordance with the Act (3 Geo. IV., cap. 79), which extended their powers to endowments subsequent to 1813. They also observed that the schools had been placed under the inspection of the Church Education Society, a proceeding which they considered objectionable, as they were of opinion that there was nothing in the terms of the founder's will to make the schools exclusive. Up to the date of our inquiry, Mr. Fleming was not aware that any steps had been taken by the Commissioners to sever the connexion of the school with the Church Education Society. From the returns made by the teachers to us it appeared that all the pupils in attendance were Protestants, and the great majority were members of the Church of Ireland. The late Bishop of Ossory Ferns and Leighlin had claimed "sole and entire authority over the school." It was stated that no child was excluded from the benefits of the endowment on account of inability to pay the school fees, and that "there are no restrictions as to religion, but all are required to read the authorized version of the Bible." Fourteen boys and eleven girls were being educated free, and several others paid only nominal sums.

Rep., pp. 115-22. Vol. III., pp. 9, 10.
No boarders were received at the girls' school, but twelve out of the forty-one pupils on the roll of the boys' school were resident. "Pupils are prepared for commercial pursuits, and for professional, intermediate, and University examinations."

Evid., 1862.
Mr. Moore reports that the school, under its present master and mistress, was a most useful and successful one, and the premises were in good condition, but the expense of most of the repairs had been borne by the master.

Return.
Prospectus.

App. C, p. 285.
The history of this endowment is stated by Dr. Kyle, in a letter to one of the trustees which will be found printed in the evidence, *infra*, Vol. II., page 458.

Evid., 1860-5.
The original endowment of Tullyvin school was a bequest of £4,000 by Mr. Moore, of Cavan, out of the interest of which to pay a sum not exceeding £50 per annum, as a stipend to a capable master of good character and morals of the Protestant religion, for keeping a public school at or near to Tullyvin, for the education and instruction of Protestant children; the remainder of the interest of the aforesaid £4,000 to be applied to the purchase of books, paper, hats, shoes, and stockings for the children, and also for the purpose of obtaining and paying for the board and lodging at a moderate rate, contiguous to the said school, of such Protestant children whose own residence is too distant from the said school to allow of their daily attendance thereat. "Very protracted and expensive litigation arose, but the ultimate result was that a sum of £8,986 17s. 2d. Government new three per cent. stock became the amount of the endowment of Tullyvin." It was long since found that the intention of the founder as

Tullyvin School, County of Cavan; Benbarn School, County of Cavan.

to the boots and shoes, lodging, &c., did not work, and was not carried out. Benbawn school, in reality, formed no part of the endowment. The rector of the parish, the Hon. and Rev. H. O'Brien, however, who was extremely energetic on the subject of education of the lower orders, rented the school house of Benbawn, and induced the Commissioners to permit him to open it, and to carry it on as an auxiliary to the Tullyvin school, and his exertions appeared to have been attended with considerable success. He was extremely desirous that the Benbawn school-house should be purchased, and constitute part of the permanent endowment. The legal obstacles to this, however, prevented its being carried out, and Mr. O'Brien and the other trustees prepared plans for the working of the funds of the Tullyvin endowment, to which the Commissioners did not object.

At the date of our inquiry the endowment consisted of £8,886 17s. 2d. Government Stock, and £189 13s. cash; held by "The Commissioners of Education," and the annual income was £269 12s., being the dividends arising from the Government Stock.

It was stated in the return made by the master of the Benbawn school to us, that an order was obtained from the Court of Chancery, sanctioning the application of portions of the Tullyvin endowment towards the maintenance of the Benbawn branch.

The benefits of the endowment are not now exclusively confined to Protestants. Out of the eighty pupils who at the date of our inquiry were in attendance at the Tullyvin day school, seven were Roman Catholics, and we were informed that a night school, held during three months of the year, was attended almost exclusively by Roman Catholics. At Benbawn of eighty-four pupils on the roll thirteen were Roman Catholics. It appeared that most of the pupils who attended the night schools were grown up young men, sons of farmers and others, anxious to keep up their knowledge, and in some instances preparing to enter the constabulary.

"The Commissioners of Education" granted £17 annually, divided between the schools and distributed in prizes.

Mr. Moore reports of Benbawn school that the answering of the 25 boys and girls present was highly satisfactory in all the subjects of a strictly primary education. The school was carried on in a miserable farm-house, in no way suitable for the purpose, though there was a vacant parochial school-house close at hand, to which it would be very desirable to move it.

Of Tullyvin, Mr. Moore reports that the teacher was an intelligent and painstaking person, but much in need of proper direction from an inspector. The examination was carried on by a neighbouring clergyman, who, as far as Mr. Moore could judge from the condition of the school, had little experience in such matters. The junior classes were decidedly bad in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography, while the senior class answered well in grammar, geography, Euclid, and algebra. The school was thought well of in the country, and attended by children of all religious denominations, and it seemed a pity that its usefulness should be hindered by the want of regular professional inspection.

There were no fees charged at either Tullyvin or Benbawn for day scholars. A nominal charge of 1s. per quarter was made for pupils attending the night schools, but seldom or never enforced.

Youghal Endowed School, County of Cork.

This, which in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, was classed among the "Grammar Schools under the Commissioners of Education," has become a merely primary school.

The Earl of Cork, in 1642, bequeathed £30 per annum to the free school at Youghal which he himself had founded and endowed with a school house; £20 to be paid to the master, and £10 to the usher.

At the date of our inquiry the Duke of Devonshire had raised the salary of the existing master to £40 per annum. No assistant master was employed. From the return made by the master it appeared that there were no free pupils and no boarders, that the school premises were badly situated, and not suited for modern school requirements, and that the number of day scholars in attendance was miserably small. The course of instruction was "that of an ordinary day school," there being "no demand for classics or any collegiate course."

Mr. Mahaffy found eight pupils on the roll, and suggested an application of the endowment to the cost of bringing boys from Youghal to Midleton School.

Private Endowments under the Commissioners of Education.

Return.

Evid., 1859.

Dist., 1862.

App. C, p. 382.

App. C, p. 382.

Evid., 1854-55.

Rep., p. 116.

Return.

App. A, p. 246.

*Tenantry
Schools
as to The
Commissioners of
Education.*

TENANTRY SCHOOLS UNDER "THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION."

There were, at the date of our inquiry, four schools of this class, one, Kilbricken School, Queen's County, on the Navan and Ballyroom Schools Estate; and the remaining three on the estates of the Royal Schools, viz., King's Island School, on the Dúnigasson Estate; Mullaghmore School, on the Armagh Estate; and Townavilly School, on the Raphoe Estate.

Kilbricken Tenantry School, Queen's County.

Evid.,
1126.
App. C, p.
214.
App. D, p.
284.

Kilbricken School had been placed by "The Commissioners of Education" under the control of the National Board. Mr. Moore reports it well conducted, and found forty-nine scholars present from a roll of sixty-one Roman Catholics and ten Irish Church children. Mr. Murphy reports the attendance "much less than might be expected."

King's Island Tenantry School, County of Tyrone.

Return.

King's Island School was established in 1865, by "The Commissioners of Education," and had been placed by them under the control of the National Board. The master reported, in 1879, that 106 children attended the school—ninety-seven Roman Catholics and nine Presbyterians.

The teachers of the Kilbricken and King's Island Schools received grants from the National Board as well as from "The Commissioners of Education."

Mullaghmore Tenantry School, County of Armagh.

Evid., 1128.
Return.

Mullaghmore School was established by "The Commissioners of Education" for the children of the tenantry on the Armagh Royal School Estate. The returns made by the master and mistress showed that in March, 1879, there were 69 pupils on the roll—40 boys and 29 girls; of the boys 4 were Roman Catholics, 7 were members of the Church of Ireland, and 29 were Presbyterians. Of the girls 4 were members of the Church of Ireland, and 25 were Presbyterians. No fees were charged for pupils attending during the ordinary school hours only, but the master had formed an early morning class, from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock, for boys who desired to read the Trinity College Entrance Course, or to take advantage of the Intermediate Education Act. Pupils attending this class—there were 8 at the date of the return—paid from 10s. to £1 per quarter.

The endowment consisted of a house and garden containing one acre, which were held rent free by the master and mistress jointly. The salary of the master was £45, that of the mistress £25 per annum. Both salaries were paid by "The Commissioners of Education" out of the funds of Armagh Royal School.

Rep. p. 113.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the School was under the inspection and subject to the rules of the Church Education Society, and they expressed their opinion that "The Commissioners of Education" should not have placed a school intended for the benefit of tenantry of different religious persuasions under the "inspection and control of an exclusive body," such as the Society above-mentioned. In the teachers' returns to us it was stated that the school was "undenominational and unsectarian," but it appeared from the evidence of Mr. Fleming that it had been visited by inspectors of the Church Education Society. No one, on the part of the Board, had inspected the school since 1857.

Evid.,
1129.

App. C, p.
281.

Mr. Moore reports that the boys and girls were taught in one room, leaving the original girls' school-room vacant. "The reading, writing, and geography were good, while the arithmetic was fair, but the spelling and grammar bad." The teacher, who was about to leave, had been in the habit of teaching classics and mathematics out of school hours, and Mr. Moore thought that it would be greatly to the advantage of education if a person were employed who could prepare for the Intermediate Examinations, as the neighbourhood was stocked with primary schools.

Townavilly Tenantry School, County Donegal.

Townavilly School was established by "The Commissioners of Education" for the children of the tenantry on the Raphoe Royal School Estate.

The forms addressed by us to "The Master of the School" having been returned from the Post Office marked "No master at Townavilly," we wrote to the Secretary of "The Commissioners of Education" for information. In reply we were informed that the school was closed in August, 1878, and that "the circumstances connected with the resignation of the late master rendered it necessary for the Board to use great caution in the selection of his successor"; that for this reason the Board had deputed

Mr. Berkeley, one of the Commissioners, to institute careful inquiries; that owing to the ill health and subsequent death of Dr. Kyle, the matter had remained in abeyance, but that on 2nd October, 1879, a master had been appointed.

Mr. Moore visited the school on 5th February, 1880, and reports that it was then conducted by National teachers, and about to be placed under the National Board. The answering of the ninety-three pupils present was highly satisfactory, and they showed an intelligence and quickness very gratifying to an examiner. In the teacher's house there were only two habitable rooms; if the walls were raised a few feet two additional rooms would be rendered available, which were, at Mr. Moore's visit, merely lofts, and utterly unfit for use.

*Primary
Schools
under the
Com-
missioners of
Education.*

*App. C, p.
262.*

II.—ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

*Erasmus
Smith's
Schools.*

The schools which, at the date of our inquiry, were under the management of "The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esquire," belonged to three classes, and were:—

I. Four Grammar Schools, viz.: the schools at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, founded under the original charter of 1669; and Ennis School, founded in 1773.

II. Two Intermediate Schools, viz.: the Brunswick-street School, Dublin, in which the teaching had in 1879 been raised above the grade of primary education; and "The High School, Dublin," established in 1862, which gives to all the pupils a superior English education, and a classical education to such of them as desire to receive it.

III. The "English Schools," which in 1857 numbered 140, but which had in 1879 been reduced to 105.

The history of Erasmus Smith's schools from their foundation to the year 1858 will be found in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8.

*Rep pp. 64
-67.*

Erasmus Smith originally intended to found five free Grammar Schools, but in order to secure a more liberal maintenance for the schoolmasters, and also to make provision for clothing poor children, and binding them as apprentices, he reduced the number of the schools to three, viz., those at Galway, Drogheda, and Tipperary. The original grant of lands for the maintenance of the schools, executed by Erasmus Smith in 1667, made the teaching of the catechism published by the Assembly of Divines obligatory. The Charter obtained during the life of the founder, in 1669, from King Charles II., brought the religious teaching into conformity with the Church as then established. It provided that the course of instruction should be in writing, casting accounts, and as far as the pupils were capable, in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and they were to be fitted for the University if desired. It further provided that the Governors should have power to place in the schools poor scholars not exceeding twenty in number (besides the tenants' children of Erasmus Smith, his heirs, executors, or assigns, who were not to be limited to any number); that the masters and ushers were to be approved of by the Bishop of the diocese, and should sign the first two Canons of the Church, and that the masters should each Lord's day catechise the scholars in the Catechism of Archbishop Usher. With regard to the surplus income (if any), the Charter provided that it should be applied—first, in increasing the number of scholars in the schools or the allowances of those already there; secondly, if the rents exceeded £300 a year, in "repairing and beautifying" the schoolhouses. The further trusts were for the payment of ushers, for founding a Hebrew or other lectureship in Trinity College, for binding out poor children as apprentices under Protestant masters, and for clothing poor children in the Grammar Schools. The intention of Erasmus Smith was to found schools essentially Protestant in character; in a letter to the Governors in 1683, he writes:—"My end in founding . . . schools was to propagate the Protestant faith according to the Scriptures . . . Therefore it is the command of His Majesty to catechise the children out of the Primate Usher's Catechism, and expound the same unto them, which I humbly desire may be observed, upon the penalty of forfeiting their (the masters') places."

*Conn, 1854-
8, Rep. p.
64.*

*Evel,
2202-3.*

1835.

At an early period the Governors, finding a surplus in their hands, established the practice of granting exhibitions to poor scholars in Trinity College, Dublin.

In 1723 the governors obtained a Private Act of Parliament to regulate the disposition of the still increasing funds. The Act ratified the application of the funds to exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin, and empowered the Governors to erect buildings in Trinity College for the exhibitioners, who were to be exempted from the payment of the usual chamber rent, either in the rooms so erected or else-

19 Geo. I.

*Erasmus
Schools &
Scholes*

where in the college. The Act also ratified an agreement with the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, for the maintenance of twenty boys, and gave power to apply the surplus funds towards some public work or use in Trinity College, or the Blue Coat Hospital, or in sending poor children to school, or putting them out as apprentices.

In 1773 the school at Ennis was founded, which brought up the number of Grammar Schools to the existing number, four.

Evid., 3727. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools are a co-opted body, with the exception of seven *ex-officio* members, namely, the Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, and the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. The co-opted members of the Board, twenty-nine in number, were, at the date of our inquiry, the Right Honorable Hedges Eyre Chatterton, Vice-Chancellor of Ireland, the Treasurer, and, as such, *ex-officio* the Chairman of the Board; the Earl of Erne, the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Courtown, the Bishop of Kilsloe, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Tuam, the Rev. W. C. Greene, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archdeacon of Dublin, Lord O'Neill, Sir Arthur E. Guinness, Bart., M.P., Sir Edward R. Brough, Bart., William Digges La Touche, Edward Pennefather, Q.C., Col. The Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, M.P., Anthony Lefroy, The Right Hon. William Brooke, Ion Trant Hamilton, M.P., Henry M. Pilkington, Q.C., Thomas Vesey Nugent, the Honorable Judge Harrison, J. C. Stronge, Rev. H. R. Poole, F.T.C.D., Lord Monck, the Earl of Belmore, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, and the Earl of Rosse.

Evid., 3732. The routine business of the Board was discharged by a Standing Committee, consisting of those Governors who were most constant in their attendance. The members of the Committee at the date of our inquiry were:—The Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), the Primate, the Rev. W. C. Greene, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archdeacon of Dublin, William Digges La Touche, Edward Pennefather, Q.C., Anthony Lefroy, H. M. Pilkington, Q.C., Thomas V. Nugent, Judge Harrison, the Provost of Trinity College Dublin, Sir Edward R. Brough, John C. Stronge, the Rev. H. R. Poole, F.T.C.D., and the Dean of the Chapel Royal.

Evid., 3733-43. The Seal of the Board was used only at meetings of the Board itself, of which the quorum was five. No quorum of the Standing Committee was prescribed, but practically they required three, though, on very rare occasions, the treasurer with only one other governor, had transacted business. Since the Vice-Chancellor was appointed treasurer, there had only been one meeting of the Board summoned at which a quorum did not attend, and during the 5 years next before our inquiry the average attendance at the board had exceeded nine, and at the Standing Committee had exceeded five. The substantial attendance had been on the part of those who were not *ex-officio* governors, and as to the members of the Standing Committee, almost without exception, had been remarkably regular. Out of 138 meetings held in the five years 1874-9, the Treasurer had attended 137; a list of the attendances will be found in the Appendix to Evidence, No. V., Vol. II., p. 591.

Vol. II., p. 591. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, did not consider the management of the charity to be satisfactory; they especially remarked the want of visitation and inspection of the schools of every class, the unsatisfactory and costly mode of transacting the legal business of the Board, and the absence of a regular system of accounts. Some improvements were effected upon the publication of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, and since the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of Ireland as Treasurer, in 1872, most of the defects noticed have, to a great extent, been removed.

Evid., 3488-93. The office of Treasurer was, in 1858, filled by John Barlow, Esq., J.P., who also discharged the duties of Auditor, but in an unsatisfactory manner. Immediately after the Report of the Royal Commission, 1854-8, was issued, W. Digges La Touche, Esq., D.L., and another member of the Board, were appointed Auditors, and the accounts have since been annually submitted to a full audit by two of the Governors.

Evid., 3774-3776. Mr. Barlow continued in his position of Treasurer until his death in 1872, when the present Treasurer, the Vice-Chancellor, was elected to the office by the governors.

Rep., p. 12. At the date of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, the offices of Inspector of Schools and Registrar were both held by the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, and their combination appears to have led to the neglect of the duties of both offices. In consequence of a recommendation made by the Royal Commissioners, the offices were separated in 1859, and Mr. William Henry Rudkin was appointed Inspector of the English Schools. At the date of our inquiry he still held that office at a salary of £500 per annum, paying his own travelling expenses.

Evid., 3826. No Inspector of the Grammar Schools was appointed until 16th April, 1875, when the Rev. T. T. Gray, F.T.C.D., was appointed at a salary of £100 per annum.

The manner in which the duties of the office of Solicitor to the Board were discharged continued to be very faulty until the year 1873, when Mr. Arthur Barlow, the then solicitor, was changed, and Mr. John Mannsall, the present solicitor, was appointed. Since Mr. Mannsall's appointment, the solicitor's functions have been confined strictly to the transaction of the legal business of the Board. He has attended only when there is legal business to be transacted and for the purpose of transacting it, and has taken no part whatever in the management of the affairs of the Board. Each bill of costs has been submitted for taxation to an independent solicitor.

In consequence of the observations of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, upon the accounts of the Board, a new system was commenced, and Mr. Barnes was appointed accountant and book keeper in 1857. Mr. La Touche stated to us that since that time the duties of the accountant had been very well performed, and that the books were thoroughly well kept.

The accounts were made up to the 1st May in each year, and the following Table and Balance Sheet were furnished to us by the Treasurer, for the year ending 1st May, 1878.

| INCOME AND EXPENDITURE | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Dr.</i> | <i>Expenditure.</i> | <i>£</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>Income.</i> | <i>Cr.</i> | |
| | | <i>£</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | | <i>£</i> | <i>s.</i> |
| Trinity College, | | 561 | 13 | 0 | Southern Estates, | 5,353 | 8 |
| Christ's Hospital, | | 98 | 15 | 0 | Do. for amount expended out of | | |
| King's Hospital, | | 629 | 15 | 8 | rents on Pallas School, | 8 | 0 |
| Grammar Schools (including | | | | | Western Estates, | 2,058 | 2 |
| £1,922 2s 7d, amount of repairs), | | 3,482 | 11 | 2 | Do. Renewal fees, | 30 | 15 |
| English Schools, | | 3,608 | 14 | 7 | Dublin Property, | 55 | 0 |
| Great Brunswick-street School, | | 184 | 5 | 5 | Government new £3 per cent. stock, | | |
| Harcourt-street School, | | 763 | 5 | 5 | two half-year's dividends on, to | | |
| Inspection of English Schools (three | | | | | April, 1875, | 474 | 1 |
| quarters), | | 378 | 0 | 0 | Amount contributed by Corporation | | |
| Inspection of Grammar Schools, | | 109 | 5 | 0 | of Drogheda towards alteration of | | |
| Other salaries and emoluments, | | 378 | 10 | 4 | boundary wall, | 39 | 0 |
| Governors' houses, 40, Harcourt-street, | | 248 | 9 | 4 | Interest on deposit receipt (No. | | |
| Insurrectionists, | | 73 | 7 | 6 | 82,829), | 39 | 10 |
| Transferred to credit of Treasurer's | | | | | By stock for balance, being excess of | | |
| poundage fees, | | 290 | 10 | 9 | expenditure over income these | | |
| | | | | | twelve months, | 1,756 | 12 |
| | | 30,777 | 11 | 10 | | 30,777 | 11 |

BALANCE SHEET.

| <i>Dr.</i> | <i>Balance.</i> | <i>£</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>Cr.</i> | <i>£</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Government Stock (Governor's ac- | | | | | Bank of Ireland (due the Bank), | 763 | 4 | 1 |
| count), Stock £16,000 3s. 8d., | | 15,007 | 18 | 4 | Southern Estates, | 115 | 0 | 2 |
| Government Stock (Lord Redcrosse's | | | | | Western Estates, | 0 | 0 | 9½ |
| charity), Stock £535 16s 11d., | | 572 | 6 | 1 | Land purchased by Railways, &c., | 3,210 | 0 | 3 |
| Edwards Galway—Suspense account, | | 30 | 7 | 2 | Lord Redcrosse's Charity, | 589 | 5 | 8 |
| Walter Here, agent, Western Estates, | | 0 | 1 | 2 | Southern Estates (Kearney's agency), | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Commissioners of Drainage, | | 113 | 18 | 10 | Commissioners of Charitable Dona- | | | |
| Walter Here, agent, Dublin Pro- | | | | | tions and Bequests, | 11 | 7 | 11 |
| perty, | | 51 | 8 | 11 | Walter Here, agent, Southern Estates, | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Register, due by him, but paid in | | | | | Dublin Property, | 51 | 8 | 11 |
| salaries, &c., early in May, | | 1,584 | 17 | 2½ | Rev. George Pencock's drainage loan, | 22 | 10 | 4 |
| | | | | | Treasurer's poundage fees, | 1,391 | 3 | 0 |
| | | | | | Stock (or capital) for net capital ex- | | | |
| | | | | | clusive of value of estates, &c., | 11,208 | 18 | 9 |
| | | 17,340 | 17 | 8½ | | 17,340 | 17 | 8½ |

In the year ending 1st May, 1878, the expenditure upon the Grammar Schools was stated to be exceptionally large, the ordinary expenditure upon that class of schools being about £1,500 per annum, less than half the outlay upon the English Schools.

The item "Treasurer's poundage fees" arose from the fact that the Treasurer was originally entitled to a poundage on the rents. A Charter of 1833 provided that the poundage fees should be "set apart and form a fund to be applied as the Board should from time to time direct."

The estates of the Governors are situate chiefly in the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Galway. There are smaller estates in the counties of Sligo and Westmeath, and in the King's County. At the date of our inquiry all the estates were under the management of one agent, Walter Here, Esq., who resided at Pallas, in the county of Limerick. The agent collected the rents half yearly, and lodged his receipts from time to time in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Governors, furnishing the rentals and accounts once in each year. He did not appear to make any periodical or systematic inspection

Grammar
School's
Evid., 3197.

Evid.,
3490-3.

Evid.,
2749-26.

Evid.,
2813.

Evid., 2902
3266-411.

*Enquiry
Smith's
Schools*

of the property. He thought the rents in some cases "quite full rents, in other cases they may be low." The Galway property included a considerable number of houses, let to weekly tenants, who paid their rents half-yearly. Except an external examination by the agent on the occasion of his visiting to collect the rents, there was no inspection of the buildings to ascertain whether they were kept in proper repair.

App. D, p.
301-3

Mr. Murphy visited the Limerick, Tipperary, and Galway estates, and has furnished a full report upon each.

The Limerick estate contains 4,195*½* 2*½* 18*½* *r.*, statute measure, is rented at £4,470 1*½* 7*½* *d.*, the Poor Law valuation is £3,165 5*s.*, and the lands are held by 156 tenants. The average acreage of each holding is 26*½* 3*¼* 23*¼*, the average rent, £28 13*s.*, being £1 1*½* 3*½* *d.* per statute acre, and the rental is 29 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation. The estate is situated close to the village of Pallas Green, and the lands vary in quality from cut-out peat to some of the very richest pasture and arable land. There were maps of the estate in the Dublin office, of some of which the agent had rough copies, but there were no recent valuations. The estate was valued by Sherrard, Brassington, and Green, in 1818, at £3,930 10*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Byrne valued the estate in 1840 at £3,731. The records of the estate were not very accurately kept. The survey book of the Limerick estate differed from the Ordnance measurement, and the agent could offer no explanation of the discrepancy. The rental of 1878 did not give a correct account of the existing tenancies; the changes did not appear to have been recorded as they occurred, and the names of former occupiers who had long ceased to exist were retained in the rental. Up to the year 1840 almost the whole of the Limerick estate was let to middlemen, and the evil effects of this system were recorded in the surveys of the estate. One townland, which in 1818 was held under lease by a middleman whose under-tenants were described as very poor, is now held directly from the Governors by the occupying tenants, whose rental is 43*½* per cent. over the Poor Law valuation. This no doubt arose from the Board, at the termination of the middleman's lease, having simply taken over the tenants at the rent they were then paying. Mr. Murphy could not see or learn that they were in any worse condition than the tenants on the other portions of the estate, whose rents, as compared with the Poor Law valuation, were very much lower.

Rep. App.
p. 33.

In the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-5, one holding, containing 34*½* 0*¼* 26*½*, plantation measure, is referred to, which was occupied then (1857) by the Incumbent of the parish of Green, at £12 12*s.* per annum, or about 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre, though valued by Mr. Byrne at £3 8*s.* per acre. That farm is now held by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, at a rent of £68 6*s.* 6*d.*, about 40*s.* per Irish acre; the Poor Law valuation is £36 15*s.* The average rent of the locality is 54*s.* per Irish acre, and Mr. Murphy considers this farm still much underlet. His attention was also directed to a farm held by the Medical Officer of the district at the rent of 27*s.* 6*d.* per Irish acre, which appeared to be very much below its value. In this and another instance the agent's estimate of a fair rent had been reduced by the Governors after referring the matter to the agent of a neighbouring estate, a course which Mr. Murphy thought calculated to destroy the influence of the agent of the estate, and likely to generate a degree of listlessness and want of anxiety for the interests of the estates. The Rev. Alexander McLoughlin holds 42*½* 1*½* 12*½* of land, at the yearly rent of £31 2*s.* The late Bishop of Cashel had obtained a lease of these lands, which consisted of out-away bog, and erected four rows of double cottages, in which he offered a home and employment to those who became members of his communion. The Bishop's farm, as it is still called, is now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. McLoughlin, and the houses are now occupied by his sub-tenants. John Quinlan, of Ballycoshown, complained that his farm was highly rented. He holds 15*½* 3*¼* 2*½*, Irish measure, at a rent of £25 4*s.* 5*d.*, being 32*s.* per Irish acre; the Poor Law valuation is £22. The average rent of the townland is 27*s.* per Irish acre, and relatively to his neighbours, Mr. Murphy thinks Quinlan is highly rented. Quinlan, however, holds another farm in the same townland, containing 12*½* 0*¼* 8*½*, formerly occupied by a tenant named Howard, to whom Quinlan paid £170, something over £14 per acre. Quinlan holds this farm at the rent formerly paid by Howard, viz.:—25*s.* per acre, and is bound by his agreement with the outgoing tenant, to permit the Widow Howard to occupy a house and garden, and to give her the grass of a cow, all free for her life. The land is of no better quality than his other farm, and if interest on the sum paid for "tenant-right" were added, it would bring the rent up to 38*s.* an acre. Quinlan is also tenant of 4*½* 3*¼* 14*½*, in the same townland, which originally formed part of the lands held by the late Rev. Mr. Atkinson, under a lease which did not contain the usual non-alienation clauses, and the lessees' executors sold the interest to several parties. Quinlan paid £400 for the lot he holds, being about £40 per acre, the rent being 21*s.* 5*d.* per Irish

acre. When the lease expired Quinlan was informed that he should pay the Governors 40s. per acre, "a proposition to which he strongly demurs." Mr. Murphy thinks this a striking example of the evil effects of granting leases without non-alienation clauses, and fears the estate will be involved in trouble with the sub-tenants, particularly as the Board did not take up the lands at the expiration of the lease.

A new form of lease has now been adopted which, in addition to all the requisite stipulations, provides that "tenants whose holdings shall be valued by the Poor Law valuation over £50," shall be precluded from making claims under the Land Act, 1870. Mr. Murphy does not think this a judicious clause. The tenantry and the estate would prosper more if each tenant felt that, whether he held by lease or otherwise, the value he had added to his holding by his industry and the expenditure of his capital, was secured to him. The Governors have borrowed from the Board of Works a sum of money to be expended in arterial and thorough drainage; the work has been most judiciously laid out, and is being executed in first rate style. A large tract of land, now held at about 30s. per Irish acre, will be much improved, and situated as it is, should, in Mr. Murphy's opinion, be well worth 50s. per Irish acre when the drainage works are completed. He was not aware what arrangements, if any, had been made with the occupiers in reference to this improved value.

The estate situated in the county of Tipperary contains 3,020A. 1n. 8r., statute measure, rented at £2,048 19s. 7½d.; the Poor Law valuation is £1,708 5s., and the lands are held by 107 tenants. The average acreage of each holding is 28½ acres; the average yearly rent, £19 8s.; the average acreable rent, 13s. 6d., and the rental, 11½ per cent. over the Poor Law valuation. This estate is considerably scattered, the townlands of Abbeylands and Rathassesseragh being close to the town of Tipperary, Soloheadbeg 2½ miles from the Limerick Junction, and Drumsane and Gortacoolrush not far from Thurles. The Abbeylands contain 105A. 3n. 9r., statute measure, of which 15A. 3r. 19r., statute measure, are held as a perquisite by the Master of the Tipperary Grammar School, which is situated on the lands. The Board of Ordnance hold 21A. 0n. 1r., statute measure, at £5 9s. 2d. per Irish acre, and the remaining 69A. 3n. 20r. are held by other tenants at rents varying from 52s. 6d. to 80s. per Irish acre. In one case, a tenant who holds 6A. 3n. 16r., Irish measure, at £31 11s. 6d., paid £200 to the former occupant for the good will, and now complains of the high rent of his farm, for which he pays 63s. per Irish acre. His neighbour holds 3A. 3n. 20r., Irish measure, at 77s. 6d. per Irish acre. The Guardians of the Union hold 6A. 0n. 11r., Irish measure, at 52s. 6d. per Irish acre, a rent "ridiculously below the value." The townland of Rathassesseragh is also close to the town of Tipperary, and is principally occupied as market gardens. These lands and the Abbeylands should have been treated as townparks, and would have been readily sought after at very high rents for this purpose; but now that they have been treated as farms and the "good will" allowed to be bought and sold, these considerations are out of the question. The townland of Soloheadbeg was held by middlemen up to the year 1835, at rents stated to be 33 per cent. over the rents charged by the Governors after the lands came into their hands. The Governors expended a large sum, borrowed from the Board of Works, on drainage and other improvements, and relet the lands about the year 1856, at an increase in the rental of £70 5s. 8d., which only just covered the interest of the Board of Works' loan, so that practically the tenants are now paying 33 per cent. under the rental paid to the middleman in 1835. The farms appear to be well laid out and well fenced; the rents vary from 34s. to 22s. per Irish acre, which Mr. Murphy considers very moderate, but they seem to be unequally assessed. The rental is 17 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation. The Rev. Mr. Smith holds twenty Irish acres at £34, the Poor Law valuation being £26 10s. He has sublet the lands to four tenants, one of whom is tenant of other portions of the townland held directly under the governors. Mr. Smith charges 46s. per acre for his land, and Mr. Murphy did not bear any complaint about that rent, though the tenant was "very decided in his language" as to the rent he pays to the Governors, which is exactly the same as the Poor Law valuation, and 12s. 6d. per acre less than he pays to Mr. Smith for certainly not superior land. A new valuation should be made, in which a careful note of all improvements made by the tenant should be recorded. There is a very fine limestone quarry on this townland, but it does not appear to be much utilized. The houses are fairly comfortable, and the tenants appear to be prosperous. The remaining townlands of the Tipperary estate, which are near Thurles, are let at 17 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation, including the buildings, or at 25 per cent. over it, if the buildings be excluded. The lands vary in quality, from good deep arable, to thin poor grazing land, and appear to be rather unevenly let, as compared with the Poor Law valuation, but Mr. Murphy thought the unevenness "more the fault of the valuation than of the rents," which opinion was concurred in by some of the old tenants.

who stated that the valuation put upon the arable land was much higher than that put upon land of equal quality which happened to be in grass at the time. The inequalities had, however, "disturbed the minds of the tenantry." One tenant who held 53½ acres, at £35 12s. 10d. (13s. 4d. per Irish acre), complained much of his rent, the Poor Law valuation being £27, but this included six acres, which, against the rules of the estate and without the agent's knowledge, he had taken from another tenant, subject to a rent of £2 8s. per annum, paying £120 for the "tenant-right." The Rev. Mr. Fry holds sixty-five statute acres, at a rent of £25, valued by the agent at exactly double that amount, which Mr. Murphy thought "exceedingly moderate." Part of the holding had been sublet, but Mr. Murphy could not ascertain at what rate. The Governors had arranged to spend £1,000, borrowed from the Board of Works, in drainage on these townlands, charging the tenants the same low rate of interest at which they had obtained the loan. Many of the tenants had availed themselves of the arrangement, and the works were well executed, and likely to prove "amply remunerative." Extensive drainage is still required, and much wet land, now absolutely unprofitable, might be rendered good sound land, and the tenantry then enabled easily to pay double the present rent. There are several instances of subletting, and the tenantry seem "rather difficult to deal with."

"The Western Estates," in the county and town of Galway, are chiefly held by middlemen, under leases and fee-farm grants. The holdings are much confused; the agent had no maps or records, and he and his assistant, who accompanied Mr. Murphy, were "utterly unable to identify the premises in the town lots." Under the statutes referred to in Mr. Murphy's report, the Governors were obliged to grant perpetual leases of the principal portion of these estates, but Mr. Murphy could not ascertain the principle on which the rents (which were to be fixed by arbitration, and subject to variation), were ascertained. The terminable leases contain clauses binding the tenants not to make claims under the Land Act, 1870. Of this Mr. Murphy disapproves. The tenant of a valuable seashore complains that his seaweed is carried away, and thinks the Governors should protect him. The buildings upon some of the holdings, in the suburbs of the town of Galway, are in a disgraceful condition of utter neglect, and there appears to be reason to believe that, through want of maps or knowledge of the property on the part of the Governors, some valuable property may have "passed away." The master of the Galway school enjoys thirteen acres of excellent land, "as a perquisite," free of rent. Mr. Murphy formed the opinion that, "this valuable estate has suffered from the most sheer neglect," and has stated the data on which that opinion was arrived at in his report. A "running gale" or half year's back-rent is allowed on this estate to all, from "weekly tenants" (who pay half-yearly), to the holders of fee-farm grants, and this arrear in the rental of 1878 amounted to over £1,200.

The lands in Sligo, Westmeath, and the King's County, are all cheaply rented.

Mr. Murphy thus summarizes the income of the Governors derived from the estates:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Ypperny, | 2,048 | 12 | 7 |
| Lismuck, | 4,320 | 5 | 5 |
| " Bog rents, | 131 | 6 | 0 |
| " Fair-green, Pollas, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Galway, | 3,860 | 6 | 1 |
| Sligo, Westmeath, and King's County, | 866 | 1 | 0 |
| Gaue rent, Sligo, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, | 10,526 | 18 | 1 |
| The average outgoings were, | 1,727 | 12 | 7 |
| Leaving a net income of, | 8,801 | 5 | 6 |

The agent's accounts appeared to be most accurately kept and audited.

Evidence was given on the part of the Presbyterians of dissatisfaction with the management of Erasmus Smith's foundation on account of its intimate connection with the Church of Ireland.

The Treasurer informed us that he considered the schools to be "Church of Ireland schools;" they were "established by Erasmus Smith in connection with the Established Church of the country, now represented by the Irish Church," and having regard to the words of the Charter, viz:—

"No part of the statutes, or rules, or regulations, shall be contrary to the ecclesiastical canons of the Church of Ireland, that shall be then in force—"

the Treasurer thought that it would not be in the power of the Board to appoint a Roman Catholic either as head master or assistant in the schools. He stated that,

under the provisions of the Charter, the masters must formerly have been members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Governors still worked the institution as if it was in connection with the late Established Church.

The Rev. W. Todd Martin, in the course of the statement which he tendered on behalf of the Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, said:—

"The schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith have been the subject of frequent complaint on the part of the Assembly. The grounds of complaint are briefly these—that the Presbyterian Church has been unfairly excluded from all share in the benefits derivable from the foundation, and that the endowment, which was originally designed to promote grammar school education chiefly, has been in great part diverted to the support of elementary English schools, the maintenance of Fellowships and Lectureships in Trinity College, Dublin, and grants to the Blue Coat Hospital."

As to the exclusion of Presbyterians from the government of the charity, he said:—

"The trustees into whose hands Erasmus Smith entrusted his lands, for reasons specified in his original instrument, dated 1st December, 1657, were all noted Puritans. He could not have chosen men more heartily opposed to Prelacy, yet the Presbyterian Church, whose confession of faith is that drawn up at Westminster by the Puritan divines of that period, and approved by Parliament, and whose form of worship is identical with that observed by those original trustees, has been excluded from the educational benefits accruing from the foundation. Surely in this the Church has suffered injustice. In answer, an appeal may be made to the provisions of the charter granted in 1689, during the lifetime of the donor. But a great political change had meanwhile taken place. The Episcopal Church had been re-established. If a charter was to be obtained at all there must be the recognition of the altered state of things. Provisions more favourable to Protestants outside the Established Church could not be expected than those which the charter contains. The only concessions which it requires are that the masters shall be approved by the Bishop of the Diocese, and that they shall sign the first two canons of the United Church. There are no requirements that the scholars shall attend the parish church, while they are to be taught doctrine identical with that of the Presbyterian Church—the doctrine of Archbishop Usher's catechism. It is only in 1712 that we find the governors making rules which require the use, at daily worship, of prayer out of the English Liturgy, attendance at the parish church, the use of Dr. Muma's catechism, and the preparation of the scholars for confirmation. It is very certain that Erasmus Smith did not in any way countenance or support the doctrines and rites which distinguish the Episcopal from the Presbyterian creed and service. The exclusion of all except members of the Episcopal Church from the administration and enjoyment of his endowments is clearly inconsistent with his intention."

Mr. Todd Martin stated, however, that he was aware that the regulations of 1712, to which he referred, had not been long in operation, and were not enforced.

As to the diversion of the funds from grammar schools to elementary English schools, he contended that, since the establishment of the National system, there had been no sufficient ground for expending the trust funds on the maintenance of rival schools, and said:—

"At the present time, when the National system is so largely taken advantage of by the Protestant Episcopal Church, there can be no shadow of reason for the maintenance of these rival schools. The funds should be withdrawn from them, and devoted to the more urgent and important work of grammar school education. In the present state of education in Ireland, all revenues available for the maintenance of grammar schools should be allocated strictly to that purpose."

It appeared from the evidence of the Treasurer that since the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1869, the Governors had been reducing the number of English Schools, and withdrawing their grants from localities where National schools could be maintained under Protestant management, and this subject of the Rev. Todd Martin's statement will be found more specifically referred to in the portion of our Report dealing with the English Schools (*infra* p. 84).

As to the grants to Trinity College and the Blue Coat Hospital, Mr. Todd Martin said:—

"The provision in the charter that a Hebrew or other Lectureship should be founded in Trinity College has been expanded into a very considerable annual grant. The annual contribution to the Blue Coat Hospital is another charge which is objectionable. That institution is exclusively Episcopalian. It is, no doubt, a valuable charity, but the trust funds of Erasmus Smith's foundation should not be made contributory to its support. I am aware that this annual grant, as well as other charges to which I have taken exception, is by authority of Act of Parliament, but an Act of Parliament may need to be reviewed and repealed. The Presbyterian Church has an indisputable claim to an equal share with the Protestant Episcopal Church in all the educational benefits derivable from the liberal endowment of Erasmus Smith. The Presbyterian Church is the only body in this country really representing the Puritan Creed, and the mode of worship to which the donor was attached. In carrying out Protestant objects, the Legislature, acting through the Established Church, had in past times made over to the members of that Church the revenues of this foundation. Such disposal of them, at no time fair to Presbyterians, is without plausible defence now that the State has withdrawn its sanction and support by disestablishment. Presbyterians ask only what is equitable when they say that they shall no longer be excluded from the benefit to which they have been all along justly entitled."

Erasmus
Smith's
Schools.

Evid., 3866.
2203.

5246

Evid.,
3309-31.

Erasmus Smith's Schools.

Several matters of general importance in reference to the management and condition of Erasmus Smith's Schools, but which more specially affect or relate to particular classes of those schools, will be found noticed in the following portions of our Report.

Grammar Schools.

Rep., pp. 78, 79.

With respect to the four Grammar Schools, the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, remarked that they were neglected and insufficiently controlled by the Governors—that they were never inspected—that the rules for religious instruction laid down by the Charter were not observed—that the Exhibitions in T.C.D. were inadequate, and not sufficient to attract competitors—that the trust for beautifying the school-houses had been neglected, and the cost of repair frequently thrown on the masters—that the Governors had almost entirely neglected to exercise their right of nominating free pupils, and had not made known to the tenants on their estates the existence of the right of their children to free admission, and that in none of the schools was there the requisite number of free pupils.

Improvements have since been made in the management of the charity in respect of almost all these matters of observation.

Evid., 2828.

We were informed that the supervision and inspection of the Grammar Schools, since the appointment of Mr. Gray in 1875, had been strict and systematic. He visited each school twice in each year, once at a stated period, and again without notice at an uncertain time. He examined every pupil, and also the buildings, and furnished detailed reports, which were submitted as they came in, first to the Standing Committee, and afterwards to the Board of Governors; and if anything occurred in the way of deficiencies in the answering of the boys, the Registrar was directed to communicate at once with the head master, and to call his attention to the complaint by the Inspector as to the answering in the particular subject. The Governors exercised control over the charges for day pupils and for boarders, and these could not be altered without their sanction.

Evid., 2890.

The Governors had made the following regulations for religious instruction, which were given to every head master on his appointment:—"On every day all pupils, who have attained a suitable proficiency, shall read to the master or assistant a portion of the Bible; the master or assistant shall then examine the pupils as to their understanding what they have read, and explain the sense in plain language. The pupils whose parents are members of the Church shall be instructed in the catechism of the Church of England (Archbishop Usher's or Bishop Mann's catechism is recommended), and no other catechism shall be taught or admitted in the school." At the same time, the Governors were aware that Roman Catholic boys attended the schools, and they had never in any way interfered with the discretion of the head masters in reference to those boys. They had reason to believe that the head masters did not insist on the rule being carried out with respect to children whose parents objected to it, and in Harcourt-street school there were no actual rules in force as to religious instruction; to that extent the intentions of the founder were not carried out. In the resolution which the Governors passed with regard to the duties of the Inspector of Grammar Schools, the following provision was made:—"That Mr. Gray be directed at each inspection to hold an examination in the Holy Scriptures and Church catechism, but no boy shall be required to attend such examination whose parents or guardians shall object thereto." The Governors appoint as masters members of the Church of Ireland only.

2893-9,
3013.

Evid.,
2898.

With regard to Exhibitions, there were under the Act of George I. twenty Exhibitions in Trinity College of £8 and fifteen of £6 a year, Irish. The Exhibitioners were free of rent for their rooms in College. These Exhibitions were, before the date of the Royal Commission, 1854-8, increased to £12 and £10 a year respectively; but in 1864 a new regulation was made, by which the original twenty Exhibitions at £8 and fifteen at £6 were resumed, and the Governors supplemented each year one of the Exhibitions of £8 Irish (£7 7s. 8d. sterling) by £32 12s. 4d., raising it to £40, and another by £17 13s. 4d., raising it to £25. These supplemented Exhibitions were not attached to any particular Grammar School, but were open for competition to first year's students of Trinity College who had been, for three years previous to their entrance, pupils in any of the four Grammar Schools. The examination for these Exhibitions took place with the examinations for the Royal Scholarships, they were subject to similar regulations, and tenable for five years. The disposal of the small statutory Exhibitions was formerly left to the Board of Trinity College, and they were usually awarded at the Degree Examination to distinguished students irrespective of the places of their education, and were

Evid.,
2842.

tenable up to the standing of Master of Arts. Latterly, if any pupils from Erasmus Smith's schools failed to get the supplemented Exhibitions, but yet answered fairly in the examination, the Governors have required the Board of Trinity College to award statutory Exhibitions to them.

Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools.

Evid., 2864-5.

Between 1874 and 1877 the attention of the Governors was called to the necessity for making some change in the system of keeping the school buildings in repair.

Evid., 2777-84.

There had not, under their former practice, been any periodical inspection of the buildings, and the head masters were, under their agreements with the Board, bound to keep the buildings in repair. Experience showed that this obligation was practically useless; and after communication with their architect, Mr. Symes, and upon a report of the Treasurer dated December 20, 1877, the Governors put the four schools into thorough repair, and relieved the masters from all liability for heavy repairs, but required them to be responsible for internal repairs and cleanliness, and for any actual mischief done; they have also, since 1874, caused a careful inspection of the buildings of each school to be made once at least in every three years by their architect, who was required on each occasion to make a complete report in writing on each school—showing the condition of the premises and the repairs, if any, required, with their estimated cost.

The expenditure since 1874 upon the four school-houses has amounted to nearly £9,000, the greater part of which has represented the cost of restoring them from the condition into which they had fallen under the previous arrangement to the good state in which they were at the date of our inquiry. The Governors hoped in future to secure the proper preservation of the school buildings at a comparatively small cost.

The Treasurer stated that the Governors did not consider themselves bound to nominate twenty free pupils to each school; "practically there had been a great change in educational matters in Ireland since the date of the Charter, and great facilities had been afforded to the poor for obtaining a more suitable education than that provided in the Grammar Schools." Their practice had been never to reject any boy who applied for admission as a free pupil, and was thought eligible, but the number had never come up to twenty in any school, as there were never so many applicants. The Governors observed two rules in the admission of free pupils. First, not to admit any boy the circumstances of whose parents did not require that he should receive a free education. Second, not to admit free pupils who from their very humble class in life or from other circumstances would not be suitable to associate with the pupils usually educated at these schools. The number of free pupils in the four Grammar Schools at the time of our inquiry was twenty-two, viz., seven in Drogheda, two in Tipperary, eight in Galway, and five in Ennis. The free pupils were day scholars; sixteen were members of the Church of Ireland, three Roman Catholics, and three Protestant Dissenters.

Evid., 2877.

2884-5.

The Treasurer stated that the Governors had never received an application for the admission of children of the tenants upon their estates to the Grammar Schools, and that the privileges of the tenantry in respect to free education in such schools have not been availed of, chiefly on account of the difficulty of giving an education which would be accepted by the tenantry, of whom the great majority are Roman Catholics, and at the same time adhering to the provisions of the Charter as to religious education. Mr. W. Here, the agent over the estates, stated that some of the tenants on the Limerick and Tipperary properties would wish to raise their sons, and send them to schools of a higher class than the National Schools; that the tenants in Galway were of the wealthier class; but that the fact that they were Catholics would probably prevent them from claiming any rights which they might be entitled to at the hands of the Governors.

Evid., 2940-5.

3427.

3429

The Governors allow a salary of £100 a year for the head master of each Grammar School, and £100 for an assistant, except at Galway, where the allowance was £150. The Treasurer stated that the Governors were anxious, as soon as they could afford it, to increase the allowance for assistant masters, and that when they recovered their financial position after the late heavy expenditure on repairs they contemplated making some change in that respect.

Evid., 3906

The course of education is generally classical, and all the boys must learn Latin, but need not learn Greek, or take any advanced instruction in Latin or mathematics, and can content themselves, if they so desire, with a purely commercial education. This, however, is not often sought, and the Inspectors reported that all the boys go on with the general course.

*Ennis
Smith's
Grammar
School.*

Rep. p. 68.
Evid.,
3015.

App. A, p.
242.

Evid., 3015.

Drogheda Free Grammar School, County of Louth.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that there were then 61 pupils on the roll of this school. In 1877 Mr. Whitty, the then head master, was transferred to Ennis, and took almost all his boarders with him. The present head-master, Mr. Aldhouse, "had to begin the work over again, and make a school for himself." At the date of our inquiry (April 10, 1879), there were only 23 pupils on the roll, but at the date of Mr. Mahaffy's visit (1880), he found at the school three assistants, 25 boarders, of whom 7 were Dissenters, and 18 day boys, of whom 5 were Roman Catholics. He reports that the school was rising steadily in numbers under the present master. The Treasurer stated that the situation of the school-house in the town and the fact that a great many boys from the district were sent to Armagh Royal School, in the adjoining county, diminished the number of the pupils at Drogheda.

Six of the 43 pupils were free. The charges were £32 a year for boarders and £12 for day boys, for the full classical course. A commercial education was provided for day scholars at £6 a year.

App. A, p.
242.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that the buildings were commodious, and the school-room, with its adjoining class-rooms, a model of what such a building ought to be. As to the state of instruction, he remarks—"I examined the boys in the principal subjects, and found them on the whole fair in their answering. But in some points improvement is desirable. A senior class wrote almost uniformly bad dictation exercises, and a junior class were almost all puzzled by an ordinary sum in interest, though they were familiar with the rule. Yet, both in languages and in science, one or two of them showed remarkable talent. A chemical laboratory has just been started, and attention is paid to the teaching of natural sciences."

Ennis Free Grammar School, County of Clare.

Rep. p. 68.

App. A, p.
241.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that there were then 58 pupils on the roll of this school, 38 of whom were boarders, and 20 day pupils, 9 of the latter being free.

Mr. Mahaffy found 39 boarders, 3 being Roman Catholics, and 19 day boys, one being a Roman Catholic, at the school. There were 3 salaried and 2 pupil assistants, and the school was in a surprisingly good state considering its antecedents. The last master had left it at a low ebb. The building was large and straggling—indeed, too large for the requirements of the place, and required new plaster. The keeping of the buildings seemed fairly good. In science the boys were admirably taught. The head-master himself a distinguished science scholar, devoted his whole time to this side of the school. The little boys also answered well in spelling, not so well in easy geographical questions. The answering in French and German was fair, and in Latin and Greek the upper classes were fairly prepared. There was hardly any teaching in natural science. There was urgent need of a school library and of a reading room for the boys, and a detached infirmary was desirable.

Galway Free Grammar School.

Rep. p. 69.

App. P, p.
476.

Evid., 2778.

This school was built in 1812 at a cost of £8,985 16s. 10d., and at the date of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, there was not a single boarder, and there were only twenty day pupils. At the date of our inquiry there were at the school 28 boarders (including 9 Protestant Dissenters), and 40 day-boys (7 of whom were Roman Catholics); 7 of the pupils were free.

The school premises had been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair during the tenancy of the late head master, and on the appointment of Dr. Biggs, the present head master, in 1875, the Governors were obliged to expend over £3,000 in repairs and improvements.

Previously to his appointment to this school, Dr. Biggs had a large school at Parsonstown, and most of his boarders migrated with him from Parsonstown to Galway. It was stated, however, that as these boys left the school their places were not filled by proportionate numbers of new boarders.

To the "great tendency existing in Ireland amongst the better classes to send their sons to English schools for education," the Governors attributed in a great measure the want of greater success in this and the other Grammar Schools.

App. A, p.
245.

The locality of the Galway School was described by Mr. Mahaffy as "eminently unsuited for a boarding school, but for the same reason eminently requiring a good day school." He found four assistants and fifty-four boys present at the school. The state of instruction in Latin and Greek was on the whole good, and in mathematics very good, but in English deficient, and in French indifferent. He considers the staff of masters peculiarly good, as all are experienced and professional teachers. The premises were not in perfect repair, or well kept.

Tipperary Free Grammar School.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, at the commencement of their inquiry found this school in a very unsatisfactory condition, there being not a single boarder and only twenty-one day pupils on the roll. Before the date of their report the master was called upon to resign, a new master was appointed in his place, and the school was fast regaining the position it had lost. The Commissioners advised that the Governors should by inspection guard against the school being again brought into the unsatisfactory state in which it had been.

Notwithstanding, the school had in the year 1874 again fallen into such a state that the Governors were obliged to direct an inquiry into the causes of the decline in its position, and the inquiry was about being proceeded with when the head master died. The present head master, the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, was appointed in 1875, and the school was described by the Treasurer, at the date of our inquiry, as the most successful and flourishing of all Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools.

There were then 95 pupils on the roll—70 boarders; and 25 day boys, of whom 3 were free. The accommodation afforded by the school-house being sufficient for 60 boarders only, the head master had been obliged to take a house as a residence for those boys for whom there was not room in the school-house.

Mr. Mahaffy found 5 assistants, 48 boarders, and 28 day boys (17 Roman Catholics) at the school. He thought the discipline very good, and the religious teaching peculiarly careful and complete. Some boys answered very well in Euclid, some fairly in French and German, but in Greek and Latin the answering was not above a moderate average. Natural science was not taught. There was a great want of a school library. He visited the school only two days after the Christmas vacation, which may account for the deficiency in the number of the boarders whom he found present at the school. Both the master and Mr. Mahaffy called attention to the want of a gymnasium.

ERASMUS SMITH'S INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

In 1811 the Brunswick-street School, Dublin, was founded. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, classified it as an English school, and the Treasurer informed us that it was still "put down as an English school," but it was described by him as a commercial school, with the benefit of a higher education. The High School, Harcourt-street, Dublin, gives a superior English education to all the pupils, and a classical education to such as desire to receive it. These two institutions therefore appeared to us to form a separate and intermediate class.

The Brunswick-street School, Dublin.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this was an excellent school, the education of a very superior character, and the master's qualifications of a high order.

There were then 100 pupils on the roll, and an average attendance of eighty-four. The expenditure of the Governors upon the school has been since increased. The Board, in 1875, made arrangements with the master to receive ten free boys, for whom they should pay him at the rate of £5 a year each. This was found so beneficial, and so much thought of by the lower middle class, that the Governors, in 1876, raised the master's salary by £100 a year on the terms of their having the right to nominate five additional free pupils. The mode and conditions of the election of free pupils to this school are similar to those adopted for the Harcourt-street school (*vide supra*, pp. 82 and 83). In January, 1879, there were sixty-five pupils on the roll, of whom fifteen were free. The charge made by the master to the paying pupils was £4 a year. The school can accommodate between eighty and ninety.

Mr. Moore found sixty-three boys present. The answering in English and mathematics was on the whole satisfactory, though the papers of the senior class were by no means as neat as they should be. The order was not good, and there was much need of a class room, four classes being taught at the same time in the same room. The Board had expended £300 on the repairs of the school-house within the last three years.

The High School, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, mentioned that in 1709 Samuel Smith, son of Erasmus Smith, presented a petition to the House of Commons praying that the surplus rents of Erasmus Smith's school estates might be appropriated to the support of a mathematical school in the city of Dublin, and a draft Bill to carry that suggestion into

*Erasmus
Smith's
Grammar
Schools.*

Rep., p. 70.

Ibid., p. 71.

Evid., 3043.

Evid., 3050.

App. P, p
415.

App. A, p
242.

*Erasmus
Smith's
Intermediate
Schools.*

Evid.,

2771-2

3005-6.

Rep., Vol

III., p. 104.

Ibid., p. 58.

Evid.,

3608.

App. C, p

270.

Rep. p. 13.

*Stewart
Smith's
Intermediate
Schools.*

Evid., 2945.

10 Geo. I.

effect was at one time approved of by the Governors. The matter was allowed to drop until 1862, when it occurred to the Governors that it would be desirable, as they had a considerable surplus for educational purposes, to establish a first-class school in the city of Dublin, upon the model of the High School at Edinburgh. Great difficulties presented themselves, some of which have been rather evaded than met by the plan ultimately adopted. By statute the surplus funds should be applied to the foundation of one or more English schools. An English school would not answer the requirements of Dublin, where the school, to be successful, should be much more akin to a Grammar school. The Governors endeavoured to separate the education offered in the school into two classes, distinguishing a superior English education, to be provided out of the funds of the charity, from the classical and mathematical teaching, to which the Treasurer's poundage (£250 to £300 a year), which under the Charter of 1833 was at the disposal of the Board, and the pupils' fees were to be applied.

Evid., 2946.

In 1868 the large house, No. 40, Haicourt-street, Dublin, was purchased for £4,000, subject to £100 per annum rent. Part of the house was used for the Board-room and offices, and another part was furnished as a residence for the head master. The sum of £3,400 was expended upon the erection of an adjoining school-room, class-room, and other necessary offices, and the cost of furniture, &c., brought up the outlay to £7,795, for the payment of which £5,000 Government stock was sold out, and the deficiency has been since paid out of surplus income. A head-master, the Rev. Samuel F. Creswell, B.D., Cantab., was appointed at a salary of £400 a year, with a capitation fee of £1 10s. per annum for each boy over the number of 200. This was afterwards changed to a salary of £300 a year, with a capitation allowance for every boy, including the free boys.

At the date of our inquiry (April, 1879), Mr. Creswell was about to leave, and it was intended to give his successor £400 a year, with a capitation fee of £2 for each boy over the number of 150.

A staff of assistant masters, whose salaries amounted to nearly £1,000 a year, were also employed. Accommodation was provided which was thought sufficient for 300 pupils. Up to the date of our inquiry the number had never much exceeded 130, including twenty free boys, elected half-yearly by the Governors.

Evid.,
2947-9

In 1875 the arrangements of the school were reconsidered, and in some respects modified. At the date of our inquiry it consisted of a lower and upper division. In the lower division, there was, for all pupils, one general course of instruction, comprising a sound and suitable English education, and such instruction in Latin, Greek, French, and elementary mathematics as the head master should appoint, with a discretionary power in him, under special circumstances, to exempt any pupil from learning any one or more particular branch. In the upper division, there was afforded an advanced course of English education, and also full courses of instruction in Latin, Greek, advanced mathematics, natural sciences, French, and German; the English educational course was compulsory upon all pupils of that division, but the other courses were optional. Arrangements were also made for instruction in book-keeping and other commercial education. The fundamental principle on which the school was established by the Governors was thus laid down, apparently with the object of bringing the school within the terms of the statute, 10 Geo. I. :-

2955.

"That the primary object of the instruction given be to impart a sound and comprehensive English education to every pupil."

The charges in the upper division for the English course only, and in the lower division for the general course, were £7 per annum; and in the upper division for the English course, with Greek, Latin, advanced mathematics and natural sciences, or for the English course, with advanced mathematics, natural sciences, French, German, book-keeping, and other commercial instruction, £12; a fee of £12 thus included everything except drawing, for which £1 extra was charged, and modern languages, when not substituted for Latin and Greek, for each of which the charge was £1 10s. The head master was not allowed to receive boarders.

Evid.,
2977-80.

The school was opened on 1st October, 1870. The 30 free places in the school have been kept filled. The elections for the vacancies have taken place twice a year. They have been advertised in the papers, and the Board have selected the candidates who seemed to them most deserving. No religious qualification was required, but there had not been many applications from Roman Catholics, and the Treasurer did not think there were any such among the free boys at the date of our inquiry; all the circumstances of the boys, who were examined separately, were considered, and the incapacity of the parents to pay for their children's education was the main point regarded. The number of applications so far exceeded the vacancies, there being generally from 15 to 20 candidates for 4 or 5 places, that the Governors resolved not to limit the number strictly to 20,

and when particularly pressing cases appeared to receive them. The candidates must be between the ages of 10 and 13 years, and the places were tenable for 5 years, but the head master was required to report every half-year upon the progress of the free pupils, and they were liable to be struck off for inattention or idleness.

The Governors have raised five of the statutory exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin, to £30 a year each, and one of these, tenable for five years, is awarded in each year at the general examination to the best answerer from Harcourt-street school. The sum of £40 is awarded amongst the pupils every year in book prizes.

In the accounts which the Governors have kept of their annual expenditure upon Harcourt-street school, which, in the year ending May 1, 1878, was stated at £768 5s. 3d., the true cost imposed on the charity by the establishment of the school does not fully appear, for the school is not charged with rent, taxes, and other outgoings, or with interest on the capital expended upon it.

During the five years preceding our inquiry the current cost of the school was about £1,500, of which about £900 was met by the pupils' fees, and the deficiency was charged against the general funds of the charity. The Treasurer's poundage was not appropriated in their books, but carried forward as an annually increasing fund, and no attempt was made to separate the cost of the English education, which, in the original plan, was the only portion regarded as legally chargeable against the general funds of the charity, from the expenses of the classical education.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that he found 146 boys at the school in November, 1879, and the number had, in 1880, increased to 170. The recent appointment of a young head master, Mr. William Wilkins, a distinguished graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, had caused the school to increase rapidly, and if properly managed and inspected Mr. Mahaffy thought it ought to stand first among the day schools of Ireland. He noticed some defects in external matters and the want of a school library; he also observed upon the inadequacy of the number of assistants, which he thought hardly sufficient for 80 boys, and upon the excessive number of boys in the classes, and he disapproved of the absence of control on the part of the head master over the appointment or dismissal of his assistants.

Mr. Mahaffy adds—"The free boys are elected by the Governors without examination, are not submitted to any sufficient periodical test, and are not under the complete control of the Head Master; hence there is a tendency in them to think lightly of their privileges, and these boys were reported to me as among the worst and most troublesome in the school. This serious evil could easily be remedied by making them submit to a qualifying examination every half-year."

On account of the appointment of the present head master having been so recent, we do not consider it necessary to refer to the defects in teaching noticed by Mr. Mahaffy.

ERASMUS SMITH'S ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The English schools were 140 in number at the date of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8. Since that date many of these schools have been discontinued, and several other schools have been taken into connexion with the Board. The total number of English schools (excluding Brunswick-street school), had, at the date of our inquiry, been reduced to 105.

These schools, which were not within the original intention of the founder, were established in pursuance of the Act of 10 Geo. I., which authorized the application of the surplus income to the founding of "one or more English schools in Ireland." Many of them enjoyed grants of land (generally about 2 acres) made to the Governors by proprietors who were anxious to have schools under the Board of Erasmus Smith established in their localities.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that 69 English schools were founded between 1808 and 1815, the sites being leased to the Governors under instruments containing a provision requiring all the children to be taught the Church Catechism. Between 1839 and 1843, 52 additional schools were founded upon sites the leases of which provided that the children should be instructed according to the regulations of the Governors, the Holy Scriptures being read in the school, and all the children instructed therein. The leases in both cases provided that the sites, with the buildings, should revert to the lessors on the discontinuance of the schools.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that some of these schools were efficient, while others were in a very unsatisfactory condition, which they attributed chiefly to the want of adequate inspection, the insufficiency of the teachers' salaries, the inferiority of the school books, and the want of school requisites.

Erasmus
Smith's
Intermediate
Schools.

Evid.,
2692.
Evid.,
2693.
2645.

Evid.,
2671-8.

Evid.,
2671-8.

2442-54.
2451-64.

App. A, p.
240.

Idid. p.
241.

Erasmus
Smith's
English
Schools.

Rep. p. 87.

Evid., 3109.

Rep. p. 60.

Rep. pp. 78,
79.

*Examine
Smith's
English
Schools*

Evid., 3110.

These schools had been always established in connexion with the Church of Ireland, the superintendents being generally the incumbents of parishes. In consequence of the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1869, the Governors appointed a committee, on the 25th of October, 1873, under the following resolution:—

"That a committee be appointed to inquire into the application of the funds of the Governors to the maintenance of the English schools, and to report to the Board whether any and what changes should be made in the present arrangements, having regard to the requirements of the country as to religious education."

Evid., 3111.

The Report of the Committee (which is printed in *extenso* in the evidence), came before the Governors in January, 1874.

The Committee reported that the condition of the English schools had been shown to be, in many respects, unsatisfactory; no classification of them existed, and the teachers were paid without any regard being systematically had to the numbers and importance of the schools. In many instances the salaries of the teachers were insufficient, and very great difficulty had been experienced in retaining them in the service of the Governors. The superior advantages held out by the Board of National Education had taken many of their best masters from the schools of the Governors. No mode existed by which teachers could be promoted, nor any by which those who proved to be, or who became from age, unsuited for the management, could be removed. The Committee recommended the adoption of a system of classification of the schools, and a graduation of the teachers' salaries; also that as a general rule the Governors should require that one-third of the salary of the teacher should be supplied by local contributions, but should take into consideration the special circumstances of any district satisfactorily shown to them not to be able to contribute its proportion, and if a district should fail to contribute its required proportion, the Governors should, after due notice, withdraw the teacher, and either appoint one of an inferior class, or close the school.

The Committee also presented a full statement of the reasons which had led them to their conclusions. They said that the circumstances of the country with regard to the primary education of the poor had been materially altered since the establishment by the Governors of the system of English schools. These schools had increased so much in number as to require an expenditure upon them of nearly £5,000 a year. They had been always established and conducted in connexion with the Church of Ireland, the superintendent being almost invariably the incumbent of the parish in which the school was situated. They were open alike to children of all religious denominations, provided that they conformed to the regulations of the schools. They were availed of, as might be expected, almost altogether by Protestant children only, and of these the great majority were members of the Church of Ireland. The recent disendowment of the Irish Church had seriously interfered with the means of education of Protestant children, and from these causes there would be great difficulty in continuing to provide means for the education of the Protestant poor in most districts of Ireland. To meet this difficulty as far as possible, the available resources of the Governors might legitimately be applied. They also reported that the many and great advantages of the system of National education had not been availed of as largely as they might have been by the members of the Church of Ireland, but they were of opinion that patrons having the power to avail themselves of grants from the funds supplied by the State, should not draw upon the limited sum at the disposal of the Governors. If this were done it would enable the Governors to apply their funds to the maintenance and assistance of schools in localities where the numbers were too small to entitle them to adequate grants from the National Board. In very many of such localities the numbers were too few to entitle the schools to any aid; in others, there were Protestant children sufficient to entitle them to partial assistance, such as payment of the salary of a monitor and supply of school requisites, or to the latter only. To such localities the attention of the Governors should be specially directed, and assistance afforded to supplement both local efforts and partial aid from the national funds. If this were not done, the children of the Protestant poor must in many districts be left altogether without education or be obliged to obtain it in National schools not under Protestant patrons. Most of these schools in three of the provinces were under the patronage of the Roman Catholic clergy, and though the rules of the National Board in the nature of conscience clauses might be obeyed, still it was impossible to avoid the danger that must exist from the influence flowing from such patronage, and from the large preponderance of children of the Roman Catholic persuasion, upon the general religious tone of a school.

The Committee therefore recommended the Governors to decline to afford assistance

to any schools not already maintained by them, in localities where adequate funds from other sources could be obtained; and also, as opportunities should present themselves, to withdraw the grants from schools which they should consider to be in a position to obtain sufficient support either from private contributions or public funds. Any savings so effected should be applied to the assistance of localities not thus favourably circumstanced. In cases in which grants should be so withdrawn from schools, where the premises were vested in the Governors, such premises should not be voluntarily surrendered by them, and under suitable regulations the use of them should be permitted to patrons approved by the Governors, who might obtain funds for the support of schools therein from other sources, the Governors also contributing to keep such premises in repair. They also recommended that separate schools for males and females should not be maintained where the average attendance was less than twenty; and that in such cases the male and female schools should be united under one teacher, either male or female, as the Governors should deem best.

The Governors had since discontinued a number of schools, in many cases withdrawing the grant if there were means of establishing a school in connexion with the National Board, under the patronage of the superintendent of their own school. The Treasurer thought there would be a further but only gradual reduction. In some localities the Governors would be in a condition to compel the superintendents to put their schools under the National Board, but they would probably have calls upon them from other poor localities which had not a sufficient number of children to obtain grants. He stated the general object of the Governors to be "to come to the assistance of the disestablished Irish Church, and to prevent the Protestant children in certain localities from being forced to accept the National system of education under the management of persons who were not members of their Church," there being a great many localities, particularly in the southern provinces, where no school was available, for a not inconsiderable number of Protestant children, except under Roman Catholic patronage. The treasurer also said he was sure that there would be an equal objection to compelling children of the Church of Ireland to accept the National system of education under the management of Presbyterians and Methodists as under that of Roman Catholics. He thought that system was becoming practically a denominational system in all the provinces except Ulster, and that there was now scarcely anything like mixed education in the National Schools.

The expenditure upon the English schools, which in 1872 was about £4,000 a year, was at the date of our inquiry reduced to £3,557, and the number on the roll of these schools, which in 1857 was 7,010, was in 1879 5,217—2,798 boys and 2,419 girls—of whom 4,163 belonged to the Church of Ireland, 951 were Protestant Dissenters, and 163 were Roman Catholics. There was an average attendance of about 3,500. Each child was required to pay 1*d.* a week at least, but many paid 2*d.* or 3*d.*, according to their circumstances, and children entirely unable to pay were admitted free on the nomination of the clergyman of the parish, or of the patron; at the date of our inquiry there were 1,879 free pupils in the schools.

Mr. William Henry Rudkin inspected each school twice a year—once at a fixed period, and again without notice. In cases where the results of inspection were unsatisfactory the teacher was warned, and the inspector had the power of reducing or withholding the Board's allowance of £5. If, after warning, the efficiency of the school did not come up to what it ought to be, Mr. Rudkin made a report to the Governors, and the teacher was removed. He reported a great improvement in the schools, which he attributed to the introduction of a better class of teachers, and the attention of the superintendents, as well as to his own inspection. Since his appointment he had gradually introduced the National School books, which he found to be the best, instead of those used in the Church Education Society's Schools. Mr. Rudkin "had not the slightest hesitation in saying that there were no schools under any Board in the United Kingdom superior in point of efficiency to the English Schools of the Erasmus Smith's Board."

As it was not possible for our Inspector to visit all the English schools, we selected six as types, viz. :—Kill, Kildare; Granard, Longford; Enniscorthy, Wexford; Lurgan (Male and Female), Armagh; Donaghadee, Down; and Dungannon (Male and Female), Tyrone.

Mr. Moore found these schools well chosen to give him a general knowledge of the system carried out by the Board and its practical results.

He reports that there was no programme of instruction, and the teachers had complained that while Mr. Rudkin—as far as they could judge by his questions—examined in a fixed course, yet they had no intimation of that course, at least in writing. In this Mr. Rudkin was not in fault, as it was the duty not of the Inspector but of the Board to prepare a programme. It seemed to Mr. Moore unaccountable that the experience and

Evid.,
3143-4.

3145.

3141.

3146.

3153.

Evid., 3787.

Rep. p. 99.

Evid.,

3295-7.

3303.

Evid.,

3356-335.

3820.

App. B, p.

264.

Erasmus Smith's English Schools.
 App. B, p. 264.

ability of the gentlemen who formed the English and Irish National School Boards should be ignored, as nothing would be easier than to adopt the inspection forms and programmes of either Board, or at least modifications of them. He therefore could not state that the schools were properly looked after by the Board, and he strongly recommended that the Inspectors' report sheets should be revised, and that a standard should be prepared and sent to each school. The actual condition of the schools was, on the whole, satisfactory so far as the instruction was concerned (though by no means so good as it might have been if more carefully managed). This was due to the conscientiousness and energy of Mr. Redkin (who had to do the double work of inspection and organization), and should the inspection fall into the hands of a less competent person, the schools would most probably relapse into the condition in which they were found in 1856. The special feature of Erasmus Smith's schools was the excellent manner in which spelling and geography were taught. In these subjects the pupils answered as well as, if not better than, those of any other school which Mr. Moore examined.

Ibid. The school-rooms were generally in good condition, though the teachers' apartments were very often much neglected, and were evidently considered a matter of secondary importance. The gratuity to the teacher might with advantage be increased, and it should be made to depend on the percentage of passes at the examinations.

Ibid. p. 265. As to the absolute usefulness of these schools Mr. Moore could only, of course, judge of the six which he visited; these served merely as parochial schools, but they were much superior to the schools ordinarily called by that name, though not, in his opinion, so useful as National schools. Three of the six had not an attendance which would entitle them to any material assistance under the regulations of the National Board; in such cases the Erasmus Smith grant was of great service.

Evid., 3111. From a very early period the Governors took upon themselves the maintenance of twenty boys at the King's Hospital, Oxmantown. The power of nominating these boys was formerly vested in the treasurer alone. The Committee appointed by the resolution of 25th October, 1872, reported that it would tend materially to promote the efficiency of the English schools if the whole or a part of the nominations of boys to the King's Hospital were offered as exhibitions to pupils educated in those schools. They stated that the Treasurer had expressed his desire to relinquish his right of nomination so far as might be necessary to give effect to the proposal of the Committee, and recommended the establishment of a competitive examination for four nominations in each year.

Evid., 3113. This recommendation was carried out, and the Governors, in each year, offer four nominations (if so many vacancies exist) to be competed for by boys between the ages of eleven and twelve, who have attended one of their English schools for not less than two years next preceding the competition. The examination is held in Dublin; the subjects are the Holy Scriptures, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. The exhibitions are tenable for four years. The Governors pay about £30 a year for each of the boys, who receive a first-class commercial education, and some are taught Latin. The answering for these exhibitions was stated to be very good, but the competition not as large as might be expected, the reason given by Mr. Redkin being that the parents were not in all cases able to pay the expense of sending their sons to Dublin for the examination.

Ibid., 3111. Premiums for good attendance in the English schools were formerly given, but they have been discontinued since 1874.

Evid., 3123. With regard to religious instruction, the rules in force at the date of our inquiry were, that all children who had attained a suitable proficiency should daily read to the teacher a chapter in the Bible, and the teacher should examine the children as to their understanding of what they had read, explaining the sense in plain language without entering into controversial or abstruse matters; the children whose parents were members of the Church should be instructed on at least one day in every week in the Catechism of the Church of England, and no other Catechism should be taught or admitted into the school. The attendance of the children of other denominations on this occasion should be as their parents might direct.

These rules for religious instruction were strictly adhered to, and the breach of them was not overlooked by the Governors, as it was in the case of the grammar schools, the reason given by the Treasurer for the distinction being that the children attending the grammar schools, belonging to the better class, must receive a large amount of religious instruction at home, and the parents were in a position to see that their religious instruction was attended to, but that the same safeguard did not exist in the case of the English schools. He thought that no education could be really beneficial if not based on religion, and therefore that religious instruction should be

secured to every child as a most material part of his education. He believed that this object could not be as satisfactorily attained in reference to the poor children whose parents might not be as capable of instructing them in religion as the parents of the better classes, or might not be as active in looking after their religious instruction. Consequently the Governors deemed it necessary to insist on all the children attending these schools being instructed in the Holy Scriptures, and all were examined in the Scriptures by the Inspector.

The rules to be observed in these schools are to be found in Appendix F., p. 330.

The mode of supplying books to the pupils had been altered. Formerly the books were paid for in equal proportions by the Governors and the superintendent, were considered the property of the Governors, and could not be taken out of the school to enable the children to prepare their tasks at home. The consequence of this rule was that the children came to school unprepared in the work of the day. The Governors now pay one-half the cost of the books and the superintendent the other half, and the books are sold to the children at half-price, thus enabling the superintendent to recover what he has advanced, and the books become the property of the children, who can take them home.

The Governors have occasionally contributed towards the expense of purchasing school furniture, but as a rule the supply has been from local sources.

The larger number of the English Schools have been built by the Governors upon sites held in perpetuity. The rest are called non-vested schools, and the school premises belong to private individuals, who have applied to the Governors to take the schools under their charge. The Governors contribute one-half of the sum expended on the repairs of the schools of both classes.

We subjoin a list of all the English schools which in February, 1879, were under the control of, or in connexion with, the Board of Erasmus Smith. Information as to the number of pupils, state of instruction, &c., in each school, taken from the returns furnished to us by the teachers, will be found in our General Table of Endowments, Appendix P., *infra*, pp. 345-477.

Erasmus
Smith's
English
Schools.
Evid., 3169.
3172-311.

App. F., p.
330.

Evid., 3315.

Evid., 3114.

| Locality of School | Subsidized by the Governors to Teachers for Year 1878. | Other Expenses for Year 1878. | Locality of School | Subsidized by the Governors to Teachers for Year 1878. | Other Expenses for Year 1878. |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| LEINSTER. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | MUNSTER. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Cork. | | | Cork. | | |
| Tallowmangan, George-st.- | 27 33 5 | 1 0 11 | Aghadown | 40 5 0 | 13 23 8 |
| " " " " " " " " | | | Bandon (male) | 207 12 0 | 5 12 10 |
| KILKARE. | | | Bandon (female) | 24 12 2 | 3 6 19 |
| KIL. | 20 14 9 | 0 2 10 | " " " " " " " | 56 12 0 | 0 5 2 |
| Kiln's Cove. | | | Kemurick | 4 9 0 | 0 3 0 |
| Tomara. | 34 53 9 | 0 37 2 | Tennigart | — | — |
| LANSING. | | | LANSING. | | |
| " " " " " " " " | 24 13 6 | 10 3 9 | " " " " " " " | 35 0 6 | 5 7 4 |
| " " " " " " " " | 27 12 6 | 2 10 1 | " " " " " " " | 25 11 9 | 35 13 7 |
| " " " " " " " " | 25 8 9 | 5 1 0 | THURBURY. | | |
| LATH. | | | " " " " " " " | 24 8 0 | 0 16 8 |
| " " " " " " " " | 45 17 5 | 4 15 5 | " " " " " " " | 29 5 0 | 3 1 11 |
| " " " " " " " " | 24 13 9 | 0 17 11 | " " " " " " " | 27 15 0 | — |
| " " " " " " " " | 39 1 4 | 8 5 9 | KERRY. | | |
| " " " " " " " " | 34 14 5 | 11 3 3 | " " " " " " " | 25 11 5 | 3 7 5 |
| WATERFORD. | | | " " " " " " " | — | — |
| " " " " " " " " | 24 5 9 | 5 4 3 | TOD. | 244 9 2 | 65 1 9 |
| " " " " " " " " | 25 13 6 | 2 3 3 | ULSTER. | | |
| " " " " " " " " | 53 7 3 | 2 0 9 | ANTRIM. | | |
| WEXFORD. | | | " " " " " " " | 49 15 10 | 8 9 6 |
| " " " " " " " " | 28 8 6 | 2 10 1 | " " " " " " " | 37 14 4 | 2 12 6 |
| " " " " " " " " | 27 12 2 | 0 11 0 | ARMAGH. | | |
| " " " " " " " " | 64 13 9 | 5 18 0 | " " " " " " " | 17 18 3 | 7 0 7 |
| " " " " " " " " | 24 7 9 | 1 3 1 | " " " " " " " | 54 4 4 | 5 5 8 |
| " " " " " " " " | 38 10 9 | 1 4 3 | " " " " " " " | 25 14 3 | 1 1 3 |
| " " " " " " " " | 25 12 11 | 19 12 0 | " " " " " " " | 70 11 12 | 10 9 7 |
| WICKLOW. | | | " " " " " " " | 64 14 5 | 5 15 6 |
| " " " " " " " " | 29 12 6 | 0 12 7 | " " " " " " " | 69 2 5 | 5 4 12 |
| " " " " " " " " | 29 10 11 | 5 3 5 | " " " " " " " | — | — |
| " " " " " " " " | 24 14 5 | — | Carried forward. | 639 15 3 | 30 0 7 |
| " " " " " " " " | 27 10 0 | 1 1 10 | | | |
| " " " " " " " " | 41 8 10 | 9 5 5 | | | |
| " " " " " " " " | 60 17 1 | 2 10 7 | | | |
| Total. | 226 8 2 | 37 17 9 | | | |

*Examiner
Smith's
English
Schools*

| Locality of School. | Salaries paid by the Governors to Teachers for Year 1875. | Other Expenses for Year 1875. | Locality of School. | Salaries paid by the Governors to Teachers for Year 1875. | Other Expenses for Year 1875. |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| ULSTER—continued. | | | LOWLANDS—continued. | | |
| Brought forward, | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Brought forward, | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Derrybeg, | 450 19 6 | 59 0 7 | Larne (male), | 85 3 11 | 5 7 10 |
| Killybegs, | 97 1 11 | 1 7 11 | Larne (female), | 59 12 11 | 8 6 7 |
| Tynagh, | 52 2 7 | 87 15 4 | | | |
| CANAL. | | | TRINITY. | | |
| Belmont, | 26 9 8 | 8 1 7 | Anglican (male), | 45 19 8 | 3 9 3 |
| Black Lion, | 17 16 6 | 2 1 9 | Anglican (female), | 58 7 0 | 3 5 0 |
| DOONAL. | | | Clough, Bally (male), | 63 6 3 | 5 12 6 |
| Doonagh, | 37 10 9 | 2 5 0 | Doonagh (male), | 39 0 0 | 5 11 7 |
| Doonagh, | 21 19 1 | 50 5 5 | Doonagh (female), | 59 7 9 | 53 11 7 |
| Doonagh, | 29 12 6 | 3 6 7 | Doonagh (male), | 51 2 8 | 2 2 7 |
| DOWN. | | | Total, | | |
| Comber, | 34 5 1 | 0 2 0 | | 1,006 11 8 | 300 4 0 |
| Grey Abbey, Mountmart (male), | 37 10 0 | 3 5 0 | CONNAUGHT. | | |
| Do (female), | 29 12 6 | 2 1 10 | MALE. | | |
| Kilmore, | 53 1 9 | 65 6 0 | Malinbeg, | 33 12 0 | 0 11 4 |
| Kilmore (male), | 14 7 8 | 8 1 5 | FEMALE. | | |
| Kilmore (female), | 44 11 2 | 6 15 0 | Downpatrick, Mountmart, | 19 14 0 | 1 7 5 |
| Kilmore (male), | 37 6 1 | 4 11 5 | Total, | | |
| Downpatrick (male), | 35 2 10 | 0 15 0 | | 42 7 0 | 1 18 0 |
| Downpatrick (female), | | | SUMMARY. | | |
| Downpatrick, | | | No. of Schools in each Province. | | |
| PERMANENT. | | | Ulster, | 31 | £85 8 3 |
| Castleduff, | 25 18 0 | 0 15 5 | Downpatrick, | 14 | 284 9 2 |
| Downpatrick, | 16 2 11 | 4 0 3 | Ulster, | 53 | 1,006 11 8 |
| Downpatrick (male), | 22 6 3 | 0 9 10 | Connaught, | 2 | 43 7 0 |
| Downpatrick (female), | 25 14 0 | 1 12 3 | Total, | | |
| Downpatrick, | 23 15 4 | 2 5 4 | | 106 | 2,396 16 1 |
| LOWLANDS. | | | Other Expenses. | | |
| Comber, Upper, | 36 5 2 | 3 1 1 | | 37 17 9 | |
| Downpatrick, Male (male), | 30 18 3 | 2 1 5 | | 65 1 9 | |
| Downpatrick, | 24 4 5 | 2 9 8 | | 200 4 0 | |
| Brought forward, | | | | 3 18 8 | |
| | 1,229 12 11 | 542 4 1 | | | |

*Incorporated
Society's
Schools*
Rep., p. 50,
et seq.

III THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

"The Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland" was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1733. The Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, contains a statement of its history from 1733 to 1857. The Society, from its foundation in 1733 until 1832, received annual grants from Parliament, but the Secretary stated that the present endowment was entirely of private foundation, and that the present fund did not represent any money voted by Parliament.

The result of our inquiries with reference to the Society is, on the whole, satisfactory, and shows that in some respects considerable progress has been made since 1857.

For example, the competition for free places in the boarding institutions was formerly limited to candidates who came from districts in which the Society possessed estates, and who for at least one year previous to the examination had attended a school in which the Scriptures were daily taught. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, recommended that these restrictions should be removed. The Society have adopted and carried out this recommendation. Attendance at a Scriptural School no longer constitutes an essential qualification, and candidates for admission to the male schools may come in from any part of Ireland on producing a certificate in the form printed in an appendix to this Report. Again, the Commissioners suggested that the accounts of the Society were not kept in a sufficiently business-like manner, and they recommended that the system of book-keeping by double entry should be adopted. In accordance with this recommendation, the books were placed in the hands of an accountant, and the proposed alterations at once carried out.

But while the Society thus promptly met some of the suggestions made by the Royal Commissioners, they allowed others of them to remain unattended to. The recommendation that the audit of the accounts should not be conducted by members of the Standing Committee of the Society has not been carried out. Again, the Commissioners advocated the appointment of a paid Inspector, who should visit the Society's schools without notice, and examine all the pupils. No such appointment has been made, the Society evidently considering the existing system of inspection by a deputation of the Society sufficient. In this view, however, our Inspector, Mr. Moore, does not concur.

Ibid., pp. 91,
96, 98.

Evid.,
3894, 4523
3919.
Vol II., p.
593.

3919.
Rep., pp.
96-99.

Evid., 3922.

Rep., pp.
96-99.
Evid., 3924.

In his report upon the Society's Boarding Institutions he states :—"The annual examination, of which notice is given, is carried on by a deputation sent by the Board, and is confined to the foundation pupils; thus that part of inspection which relates to discipline, classification of pupils, cleanliness, &c., is totally neglected. There should be a regular paid Inspector appointed, who should visit without notice, and report accurately on the working of the school, cleanliness of the house, &c. . . . In every school I visited the effects of this want were apparent. . . . In Farrar the house and out-offices showed very great neglect, while in Primrose Grange, where a large number of boarders are kept, the fact that there was not a single bath in the house showed that it was not inspected by a person acquainted with the ordinary necessities of an educational establishment." Speaking of the day schools, Mr. Moore remarks :—"The want of inspection is here more apparent than in the boarding schools."

Mr. Mahaffy, who visited five of the higher and more important schools of the Society, prefaces his general remarks upon them with the observation that the schools had the benefit of constant and careful inspection, and hence no grave abuses have been allowed to grow up, but he suggests that "the inspection by the Society should extend to the question of baths, lavatories, and general cleanliness."

The affairs of the Society are managed by a board consisting of 112 elected and 25 *ex-officio* members. A general meeting of the board is held quarterly. A committee of fifteen (elected under the Charter by ballot annually) meets once a month, and transacts the routine business of the Society. The average attendance at the meetings of the Committee has been about ten, and at the meetings of the Board about fifteen. On some occasions there has been a large attendance.

The official staff consists, under the Charter, of a Secretary, an accountant or registrar, and a messenger. The agent over the numerous estates of the Society is Mr. William Fidgeon, J. J. who was examined before us.

The following balance-sheet shows the income and expenditure for the completed year next preceding the date of our inquiry :—

*Incorporated
Society's
Schools*
—
App. B,
p. 245.

Ap. A.,
p. 246.

Evid.,
3862-7,
3892.

Evid.,
3858-61,
4547-689

INCORPORATED SOCIETY IN DUBLIN FOR PROMOTING ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,—
One Year ending 31st March, 1879.

| Income. | | Expenditure. | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i> | <i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i> | <i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i> |
| To Estates (House and Land)— | | | |
| Rent, | 9,238 11 3 | | |
| Less—fixed costs, taxes, maintenance expenditure, allowance on tenants, rents irrecoverable (of exp), agency and management, | 2,027 17 6 | | |
| | 7,110 13 7 | | |
| „ Sundry Receipts (from estates), | 68 4 8 | | |
| | 7,178 14 0 | | |
| „ Dividends on Three per Cent. Consols and New Three per Cent. Stock, | 9,245 4 11 | | |
| „ Minor Receipts, viz— | | | |
| Interest on Deposit Receipts, | 17 6 3 | | |
| From Schools, | 12 7 11 | | |
| | 29 14 1 | | |
| „ Excess of Expenditure over Income this year, | 19 10 3 | | |
| | | | |
| By Sundry Institutions—viz total cost this year, including repairs and improvement of premises, &c., viz— | | | |
| Allshire Roadway Institution, | 699 14 6 | | |
| Broomham „ | 798 10 8 | | |
| Foscocks „ | 1,342 2 9 | | |
| Dunelm „ | 1,006 15 6 | | |
| Frimston Grange „ | 479 9 8 | | |
| Futa „ | 1,044 29 8 | | |
| Culveridge „ | 1,342 19 1 | | |
| Sentry „ | 1,174 16 2 | | |
| | 7,804 19 0 | | |
| „ Day schools, cost, | 353 12 16 | | |
| „ Schools in general (inspection and maintenance, journey, &c.), | 149 10 2 | | |
| „ Annuities, | 306 13 8† | | |
| „ The Society's Establishment, viz— | | | |
| Salaries, house rent and taxes, repairs, other expenses, &c., | 754 16 9 | | |
| „ Theoberry Park Station (paid to former proprietors, holders of Seigniorial Rights, F.C.R., &c., | 116 6 6 | | |
| „ Hand-Charity (disembodied grant), | 15 0 0 | | |
| „ Preparation of Income Tax claim, &c., | 2 6 9 | | |
| | 1,814 19 5 | | |
| „ Estates— | | | |
| Low Agent's salary, £150 0 0 | | | |
| „ costs, 4 3 6 | | | |
| | 154 3 6 | | |
| Grants to schools, | 25 0 0 | | |
| Permanent improvements, &c., | 145 14 4 | | |
| | 324 17 10 | | |
| | | | |
| | 40,793 7 3 | | 40,793 7 3 |

Joyce W. Haggitt, CBE, Secretary

* The different items comprised in this sum of 47,684 lfr., according to a return furnished to us by the Secretary, are as follows —

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Total cost of boarding institutions, | 47,684 lfr. 0 |
|--|---------------|

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---------|----|---|
| <i>Salaries—Matrons and Matrons and Assistants,</i> | " | " | " | \$847 | 7 | 1 |
| " <i>Catechists,</i> | " | " | " | 856 | 0 | 0 |
| " <i>National Attendants,</i> | " | " | " | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | \$1,823 | 7 | 1 |
| <i>Dietary and Clothing (Foundation People),</i> | " | " | " | 5,380 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Beds and Stationery,</i> | " | " | " | 86 | 16 | 2 |
| <i>Servants, Clergymen, Fuel,</i> | " | " | " | 779 | 3 | 1 |

N

Incorporated
Society's
Schools.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>Manicure and Equidarian, viz.—Household necessaries of all kinds, school furniture, bedding, medicinal charges and expenses, when necessary, cleaning, taxes on school premises, salaries to pupils on leaving, fees paid on account of girls in training as schoolmistresses, &c., &c.,</i> | 597 15 10 |
| <i>Repairs of Buildings—Lodging material and external painting, carpenter's repairs, jobbing repairs, repair of roads, chimneys, houses, &c.,</i> | 316 14 6 |
| <i>Improvement of Premises, &c.—Expenditure at five institutions in cleaning pump wells, erection of new or thoroughly repaired pumps, erection of drains and generally improved water supply, sanitary improvement, sewerage, &c., &c.,</i> | 2388 8 2 |
| <i>A classroom prepared and fitted, a new kitchen range and water supply, new ranges of metal gutters and pipes, &c.,</i> | 190 8 7 |
| <i>Head Rent (Droghda, Technological, &c.),</i> | 308 11 9 |
| | 53 15 0 |
| | £7,684 10 0 |

† The sum of which this sum of £598 12s. 5d. is composed, according to the Secretary's return, are as follows:—

| | |
|---|------------------|
| <i>Payments to Annuitants for the year ending 31st March, 1879,</i> | £336 12 5 |
| <i>Superannuated Masters and Mistresses,</i> | £343 15 8 |
| <i>Former Assistant Registrar,</i> | 100 0 0 |
| <i>Rev. John (Miss) formerly master of Charter Schools,</i> | 15 17 0 |
| | £395 12 5 |

On the 31st March, 1879, there was a sum of £1,755 4s. 9d. in hand to the credit of the Society on account current, and £2,500 invested on deposit receipt bearing interest.

In 1857 the Society possessed £98,230 stock in the English and Irish Funds. This amount had been reduced to £85,175 1s. 1d. on the 31st March, 1879, by expenditure in the purchase of quit rents and head rents to which the estates of the Society were subject, and by a sum of £5,250, the amount paid for portion of the lands of Clonarks, near Athlone, purchased in 1860.

The estates of the Incorporated Society are situated in sixteen different counties. Many of the estates are small, the Society receiving head rents only from them. The greater number of the estates are let on leases.

The gross rental in 1878 was £9,138 11s. 3d., showing a considerable increase since 1857, when the gross rental amounted to £7,771 10s. 5d. This increase was attributed "to several causes,—to the falling-in of leases and the granting of new ones at increased rents, and to the purchase of head rents by the Society out of their funded capital." The lands of Clonarks have also been added to the rental.

The Board of the Incorporated Society take an active share in the management of their property, and do not leave the matter entirely in the hands of their agent. Deputations from the Board occasionally visit and inspect the estates. The agent "is rarely absent from the meetings, either of the Board or of the Committee," and when it becomes necessary to re-let holdings, the future rent is decided not by the agent but by the Board. The evidence of the agent was that the estates were fairly let, and there did not appear to be any accumulation of arrears. A plan of making advances to tenants anxious to drain their farms, or effect other improvements thereon—the Society charging an additional rent amounting to 25 per cent. upon the outlay—appeared to have been largely taken advantage of, and to have proved beneficial in numerous instances.

Mr. Murphy inspected the estates of the Society, which are of various extent and value, have been derived from a large number of donors, and are occupied by tenants possessed of interests varying from quarterly tenancies to estates in fee-farm. He divided the estates into two classes, each included in a separate schedule. The first schedule includes such property as could be compared with the Poor Law valuation, and from which a prospective increase might be expected. The second schedule contains such properties as could not be usefully compared with the Poor Law valuation, consisting of head-rents, tithe-rentcharges, and lands held by the tenants in fee-farm, or under leases for long terms.

The estates of the first class contain 4,836A. 0a. 19r. statute measure, and are let at £3,518 2s. 10d. to 141 tenants, and the Poor Law valuation is £3170 2s. The average acreage of each holding is 33A. 2n, the average rent of each tenant £14 10s, the average acreable rent 14s. 6d., and the lands are let at nearly 10 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation.

The principal estates of the first class are:—No. 1. the Raneigh estate, consisting of two townlands near Athlone, containing 1,391A. 1s. 15r. held at a rental of £397 3s. 6d.; the Poor Law valuation being £382 2s. Up to 1850 these lands were held under lease by middlemen, and on the termination of the leases they were densely populated by a wretchedly poor tenantry, and permanently injured by repeated burning of the surface. There were then fifty-seven tenants on one townland, and seventeen on the other. These numbers have been reduced to thirty-three and four, respectively; the tenants removed

Com., 1854—
3, Rep., p.
97.

Evid.,
3947.

Evid., 4568.

Evid., 4573,
4660.

Evid.,
3862-7,
3891-6,
4678-80,
4577,
4584-4672.

App. D,
p. 309.

were generously dealt with by the Society, and the lands were well re-arranged amongst the remaining tenantry. There was great difficulty in having these arrangements carried out, and the lands were let much below their value, and have so remained since. There are many cases in which the rent is considerably under the Poor Law valuation, and some few in which it is slightly in excess of it. The Society have constructed some useful roads, and for some years maintained a nursery at considerable expense in the hope of encouraging the tenants to plant, but the attempt has been discontinued. The houses of the tenants appeared comfortable, and two or three which Mr. Murphy inspected were "models of cleanliness." "There was an air of respectability amongst the tenants which was quite pleasing, remembrance being had to the state in which the property appears to have been under the dire influence of the middleman."

No. 2. the townland of Clonarks, which the Society purchased recently in the Landed Estates Court, contains 870a. 3s. 8p., the rental is £304 4s. 6d., the Poor Law valuation being £293 10s.; the price paid for the estate was £5,250, being seventeen and a quarter year's purchase, which Mr. Murphy considers "an excellent bargain." The lands are let on very easy terms to the tenants; the Society has made no attempt to revise the rents, but has spent about £800 on drainage, and other improvements. The tenants are "pretty evenly rented, considerably under the letting value of adjoining lands."

No. 3. the Farra estate, situated within three miles of Multifaraham, consists of two townlands, Rathoniska and Rathbennett, containing 455a. 2s. 28p., of which 364a. 3s. 14p. are occupied, strictly speaking, by twenty tenants, who pay £352 10s. rent. The remaining 90a. 3s. 14p. are let annually for grazing, producing £185 13s. 4d. The Poor Law valuation of the tenanted portion is £333 5s. Eight of the tenants hold by leases, seven of which will expire on 1st November, 1887, and the eighth on November 1st, 1881. At present the average rent is 19s. 4d. per statute acre, which is very much below the value, in Mr. Murphy's opinion. Some of the lands are exceedingly rich in quality, and occupied as accommodation lands by persons in trade. The Farra School stands on the estate. Mr. Murphy describes it as a straggling set of buildings, very much out of repair, formerly occupied as an agricultural school, which failed to commend itself to the public, and now used as an ordinary school. Some repairs were being carried out when he made his inspection; but the whole place had the appearance of decay and dilapidation, and seemed quite unsuited for training the pupils in habits of regularity, cleanliness, and order.

No. 4. the Pooocke estate consists of nine separate denominations of land, in the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford. One townland, Loughnacash, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Kilkenny, containing 56a. 0s. 28p., statute measure, was let on lease in 1864 at £110 a year, for thirty-one years. It had previously been let for twenty-one years, at £71 5s. 9d. It is bounded by roads on two sides, and although the rent has been considerably increased at the last letting, it is still very far below what Mr. Murphy understands it would let for if again in the market. It is deep rich land, and from its proximity to the town should command a very high rent. Another townland, Coolishalbeg, six or seven miles from Kilkenny, containing 47a. 12. 24p., statute measure, was let on lease in 1871, for thirty-one years, at a rent of £79 3s. 2d., to the former tenant, who had held it on a twenty-one years' lease, at £45 6s. 9d., the Poor Law valuation being £42 15s. The rent now paid, nearly 50s. the Irish acre, is in Mr. Murphy's opinion, a very full rent. Lands immediately adjoining, and of similar quality, are let at 44s. the Irish acre. The Society, however, expended £80 in drainage before reletting the land. The principal parcel of the estate is the townland of Kilmann, within four miles of the city of Waterford, containing 523a. 2s. 10s. The lands are let to eight tenants, at a rent of £445 4s.; the Poor Law valuation, including the houses, which were chiefly built by the Society, being £372 5s. The lands are all held under leases for twenty-nine years, from 1865. Mr. Murphy reports that the Society has been most liberal in the treatment of the tenantry here, as elsewhere; the Society has expended considerable sums in building and drainage; the tenants have valuable interests in their farms; they pay a very moderate rent, and have been treated with very great consideration by the Society; abatements have been allowed during the past season "in the shape of allowances for improvements." Some of the tenants, however, appeared to have more land than they were able to manage, their farms being too large for their capital. The agent explained that he had such trouble in getting rid of some objectionable tenants at one period that he was most anxious to have the farms as large as possible. In some instances the Society has advanced money to the tenants for improvements, and charged 5 per cent., added to the rent, a good system, care being taken that the money shall be judiciously expended.

No. 5. the Dundalk estate comprises, among other denominations, the townland of

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Killinehy, in the county of Down, containing 363a. 3a. 36r. statute measure, let to thirteen tenants, who pay £452 10s. 8d., the Poor Law valuation being £448 15s. Eight of these tenants hold by leases for twenty-one years from November, 1865. They pay nearly 22s. per acre, statute measure, equal to about 33s. 8d. per Irish acre, which appears to be a fair rent. They are industrious and comfortable.

No. 6. Dean Stewart's estate consists of the townlands of Rathesdy and Ardpatrick, in the county of Louth, containing 360a. 3a. 16r., let to twenty-one tenants at the yearly rent of £494 2s. 6d., the Poor Law valuation being £368. There are only two leases. The lands appear fairly let at about £1 7s. 3d. per statute acre, but there appears to be considerable unevenness in the rents of the different tenants.

All the estates of the Society being mentioned in detail in Mr. Murphy's report, we do not think it necessary to refer specially to more than a few of them. Among the estates held upon long terms or in perpetuity, the Lackan estate, which has only recently (1879) come into the possession of the Society, is situated in the county Westmeath, and had been left to the Society many years ago by Sir R. Levinge. The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests recovered it some years ago, but the Society were not informed of their rights; for several years no rents were collected, and a large arrear of rent thus accumulated, part of which is not now likely to be recovered. The lands are let on perpetuity leases at a gross annual rent of £92 3s.

Rogerson's estate consists of fifty-three tenements in the City and Liberties of Cork, all let on leases varying in terms from 91 to 990 years. Some of the 91 years' leases were granted in 1861. The rule adopted by the Society in re-arranging the rents has been to employ a valuator, whose instructions were only to estimate the improved value due to circumstances external to the place under consideration, so that no improved rent should be charged on any outlay made by the former occupier. Mr. Murphy reports that these unusually liberal terms induce the tenants to keep up the premises during the whole term of their leases, and even to expend large sums shortly before their expiration. On one tenement, of which the lease will expire in 1912, a new range of houses is being built.

Mr. Murphy notices several discrepancies between the particulars of the smaller estates of the Society, as given in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, and those supplied to, or ascertained by him. In some cases there would appear to have been clerical errors in the former report, but, in one instance, a deficiency of 62½ acres was explained by the statement that the Society had been evicted from 62½ acres of land at Innishannon, in the county of Cork.

From 1857 to 1879 the arrears remitted, or otherwise lost to the Society, amounted only to £903 12s. 8d., of which a considerable proportion accrued on the property in Dublin and its neighbourhood, chiefly consisting of houses. A sum of £107 was lost by the insolvency of a former master of Farra School, who rented the adjoining lands; and £191 is part of the arrear on the Lackan estate already mentioned. From 1875 to 1879 the Society expended £1,272 18s. 8d. upon improvements, and of this sum £420 produces a direct return in increased rent.

In 1857 the total income of the Society from the estates was reported to amount to £7,825 10s. 5d.; and the outgoings to £1,768 19s. 1d.; showing a net income of £6,056 11s. 4d. At the date of Mr. Murphy's inspection the gross income appeared to be £9,334 2s. 3d.; the outgoings, taken from the agent's account for 1878, amounted to £1,963 4s. 6d.; showing the net income to be now £7,360 17s. 9d., or an increase of about £1,300 per annum.

Mr. Murphy reports that the agent has excellent maps of the principal portions of the estates, appears to devote great attention to the property, and has an intimate knowledge of all the affairs of the estate. The management of the estates of the Incorporated Society approaches more nearly to the *regime* of a well-ordered private estate than that of any of the others inspected by Mr. Murphy. The accounts are most clearly and accurately kept, and "might well form a model for those kept on the other estates."

- Rep., p. 89. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, recommended that the Society should be enabled to sell, with an inalienable title, their small estates in different parts of the country—the adjoining proprietors being first offered the option of purchasing—and that the money arising from such sales should be held in trust to be re-invested in the purchase of other land.
- E. id., 3901. The Secretary stated that the Board were anxious that powers should be conferred upon them by Parliament in accordance with this recommendation, and the agent was of opinion that the granting of such powers would be of material advantage.

The Charter of the Society directs the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses—

- E. id., 4198. "To teach the children of the Popish and other poor natives of Our said Kingdom the English tongue, and to teach them to read, especially the Holy Scriptures and other good and pious books,

and to instruct them in the principles of the Protestant Religion established in Our said Kingdom, and to teach them to write, and to instruct them in arithmetic and such other parts of learning as to the said Society shall seem meet, and to bring them up in virtue and industry; and to cause them to be instructed in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades or manufactures, or in such like manual occupations."

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The Society, in 1820, feeling a difficulty in carrying out the directions regarding religious education, took the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether they could receive Roman Catholics into their day schools without instructing them in the principles of the Protestant religion, and he was of opinion that they could not.

*Com., 1824-
8, Reg., p.
91.*

In the girls' schools housewifery is taught, but in the boys' schools the provisions with respect to instruction in husbandry, trades, &c., are altogether neglected. In these schools, however, the instruction in arithmetic has been extended so as to include an extensive course of mathematics. Mr. Mahaffy reports that "The mathematical teaching is, no doubt, the best in Ireland." Facilities are also given for learning classics, but this is purely voluntary, and the Board do not consider themselves at liberty to apply any of their funds to the purpose. Each of our Inspectors expresses regret at this circumstance. Mr. Mahaffy says that "if some allowance were made to the masters for classical teaching, these excellent schools would become far more efficient."

*Evid.,
3881-3*

*App. A,
p. 564.*

Ibid.

Mr. Moore adds:—

"The course of instruction is thorough English and advanced mathematical, in fact the boys in the senior class at Ferra and Primrose Grange are taught a course of mathematics, which is little short of that for scholarship in Trinity College, and the proficiency shown by them in that course was surprising, and superior to that of any other schools in Ireland, whether Intermediate or Primary. The boys . . . in many cases gain entrance to Trinity College as seniors, thus winning by their ability a free education from their childhood until they leave the University. Now, while the pupils are so well grounded in English and mathematics, so many of them make their way to the University, it seems a pity that elementary Classics should not be included in the programme of instruction. Many cases have come under my own observation where pupils from Santry, who entered in the first rank as mathematicians, had to spend the best part of their Freshman years in making up sufficient Latin and Greek to carry them through the ordinary examinations, thus giving their competitors, who could devote their entire time to mathematics, an enormous advantage. Latin and Greek grammar and at least two classical authors might, without materially interfering with the English or science courses, be taught in the three years which are spent in the schools."

*App. B, p.
285.*

The schools in connexion with the Incorporated Society are subdivided into boarding and day schools, but the latter, which are thirteen in number, receive but a very small proportion of the Society's income, amounting in the year 1878-9 to £353 13s. 10d. only. The former, which are eight in number, are substantially the objects of the Society's support, and in 1878-9 cost £7,604 10s. Each of these schools is annually visited by a committee or deputation of members of the Society. The chief duty devolving upon the members of this deputation is the examination of candidates for free places on the foundation. Since 1857 there have been no substantial alterations in the mode of conducting these examinations. Of the eight boarding institutions in connexion with the Incorporated Society, six are for the education of male and two of female pupils. In the former class are comprised the Ranelagh (Male), Dandalk, Ferra, Poochoke, Primrose Grange, and Santry schools. In the latter, the Colbride, and Ranelagh (Female) schools.

*Evid.,
3894-6*

The Secretary stated that the aggregate number of foundation pupils supported by the Society amounted, at the date of our inquiry, to 212, of whom 136 were boys. The regulations in force as to the admission of foundation pupils to the schools of the Society will be found in Appendix G. Each boy elected is permitted to remain for three years in the Institution to which he is elected, unless removed for misconduct; during that period he is clothed, maintained, and carefully educated, solely at the cost of the Society. A proportion of the scholars who have completed their term of three years in the other Institutions of the Society are annually elected to the Santry Institution for an additional period, if after examination and inquiry as to character they appear deserving of that distinction. The Santry Institution thus serves as the head school of the Society, receiving such only of the foundation pupils as have availed themselves fully of the educational advantages afforded them during their three years' course in the provincial schools, and the course of instruction there is of a much higher order than that afforded at the other schools.

*Evid.,
3913-5.*

*App. G,
p. 331.*

Evid., 3907.

The Ranelagh and Colbride Female Institutions are managed on a similar system. Annual examinations are held for the admission of foundation pupils, who are permitted to remain for a term of four years, and a limited number of the most deserving girls are admitted for an additional period to the "Teachers' Training Class," with the view of enabling them to qualify themselves for the position of teachers.

*App. G,
p. 332.*

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 Evid., 4925. In appointing the masters and mistresses the Board have generally selected for the position persons trained in the Society's schools who are familiar with the systems of the Society, and of whose character and abilities the Society have had the opportunity of judging. The Secretary stated that pensions were granted by the Board to teachers who retired after a lengthened period of service, and of the sum of £298 12s. 8d., expended in 1878-9 on "annuitants," £262 15s. 8d. consisted of such pensions.

Evid., 4311. The day schools receiving aid from the Incorporated Society resemble parochial schools: some were old parish schools in the neighbourhood of which the Society possessed property, and to the support of which they as landlords were expected to subscribe. The appointment of teachers was left very much in the hands of the parochial clergy, subject to the veto of the Society, who either paid the entire salary or subscribed a large amount towards payment of it. There was no regular visitation as in the case of the boarding schools, but the Secretary stated that he himself occasionally visited some of the larger day schools for the purpose of inspecting them, and that on such occasions he was usually accompanied by some member of the Board.

Evid., 4512. In the day schools the devotional exercises were left very much in the hands of the masters, who might act upon the objection of any pupil to attend prayers, but all were required, according to the Charter, to receive instruction in the Holy Scriptures. Three Roman Catholic day scholars attended at Athlone, and at Ray School, in the county of Donegal, there were at one time (March, 1878) forty-three, and at the date of the masters' return (September, 1879) there were twenty-four Roman Catholic pupils on the roll. With these exceptions all the pupils taught in the Society's schools were Protestants.

Rep., p. 95. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, stated that at a late period of their inquiries the Incorporated Society had founded a new day school in Aungier-street, Dublin, with the view of affording "to the middle classes of Dublin an opportunity of procuring for their children, on reasonable terms, a superior English and mercantile education, combined with instruction in modern languages." Soon after the opening in the same neighbourhood of the Erasmus Smith's High school (Harcourt-street), the attendance of pupils at the Society's school declined, and the Society closed the school and disposed of the school premises in 1878.

It was stated in a return furnished to us by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests that it appeared from entries in the books of the Incorporated Society that in 1749 a sum of £1,100, Irish, was given to the Society by the Rev. Joseph Henderson to found one of their schools on the Hertford estate, in the county of Antrim. The return stated that this gift was claimed for the special benefit of the Hertford estate, and, in particular, of the parishes of Lisburn, Glenavy, and Ballinderry. The Society was unable to obtain a site, but for many years gave some advantages in the selection of foundation pupils to boys from the three parishes, but the rectors did not think these advantages sufficient. It was further stated that all parties having requested the opinion of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, that Board, in 1878, replied that a free scholarship should be annually given to candidates from the three parishes of sufficient merit, and that an arrangement on the basis of this suggestion was likely soon to be carried out.

App. A, p. 243. Mr. Mahaffy reports that the Incorporated Society's Boarding Schools were managed on so regular a system that the education in any one of them was a fair index to the rest. He visited the Pooocks Institution, Kilkenny; the Dundalk Institute; the Ranelagh Institute, Athlone; and Primrose Grange, Sligo, which he describes as "the most beautifully and healthfully situated school in Ireland." The system of these schools hardly brought them within the scope of his inquiry, as the only compulsory subjects appeared to be Scripture and mathematics; in the latter there could be no doubt, judging from the results, that the teaching was thoroughly efficient. With the exception of the highest classes at the Belfast Academical Institution, he found no boys so advanced in their studies.

Ibid. The best boys were sent up to the head school at Santry, where Mr. Mahaffy had an opportunity of testing their knowledge. The atmosphere of all the schools was essentially an atmosphere of work. No idling was tolerated, nor had the masters any trouble in enforcing either discipline or attention in their pupils. The master of the Ranelagh Institute had lately engaged both a classical master and a native Frenchman, in the expectation of being paid by an increase of boarders. The library arrangements were very deficient. There was a want of cleanliness, and at Santry there was urgent need of plastering and cleansing, and a want of bath-rooms, and the management of the house was defective.

There was a great deficiency in classical teaching through all the schools, a deficiency not arising from neglect, but from the original conception having failed to satisfy the clever and ambitious youths trained under the old system. The schools only professed to teach Mathematics, English, and Scripture, whereas of late years all the most brilliant of the pupils had sought bachelorships and other honors in the University of Dublin, and thus required the "humanities" to a larger degree. The Mathematical teaching was, no doubt, the best in Ireland, but the most careful teaching in English, without Classics, failed to produce good English scholars.

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App. A, p. 244.

Mr. Mahaffy was of opinion that the Board should supply for cricket-grounds, gymnastics, &c., the funds which in richer schools might be supplied from the profits, or by subscriptions among the boys. An allowance of £10 per annum to each school under this head would be well spent, and would conduce greatly to a cheerful and happy life among the boys, which seemed not well attained by the present system.

Red

An exhibition of £30 per annum for two years in Trinity College, Dublin, is open under certain conditions to pupils from the schools of the Society.

Mr. Moore reports — "The day schools are very little better than ordinary parochial schools, though the teachers seemed of a somewhat higher class. . . . The want of inspection is here more apparent than in the boarding schools. There is no definite programme of instruction."

App. B, p. 245.

Santry Institution for Boys, Co. Dublin.

At the date of our inquiry there were fifty-five pupils on the roll, forty-seven boarders, and eight day boys. The number of foundation scholars was twenty-three. The fee for non-foundation boarders was £30 per annum, but classics, modern languages and drawing were charged for as extra subjects. The terms for day boys were six guineas per annum for the ordinary English course. All the pupils were members of the Church of Ireland.

Return.

A large number of the pupils educated at Santry enter the Civil Service. Many become assistant masters at the provincial institutions of the Society and elsewhere. Within a recent period two studentships in Trinity College, Dublin, one in science, the other in classics, were obtained by pupils from this School, and numerous lesser distinctions were gained by other pupils.

Evid., 3873-6, 4508.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that the classical answering was not good; the boys, though not young, had either begun the languages lately, or had made little progress. In Geography and Modern History the answering of some of the boys was very good, and they showed clearly that many of them had been selected by a careful competition.

App. A, p. 245.

Pococke Institution for Boys, Kilkenny.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, stated that this school was "endowed in 1765 under the will of Dr. Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, who, subject to certain charges, left all his estates, real and personal, to the Incorporated Society, 'for founding a school for Papist boys, to be bred to linen-weaving, and instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion;' with a gift over to St. Patrick's Hospital for Lunatics in case any other than the Protestant religion should at any time be established."

Rep., p. 94.

There is now no industrial training, and a high class English and mathematical education is given.

Evid., 4639.

From the master's return it appeared that there were sixty-five pupils on the roll, all boarders, and all Protestants. Twenty-six were foundation free scholars.

Return.

The charge for paying boarders was £21 per annum.

Mr. Moore found fifty-three boarders at the school; the answering was very creditable, and the school kept in perfect repair. In his general report he remarks that the non-foundation boys were backward as compared with the foundation scholars.

App. C, p. 273.
App. B, p. 266.

Oblbridge Institution for Girls, Co. Kildare.

In 1809 the management of this school, which theretofore had been carried on under the direction of the trustees of the will of the Right Honourable William Connolly, who founded and endowed the institution, was transferred to the Incorporated Society.

Com., 1854-8, Rep. p. 93.

There are sixty-two places on the foundation. To thirty of these the representatives of the founder have a right to nominate pupils; thirty-two are at the disposal of the Society.

Evid., 4538.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, suggested that "the standard of instruction in this school ought to be raised. It might then be advantageously used as a training school for schoolmistresses." The Secretary stated to us that this suggestion had been carried

Rep., p. 93.

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Evid. 4357
App. C.
p. 273.

out, and that the institution "had supplied some valuable schoolmistresses, who were highly prized in the country, and had gained great successes."

Mr. Moore found fifty-nine pupils present, all members of the Church of Ireland. He reports that this was in every respect a well conducted establishment, the answering very good, and the writing excellent.

None of the other schools of the Incorporated Society appear to call for any more special notice than that contained in the following table, which gives a summary of the

TABLES Showing the Number of PUPILS, STATE OF INSTRUCTION, &c., &c.

(1).—BOARDING

| NAME AND LOCALITY OF SCHOOL. | PUPILS | | | RELIGIOUS | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|
| | Boarders. | Day Pupils. | Total No. on Roll. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholics. | Presbyterians. | Others. |
| LITTONTER. | | | | | | | |
| Dublin. | | | | | | | |
| Santry, Boys, | 47 | 8 | 55 | 55 | — | — | — |
| KILKILN. | | | | | | | |
| Celbridge, Girls, | 56 | — | 56 | 56 | — | — | — |
| KILKILN. | | | | | | | |
| Powder, Boys, | 65 | — | 65 | 65 | — | — | — |
| LEWIS. | | | | | | | |
| Dundalk, Boys, | 68 | — | 68 | 68 | — | — | — |
| WATSON. | | | | | | | |
| Farr, Boys, | 23 | 5 | 28 | 28 | — | — | — |
| WATERFORD. | | | | | | | |
| Roscommon. | | | | | | | |
| Athlone; Rathliff, Boys, | 48 | 19 | 67 | 55 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Roscommon, Rathliff, Girls, | 18 | — | 18 | 18 | — | — | — |
| SLIGO. | | | | | | | |
| Prinace Grange (Killeshannon), | 22 | 1 | 23 | 21 | — | — | 2 |

information which we received as to these schools. It is to be observed that the schools at Primrose Grange, Sligo, and Farm, Westmeath, were formerly agricultural schools, but as such proved unsuccessful, as, with scarcely an exception, all the agricultural schools of which we received any account appear to have done. From the reports of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Moore, the condition of the Farm school would appear to be unsatisfactory, especially having regard to the large expenditure (£1046 18s. 6d.), made upon that Institution during the year 1878-9.

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App. C, p. 275.
App. D, p. 311.

the various Schools under the management of the Incorporated Society.

SCHOOLS.

| ANNUAL CHARGES. | | FUND FORTHE. | | Graded Reports on State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|--|------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Non-Foundations Boarders. | Day Pupils. | Boarders on the Foundations. | Day Scholars. | |
| £30 Extras—Classes, £4 4s; Modern Languages (each) £2 2s; Drawing, £2 2s. | £6 4s Extras—Same as in case of boarders. | 23 | — | File <i>supra</i> , p. 95. |
| — | — | 36 | — | " " p. 95. |
| £21 Extras—Classes, £4 4s; French and Drawing, £4 4s. | £4 4s | 26 | — | " " p. 95. |
| Parlour boarders, £31 10s.; hall boarders, £31. Extras—Classes, £3; Drawing, French, and German, each, £2 2s. | — | 30 | — | The master in his return stated that the school buildings were in good repair. |
| Parlour boarders, £31 10s.; hall boarders, £31. Extras—Classes, £4 4s; Drawing, £2 2s. | £6 4s. Extras—Same as for boarders. | 18 | — | Mr. Moore reports that the school premises were in a bad state of repair, that the state of instruction was satisfactory, except as regards seven day boys, whose answering he describes as "disgraceful." App. C, p. 275. File Mr. Murphy's report, App. D, p. 311. This and Primrose Grange were formerly agricultural schools, but proved unsuccessful as such, and were converted into ordinary schools. Vide <i>Evid.</i> , 1894-5. |
| £21 Extras—Classes, £4; French, £2. | £4 Extras—Same as for boarders. | 16 | — | The Roman Catholics attending the school are day pupils. The master states that the buildings are in good condition. |
| — | — | 18 | — | The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that an infirmary was required. The Secretary stated to us that no separate infirmary had been erected, but that the children were extremely healthy. Vide <i>Evid.</i> , 4838. Mr. Moore reports that the house is in excellent order, and the state of instruction very satisfactory. Vide Appendix C, p. 280. |
| Parlour boarders, £31 10s.; hall boarders, £31. Extras—Classes, £4 4s; Drawing, £2 2s. | £4 4s. Extras—Same as for boarders. | 13 | — | Mr. Moore states that the house is kept in good order, but that an infirmary and bath-room are needed. The state of instruction he considers "most creditable," and the school "the best of the Society's schools" which he examined. (Appendix C, p. 280). |

TABLES showing the Number of PUPILS, State of INSTRUCTION, &c., at the various
(2.)—DAY

(A.)—1907

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | No. of Pupils on Roll. | RELIGION | | | | Charges. | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Pres- byterian. | Others. | | | | | | | |
| LINCOLN. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Monk.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trim, Boys, | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | |
| Trim, Girls, | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | |
| Quora's Co. Cosby National School (Stradally), | 71 | * | — | — | — | According to National Board scale. | | | | | | |
| <i>Wicklow.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arklow, Parochial, | 55 | 55 | — | — | — | From 1d. per week to 5s. per quarter. | | | | | | |
| MUNSTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tipperary.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birchill, Parochial, | 17 | 17 | — | — | — | No charges. | | | | | | |
| Cashel; St. John's Parochial, Boys, | 16 | 16 | — | — | — | 5s. per quarter, | | | | | | |
| Cashel; St. John's Parochial, Girls, | 17 | 17 | — | — | — | According to the means of the parents. | | | | | | |
| Cloonal, Parochial, | 25 | 25 | — | — | — | 12s. to £1 per annum. | | | | | | |
| Newport; St. John's Free—Mixed, | 17 | 17 | — | — | — | — | | | | | | |
| ULSTER: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Antrim.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballycastle, Roman, Parochial, | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | |
| <i>Down.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mancerrunningham; Bay—Mixed, | 78 | 18 | 24 | 36 | — | From 1s. to 4s. per quarter. | | | | | | |
| <i>Dublin.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Killinckey, National, Boys, | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | |
| Killinckey, National, Girls, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CONNAUGHT. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Adrian.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Peter's Parochial, | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | |

* All, with the exception of a few Plymouth Brethren.

Schools under the management of the Incorporated Society—continued.

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Schools.

SCHOOLS.

| Free Pupils. | General Remarks on Schools, State of Instruction, &c. |
|--------------|---|
| | |
| — | In the return made to us by the Secretary of the Incorporated Society, it is stated that the schools at Trim are at present "in abeyance." The particulars of the endowment are stated in our Tables <i>infra</i> App. F., p. 487. |
| — | The Parish Priest at Trim by letter called our attention to the fact that these schools had been closed for some years, and mentioned that the majority of the population of the district were Roman Catholics, and interested in any provision which may exist for education. |
| — | The Incorporated Society contribute £20 per annum towards the salary of the master contingent on the success of his pupils at an examination in the Holy Scriptures, but do not interfere in any way with the management of the school. Mr. Moore reports that the school buildings are suitable, and in good repair, and that the answering of the junior classes was satisfactory. Appendix C, p. 275. |
| — | The Incorporated Society contribute £40 per annum towards the master's salary. They also supply books, maps, &c. The master is appointed by the Rector of the parish. |
| 17 | The Society pay £10 per annum to the mistress who, in addition, receives about £50 from private subscriptions. The schoolhouse and premises are the property of the Society, and are kept in repair at the cost of their Birrhill Estate. |
| 6 | The master stated that the school is managed by the Very Reverend The Dean of Cusack, who appoints the teacher, and superintends the school. The master's salary, £40, is paid by the Society. Mr. Moore reports that the 9 boys present at his inspection answered well in English. Appendix C, p. 279. |
| 7 | The free pupils are selected by The Dean of Cusack. Mr. Moore reports favourably of the state of instruction. He suggests that this school should be amalgamated with the foregoing. Appendix C, p. 280. |
| 15 | The master, who is appointed by the Rector of the parish, receives a salary of £50 per annum, of which £30 is subscribed by the Incorporated Society, and £20 by the Rector. Mr. Moore reports that the 23 boys present at his inspection "answered fairly in the usual English subjects, with the exception of arithmetic." Appendix C, p. 280. |
| 17 | This was one of the old Charter schools. The master, who is appointed by the Incorporated Society, receives a salary of £40 per annum. Mr. Moore reports that there are two large schoolrooms, each suitable for about 80 pupils, one of which is unoccupied, while the master has only one room to live in. The children present during his inspection "answered passably in the usual programme." Appendix C, p. 282. |
| — | |
| 20 | The figures in the columns represent the numbers on the roll in September, 1879, when the average attendance was considerably below its normal condition—a change of masters having occurred a short time previously, and the school having been closed for a time. The Incorporated Society pay the master £30 per annum; he enjoys in addition a free residence, garden and grounds, containing about 6 acres, and a fuel allowance of £10 per annum. The Society allow £40 per annum for an assistant-teacher, who is appointed by the master, subject to the approval of the Society. Of the free pupils, 4 were Roman Catholics, 6 members of the Church of Ireland, and 8 Presbyterians. Mr. Moore reports that the school buildings have been culpably neglected by the Society, and were allowed to go to ruin until the appointment of the present teacher; the state of maintenance was unsatisfactory. Appendix C, p. 282. |
| — | These schools appear on the list furnished by direction of the Incorporated Society. The Secretary stated, however, that the grants are at present in abeyance. In the returns made to us by the teachers, it is stated that the schools have received no aid from the Society since 1874. The schools were in connexion with the National Board at the date of our inquiry. |
| — | |

IV.—SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH CHURCH SOCIETIES.

At the date of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, a large number of schools appeared to be connected with the United Church of England and Ireland through the following societies:—

The Association Incorporated for Discountenancing Vice and Promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion.

The Church Education Society for Ireland.

The Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland (Kildare-place).

The Irish Society for Promoting the Scriptural Education and Religious Instruction of the Irish Speaking Population.

The Islands and Coast Society for Promoting the Spiritual Education of the People on the Islands and Coasts of Ireland.

The Society for Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, and

The Sunday School Society.

We addressed inquiries to each of these societies, and found that the amount of educational aid given by them, and the number of schools with which they were connected, had so much diminished, and the relations of the schools to the societies had so far altered, that such schools could no longer be regarded as a separate class. We have therefore given a separate report as to each of these societies, and have divided the schools connected with the Church of Ireland into:—

- I. Parochial Schools; and
- II. Miscellaneous Church Schools.

The Association for Discountenancing Vice.

Rep. p 105.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this Association was founded in 1792, and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1800; out of assistance obtained from private individuals, and annual grants from Parliament, which were discontinued in 1837, it had contributed a considerable sum towards the building of school-houses. In 1835 there were 226 schools in connexion with the Association, and a grant of land in perpetuity was secured, in every case, for the schools to the building of which the Association had contributed. Most of these schools were at the date of the Royal Commissioners' Report still in existence, and carried on under deeds of endowment by which the conveyances of the lands occupied by the schools were made to the Ministers and Church Wardens, and the appointment of the school masters and regulation of the schools were vested in the Ministers, of the parishes in which the schools were situated. After the withdrawal of the annual grants, the Association gave up all connexion with the schools, but retained many of the deeds and the books and papers relating to the endowments.

The Royal Commissioners recommended that all such documents should be deposited with a proposed "Registrar of School Endowments," and that power should be given by statute to the Association to transfer the property to trustees, or to a proposed "Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools."

33 & 33
Vic., c 42.

No effect has since been given by legislation to these recommendations, and under the "Irish Church Act, 1869," the status of the Ministers and Church Wardens has been so affected as to leave the title to property conveyed to them in a most unsatisfactory position.

The Association had not, at the date of our inquiry, any connexion with the management of schools, or any endowment. Its funds were applied to the circulation of religious books, and the encouragement of parochial catechetical instruction, chiefly by giving premiums in books to the best answerers at catechetical examinations.

A number of schools founded by this Association, and whose sites are still held under the grants obtained by it, are included in the Tables annexed to this report.

We received no reply from the Secretary to the circular which we forwarded to him.

*The Church Education Society for Ireland.*Rep. p.
134.

This Society was established in 1839, its objects, as stated in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, being:—

"To assist existing schools, and to establish new schools for the purpose of affording, to the children of the Church, instruction in the Holy Scriptures and in the formularies of the Church, under the direction of the Bishops and parochial clergy, and under teachers

who are members of the United Church of England and Ireland. . . . The main object of the Society is the raising of annual funds for the maintenance of schools, and not for their permanent endowment."

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Ireland
Schools.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, further reported that, as the "Church Education Society" was a voluntary society not necessarily connected with permanent endowments, they did not examine its officers. The Society had established, and at that time maintained, a model and training school at Kildare-place, Dublin, for the education of teachers; it supplied books and other school requisites for the use of the schools established by it, and it assisted in furnishing and repairing school-houses. It also granted annual assistance to a large number of schools the sites of which were secured for educational purposes. The schools in connexion with the Society were inspected by the Assistant Commissioners, who reported that the instruction was much inferior to that in the corresponding classes of National Schools, the inspection insufficient, the management defective, the school books "out of date, and behind the time," and the schools "as a class not good," and some of them "miserably inefficient"—at the same time it was stated that in proportion to the resources of the Society, the training schools produced very satisfactory results.

Rep., pp.
134-5.

Field,
p. 251.

Of the endowed schools mentioned in the tables to the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, 160 were stated to be in connexion with the "Church Education Society." We found that some of these schools were no longer in existence, that the Society's annual grant had been withdrawn from others, and that many schools formerly in connexion with the Society had been placed under the control of the National Board.

Field,
Vol. III.,
p. 739-40.

Mr. Thomas O'Connor, the accountant of the Society, stated to us that according to the most recent returns 501 schools were, at the date of our inquiry, "connected with the 'Church Education Society,'" the children on the roll numbering 17,391, and the average attendance being 9,900, but that the Society had, from want of funds, been obliged to discontinue inspection, the supply of school requisites, the supervision of the teaching, and the control of the expenditure. The connexion of the training schools with the Society was severed in 1879, under the circumstances stated below. The functions of the Society had been reduced to the distribution, chiefly through Diocesan Boards, of funds collected by it, and it no longer took any part in the management of schools.

Field,
1894B,
et seq.

The funds had, since the passing of the "Irish Church Act, 1869," continuously declined. In 1867 the income of the society was £4,919 17s. 4d., while in 1879 it was only £823 15s. 10d. Out of this sum, with a balance of £329 16s. 9d. in hand from the previous year, the Society granted the sum of £716 3s. 7d., and no more, to the schools "in connexion" with it, being an average of less than £1 10s. per annum for each school of the number stated by Mr. O'Connor; the connexion of the Society with the schools is therefore little more than nominal. We found the schools to be in most cases scarcely distinguishable from ordinary parochial schools, and those which possessed endowments will be found mentioned with the other schools of their several classes in our Report and Tables.

Field,
1894A.

Mr. Moore visited several of the schools returned as connected with the "Church Education Society," and which were selected by us for his inspection. He reports:—"The 'Church Education Society's' Schools are far inferior to the National, or Erasmus Smith's Schools. They are but little use to the country in their present condition, and they should be immediately placed under the control of an efficient board. In them may be seen all descriptions of abuses, inefficient teachers, useless inspections, with misleading reports, a badly-graduated standard of instruction, and inadequate salaries to teachers. . . . While the reports of former Commissioners have been carefully considered and acted upon with the greatest advantage, by the Erasmus Smith's Board, they have been totally ignored by the 'Church Education Society,' so far as I could judge, and their schools are now little better than they were in 1837."

App. B,
p. 265.

In 1878 the society severed its connexion with the Kildare-place Training School, which was established for the training of teachers for the Society's schools, and occupied valuable buildings in Kildare-place, held at a rent of £30 per annum under a tenancy from the "Kildare-place Society."

Evid.,
1893B.

The Training School was, in 1862, endowed with a sum of £1,140, Government New Three per Cent. Stock, the produce of subscriptions which were invested for its maintenance, under a deed dated January, 1862, upon trust—

Evid.,
1893B.

"That the principal should not be encroached upon or diminished so long as there should exist in Dublin a training department in connexion with the Society, and upon further trust, in case at any time the training department and model schools of the Society in Dublin should be discontinued and permanently and definitely closed, then and in such case to transfer, pay, and assign all such

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stock, money, securities and other property towards the general purposes or objects of the Society, as set forth in the printed fundamental laws of the Society, in such manner as the managing committee for the time being should from time to time by resolution direct."

Evid.,
14965-72.

The training school had in 1873 incurred debts for current expenditure amounting to £500, which the committee were advised that they could not pay out of the capital so long as the school continued to exist. In June, 1878, shortly before the commencement of the usual summer vacation, under the advice of counsel, a resolution was passed that the institution should be permanently and definitely closed. A sum of about £700 of the Government Stock was immediately afterwards sold out, and the debts and other liabilities, including a quarter's salary given in lieu of notice of dismissal to the teachers, were paid out of the proceeds. At the end of the current term the school was closed. At the same time the school buildings were surrendered by the "Church Education Society" to the "Kildare-place Society," and the fixtures and furniture were sold to a committee formed with the object of re-opening the training school, by whom the school was re-opened at the end of the usual vacation, with the same officers, teachers, and pupils as before, and under a similar system. This committee has, however, no connexion with the "Church Education Society;" it has since separately collected voluntary subscriptions for the maintenance of the institution, which is now called the "Church of Ireland Training College," and the buildings have been let for the purpose by the "Kildare-place Society."

Evid.,
16966.

The capital of the "Church Education Society," at the date of our inquiry, consisted of £485 2s. 4d., Government New Three per Cent. Stock, being the balance remaining unsold of the endowment fund of the training school, and a sum of £114 14s. 6d., Government New Three per Cent. Stock, invested in the year 1878, when the connexion with the school was dissolved, and representing the proceeds of the sale of the school fixtures and furniture. The legacies left to the society from time to time have been treated as income and expended. From 1867 to 1878 inclusive these legacies amounted to £4,178 4s. 10d.

17058.

The following is the balance-sheet of the Society for the year 1879, as published in the annual report:—

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1879.

| Dr. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | Cr. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|--------|----|----|---|------|----|-------------|
| To Balance in Treasurer's hands, | 233 | 15 | 3 | | | | By Office Salaries, | 84 | 5 | 11 |
| " Balance in Secretary's hands for contingencies, | 30 | 0 | 0 | 263 | 15 | 3 | " Grants in Cash, | 204 | 0 | 0 |
| " Subscriptions, | 594 | 6 | 3 | | | | " Grants to Schools formerly in connexion with the London Education Society, | 215 | 5 | 7 |
| " Donations, | 30 | 7 | 0 | | | | " Grants to Poor Schools from Lichu's Auxiliary (operational in December, and distributed in February, 1879), | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| " Collections after Services, | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | | " Printing and Stationery, | 22 | 5 | 1 |
| " Do. by Individuals, | 61 | 5 | 0 | | | | " Postage, | 4 | 12 | 8 |
| " Ladies' Auxiliary, | 9 | 0 | 2 | 580 | 16 | 11 | " Lavatories, | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | " Advertising, | 3 | 15 | 8 |
| English Auxiliaries, | | | | | | | " Annual Meeting, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| " London Education Society, | 185 | 10 | 1 | | | | " Rent of Rooms—half year, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Other English Auxiliaries, | 37 | 16 | 0 | 222 | 6 | 1 | | | | £395 14 5 |
| " Legacy from Rev. Edward Herbert, Kildare, | | | | 293 | 0 | 0 | To Balance in Treasurer's hands, | 4277 | 17 | 10 |
| " Interest on Stock, | | | | 14 | 5 | 10 | " Balance in Secretary's hands, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " Munster Bank—Interest allowed, | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 297 17 10 |
| | | | | 43,123 | 19 | 7 | | | | £1,123 12 7 |

It was stated in the report that a sum of £326 had been distributed to those necessitous schools which made application for assistance in the following dioceses, and to the amounts here stated:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|----|---|----------|
| Dublin, | £43 | 0 | 0 | Kildare, | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kildare, | 30 | 0 | 0 | Kilmore, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Glendalough, | 30 | 0 | 0 | Moath, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Drogheda, | 40 | 0 | 0 | Raphoe, | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Cork, | 40 | 0 | 0 | Deery, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Town, | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | £306 0 0 |
| Kilrush and Achery, | 8 | 0 | 0 | Waterford and Lismore (omitted inadvertently from the grant of 1878, but given in 1880), | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ardfert, Limerick, and Aghadoe, | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | | £326 0 0 |
| Annagh, | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Feris, | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Leghlin, | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Omory, | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland.

Com 1854-
8, Rep. Pp-
126-7.

The "Kildare-place Society," as this Society is commonly called, was founded in 1811, and at one period of its existence was in receipt of an annual Parliamentary grant of considerable amount. The circumstances under which this grant was withdrawn are stated in the report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8.

In reply to our application for information, we received a letter from the Registrar, Mr. Charles H. Keene, in which he stated that since the withdrawal of Government aid the resources of the society had been greatly crippled, and that there were not at present, nor had there been since 1857, any schools under its management or control, or connected with it; "the Society, however," he stated, "continued to afford such assistance, in grants of books and money, as their limited means permitted to schools and other institutions established for the benefit of the poor."

*Church of
Ireland
Schools.
File p. 2,
supra.*

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-5, reported that property of considerable value (consisting chiefly of school sites and school houses), was vested in the Kildare-place Society, and they recommended that provision should be made for placing these endowments, together with all leases, books, papers, &c., relating thereto, "under the care of bodies or persons more directly connected with existing arrangements for education, and who would in consequence be more likely to exercise the activity and vigilance which are necessary for the security of such small endowments, distributed over different parts of the country." This recommendation has not been carried out. Large and valuable buildings situate in Kildare-street and Kildare-place, Dublin, at the date of our inquiry, belonged to the Kildare-place Society. Parts of these premises were occupied by the offices of the "Church Education Society," and by the training college mentioned above. The rest of the buildings appeared to be in the occupation of various tenants.

Rep p. 136.

On 6th August, 1880, we wrote to the Secretary of the Kildare-place Society requesting that he would be good enough to furnish a copy of the last report of the Society, and also to inform us in writing how the premises owned by the Society in Kildare-place were now occupied and used, the rental and tenure of such parts as were let, and the mode in which the funds realized from them and the other income of the Society were disbursed. We stated that this information was asked in consequence of its having appeared in evidence (as to the "Church of Ireland Training College") that some parts of the Kildare-street premises were still used for educational purposes.

*ibid.,
1893.*

On 19th August, 1880, a further letter was written repeating the request, and to these applications the following reply was received:—

"Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland,

4, Kildare-place, Dublin, 29th August, 1880.

SIR,—Your letters of the 6th and 19th inst have only just reached my hands. I shall immediately write to the honorary Secretary of the Society, who is at present absent from town, for his instructions in the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed),

CHARLES H. KEENE, M.A., Registrar.

J. C. Meredith, Esq., LL.D., Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission,
Four Courts, Dublin.

We afterwards received the following letter:—

"Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland,

4, Kildare-place, Dublin, 16th September, 1880.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th of August, I am directed to inform you that there are no schools connected with this Society, but that the premises comprised in the agreement, of which a copy is enclosed, were for many years let to the Church Education Society, and are now held under the enclosed agreement by the Board of Religious Education of the General Synod, but that this Society has had no control over the working or management of that body. This Society, therefore, does not appear to fall within the scope of the Commission. It receives no subscriptions, and its income is chiefly derived from profit on the sale of books, and is dispensed in gratuitous gifts of books.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. KEENE, M.A., Registrar."

J. C. Meredith, Esq., LL.D., Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission,
Four Courts, Dublin.

A copy of the agreement referred to will be found in the Documentary Evidence, No. 33, *infra*, vol. II., p. 619.

The Irish Speaking Society.

In reply to our circular the secretary of this Society wrote:—

*File p. 2,
supra.*

"There is not any school under the control of this Society or connected with it which has any endowment whatsoever.

The Islands and Coast Society.

In reply to our circular the secretary of this Society wrote:—

*File p. 2,
supra.*

"I am directed by the Committee of the Island and Coast Society to say that no school maintained by or assisted by that Society is an endowed school."

*Church of
Ireland
Schools.*

The following advertisement, published by the Society in 1880, states its object and working :—

"ISLAND AND COAST SOCIETY FOR IRELAND."
Established 1834.

30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET
Office Secretary—REV. D. HOLDEN.

This Society aims at the spiritual, moral, and temporal benefit of the scattered population of the remote parts of the coast and the adjacent islands, by supporting schools which afford Scriptural and secular education, and by making grants for clerical aid. During the past year grants amounting altogether to £613 were given to 33 schools. Grants in aid of clerical duty amounted to £50. Temporal relief was given in urgent cases to the amount of £56, and parcels of clothing for children and adults were distributed in many parishes.

Contributions are urgently required.

Society for Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics.

Return.

The Society for Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics devoted a considerable portion of their annual income to the purposes of education. The Rev. Canon Cory, Missionary Secretary of the Society, informed us that the only permanent educational endowments vested in the Society were the buildings appertaining to the Clifden Mission Schools, with their site of two acres.

*App. C,
p. 285.*

Mr. Moore found these schools to consist of a male school at which 16 boys were present, and a female and infant school at which 22 girls and 20 infants were present. He reports :—

"The answering of the boys was disgraceful, nor could I make any distinction between the subjects, all being about equally bad. The fault, I think, does not lie so much with the teacher, who seemed a suitable person, as with the managers, who employ as inspectors gentlemen who overlook the faults of a school, giving at the same time a glowing account of all that seems to them worthy of praise. . . . The answering of the girls in the usual subjects was passably good, with the exception of the senior class in arithmetic. The buildings are nicely situated and in excellent order."

The Sunday School Society.

In reply to our circular the secretary of this Society wrote :—

*File p. 2,
supra.*

"I beg to inform you that there are no schools of any kind under the management or control of this Society. There are 2,249 Sunday schools connected with this Society, but the connexion is merely the fact of having obtained aid in grants of books, and the sale of books at reduced prices to the managers of such schools. We know nothing of the endowments of the schools. This Society has no control over the Sunday schools connected with it, and does not interfere with the management, but gives aid, as before mentioned, where, upon statements made in the applications, assistance seemed necessary. Our funds consist entirely of voluntary contributions."

I. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

The Parochial Church schools were so numerous that we could only select for examination the most important, or those whose circumstances called for special investigation.

Many of these schools were not under the control of, or in connexion with any Educational Board; they were, in general, aided by grants from parochial funds or subscriptions from the parishioners, and were managed by the incumbents, or by the incumbents and select vestries of the parishes.

*Rep., vol
III., pp.
792-3.*

More than 300 parochial schools were included in the Tables appended to the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8. The endowments mentioned varied in value and importance—a large proportion consisting only of free sites (usually glebe land assigned for the purpose), and of school-houses built by grants from the Lord Lieutenant's building fund, from the "Society for Discouraging Vice," from the "Kildare-place Society," or from private sources, while others comprised considerable quantities of land and large sums of stock, derived from private benevolence.

*32 & 33
Vict., c. 42.*

Since the passing of the "Irish Church Act, 1869," a marked change has taken place in the condition of the Parochial schools; a large number of them have been placed under the control of the National Board, the resources of others have diminished, and many have been discontinued. The tendency, probably induced in great measure by the necessity of the case, to accept aid from the public funds, and to place the Church schools under the control of the National Board has been increasing.

Edw., 5111.

Several letters were received by us from clergymen and others informing us that parochial schools had recently been discontinued through want of funds, and in other cases letters addressed by us to the teachers of such schools, appearing as existing schools in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, were returned from the Post Office

marked "no school" "gone away" "school-house in ruins" and so forth. Those schools which appeared in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8 as "Schools in operation," but which have been discontinued since 1857, or from which we failed to obtain any returns, are included in Table No. 3, App. P, *infra* pp. 493-510.

The increasing tendency to place Parochial schools in connexion with the National Board was evidenced by the returns furnished to us by the teachers, and by the testimony of several witnesses. The Archdeacon of Dublin stated that the Parochial schools of Saint Stephen, Dublin, were in 1878, with the consent of the Select Vestry of the parish, placed under the National Board, and that he had mooted the question of dealing in a similar manner with Saint Peter's Parochial Schools. He also mentioned other schools which had been placed in connexion with the Board, and expressed his opinion that schools refusing to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the connexion were only "throwing away money" without any sufficient reason. The Rev. D. H. Powell, Rector of St. Mary's, Shandon, Cork, stated, "The School of St. Mary's, Shandon, is under the National Board, and I would not amalgamate my school with a school under any other Board, the education given is so much superior." The Rev. Richard Galbraith, Rector of Carrickmacross, contrasted the condition of his school when under the Church Education Society with its present position under the National Board, and considered that great advantages had accrued, to the school itself as well as to the pupils, from the change of management. Each of these witnesses admitted that the schools were practically as denominational under the new, as under the old management.

The Committee of the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools, in their Report of January, 1874 (*supra*, p. 84), also referred to the tendency we have mentioned, and the Governors have themselves taken measures, as already mentioned, to transfer their English schools to the National Board, wherever the management can be retained in the hands of members of the Church of Ireland.

The "Irish Church Act, 1869," sec. 25, sub-sec. 5, obliged the "Church Temporalities Commissioners" to transfer, with the churches which were vested in the Representative Church Body, all schoolhouses belonging to or used in connexion with such churches, together with any land occupied with such schoolhouses; and school endowments coming under this description are now vested in the Representative Church Body.

The invested moneys, charges upon land, and other property, constituting a large part of the endowments of Church Schools, invested in the names of or held by "Ministers and Churchwardens for the time being," have, since the passing of the Church Act, been dealt with by those appointed under the new constitution of the Church of Ireland in the same manner as before the Act, and, so far as we could ascertain, no question has been raised as to the title to property so invested. The Churchwardens no longer represent the whole body of the parishioners, but only those members of the Church who are "Registered Vestrymen." No legislative provision appears any longer to exist for vesting such property in any parochial body corporate, legally so recognised.

Dublin: Schools of the Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Nicholas Within and St. Michael, and of St. Werburgh and St. John.

The schools of the United Parish of St. Andrew, St. Nicholas Within and St. Michael have been amalgamated with the schools of the United Parish of St. Werburgh and St. John. Under the arrangement existing at the date of our inquiry the schools (which were not in connexion with any society) were managed by a Board of Governors consisting of the Clergy, Churchwardens, and three representatives (generally chosen from the Select Vestry) of each of the united parishes.

The endowment enjoyed by the schools was considerable, consisting of houses, invested funds and annuities, and was supplemented by subscriptions averaging about £100 per annum.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, stated that in 1845 St. Michael's parochial schools were possessed of two sums of £281 10s. and £300 Government Stock, which were sold out in that year and produced £597 19s. 5d. cash. "This sum was expended in the year 1845 in building the school-house in churchyard, which cost £638 9s. 3d., the balance being advanced by the treasurer." This schoolhouse, at the date of our inquiry, had been taken down, and its site was occupied by the Synod Hall, Christ Church place. It was stated to us that the materials had been sold, but we could not ascertain that any claim to the proceeds of the sale had been made on behalf of the schools.

The united Schools, at the date of our inquiry, were held in the old Deanery House of Christ Church, in Fishamble-street, which for some years before 1870 had been used as a parish schoolhouse. It is now vested in the Representative Church Body. St. Werburgh's

Evid., 4847.

6549.

Evid.,
18361.Evid.,
17094.

Evid., 5111.

31 & 33
Vect., c. 42,
sect. 25,
sub-s. 5.
Evid.,
5335-8.

6734.

7975-83.

Evid., 5295

Evid., 5336.

App. P., p.
360.Reps., vol.
III., p. 120

Evid., 5311

5316

Evid. 5107-
304.

*Church of
Ireland
Schools.*

*App. C, p.
272.*

7163

Ibid.

schoolhouse is now used as a teacher's residence. It did not appear that the parochial schoolhouses of St. Audon and St. Nicholas were any longer used for school purposes.

The schools were inspected by the Diocesan Inspector, Rev. Hugh Hamilton.

Mr. Moore reports that the state of instruction in the boys' school was most unsatisfactory. The reading and writing disgraceful; the grammar and geography very little better. The present master had had charge of the school for a very short time, and it was in a miserable state when he came into office. The boys were all members of the Irish Church, and belonged to the lowest class.

In the girls' school the answering of the thirty-seven pupils present was most creditable in all the usual English subjects, and presented a pleasing contrast to that of the boys. The writing was particularly neat and legible, and the uniformity in the answering showed good and careful teaching. The girls were all members of the Irish Church, and were clean and tidy, though children of the poorest parents. There was an infant school in connexion, and eighty-five children were present on the day of Mr. Moore's visit.

Dublin: St. Bride's Parochial Schools.

Rep. p. 175. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the state of the endowment connected with these schools was unsatisfactory. The funds of the parochial day schools, the boarding school, and the parochial almshouse had been "mixed up," and there were no account books to explain the expenditure.

Rep. p. 177. In 1857 the situation and condition of the buildings of the boarding school was very bad, and it was reported to be "in contemplation to abolish the boarding school altogether, and devote the entire funds to the support of the daily schools, an operation which, however abstractedly beneficial, could scarcely be carried into effect without the approval of the Court of Chancery."

Evid., 8971. The Rev. William G. Carroll, M.A., Incumbent of the parish, and patron of the schools, informed us that in 1861 the boarding school was closed, but the master's house was kept up as a residence for the master of the daily school. The managers of the charity considered themselves justified in applying the funds previously appropriated to the boarding-school to the purposes of the daily schools, as those funds were chiefly derived from bequests to "The Charity School," or to "The Parish School."

Evid., 8074. The Rev. Mr. Carroll became Incumbent of the parish and undertook the management of the charity in 1859, and at that time the endowment consisted of £3,000, Grand Canal Stock; house property producing £54 per annum; a charge of £12 8s. per annum against the parochial funds, representing the interest on £250 (the purchase money of a house); borrowed from the school bequests by the Churchwardens; and £1,572 4s. 4d. Government Stock.

Evid., 8097-16. The dividends on the Government Stock were divided in varying proportions between the schools and other parish charities, and the confusion of accounts remarked by the Royal Commissioners was not corrected. The Stock had, at the date of our inquiry, been reduced by sales to the sum of £550 5s. 10d., but Mr. Carroll did not know how much of that sum belonged to the schools.

Evid., 8018, 7994, 8042-3. The proceeds of these sales were applied to the improvement of the school-rooms, to the repayment of sums due to the treasurer, and borrowed by him from the "Poor Fund," to the extent of £50 to the improvement of the church, and also to the cost of painting and repairing the school-rooms, the alms-house, and the school master's dwelling.

Evid., 8061. The charity had also sustained a considerable loss from the reduction of the interest received upon the sum of £3,000 Grand Canal Stock, which produced in 1878 only £67 10s.

Evid., 8071-3, 8260. The schools were placed under the National Board; but a few years ago the salary of the master of the boys' day school was withdrawn, and the School was closed. There were retained only an infants' school, attended at the date of our inquiry by 125 children, and a mixed school, attended by fifteen boys and thirty-four girls.

Evid., 7975-83. The funds of the charity appeared to be vested in "The Minister and Churchwardens." Mr. Carroll was under the impression that when he ceased to be Incumbent, the property would be vested in his successor, but no provision had been made for the appointment of any successor, and it was intended to divide the parish. Mr. Carroll had held the office of Incumbent at the time of the passing of the "Irish Church Act, 1869," and the case of this endowment is but one of the very many which came under our notice, in which the title to property has been seriously affected by that measure, and no legislative provision has been made for its future tenure or for the management of the charity to which it belongs.

*32 & 33
Vol. c. 42.*

*Dublin: St. Catherine's Parochial Schools.**Church of Ireland Schools.*

The property belonging to these schools, consisting of land and endowments, with other estates belonging to the parish, was, by "The Saint Catherine's Parish (Dublin) Estates Act, 1854," vested in the Board of Trustees constituted by that Act. By the same statute it was provided that the Parochial schools should, both as to the expenditure of the funds thereof, and the system of education therein, be managed as theretofore under the directions of the then existing Board of Governors and their successors duly appointed.

The Board of Governors have taken no part in the management of the schools' estate; nor have they any representative, as such, on the Board of Trustees. The annual expenditure upon the Parochial schools has considerably exceeded the income of the school estate. In 1878 sums amounting to £378 12s. were expended upon the schools, while the net income of the endowment was £201 11s. 4d., to which was added a sum of £39 18s., the proceeds of a charity sermon in aid of the schools, and the balance, £137 4s. 8d., was supplied out of the income of the parish estate, which amounted to about £600 per annum.

The Act, sec. 15, enabled the Trustees to pay out of the proceeds of the parish estate a sum, not exceeding £100 per annum, in augmentation of the salaries of the curates, in consideration of their visiting and superintending the Parochial schools and discharging certain other duties; provided that the Trustees should be satisfied of the due discharge of the duties.

The Trustees, until a recent period, made annual grants by way of salary to one of the curates, but in 1879 the Board, being dissatisfied with the arrangements made by the Incumbent of the parish with reference to these grants, and also being, as their solicitor stated, "under the impression that the duties (of visiting and superintending the schools) were not discharged," resolved to make no further grants.

The schools, comprising a boys' school, a girls' school, and an infant school, were at the date of our inquiry all held in the same building, which was described as "unsuitable," and in a bad state of repair.

The children attending the boys' and infant schools were all free day pupils. Eleven children were received into the girls' school as free boarders. These were selected by the Board of Governors, were all residents of the parish of St. Catherine, and members of the Church of Ireland; in the selection a preference was given to orphan children. As a general rule the competition for places was not keen. The average cost of each boarder was said to be "little more than £15 a year." The schools were inspected by the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Diocesan Inspector. The course of instruction was primary.

Dublin: The Parochial Schools of St. Luke and St. Nicholas Without.

The parishes of St. Nicholas Without and St. Luke were, in 1861, united under the incumbency of the Rev. Hickman R. Halahan, who from 1846 had been the incumbent of the parish of St. Nicholas Without.

The schools were, at the date of our inquiry, managed by a separate treasurer for each parish, and a joint board of co-opted Governors. There were three schools, a boys' school, a girls' school, and an infant school, all held in the same building, No. 20 New-street. There were on the roll at the date of our inquiry 338 children, and the daily attendance was 212. The schools were stated to be flourishing, the school-rooms and playgrounds good, the buildings in perfect repair, and the schools generally in a very efficient state. The Governors only met as occasion required, about three or four times in the year, but Mr. Halahan visited the schools almost every day, and their condition may be attributed largely to his "indefatigable energy."

The funds of the two parishes were kept distinct. The property of the schools of St. Nicholas Without consisted of five houses, producing £36 a year; £1,895 5s. 10d. Government Stock, invested in the name of "The Minister and Churchwardens," £844 9s. 4d. in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery; and a rentcharge and annuity amounting to £34 13s. 5d. None of the capital had been sold, and some of the stock had been purchased by the Minister and Churchwardens since 1857.

The present treasurer for St. Luke's parish was appointed in 1861. At that time the funds of St. Luke's Schools comprised three annuities amounting to £23 10s. 8d. per annum, and the dividends upon a legacy of £500, paid by the "Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests," the sum of £1,159 2s. 4d. Government Stock, standing in the name of the "Minister and Churchwardens," and £900 Grand Canal Debentures, producing about £24 per annum. Since 1857 the Governors have purchased a profitrent of £20 per annum for a term of about fifty years, issuing out of premises adjoining the schoolhouse, and have also invested further sums, amounting to £475, in the name of the "Minister and Churchwardens" of the parish.

*Church of Ireland
Schools.**Dublin: St. Mary's Parochial Schools.*

In 1857 these schools comprised two boarding and three day schools. At the date of our inquiry the day schools only were in operation. The endowment had decreased, large sums of capital having been from time to time sold out by the "Board of Management," and applied in payment of current expenses. In addition to the moneys so disposed of, the Board, at the suggestion of a former incumbent, expended a sum of £1,661, Stock, in the purchase of the present schoolhouse, and subsequently bought the rent of £15 per annum to which it was subject. The present Incumbent stated that it was very expensive to keep up this schoolhouse, and that he looked upon the purchase as having been a ruinous proceeding. The two houses in which the schools were held in 1857 have been let at rents producing a profit of £55 per annum. The annual income from trust funds enjoyed by the schools, was, in 1879, £74 10s. per annum. In 1857 the income realized from trust funds was over £185.

Prior to the "Irish Church Act (1869)," the Board of Management consisted of the "Minister and Churchwardens" and certain other Governors. It was then thought desirable that the management of all charitable matters should be placed in the hands of the Select Vestry; and, "without deposing the Governors, the Select Vestry were, by resolution, invited to be united with the Governors who were then in existence, and it was arranged that as the existing Governors should die, or cease to reside in the parish, the vacancies among the Governors should not be filled up, and that ultimately the Select Vestry should, with the Incumbent, have the entire management."

The present Incumbent stated that "no provision exists at present" for keeping up the incumbency in St. Mary's parish, but that "it is not at all likely" that no provision will be made for his successor; if such a contingency should occur, a legal question would arise with regard to funds invested in the name of the "Minister and Churchwardens of St. Mary's." He farther stated that he thought it would be an advantage if means existed of "vesting the funds of the institution in a permanent and legal mode."

The average expenditure annually incurred by the Board of Management, in respect of these schools, was between £190 and £200 a year. The number of children in attendance was about 160. The Incumbent was strongly in favour of placing the schools under the National Board. He stated that, if this were done, "they would be more successful; we would be able to have additional instruction, and have superior schools."

Dublin: St. Peter's Parochial Schools.

At the date of our inquiry there were three schools under the same management, viz.:—a boarding and day school for boys, a boarding and day school for girls, and an infant school, which was founded in 1870 under the name of "Mrs. Wray's School," under an order of the Court of Chancery dated 8th March, 1869.

The endowment for the boys' and girls' schools consisted of three bequests, producing £30 8s. 1d. per annum; £200 India Four per Cent. Stock and a sum of Bank Stock, producing together £16 14s. 10d., and house property in Bishop-street, Camden-street, and Kevin-street, producing about £150 per annum. The property was held in the name of the "Minister and Churchwardens," and the rents were collected gratuitously by one of the parishioners. In 1873 the managers of the charity were obliged to purchase the perpetuity of the school premises for a sum of £543. On that occasion a sum of £370 1s. was collected for the special purpose of purchasing the perpetuity, but of this the sum of £240 17s. 11d. was applied to discharge current expenses, and stock previously invested for the schools was sold in order to provide the sum of £428 2s., required to discharge the remainder of the purchase money of the school premises.

The endowment of Mrs. Wray's school consisted, at the date of our inquiry, of £4,500 India Four per Cent. Stock, invested in the names of four trustees appointed under the Chancery order, which provided that they should procure, by lease or otherwise, a suitable portion of the premises then in the possession of the Minister and Churchwardens of St. Peter's parish, known as St. Peter's school, and should establish therein a school for the instruction of poor children.

These schools are not in connexion with any board, but are annually inspected by Mr. Rudkin, the inspector of Erasmus Smith's English schools. The attendance at Mrs. Wray's school in December, 1878, was 126 out of 160 on the roll (153 members of the Irish Church, and 7 Roman Catholics). In the boys' school there were 9 boarders on the roll and 48 day scholars, and in the girls' school 4 boarders and 45 day scholars.

The Venerable Archdeacon Lee, the Incumbent of the parish, informed us that all the

schools were strictly denominational, though the foundation of Mrs. Wray's school was not exclusive. There were a National school, a Christian Brothers' school, and a very large Convent infant school in the neighbourhood of the Parochial schools, and he had never heard of any instance where there was an opportunity for parents to choose between a denominational and an undenominational school, in which they preferred the undenominational. In 1878 St. Stephen's schools, also under his management, and chiefly attended by Protestants, had been placed under the National Board, and were practically as denominational after the change as before. He knew no instance of a bona fide mixed education, that is, of education given in any school where the Catholics and Protestants were at all equal in numbers.

Church of Ireland Schools.
6781

6788-92.

Dublin: St. Thomas' Parochial Schools.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the income derived from the endowment of these schools amounted to £102 18s., derived from a mortgage, Government stock, and house property. The Rev. James White, incumbent of the parish, informed us that at the date of our inquiry, there was a sum of about £102 belonging to the girls' boarding school; the day schools had no endowment; a legacy had been received for them from Lady Harberton, but expended in accordance with the provisions of her will.

Rep., Vol. III., p. 82.
Evid., 8138-32.

At the date of our inquiry the girls' boarding school was kept up for twelve pupils and eleven were in residence. Between 200 and 300 pupils attended the day schools, which were managed by three Trustees appointed under Lady Harberton's will, and were only nominally parochial schools. In 1879 it was resolved to take steps to have vested in the name of the Rector, Curate, and Churchwardens for the time being, all the property of the boarding school for its benefit. The house property was stated to be held in fee-simple.

Castleknock Parochial School, County of Dublin.

This school was founded in 1720, by William Crosthwaite, who by his will bequeathed an annual rentcharge of £9 4s. 7d., "for the education of poor children in the parishes of Castleknock, Mulhuddart, and Clonsilla," (now united). In 1831, William Tisdall devised the lands of Pelletstown (after the determination of certain life estates), to the "Protestant Rector of the parish of Castleknock and his successors, in trust for the Protestant parish school of said parish," and he also gave the residue of his "estate and effects to the said Rector of Castleknock and his successors" upon the like trust.

Evid., 7255.

Vol. II., p. 593.
Com. 1834, 8;
Hops, Vol. III., p. 14.

In 1837 the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests instituted a suit for the administration of the assets of Mr. Tisdall, and in 1855 the fee of the lands of Pelletstown was conveyed to the Rev. Ralph Sadleir, D.D., Rector of Castleknock, and his successors. These lands, at the date of our inquiry, comprised sixty-eight acres, and produced an annual income of about £120. In 1837 the Commissioners handed over to Dr. Sadleir a sum of £191 11s. 8d. cash, and a sum of £423 9s. 3d., New Three per cent. Stock, representing, as Dr. Sadleir stated, "money which had been recovered by the Commissioners to recoup the charity for interest on a mortgage."

Evid., 5750.

A further sum of £80 3s. 5d., New Three per cent. Stock, recovered by the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, was also transferred to Dr. Sadleir.

Evid., 5834.

These several sums of cash and Stock had, before our inquiry, been expended by Dr. Sadleir, and the endowment then consisted only of the lands of Pelletstown, and the rentcharge payable under the will of Mr. Crosthwaite.

The endowment was vested solely in the Rector, who was unaided and uncontrolled in his management of it, and discharged the several functions of trustee, manager, agent, and treasurer. He considered himself at liberty to apply the several sums of Stock and cash above mentioned in payment of the principal and interest of money advanced by himself to meet the current expenditure of the school. The stock had remained invested for about eight years, and in 1863 Dr. Sadleir sold out £400 stock, which produced £368 3s. 9d. He said this stock was so sold out "in order to repay him money advanced for the school, which he thought he ought to be paid." In 1865 he sold out the remainder.

5852.

5783.

5750.

In 1876 he purchased for the school from the "Church Temporalities Commissioners" a field belonging to the glebe, the price of which was £140; of this £35 was paid, the balance, £105, being allowed by the Commissioners to remain outstanding on a mortgage at £4 4s. interest, paid by a rent of £5 charged to the schoolmaster for the use of the field. Dr. Sadleir has, since 1853, annually charged against the funds of the school a sum of £80 for the carriage of pupils to and from the school, employing for the purpose two vans, the horses and drivers for which are hired out by himself to the charity at 3s. 8d. a day for each horse and man. An accumulation of these charges was included in the deficit which he paid out of the produce of the sales of stock.

Evid., 5774.

5756.

5803.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests by letter gave us some

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*File App.
H, p. 333.*

*Evid.,
5757.*

*Evid.,
5742-3.*

*Evid.,
5812-15.*

*App. C,
p. 208.*

information as to this endowment, and informed, as that there were in their office "several deeds and a considerable mass of papers" relating to it.

A portion of the school estate, comprising 62a. 0r. 20v., was held by Matthew Duffy, at a yearly rent of £184 12s. 4d. The lease was not forthcoming, but from the letters of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests already referred to, it would appear that the tenant is assignee of a lease for lives renewable for ever, dated 20th June, 1815.

Another portion of the lands, comprising 11a. 1s. 37r., was let by Dr. Sadleir to John Rathburne in 1853, as tenant from year to year, at a yearly rent of £30, the Government valuation being £25 15s. The previous tenant had paid a higher rent, and since 1853 no alteration in the rent had been made or contemplated.

At the expiration of Dr. Sadleir's incumbency legal difficulty may arise as to the vesting of the endowment, as the corporate character of the "Rector of Castleknock" was put an end to by the Irish Church Act, 1869.

The children attending the school at the date of our inquiry were, without exception, Protestants, and the great majority members of the Church of Ireland. Formerly "a very large number" of Roman Catholics attended. At that time, however, this was the only school in the parish. There is now, "within a few yards" of it, a National school under Roman Catholic management.

Mr. Moore reports that in arithmetic, grammar, and geography, the answering was indifferent, in spelling and Euclid decidedly bad. The fault was not with the teacher who was an intelligent and hardworking person, but with the manager (Dr. Sadleir.) There were 70 boys and girls present, and these the teacher, with one female assistant, was required to instruct in a course which included Latin, Euclid, algebra, shorthand, book-keeping, singing, and drawing. The school was inspected by the clergyman of an adjoining parish—the reports of that gentleman merely consisting of the usual and well-known compliments to teachers and pupils. The large sum of money spent annually in bringing strong healthy children to school in covered vans would be much better spent in increasing the staff, and providing such an education as would make it worth the children's while to walk. The boys' and girls' schools had been amalgamated.

Cork.—Moses Deane's Endowments.

Rep., p. 145.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, noticed under this head three schools, viz.:—1. St. Nicholas' Parochial Schools, Cove-street; 2. St. Mary's Shandon Parochial Schools, Newsom's-quay; and 3. St. Peter's Parochial School, Peter's-lane. The founder, Moses Deane, in 1796 left some leasehold property to trustees, who were directed to suffer the rents to accumulate until there was enough to give £1,200 for the support of a charity school in each of the three above-mentioned parishes, where twenty poor boys and as many girls might be educated and clothed. A similar direction was given as to the parish of Christ Church, but the Commissioners in their report stated that it did not appear that anything was allocated to that parish.

1. St. Nicholas' Parochial Schools, Cove-street, Cork.

*Cen., 1854-
5, Rep.,
Vol. III., p.
223.*

*Evid.,
13397-99.*

The total endowment of these schools consisted in 1857 of a sum of £5,559 17s. 8d., Government Stock, representing the original bequest of Moses Deane with accumulations of interest. This endowment still exists, and produces about £166 per annum. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, stated that the school-house had been erected at a cost of £370, and was then held under a lease for forty years from 1832. The Rev. George Webster, M.A., Rector of the parish of St. Nicholas, informed us that on the expiration of that lease a new lease for forty years from 1862, at a rent of £20, was obtained, and a sum of £6,000 or £7,000 had been raised by subscriptions within the last few years, and expended in enlarging and improving the buildings.

*Evid.,
15600-13.*

The schools have been placed under the National Board, and are four in number, viz.:—A boys' school, a girls' school, an infant boys' school, and an infant girls' school. School fees varying from 1d. a week to 2s. 6d. a quarter are charged.

15536-7.

The provision of Moses Deane's will as to free education and clothing is carried into effect by means of what are called "attendance scholarships." The twenty boys and twenty girls "who are called free" get 4s. 4d. a year each from the endowment, with which they pay the usual school fees, and their parents also get 1d. or 1½d. in money for each attendance, with which to buy clothes for the children.

15538.

The number on the rolls of the four schools at the date of the return made to us (1st March, 1879) was 215; at the date of our inquiry in Cork (20th October, 1879) it had increased to 306, all being members of the Church of Ireland.

The teaching staff comprised a master and two mistresses at salaries of £25 a year each, and one mistress at £12.

15653.

The schools were assisted by large voluntary contributions.

2. *St. Peter's Parochial School, Peter's-lane, Cork.*

The endowment of this school was returned by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, as being £56 a year from land, and £63 12s. 4d. from trust funds. The former, a devise under the will of Sir Thomas Deane dated 1st October, 1834, is paid to the trustees of the school by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. Of the latter, representing the income of Moses Deane's bequest, a sum of about £56 is paid annually by the Corporation of Cork, to whom £1,107 13s. 10d. was lent many years ago from that bequest, and the remainder is received from about £300, Government Stock, invested in the names of two trustees, the Rector and Treasurer. In addition to these sources of income, the school receives £47 a year from a bequest under the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, proved 6th October, 1829, which endowment was in abeyance in 1857, and £10 12s. 4d. and £9 4s. 7d. per annum derived under the wills of Archdeacon Pomaroy and Mrs. Shearman, formerly attached to a school in Thomas-street which was afterwards removed to Peter's-lane, and is now connected, as an infant school, with the parochial schools.

Church of Ireland School's
Rep., Vol. III., p. 284, Evid., 15335-37, 15340-42.

15353.

The school consisted of three divisions, a boys' school, girls' school, and infant school. About five or six years previous to the date of our inquiry the school had been placed in connexion with the National Board. There were 118 pupils on the rolls at the date of our inquiry, viz.:—32 boys, 38 girls, and 48 infants, all of whom were free and members of the Church of Ireland.

Evid., 15354.

The salaries paid to teachers out of the endowment amounted to £85 per annum, the master's salary being £68 16s.

Evid., 15365.

Mr. Moore reports:—

"The answering in the programme was most indifferent, the children being unable to explain the simplest sentences in their reading books. The school-room, though situated in a bad locality, was in good order, and had ample accommodation for the 49 pupils present on the day of my visit. There is a well conducted infants' school in connexion with this school; 38 present."

App. C. p. 277.

3. *St. Mary's, Shandon, Parochial School, Newcomen-quay, Cork.*

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, stated that this was the last school brought into operation of those on Moses Deane's foundation. They stated the endowment to consist of the schoolhouse, erected at a cost of £743 2s. 6d., and £2,101 2s., Government Stock, the annual interest on which was £63 0s. 8d. The Rev. D. H. Powell, Rector of the parish, stated that the endowment now consisted of £2,001, stock, producing £60 0s. 8d. yearly, and a sum of £45 given by the late Earl of Cork and lodged in 1879 with the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. The school-house is subject to a yearly rent of £90, the payment of which, with £40 the master's salary, practically exhausts the endowment. The school was in connexion with the National Board, and was a mixed school for boys and girls.

Rep., 166, Vol. III., p. 284, Evid., 15423-26.

The number of pupils on the roll at the date of our inquiry was 49, all members of the Church of Ireland.

15639-40.

Christ Church Parochial Schools, Cork.

These schools were among those originally intended to be benefited by the bequest of Moses Deane; but they have received no portion of his property. The endowments, in 1857 and at the date of our inquiry, consisted of an annual sum of £15 Irish, derived from lands under the will of Mrs. Shearman, and the school-house, erected at a cost of £1,800, raised from charitable funds and subscriptions. A sum of £50, of which £32 was invested in a savings bank in 1857, did not appear to be forthcoming at the date of our inquiry. The schools consisted of a boys' school, girls' school, and infant school, all in connexion with the National Board. It was stated to us that the parish had each year to make up about £80, by subscriptions, for the support of the schools.

Evid., 15215-45, Conn., 1854-8, Rep., Vol. III., p. 282.

15322.

The number of pupils on the roll at the date of our inquiry was 143—boys 57, girls and infants 86, all Protestants.

Cd. Antrim.—Carrickfergus Parochial School.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, stated the endowment of this school to consist of a rentcharge of forty guineas a year, granted by the will of Ezekiel D. Wilson dated 2nd November, 1819, for a schoolmaster to instruct forty poor boys and twenty poor girls of the parish of Carrickfergus, such schoolmaster to take the children to church on Sundays, and to be qualified to teach psalmody. The school-house was erected in 1849, on a free site granted by Lord Blayney. The governors of Erasmus Smith's schools contributed a sum of £200, and a further sum of £200 was raised by subscription, to defray the cost of the building.

Rep., Vol. III., p. 428.

In 1857 there were 163 pupils on the roll, viz.:—83 boys and 79 girls, all free.

*Church of
Ireland
Schools*

Evel.,
1865-74.

The Very Rev. George Bull, D.D., Dean of Connor, Rector of Carrickfergus, informed us that he, as Rector, had had the management of the schools for twenty-four years. The house was an excellent one, and kept in repair by the Churchwardens, who received £8 per annum from the Church Education Society, which was expended in repairs and other outlay. The girls' school, though still held in the same building, had been disassociated from the boys' school, and received no part of the endowment. The number of pupils on the roll of the boys' school at the date of our inquiry was fifty, of whom thirty were stated to be members of the Church of Ireland and twenty Presbyterians. All were taught the Scriptures, Church Catechism, and singing, and received a thoroughly sound English education. The girls' school and an infant school were under the National Board. The Christian Knowledge Society, in return for an annual subscription of £5, gave books and other prizes to the value of £10. The schools were inspected by the Diocesan Inspector. The master received a salary of £40 a year (being the amount of the endowment, less "income tax and some other small expenses,") pupils' fees of 1d. per week each, amounting to about £6 a year, and results' fees, amounting to about £2 per annum.

Evel., 1861.

II.—MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

Bethesda Female Orphan School, Upper Dorset-street, Dublin.

Rep., Vol.
III., p. 69.
Evel.,
1856-66.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported the endowments of this institution to consist of portion of the site, a number of legacies, then represented by the capital sum of £1,743 10s. 4d. Government Stock and £238 19s. 5d. Bank of Ireland Stock, and a house in Cuffe-street held at the yearly rent of £7 18s. These endowments remained unchanged at the date of our inquiry, when the Stock produced an annual income of £80 19s. 6d., and the house a profit rent of £12 3s. 1d. In 1877 Miss Isabella Coddington bequeathed to the Institution a sum of £229 7s. 3d., Government Stock, which stands in the names of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, who pay over the dividends to the Trustees. Dormitories in a house adjoining the school were rented at £18 per annum.

Evel.,
1843-6.
1856.

The school is confined to boarders belonging to the Church of Ireland, and is in connexion with the Bethesda Protestant Episcopal Church; at the date of our inquiry it was supporting, clothing, and educating 29 girls, of whom 19 were free, 6 paid £12 a year, and 4 paid reduced rates varying from £3 to £4 a year. Almost all were children of a respectable class, and children were admissible if either of their parents was dead.

With the exception of the income arising from the endowments above mentioned and the fees of the paying pupils, the institution was entirely dependent for its support on voluntary contributions.

1858.
1841.

The funds of the institution were invested in the names of two trustees, Sir Arthur Guinness (now Lord Ardilnau), and James Robert Stewart, Esq., and the affairs of the Charity were managed by a committee of ladies under the presidency of the Chaplain of the institution.

Evel.,
1851.

The pupils were received between the ages of 7 and 13, and received such a course of instruction as to qualify them for the position of governesses. On leaving the institution they usually went to the Lincoln Training College in England.

1853-4.

The children were stated to be well fed and well clothed; for four months in each year they were sent to a house in the country kept for the purpose, and held at a rent of £13. The average cost of maintaining each pupil (including all expenses) was less than £24 per annum.

1863.

The teaching staff of the institution consisted of a matron, at a salary of £35 a year, and a resident governess at £30 a year, with an allowance to each, for diet, of 10s. a week.

1866.

Examinations were held twice in each year by the Diocesan Inspector, and premiums for proficiency good conduct and general tidiness were awarded according to the Inspector's report.

The income of the institution for the year ending 31st December, 1878, appeared from the balance sheet to be £764 12s., and the expenditure £681 1s. 9d.

App. C,
p. 371.

Mr. Moore reports:—

"From the situation of this orphanage it is impossible that it should be open enough to secure the health of the inmates. . . . At the time of my visit 8 of the 29 girls were either in scurvy or just recovering from that disease. Every precaution was taken to prevent its spreading. Considering existing circumstances, the answering in English was fairly good, though the spelling and geography were decidedly below average. The house seemed to be kept in good order; most of the work is done by the girls."

Female Orphan House, North Circular-road, Dublin.

Com. 1854-
8, Rep., Vol.
III., p. 60.

The endowments of this institution at the date of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, consisted of £9,961 11s. Government Stock, and £520 Bank of

Ireland Stock; a re-charge from land of £92 6s. 2d. devised by General Barroughs in 1824, and an annuity of £25 a year bequeathed by Miss Every in 1831, in addition to which the institution was in receipt of an annual Parliamentary grant of £500 a year. The Commissioners further reported that the charity was entitled to a bequest of £2,000 left by the will of Mary Handy in 1848, subject to a life interest of her brother.

The Rev. John Digby Cooke, the chaplain, wrote to us that some difficulty was experienced in procuring payment of the bequest at the termination of the life interest, but that in 1866 the representatives of Mr. Handy paid over to the Trustees £1,724 14s. 5d., in satisfaction of the claim for the sum of £3,000 which had been bequeathed. This sum was applied by the Board of Trustees to meet expenses incurred in repairs of the building.

At the date of our inquiry the capital stock was stated to be diminished, portion having been sold out to meet current expenditure. The practice of applying capital for current expenses was commented on by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, but Mr. Cooke informed us that the only fund the board had no power to dispose of was "Barrett's Trust Fund," amounting to £1,000, and that the rest of the capital could be sold out whenever required.

The charity was under the management of a Board of Governors, consisting, at the date of our inquiry, of:—The Archbishop of Dublin, Mrs. Alexander, Gibson Black, Mrs. Black, The Hon. Mrs. Prooke, Rev. Dr. Carson, Mrs. Carson, Miss Darby, Very Rev. Dean Dickinson, Lady Harriett Fowler, Miss Henn, Ion Trant Hamilton, M.P., Edward H. Kimshan, Mrs. La Touche, Miss La Touche, William La Touche, Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, Mrs. Lloyd, Lady Marsh, the Bishop of Meath, the Countess of Meath, Viscount Monck, Lady Mary Monck, Hon. Mrs. Trench, and the Dean of St. Patrick's.

This board met once a month, three being a quorum. The pupils were admitted from five years of age, and were not allowed to remain in the institution after seventeen. They were taught, boarded, and clothed at the expense of the institution. The petition and certificates for admission should show that each child is destitute and without relatives capable or willing to support her. All the children were Protestants—Roman Catholics not being admissible.

The girls received a primary education. Some were sent to be trained as teachers, others went into shops and places of business, and others were sent out as domestic servants. All the domestic duties of the establishment were performed by the girls, who took the different offices in turn.

The number of pupils in 1857 was 104; this number was afterwards reduced to sixty on account of a deficiency of funds, but had recently been increased again, the number on the roll at the date of our inquiry being seventy-three. The staff of the institution consisted of a chaplain who received £100 a year, a matron receiving £34, a schoolmistress receiving £28, and a workmistress receiving £16 a year. There was an examination once in each year to test the proficiency of the pupils.

The accounts of the institution were sent in each year to the Government, certified by five members of the board.

The governors farmed about eight acres of land which they held as yearly tenants at a rent of about £8 an acre, from the produce of which they supplied the institution with milk and vegetables. In addition to the yearly income derived from the endowments and the annual Parliamentary grant, the governors received subscriptions (which amounted in 1878 to £292 13s. 6d.), and the proceeds of charity sermons (which averaged annually from £70 to £100).

The school was inspected by Mr. Moore, who reports:—

"The institution was cleanly and orderly in every department, and the children looked cheerful and healthy. I examined three large classes in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The reading and spelling were creditable, and the writing legible, but the working in arithmetic—simple and compound rules and simple proportion—was decidedly bad, while the answering in grammar and geography showed very little knowledge of these subjects.

The entire work, including cooking, milking a number of cows, &c., of this extensive establishment is done by the orphans, and the way in which this work is divided, joined to the fact that the schoolmistress has no assistance in teaching 75 girls, fully accounts for the low state of instruction. The head girl in the kitchen has no lessons for the fortnight she is so engaged. The laundry girls (5 in number) have no lessons on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays; on Wednesdays and Fridays they have an hour and a half if the weather is wet, if not they are taken out to walk. There are numerous other duties which take away the girls from their school work, and I merely state these cases as examples.

Each girl should work six hours a day, three being devoted to industrial work, the remaining three to school work. By this means a thorough English education might be imparted, and at the same time all would be trained in household work. A trained and paid matron should also be appointed."

*Church of
Ireland
Schools.*

Ralph Macklin's Schools, Molesworth-street, Dublin.

Rep.
Vol. III., p.
58.

The Royal Commissioners 1854-8 reported that "Ralph Macklin's Endowment" consisted of securities producing an annual income of £190 3s. 11d., which were bequeathed by the founder, in 1821, for the purpose of establishing an institution to be denominated Ralph Macklin's Sunday and Thursday Poor School, under the direction of the Governors of the Magdalen Asylum, aided by the curates of the parishes of St. Ann, St. Werburgh, and St. Andrew, in the city of Dublin.

Evid.,
7498-550.

There were on the roll of the school, in 1857, 55 children, of whom 42 were Protestants of the United Church, and 11 Roman Catholics, and the state of instruction was reported to be "very satisfactory." The school was then held in Camden-street, in the parish of St. Peter.

Evid., 7504.

The Rev. H. H. Dickinson, Dean of the Chapel Royal and Vicar of St. Ann's parish, informed us that though not officially connected with these schools, he was acquainted with all the circumstances of their history, that they were at the date of our inquiry situated in St. Ann's parish, and that he superintended the religious instruction. He stated that the Governors met once a month, and that one of the clerical Governors visited the schools daily. There had always been a quorum of three at the meetings, and for special business he had known eight Governors to attend.

Evid.,
16483.

At the suggestion of Dean Dickinson, the following arrangement was arrived at in 1874, between the Governors of the school and "St. Ann's parish," with the approval of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

Evid., 7500.

The endowment having been originally placed under the control of the clergy of the three parishes of St. Ann, St. Werburgh, and St. Andrew, and, as it was thereby supposed, having been intended for the benefit of those parishes, the situation of the schools being outside the limits of those parishes and the supervision by the clergy being consequently difficult and irregular, the Governors leased from the Select Vestry of the parish of St. Ann, at a rent of £1 a year for twenty-one years, school premises which had been erected by the parish at a cost of over £2,000, and on receiving £150 a year from parochial contributions they undertook to provide a free education for the children of the parish, the Governors continuing to exercise full control over the school, and inscribing Ralph Macklin's name upon the door.

Evid., 7521.

There were three departments, for boys girls and infants, and the classes were attended by children from St. Ann's, St. Werburgh's, St. Andrew's, and other parishes. There was an average attendance of 153. The poor children were educated free, but others paid fees to the amount of 5s. quarterly for each child. The education given was rather better than that in most parochial schools, and there were classes preparing for the Civil Service. Although there was no limitation in the will expressly authorizing an exclusive denominational teaching, the schools had always been conducted as Church schools.

The master received £150 a year; the assistant master, £30 a year; the mistress of the girls' school, £75 a year; and the mistress of the infants' school, £42 a year. The salaries had all been greatly raised since 1868. There were also two assistants in the girls' and infants' schools, at £12 a year each, and a drawing master who received £5 a year.

The four "Catechist Governors" received £20 a year amongst them. With reference to this item of expenditure it is to be remarked that, when the schools were originally moved to Camden-street, the Governors were in the habit of paying £20 a year to a clergyman as catechist to the school. This payment they were obliged to discontinue from want of funds, but since the removal to Molesworth-street the payment has been renewed and divided among the four curates of the three parishes named in the founder's will.

About £30 a year was required for repairs.

Evid., 7524.

There were two Roman Catholic children and thirteen Dissenters attending the schools, and they were obliged by a by-law of the Governors to receive religious instruction. In this respect the rules of the school had been altered since 1858. The original bequest contained no provision that religious education should be compulsory; it directed that the school should be open on Sundays and Thursdays only, but the Court of Chancery, on the application of the Governors, sanctioned an enlargement of the scheme.

Evid., 7561.

It did not appear that the parishioners of St. Werburgh's St. Andrew's or St. Peter's parishes, were consulted prior to the removal of the schools from Camden-street to Molesworth-street, except that a letter on the subject was addressed by the Select Vestry of St. Ann's to the Select Vestry of St. Andrew's parish, to which a reply was sent declining, on the part of the latter, to have anything to do with the transfer.

Evid.,
7564-73.

Mr. John Alexander stated that he had resided near the schools when they were in Camden-street, had taken a great interest in them, and had opposed the removal

on local and general grounds. He added that public meetings had been held, and remonstrances made, but that "the clergymen, who were the trustees, took the whole thing into their own hands, and paid no deference to the feelings of those who put themselves forward to oppose the removal." The legality of the removal was questioned on the grounds that the Rev. MacNevin Bradshaw, curate of St. Andrew's, had publicly refused to sanction it, that the school had been transferred from a poor district to a rich one, that a freehold site had been exchanged for a twenty-one years' leasehold, and that, at the time of the removal, the original schools, in Camden-street, had £150 to their credit in the bank, while St. Ann's parochial schools were in debt to the amount of £800. The exclusive religious instruction given in the schools, particularly in compelling Non-conformist children to learn the Church catechism, was also objected to.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Robert Sexton, treasurer of St. Ann's parish, that in 1857 the parish schools had standing to their credit, in Government stock, £1,263 12s. 10d., but that amount was sold out, and, with the proceeds and an additional sum of £1,000 collected in the parish, new school-houses were erected. In 1866 the schools with the adjoining premises were mortgaged for £2,000 to meet the cost of building, on the premises adjoining the schools, "The Molesworth Hall," which was not used for teaching purposes. The site of these buildings was purchased by the "parish of St. Ann" in the Landed Estates Court. At the date of our inquiry £1,700 of the mortgage debt was still due, but the treasurer informed us that the Molesworth Hall was valued at £2,500, being half the value of the entire premises which were comprised in the mortgage.

Mr. William Digges La Touche, one of the Governors, stated that the curates of the three parishes named in the founder's will were not properly Governors at all, but were allowed, according to the directions of the will, to assist in the management of the school. He had approved of the transfer of the school, on the ground that the charity gained a larger endowment and a more efficient school. The money produced by the sale of the Camden-street premises had been handed over to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, who had invested it, and paid the Governors the annual interest. He stated that the Governors had considered the proposed transfer on his motion, and that a majority of them had assented to the step; that the clergy had had nothing to say to it further than that Dean Dickinson was Chairman of the Select Vestry of St. Ann's, which had offered £150 per annum and a free house.

The Governors had always considered Ralph Macklin's school as exclusively a Church of Ireland school, and Mr. La Touche was of opinion that the rule of the National Board with respect to religious instruction would not work well in it. He desired to see the school maintained "as a purely denominational school, but with its doors open to all." He did not suppose that the Vestry of St. Ann's would "hold the Governors to the twenty-one years' lease, but would allow them to hold on," as they had found the school so useful in their parish.

Mr. Moore reports that the building was most suitable, and in good repair. He could not say that the answering of the boys was good. The senior class, though supposed to be learning Euclid and algebra, failed in the easiest questions. The general answering in English history was very poor, and the working in arithmetic inaccurate. In writing and drawing there was more than average proficiency shown. He thought that, with an assistant teacher a drawing master and a French master, the 42 boys present should have answered much better. The answering of the girls was highly satisfactory; they read extremely well, and answered intelligently in spelling, geography, English history, and arithmetic. There were 29 present—all members of the Irish Church.

Green Coat Hospital, St. Ann's, Shandon, Cork.

"The Trustees for the Green Coat Hospital" were incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1717. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, stated the net income of this endowment to be £132 19s. 6d., chiefly derived from an estate in the county of Dublin. A sum of £200, formerly belonging to the charity, was expended on repairs by permission of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and a house in Cork the property of the charity, formerly producing £18 a year, had been allowed to go to ruin, and at the date of our inquiry, produced only a ground rent of about £2. The property was vested in certain persons named in the Act and their heirs, and the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, and the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish, all for the time being.

The present income was stated by the Rev. Francis de M. St. George, the rector of the parish, to be "about £153 a year from all sources."

The purposes of the trust were the establishment of two schools in which 100 children of both sexes should be placed and educated in the principles of the Protestant religion,

Church of Ireland Schools.

Evid., 16506-20.

Evid., 7517-24.

16521-7.

7577-90.

7590.

Evid., 7585-8.

App. C, p. 272.

Comm., 1854-8, Rep. p. 148.

Evid., 15171-216.

Evid., 15185.

Comm., 1854-8, Rep. p. 145.

*Church of
Ireland
Schools.*

*Evid.,
15322-3.*

the maintenance of a house for a master and mistress, with a convenient library, and an almshouse for eighteen decayed housekeepers of the parish.

The Secretary stated that there was always a certain number of Governors who, for ordinary purposes, were available. He was in the habit of summoning about a dozen for each monthly board meeting.

The schools comprised a boys', girls', and infants' school, of which the last had been only lately re-opened; "it was closed for some time, as some of the Governors, wishing to economise, thought that the infant school was not within the scope of the charity."

The terms of the trust require that the master shall be appointed with the approbation of the rector, and shall attend the services of the parish church.

The Rev. Dacre H. Powell, Rector of St. Mary's, Shandon, who is also one of the Trustees of the Green Coat Hospital, thought that the latter endowment should be united with the St. Mary's Parochial School endowment, and one "large and efficient school" established for the two parishes. This would necessitate the placing of the Green Coat Hospital in connexion with the National Board, as on no other terms would Mr. Powell consent to the union. To test the opinion of the trustees upon the subject of the proposed amalgamation Mr. Powell, at a meeting of the Board held in April, 1879, moved that the Board "should, as a preliminary measure, ask the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests whether they would allow the Green Coat Hospital to be put under the National Board." The resolution was defeated by a majority of three—eight members voting for and eleven against it.

The schoolhouse is described by the Rector as "a very good building," but not at present in a satisfactory condition, the trustees not having sufficient funds to put it in "respectable order."

Mr. Moore reports that the answering of the fifteen boys present was fairly good in the usual English subjects, though there appeared to be a considerable want of life in the school. The pupils were all free; were children of the poorest parents, and all members of the Church of Ireland. The answering in the girls' school was much better than that of the boys. In arithmetic, grammar, dictation, and history the head-class made most creditable answering, while their writing was neat and legible. The second class answered well also, and read clearly and intelligently. There were sixteen girls present, eleven members of the Irish Church, three Presbyterians and two Methodists. In the infant school there was an attendance of sixteen.

Limerick.—Blue School, Bow-lane (now Cathedral Grammar School).

*Rep., Vol
III., p. 359.*

The origin of this school appears, by a letter quoted in the report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, to have been a bequest by the Rev. John Moore, in the year 1717, of a house in Smithfield, Dublin, called "The White Hart," for the use of a charity school in Limerick. On the 20th October, 1724, a grant was made by Mrs. Alice Craven to the Bishop, Dean, Mayor, and Recorder of Limerick, of five houses in the city of Limerick "for the schooling, clothing, and binding to trades twenty poor Protestant children for ever. Such children to be nominated by said Alice during her lifetime, and after her death by her relations, in manner and under conditions in deed specified." On the 17th June, 1729, Mrs. Alice Craven bequeathed to the same trustees the sum of £40 yearly for ever, chargeable on two of these five houses "in trust, and for the charity school of Limerick, as by one deed bearing date the 20th October, 1724, made between me the said Alice Craven, of the one part, and the said trustees of the other part, may appear." In the year 1787 the house bequeathed by Mr. Moore is said to have produced a rent of £17 a year, which was paid to the use of the Blue School, but the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, could find no trace of any such house. They reported the income of the school to consist of £27 derived from Mrs. Craven's property, £11 1s. 6d., interest on £200 borrowed by the Dean and Chapter of Limerick, and £21 8s. 10d., dividends on Government Stock purchased by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests out of money recovered by them for this charity.

*Evid.,
10318.*

After the passing of the "Irish Church Act, 1869," the £200 borrowed by the Dean and Chapter was paid to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and was invested by them in the purchase of additional stock. At the date of our inquiry the total income was only £42 8s. 2d. a year, consisting of £10 rent of one of the houses in Limerick, £27 8s. 2d. dividends paid by the Commissioners, and £5 rent paid by the dean and chapter for a portion of the schoolhouse.

*Evid.,
10376,
10345-51.*

The agent, at the date of our inquiry, Mr. George A. Dartnell, J.P., stated that he became agent in 1872, and that he knew nothing of the charity funds before that year, except that the previous agent returned an arrear of £143 8s. 10d., due by the Commissioners and since paid, and a further arrear of £161 16s. 3½d., due for rent of another of the houses in

Limerick, which had not been looked after for a number of years and was abandoned in 1873 as irrecoverable.

The Mayor did not appear to have acted as a trustee since the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1840 (3 & 4 Vic., cap. 108), and the office of Recorder of Limerick had been abolished, but the Rector of St. John's parish was "considered to be joint trustee with the Bishop and Dean." The trustees had, however, no fixed time for meeting, and since the appointment of the Very Rev. Thomas Bunbury as Dean, in 1873, he had undertaken the entire management of the fund.

The school had ceased to exist for some years before Dean Bunbury's appointment, and the endowment was applied by him to the foundation of a grammar school, held in the Blue School house, but not subject to any of the conditions prescribed by Mrs. Craven.

The master received £35 a year from the charity, £90 a year from the Dean and Chapter for the education of choir boys, or £4 a year for each boy if the number exceeded five, and £6 6s. a year for each of the other pupils. There were no free pupils. The pupils attending the school, at the date of our inquiry, all belonged to "a good class in life," none were poor children; two of them were Roman Catholics. The Dean "wanted to qualify" the school to obtain prizes under the Intermediate Education Act.

Mr. Moore reports:—

"This is, in every respect, an intermediate school, and for such no locality could be more unsuitable than Bow-lane. The school-room itself is in good order. The twelve boys present were arranged in two classes. The answering of the junior class was by no means satisfactory; in a sentence for dictation they missed the easiest words, while their answering in English, Latin grammar, and history was very poor. The senior class made very good answering in English, Latin grammar, and arithmetic. The boys are prepared for the Irish Universities, the College of Surgeons, &c., and have in times past been fairly successful. There are on roll eleven members of the Irish Church, two Roman Catholics, and one Protestant Dissenter."

Waterford Diocesan School.

The Waterford Diocesan School was established upon the determination of the diocesan schoolmaster's salary, by his commutation in 1872. The Right Rev. Dr. Day, Bishop of the United Dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, stated that he found that by the closing of the diocesan school the Protestant inhabitants of Waterford would be left utterly without any means of education suited for gentlemen's sons, and he induced the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, upon the retirement of Mr. Valentine, the diocesan schoolmaster (*vide supra* p. 53), to give up for the purposes of education the sum of £496, the portion of Mr. Valentine's commutation money which was retained by the Representative Church Body for the benefit of those dioceses. The Bishop collected and invested subscriptions amounting to a further sum of about £500, and thus established an endowment of nearly £1,000, producing £40 per annum. A master was appointed, and a hired house taken for a day-school, which was then opened and thenceforward carried on under the name of the "Waterford Diocesan School."

The Bishop hoped soon to have a schoolroom built in connexion with the Protestant Hall, Waterford, and with this endowment and the pupils' fees to maintain a good day-school, giving a classical education. He also proposed to connect with this school the "Downes Exhibition" of £15 per annum, which by deed dated 27th September, 1787, was charged by Dr. Downes upon certain premises in Waterford, and was tenable in the University of Dublin by a student educated in "Waterford Endowed School." The premises which, in 1787, were occupied by the school then bearing that title, were those of the "Corporation Free Grammar School," in Stephen-street, Waterford, which, with the endowment, had before our enquiry been diverted from their original use, and were occupied by a school in connexion with the Catholic University (*vide supra* p. 63). The amount of the exhibition continued to be paid by the agent of the Downes property, upon which it was charged.

Co. Antrim.—Trinity Church Infant School; Belfast.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, stated the endowment of this school to consist of a sum of £3,600, bequeathed by the will of Sarah Wilson. This statement is incorrect, as appears by the following extract from the will of Miss Wilson, dated 8th April, 1846, and proved 18th October, 1846:—

"I Sarah Wilson, . . . do appoint my brother William, . . . my sole executor, . . . and do hereby bequeath the following sums as bequests out of my disposable properties (which are in all about £3,600) . . . which I would wish my brother William to dispose of in part as follows:—First to finish the Infant school-house, outside and within, which is built beside Trinity

Church of
Infant
Schools.

Evid.,
1821-5,
18537.

Evid.,
10394,
10414.

Evid.,
10311-5.

10425

App. C,
p. 378.

Evid.,
13077-24.

Rep., Vol.
III., p. 425.

Church of Ireland Schools.
 Church, Belfast, and to assist in other matters connected with said infant school as my brother may consider most likely to benefit the surrounding poor, paying part of the teacher's salary (if he, my brother, approve, &c.) . . . I have stated these various sums to be given as specified herein but with this limit (if my dear brother approves), as I wish him to possess a discretionary power that there may be no disagreement about my affairs when I am gone."

Evid., 16148-83.
 In exercise of the discretionary power vested in him by the will, the executor, Mr. William Wilson, annually contributed a sum of £20 towards the teacher's salary, until "about ten years ago," when the Trinity Church Schools, which had previously been under the Church Education Society, were placed under the National Board. Since then, with the exception of £30 subscribed by him for enlarging the schoolhouse, Mr. Wilson had not contributed any sum to the school.

Returns.
 The school buildings (which constituted the only endowment) were erected in 1846, at the expense of Mr. Wilson, who by deed vested them in five trustees, of whom he himself was one. It appeared by the manager's return that a ground rent was paid for the site.

Roman Catholic Schools.

V ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

There are no endowments of public origin (excluding aid received from the National Board, results fees paid by the Intermediate Education Board, contributions from local rates and the statutory endowment of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth) which appeared, at the date of our inquiry, to be enjoyed exclusively or to any large extent by Roman Catholics, and all the Roman Catholic Schools to which we have to refer are of private foundation. The list of such schools is imperfect, and we were unable to obtain any detailed information as to many large and important Roman Catholic institutions which appeared to be in possession of extensive and valuable buildings and other property, and to be similar in character to schools of other denominations included in our report and in that of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8. In many instances, those to whom our inquiries were addressed either did not reply to our applications for information, or informed us that the institutions under their charge were not endowed and did not come within the scope of our Commission.

We obtained some general information as to the provision made throughout Ireland, chiefly in recent years, and almost entirely by the exertions of the Bishops, Clergy, and Teaching Orders, and from the voluntary contributions of the members of the Roman Catholic Church, for the education of the children of that denomination.

For higher education, Diocesan colleges and schools, and colleges under the management of Teaching Orders, have been established. These are, in compliance with the requirements of the Intermediate Education Act, open to pupils of all denominations, but are almost exclusively attended by Roman Catholics. Of the Diocesan Colleges, St. Patrick's College, Armagh; St. Malachy's College, Belfast; St. Patrick's College, Carlow; St. Patrick's College, Cavan; Killaloe Diocesan College, Ennis; St. Colman's College, Fermoy; St. Columb's College, Londonderry; St. Macarten's Seminary, Monaghan; St. Finian's College, Navan; the College of the Immaculate Conception, Sligo, and St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, upon which detailed reports will be found *infra* pp. 119 to 124, may be regarded as examples. In addition to these, St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney; the Diocesan College, Limerick; St. Mary's Seminary, Mullingar; the Rapnos Diocesan Seminary, Letterkenny; St. Mel's College, Longford; St. Colman's College, Newry; St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny; St. Peter's College, Wexford; St. Patrick's College, Thurles; St. John's College, Waterford, and others were mentioned in returns, in the evidence, or in the "Catholic Register," and appeared to be established and maintained upon a similar system, as to some extent were also All Hallows' Missionary College, and Holy Cross College, near Dublin. The colleges and schools under the management of Teaching Orders, which give a higher education, are numerous, and were stated to include several boarding schools with even larger numbers of pupils than Armagh Royal School. Of these, St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore, under the Jesuit Order, and the French College of the Holy Ghost, Blackrock, Dublin, which were visited by Mr. Mahaffy, and are noticed in detail in his report (App. A, pp. 251, 2), are instances. The Jesuit Order also maintains Clongowes Wood College, Kildare; the School of the Sacred Heart, Limerick; St. Xavier's College, Dublin, and other schools of a superior class. A higher education is also given by the Vincentian Fathers, the Carmelite Fathers, and the Marist Fathers, and at the Catholic High School, Waterford (established in the buildings of the former "Corporation Free Grammar School"); at St. Francis' Academy, Clonmel; at the French College of the Holy Ghost, Rockwell, Tipperary, and at many other similar establishments. We were not informed, except in a few instances, of the mode in which the buildings and lands of these institutions were held, but in most cases they had been acquired and the schools were maintained at

Evid.,
 15164.
 12829.
 5894.
 4467.
 9105-9769.
 11781-3.

6284.

3988.
 10699.
 14358-42.
 14366.
 12473-5.
 17864.

the cost of the religious orders, aided by pupils' fees, and in some cases by voluntary subscriptions.

For primary education the Roman Catholics have largely and generally availed themselves of the National system of education, wherever their schools could be placed under the National Board retaining the management and the teaching in their own hands; the schools being practically denominational. The Model Schools, established by the National Board in the chief towns, were, however, disapproved of by the Bishops and Clergy, as were also the mixed or "undenominational" Endowed Schools, where the managers and teachers were not Roman Catholic, and we found that such schools, although open to Roman Catholics if willing to attend, were attended almost exclusively by Protestants. The Rev. Daniel Fitzgerald, P.P., who was appointed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick to give us information as to Mount St. Vincent's Orphanage, informed us that the Bishop's approval would not be given to any school, or branch of a school, which had not a Roman Catholic teacher, and that the Roman Catholic clergy did not wish Roman Catholic children to receive instruction from Protestant teachers, and preferred that the children of their denomination should give up the benefits of a school rather than that they should receive even secular teaching from Protestants.

The primary education attainable in the schools which have been placed under the National Board has been very largely supplemented, both in quantity and quality, by the establishment of Roman Catholic schools under Teaching Orders. Of these schools those maintained by the Order of Christian Brothers are the most important, and have been the most successful. Their importance and excellence may be measured by the condition of the "Christian Schools, Cork," described *infra* p. 126, and the information respecting the schools of the Order generally which we obtained will be found *infra*, p. 125. The schools of the Presentation Order are similar to those of the Christian Brothers.

The education of Roman Catholic girls is largely conducted in convent schools, some of which, for example the Loretto Schools, give a superior education, and prepare pupils for the Intermediate Examinations. The primary female schools are generally in connexion with the National Board. Of Convent schools, Mr. Moore visited and examined two not in connexion with the National Board, and three in connexion with it. In all these he states that the zeal and industry of the nuns were beyond all praise. The school-rooms were in excellent order, and beautifully clean, the girls were neat and tidy, and, where boarders were kept, the household arrangements were nearly perfect.

Though the list of Roman Catholic primary schools includes many such institutions as the "Christian Schools, Richmond-street, Dublin," to the building of which the "Catholic Association" contributed £1,500; the "Christian School, Renskillen," the site of which was purchased for £1,100 and is vested in the Roman Catholic Bishop and Parish Priest as trustees; the "Mount Zion Christian Schools, Waterford," erected at a cost of £4,000, raised by subscription; and the Convent National school, Kinsale, built and enlarged by funds collected for the purpose, these institutions were not regarded by their managers as endowed schools. Even in the case of the Roman Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Dublin, we were unable to obtain any information, though the Annual Report of the Institution for the year ending May 31, 1880, showed that it had an income of £11,450 19s. 10d., of which £945 5s. 3d. was received from "Rents," £776 16s. 3d. from "Interest and Dividends," £614 9s. 8d. from special trust funds, and £1,046 8s. 2d. from "Bequests."

In dealing with the Roman Catholic schools we have therefore accepted a narrower definition of "Endowed Schools" than that which regulated the admission of the schools of other denominations either to our Report or to that of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESAN COLLEGES.

Armagh: St. Patrick's College.

This institution was opened in 1838, having been built by the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh. By his will (proved 5th May, 1849), reserving a site for a convent, he devised the buildings, offices, and five acres of land, held in fee-farm at a rent of £31 10s., upon trust for the maintenance of the college, to trustees of whom the Roman Catholic Primate was, at the date of our inquiry, the chief. The college was intended chiefly to prepare candidates for entrance at Maynooth, but pupils intended for lay professions were also received. All the clergy and many of the laity of the Roman Catholic diocese of Armagh were stated to have been educated at the institution. The staff of teachers consisted of three clerical professors and two lay teachers. The course included Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, English, and book-keeping.

Roman Catholic Schools.

Bvd., 6510.
8497-962.
13843.
8673.
9549.
9581.
9473.
10630-4
15618
11794.
11771.
11777.

*Evid., 836.
3478.*

15383-407
15347.
6519.
12830.

*App. B.p.
266.*

*Evid.,
6510.
12830.
15739-41.*

15843-52.

*Evid.,
14406-49.*

*Endow-
ed
Schools*
Rep. p. 137.
Evil.
14406-49.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that there were 36 boarders and 12 day pupils in the college, the number on the roll being 52. The annual charges were then £20 for boarders and £1 for day pupils. At the date of our inquiry there were 51 boarders and 6 day pupils on the roll. The total fees for boarders, "including necessary extras," were £31 5s., and the day pupils' fees were £4 a year.

The Rev. Patrick Boyle, Head Master of the college, stated that it would be impossible to teach a larger number of pupils with the existing staff. The want of increased accommodation was so much felt that the present Roman Catholic Primate had got plans drawn to enlarge the house, at an estimated cost of £7,000, but "he could not well ask his people for means to build in years like these." There was not accommodation for a day school. Nearly £400 had been spent, within a period of two years, on permanent improvements, of which £300 came out of the profits of the school, and £90 was given by the Primate, who also, in 1878, gave £91 5s.—£30 as a donation for premiums, and £61 5s., being a sum which he received in charity to apply to any purpose he liked—as a donation to the seminary. Forty-seven acres of land, held at a rent of about £144, were used as a farm in connexion with the college.

All the pupils were Roman Catholics. The Managers had never had any applications from persons of other denominations, which Mr. Boyle accounted for by saying that the endowments in Armagh were so good that the boys of other denominations were not induced to come to his college.

Belfast: St. Malachy's College.

Rep. Vol
III, p. 424.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this college was founded by Archbishop Golly, as a diocesan school for candidates for the priesthood, and that the endowment comprised the buildings and site, containing 11a. 1r. 13r., held under a renewable lease. The number of students then attending was 58, of whom 24 were pupils in the seminary, and 34 were pupils in an English department connected with it.

Evil.
2709-86.

The Rev. Henry Henry, President of the College, which is now known as "St. Malachy's College," informed us that the buildings had been erected by subscription, and that the institution was not now exclusively for the training of candidates for the priesthood, but was an intermediate school, not strictly denominational, some gentlemen of different denominations having been educated there. The whole endowment was invested in the buildings and land. Some money had been bequeathed to the Bishop for the education of candidates for the priesthood, but he could give the benefit of the bequests to students studying elsewhere, though in 1878 it was applied to assist seventeen ecclesiastical students at St. Malachy's College. The numbers attending in 1878 were from 160 to 170, of whom about thirty were "nominally going to the Church," but received their theological instruction after leaving the College. From fifty-six to fifty-eight were boarders. There were, "owing to peculiar circumstances," three free pupils at the date of our inquiry, but as a rule all paid fees, which for boarders were £33, and for day boys from £3 to £6 per annum. There were separate commercial and classical courses, and special classes for those going to the College of Surgeons, and as solicitors' apprentices. The teaching staff consisted of five clergymen and five paid lay teachers. The President received £90 per annum; three others of the clerical teachers salaries of about £60, and the fourth was "paid by a chaplaincy," all receiving board, lodging, and attendance. The lay teachers, who were non-resident, received salaries varying, according to the extent of their duties, from £130 to £20 per annum. Additional accommodation for day pupils was, in the opinion of the President, required.

App. A, p.
270.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that he found much careful teaching, and fair answering in most of the elementary subjects. In dictation the boys were very good, and also in Euclid and arithmetic. The rector regretted that the want of endowment prevented him from adequately teaching natural science, for which he had good appliances bequeathed to him by the late Roman Catholic Bishop. But all attempts to obtain any answering in subjects outside the intermediate course were idle. . . . Ventilation was neglected, and little care was shown to supply the boys with means of recreation.

Carlow: St. Patrick's College.

Return.

St. Patrick's College, Carlow, was founded by the Most Rev. Dr. Keefe, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. It was opened in 1793 for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity. The President, the Rev. B. W. Burke, informed us that "the subsequent endowments were all for ecclesiastical purposes and all of private foundation. They are generally invested in the public funds. The annual

income is £492 7s. 7d. There was no endowment of land." He did not give us any further particulars. The centre building was erected by the founder, Dr. Keefe, and north and south wings have subsequently been erected at the cost of the college. The tenement valuation of the college buildings and premises was £157 per annum. They were held by trustees, of whom the Bishop was the principal. The teaching staff consisted of five clerical and four lay resident professors, with non-resident professors of Greek, music, and drawing. The President and Professor of Divinity were appointed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the other professors by the President, subject to the Bishop's approval. Their salaries amounted in all to £680. At the date of the President's return there were 158 boarders. The pension for lay students was £31 10s., and for ecclesiastical students £30. There were no day scholars. About fifty theological students, selected by the President, received pecuniary aid towards their education and support, to the amount of £10 per annum each, from endowments of private foundation. A bequest of Mr. Quinlan, for the education of members of his family, was enjoyed by Carlow College under a scheme settled by the Court of Chancery.

Cavan: St. Patrick's College.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the Cavan Diocesan Seminary had been in operation since 1839, and was endowed by a devise of 171a. 3s. 29r. from Edward McGovern, and with sums of money amounting to £4,632 18s. 4d., which had been expended on building and in the purchase of the school premises, which were held in fee-farm. Rep. p. 138,
Vol. III, p.
482.

There were then upon the roll forty-nine pupils.

The seminary existing in 1857 has been transferred to another site, and the new institution is known as St. Patrick's College, Cavan.

The Rev. James Dolan, the President of the College, informed us that the general use of the Diocesan Seminary had been to prepare young men of the diocese for the priesthood previous to their entering Maynooth College, and also to give an intermediate education to boys of the diocese intended for lay professions. In the new College students were prepared for the priesthood and entered it direct, the education being given "on the lines of Maynooth College." The landed estate, devised by Mr. McGovern, was situate in the county of Leitrim, but the largest sum ever received from it was £36 a year, and in 1878-9 it produced but £12. A bequest of £400 from the Very Rev. P. O'Reilly was invested in land in Cavan, held in fee, producing about £14 a year, and £100 a year was received from the lands and buildings of the old seminary, which had been let to the Roman Catholic clergymen of the parish, who utilised part of the premises as a day school. In 1869 the Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore, purchased the townlands of Cullies and Drumbo near Cavan, containing 569a. 3s. 21r., held in fee, subject to a quitrent of £9, for £14,000. Part was let to tenants and produced a rental of £360 per annum; the remainder, containing ninety-two acres, included the site of the college, and about fifty acres, being under plantation, were unproductive.

The College was erected at a gross cost of about £20,000, in addition to the £14,000 laid out on land. Of this £34,000 about £10,000 was collected by voluntary subscription from the people of the diocese; over £6,000 was received from the Bishop and Clergy—every parish priest giving £100, and every curate £50; over £8,000 was collected in America; other sums were derived from legacies, and £6,050 was, at the date of our inquiry, still due, having been borrowed for the purchase of the land and the erection of the college. The debt was in course of liquidation from the rents and produce of the land, including fines of £5 per acre taken upon leases, and from the surplus income from the students' fees. The endowment was vested partly in the Bishop and Vicar-General of the diocese, and partly in trustees for the Bishop for the time being. There were fifty-three boarders in the college paying £26 per annum each; none were free, but £51 16s. per annum was spent upon exhibitions or "bursaries."

The teaching staff comprised five priests and three lay professors. The Rev. Mr. Dolan informed us that in all Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Colleges the ecclesiastical students were, as a rule, kept distinct from the lay students, and the humor stated that "the seniors never mixed with the juniors at all except that they dined with them."

Mr. Mahaffy went over the buildings. The college did not differ in any important feature from that of Belfast (*vide supra* p. 120) except in the small number of day boys. The institution did not appear to be fully occupied at the time of his visit, owing partly, no doubt, to the prevalent agricultural depression. Evid.,
14985-100,
App. A, p.
230.

Roman
Catholic
Schools.
Return.

Clare: Killaloe Diocesan College, Ennis.

The Rev. John Egan, President of the Killaloe Diocesan College, Ennis, furnished us with returns from which it appeared that the College was founded in its present form by the Right Rev. Dr. Power, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe, on the 8th January, 1866, the Very Rev. Dr. McRedmond, now Parish Priest of Killaloe, being its first President. The buildings, which consist of a plain dwellinghouse, with three schoolrooms and three dormitories attached, stand on something less than two acres of land. They are quite inadequate to the requirements of the College. These buildings will soon be vacated, and the College transferred to new and commodious premises which have been erected by subscription at a cost of £20,000. There were, besides the president, four masters, two of whom were clergymen, and two laymen. During the years 1879-80 the average number of boarders had been 48, and of day boys 98; the pension for the former being £30 per annum, with £4 for extras, while the day boys learning English only paid £4, and those learning classics paid £6 a year. The course of education was that required for the Intermediate Examinations.

Cork: St. Coleman's College, Fermoy.

Return.

This College was founded in 1858. The buildings were commenced by the Most Rev. Timothy Murphy, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, and completed by his successor.

The College stands on a site of two and a half acres, held at a rent of £55 per annum. The buildings were erected at an expense of from £20,000 to £25,000, chiefly collected throughout the diocese on the authority of the Bishop, but partly derived from funds at the disposal of the Bishop, which he devoted to the completion and furnishing of the College, which was stated to possess no endowment other than the buildings and "Intermediate Result Fees." Some money had been given from time to time, and, if not required immediately, was invested in Great Southern and Western Railway Stock; but the institution had been enabled to meet its current expenses only by the bequests received. The Rev. James Canon Wigmore, D.D., the President, with six resident clerical teachers, two non-resident masters, and four resident lay tutors, constituted the teaching staff. The salaries were paid out of the profits of the College; the President received £100 per annum; the salaries of the professors and tutors varied from £60 to £40 each. The course of instruction included classics, mathematics, modern languages (French, German, and Italian), natural philosophy, and English, and was adapted for pupils seeking to enter universities, professions, or the Civil Service. There were about 140 students, of whom 120 were boarders. The fees for boarders were thirty-one guineas per annum; for day scholars, £6 6s.; free "hursaries" at Maynooth, Paris, and Rome, were open to deserving theological students nominated by the Bishop. All the pupils, at the date of the return, were Roman Catholics; but occasionally a few Protestants had attended.

The College was managed by a Board of seven members, and the property was vested in four trustees. The Bishop, as patron, appointed the President and clerical professors.

Londonderry: St. Columba's Catholic College.

Return.
Ennis,
1880-1-3.

St. Columba's College was opened on November 3, 1879, by the Most Rev. F. Kelly, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese. It was erected principally by the Roman Catholic Bishop Priests and laity of the diocese, and had no endowment other than its site, purchased by the Bishop for £2,500, and buildings estimated to cost about £10,000, which were valued at £175 per annum. The Rev. John Hassan, D.D., President, receiving a salary of £70 per annum, with two resident professors receiving £60 and £30, and a visiting teacher with a salary of £120, all appointed by the Bishop, formed the teaching staff. At the date of the president's return there were upon the roll twenty-three boarders and thirty day scholars, all Roman Catholics. The fees for boarders and day boys over fifteen years of age were £30 and £8 respectively, and were £28 and £6 a year for boys under that age.

Monaghan: St. Macarten's Seminary.

Return.

The Rev. Peter McGlone, the President of St. Macarten's Seminary, informed us that the erection of this seminary was commenced in 1839, and the school was opened in 1849, under the direction of the Most Rev. Charles MacNally, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher. He stated that the only endowment was an income from the lands of Laccs, in the county of Monaghan, producing £30 per annum, enjoyed under the will of Dr.

MacNally. The institution was enlarged and completed by the present Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, who, within the three years before our inquiry, had expended upon the buildings over £5,000. The funds were subscribed from time to time by the Roman Catholic Bishops, Clergy, and laity of the Diocese of Cloghar. The school had ceased to be a purely ecclesiastical training school, and now also takes in boys intended for lay pursuits. The theological and lay pupils learn the same classical and mathematical courses. Nineteen pupils were sent up to the Intermediate examinations of 1879, all of whom passed, eleven obtained prizes, and five gained exhibitions. The building is a fine one. There were, at the date of our inquiry, 41 intern pupils, and 10 day scholars; all were Roman Catholics; no others had ever applied for admission. There was accommodation for, perhaps, eighty boarders. The ordinary pension for boarders was £25 per annum, and for day scholars £5. The cost of the building had been about £90,000. The site, with about thirty acres of land, utilized for the purposes of the school, and part of which was acquired within the past ten years, was held by lease, subject to rent. The Bishop was the superintendent and responsible authority of the school. The teaching staff consisted of a president, three priests, and a lay professor appointed by the Bishop. The president's salary was £50, and those of the other professors £30 per annum, with board and residence. The course of instruction included Classics, English, French, and Mathematics, as prescribed in the programme of the Intermediate Education Board. Natural philosophy and chemistry had been taught, but it was reluctantly proposed to discontinue these subjects for want of suitable apparatus. There had been forty-four or forty-five boarders at one time; but on the average the seminary had not been more than half full. There were no free pupils, nor any receiving pecuniary aid towards their education.

Roman
Catholic
Schools.

Evid.,
12872-79.

Return.

Return.

Meath: St. Finian's Seminary, Newen.

St. Finian's Seminary was founded in 1803 by the most Rev. Dr. Plunkett, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, and erected from private contributions. It possessed no endowment except the buildings and site, valued at £120 per annum. The teaching staff consisted of the president, receiving a salary of £60, and six clerical resident professors, receiving a salary of £50 each, all appointed by the Bishop. There were in the College, at the date of the president's return, 45 boarders and 50 day pupils, all Roman Catholics. The boarders paid £30 per annum each, and the day pupils £4. There were three students whose board and tuition were paid for by the trustees of the "Kells Bennett Charity Fund." The buildings were not well suited to the requirements of the establishment, and the president thought it would not be advisable to expend any large amount upon them, but that it would be better to erect a new building.

Return.

Sligo: College of the Immaculate Conception.

This College was founded in September, 1857, by the Most Rev. Laurence Gillooly, D.D., then Roman Catholic Coadjutor Bishop of Elphin, who, in the return which, as patron of the school, he forwarded to us, stated that it had no endowment whatever, public or private. It had been recently transferred from Summerhill, Athlone, to the Bishop's residence at Sligo, and the buildings, containing accommodation for about fifty boarders, with a residence for the professors, were erected chiefly by the Bishop and by private donations, and were maintained at the cost of the Bishop, "the patron and proprietor of the institution." The course of instruction was commercial and classical. All the pupils were Roman Catholics, the boarders' pension being £30, and that of day pupils from £4 to £8 per annum.

Return.

Galway: St. Jarlath's College, Tuam.

St. Jarlath's College was founded in 1817 by the Roman Catholic Bishop Clergy and laity of Tuam. The buildings consist of the "Old College," originally built to be used as a bank, and afterwards purchased by the College authorities, and the "New College," erected at the cost of the funds of the institution about 1860. The land on which the College stood contained five acres, and part of it was purchased by the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, now Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, when president. The College had no other endowment. The priests of the diocese paid annual contributions for its maintenance of from £1 to £2 each. The course of instruction comprised all branches in connexion with the Intermediate Education examinations. The teaching staff consisted of the president and four professors, all appointed by the Archbishop, of whom the president received a salary of £30 per annum. There were

Return.

*Roman
Catholic
Schools.*

in the institution, at the date of the president's return, seventy boarders and twenty day scholars, all Roman Catholics. The boarders paid £25, the day scholars £4 per annum. Some of the pupils received aid from the Archbishop in the payment of their pensions. Some free places in the college of Maynooth and in the Irish College, Paris, were open to the pupils on leaving the institution.

Achoery Diocesan School, Ballaghaderreen.

Return.

This school was founded in 1832 by the Most Rev. Dr. MacNicholas, Roman Catholic Bishop of Achery. It was exclusively a day school, and at the date of the master's return was attended by twenty-three scholars, all Roman Catholics, paying £4 per annum each. The school was held in a building which had been formerly part of the wing of the Roman Catholic church, and it possessed no endowment except the premises, which were valued at about £10 per annum. The master was appointed by the Bishop, and the pupils were educated principally with a view of entering Maynooth College, or preparing for the examinations under the Intermediate Education Act.

From St. Brendan's Seminary, Kilkenny; St. Colman's College, Newry; Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, Dublin; St. Patrick's College, Thurles; All Hallows Missionary College, Drumcondra, Dublin; St. Ignatius' College, Galway; St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny, and St. Mel's College, Longford; we received no replies to our applications for information.

From the Presidents of the Diocesan College, Limerick; St. John's College, Waterford, and St. Peter's College, Wexford; we received letters stating that these Colleges had no endowment.

From the President of Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, under the management of the Jesuit Order, we received a letter informing us that it was not an endowed school.

From the President of St. Vincent's College, Castleknock, Dublin, which is under the management of the Vincentian Order, our Secretary received the following reply to our application for information:—

"Sir,—I beg to assure you that it is quite a mistake to suppose that the moneys given in the beginning, or received subsequently, from private individuals towards our 'building or grounds attached' were bestowed so as to impose any obligation on us to devote the property to 'educational purposes.' On the contrary, we are quite competent to dispose of these buildings and lands to any private purchaser, and to devote the proceeds to any other even non-educational house or work of our Institute in these countries. That being so, it is hard to be ranked amongst endowed schools—at least to be asked to take the same without being offered the advantages of such institutions. Since we came here, for over forty years, no Endowed School Commission up to this has thought of placing this college on its list. Under these circumstances, I hope you may kindly excuse me from filling up the form you sent.—I am, Sir, your faithful, obedient servant,

"(Signed), M. O'CALLAGHAN."

*App. A., p.
251.*

Mr. Mahaffy visited the French College of the Holy Ghost, Blackrock, which is maintained by a religious order as a private school, and is apparently the largest boarding school in Ireland. The Principal informed us that it was a private school, and did not come within the scope of our Commission.

*App. A., p.
261.*

Mr. Mahaffy also visited St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore, which is under the management of the Jesuit Order, and found at the College 164 boarders, no day boys. The teaching staff comprised the rector, vice-president, and 20 assistant teachers. The average charges to the pupils were £55 per annum. The buildings, and a considerable farm at a low rent, were entrusted by the Order to the rector. Everything was richly and completely appointed, the buildings were in thorough repair, clean, and well ventilated. There were three school libraries, besides a reference library for the higher school, and a masters' library. There was a good collection of physical instruments, and every boy in the school was taught natural science.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Schools under the Order of Christian Brothers.

*Evid.,
6233-613.*

The members of the Order of Christian Brothers selected for teaching are generally educated at the Training College, or "Novitiate," Belvedere House, Drumcondra, Dublin, where they undergo a probation of eleven years, and are annually examined

as to their ability to teach, and other necessary qualifications, before becoming life members. All the teaching and training is within their own body, which is self-governed under their Superior-General. A sum of £40 a year is allowed for the maintenance of each teaching Brother. All private property brought in by the members of the Order goes to the general funds of the institution and is expended in supporting the executive governing body. Returns from each establishment are annually sent to the Superior-General, who afterwards sends visitors or examiners who test their accuracy, both as to the numbers and proficiency of the pupils and the other matters stated, and who report to the Superior-General upon the condition of the schools. At the date of our inquiry the Order had, in Ireland, about 90 buildings, containing nearly 300 schoolrooms, and their schools were attended by about 34,000 pupils. A list of the "Christian Schools," taken from "The Catholic Registry, 1880," will be found *infra* p. 129. The school-books of the Order, "represent their own opinions on the subject of education, and embody the spirit of their system, by presenting religion not in an isolated form but in its natural connection with science and literature." The course of education is primary, but provision is made for giving more extended instruction to the advanced pupils, and to those displaying special aptitudes. The course includes reading, writing, grammar, book-keeping, geography, drawing, arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, algebra, and natural philosophy, and in seaport towns navigation is taught.

*Roman
Catholic
Schools.*

Evel.,
13464-91.

App. B., p.
264.

We were informed that many of the pupils had raised themselves considerably in life, and the Rev. Mr. Swan, for twenty-five years teaching in one of the Dublin schools, knew of sixty of his own former pupils whose aggregate salaries at the time of our inquiry amounted to £10,800 per annum. The average length of the pupil's course was about six years in each school. The number under each master was nearly 100; but in the lower schools they were a little more numerous. Monitors were employed to assist in the teaching, and "the science of education" was taught to those who had in view teaching as a profession.

Evel.,
4581.

4601.

Hevey's Endowed School, Mullingar (*infra* p. 202), and the Dempsey Male School, Kells (*infra* p. 201), though not appearing to be exclusive foundations, have been placed under the charge of the Christian Brothers, who also conduct the education in the Artane Industrial School, Dublin, and in some other institutions which we have classified as "Miscellaneous Schools."

Mr. Moore visited seven schools conducted by the Christian Brothers. He reports that they were carried on according to a fixed system, the chief point of difference being that in some the boys remained longer at school than in others, and received instruction in more advanced mathematics, science, music and drawing, and sometimes in French and elementary classics. While the Brothers devoted their principal energies to elementary education, they gave advanced instruction to boys showing special abilities, and many of their pupils were thus fitted for high positions in after life. He believed the efficiency of the schools would be increased by the employment of regular paid monitors, but in most cases the want of funds rendered this impossible. In Cork and Limerick, where the Brothers had numerous wealthy supporters, paid monitors were employed with the greatest advantage, and those schools were the best which Mr. Moore visited. The programme of instruction, though differing in detail, was very similar to that of the National Board where advanced subjects are taught. He found the boys, as a rule, well and intelligently instructed, especially in Euclid and algebra, which were much better taught by the Christian Brothers than in National schools. The reading books contained extracts of a religious nature unfitting them for use in a mixed school. The school buildings were by far the best which Mr. Moore inspected. The Brothers seemed to have studied the science of teaching. Their ability as teachers was of the highest order, and the discipline maintained was almost perfect.

App. B., p.
343.

App. C., pp.
277, 278.

Dublin: "Christian Schools," Richmond-street.

This school was erected and supported by church collections, donations, and annual subscriptions. A sum of £1,500 was received for its erection from the Catholic Association.

Evel.,
4533-618.

In 1878 there were eight teachers, and the number of pupils on the roll was 812, the average daily attendance being 640. The children were charged one penny per week each, but probably only about two-thirds of the number paid it. The pupils' fees were expended upon repairs of the buildings and school requisites.

Cork: "Christian Schools."—1. Peacock-lane. 2. Blarney-lane. 3. Sullivan's-quay.

The Rev. James Bernard Duggan, Superior of the Order in Cork, informed us that at the date of the Royal Commission, 1854-8, the schools of the Order in that city contained ten departments, while the endowment was not much over £250. Shortly afterwards a drawing school was erected by subscription, as a memorial to one of the Brothers, and soon afterwards a private donor added to the schools at an expense of over £3,000. The other endowments at the date of our inquiry were the lands of Coolavookig, devised by Dr. Barry, producing £360 16s. 8d. per annum, and £36 per annum, the interest upon £800 bequeathed by Mr. Kelly and lent on mortgage. The lands of Coolavookig were held in fee, and were occupied by one tenant holding a lease for three lives and forty-one years after the death of the last life, at an annual rent of £400 Irish. The term of forty-one years (according to the register of the death of the *cæteræ que via*, recorded in the abstract of title kept by the Superior) began to run in 1863, and the lease would therefore expire in 1910. The lands were supposed to produce about £700 a year. Within the past twenty-five years a number of bequests for the education of the poor had been from time to time expended in the erection of cottages, which had been found a most useful and profitable investment, producing between 7 and 8 per cent upon the outlay. These at the date of our inquiry consisted of several houses and tenements in Peacock-lane, Blarney-lane, and Sullivan's-quay let to weekly tenants, and producing an annual profit rent of £236 18s. 4d. A profit rent of £17 13s. 4d., arising out of a house and land at Ballincurragh, near Cork, and a house in Dominick-street, Cork, producing £9 per annum, also belonged to the schools. The endowments were quite distinct from the general property of the Order, and the income did not pay more than half the expense of maintaining the schools, the rest being subscribed by the citizens. The property of the schools was vested in two members of the community as trustees, in accordance with the will of the donor of the Coolavookig estate. There were twenty-three Brothers engaged in teaching, each receiving a stipend of £40 per annum, and all residing in the principal school buildings, Peacock-lane.

There were three schools, the number of pupils on the roll was 2,053, and the average attendance from 80 to 85 per cent. A charge of one penny per week was paid by such of the children as could afford it. There were twenty school-rooms, including the drawing school and a large examination hall, supplied with mathematical instruments presented by friends.

Peacock-lane schools consisted of twelve rooms, and the examination hall, and were attended by 1,000 children; there were five rooms in the Blarney-lane schools, and three in the Sullivan's-quay schools.

About twelve months since, the Brothers finding themselves overworked, paid monitors were introduced at a cost for the year 1878-9 of £117 5s. 3d. The pupils were generally of the lowest class, but had often raised themselves to very respectable positions. Four Brothers daily attended at Blarney-lane schools, and three at Sullivan's-quay.

The local director examined the schools daily. Five members of the Order were appointed by the Superior-General to examine them annually, and the Superior, or his deputy, also examined the accounts. The annual examination of the three Cork establishments occupied a fortnight or three weeks, every boy being examined. Prizes were given from the school pence by the local teachers. The more proficient boys were taught every branch of English, algebra, Euclid, and natural philosophy; for some time two Brothers had been teaching French; and at the Intermediate examinations, 1879, twenty-eight pupils had passed, twelve getting prizes. There was also a very large singing class, taught by one of the Brothers.

We were informed that there were very few National schools in Cork, the number of religious establishments being very great. Besides the Christian Brothers, the Presentation Brothers also had three schools very largely attended; and the whole primary education of the Roman Catholics of the city was practically in the hands of the religious Orders.

Mr. Moore reports of the Peacock-lane school:—

"Of the excellent and truly useful schools conducted by the Christian Brothers this is, I think, the most efficient both as regards the course of instruction—which includes English, French, mathematics experimental science, drawing, and music—and the quality of the instruction given in these various subjects. Of the boys in the senior class, 39 in number, about 15 had no mistake, and no boy had more than two mistakes in dictation. In arithmetic, the answering was all that could be desired, whilst in geography, grammar, Euclid, and algebra, it was excellent. No praise can be too high for the neatness and legibility of the writing. The other boys examined, about 100 in number, answered most creditably. All the boys in the senior room are instructed in

experimental science, and about 100 are learning French. The Brothers have built a physical laboratory and a drawing school, both well adapted for the purpose. The instruments in the laboratory were well chosen to give the pupils a thorough knowledge of the principles, and also to awaken in them a lively interest in the subject of natural science. The singing—in parts and by solo—both of sacred and secular music was beyond all praise.

The Order had other schools in the county of Cork, at Charleville, Middleton, Youghal, Doneraile, and other places, which were generally supported by collections made in the parishes.

Kerry: "Christian School," Dingle.

The endowment of this school consists of a perpetual annuity of £32 6s. 2d., charged upon the lands of Rathglissane, near Charleville, co. Cork; of twelve shares of £100 each in the Provincial Bank of Ireland; and of £500 Government New £3 per Cent. Stock in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. The two first mentioned endowments are vested in a single trustee—Daniel O'Brien Corkerry, Esq.—who is the executor of the late Archbishop O'Sullivan. The annuity was acquired by purchase for £550, of which sum £500 had been bequeathed to the school by the Rev. Eugene McCarthy, of Ballyheligue, and the remaining £50 was a gift of the Christian Brothers. The trustee was not able to state how the endowment represented by the twelve Provincial Bank shares had been acquired. The sum of £500 in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests formed portion of a sum of £10,538 9s. 8d. ("The Clarissa Hussey Charity Fund"), bequeathed by Clarissa Hussey for charitable purposes. By a scheme settled by the Court of Chancery in 1873, it was provided that the sum of £500 Government New £3 per cent. Stock, portion of this fund, should be transferred to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and that the dividends should be applied in providing "food and clothing for the poor Roman Catholic male children attending the schools at Dingle, under the care of the Christian Brothers." A rentcharge of £40 devised by the will of the Rev. Dr. Foley, proved 20th December, 1849, for "clothing the poor children attending the Dingle National school," is now also received by the trustees of this school (the National school having been discontinued before 1857), and is applied towards clothing the poor children in attendance.—*Vide infra*, p. 160.

Returns.

Gen.,
1854-8,
Rep., Vol.
III, p. 323.

A sum of £3,000 had been expended in the erection of the school premises, but a further sum of £500 was required for their completion. Of the £3,000 expended, a sum of £2,300 had been contributed from "The Clarissa Hussey Charity Fund."

Returns.

At the date of our inquiry, there were 400 boys upon the roll of the school, the great majority of whom were free pupils.

Limerick: "Christian Schools."—No. 1. St. John's. No. 2. St. Mary's. No. 3. St. Michael's (Sexton-street). No. 4. St. Munchin's.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the endowments of these schools consisted of a sum of £750 Government Stock, granted by the Rev. Richard Walsh in 1824; £200 bequeathed by Martin Honan in 1848; and £900, amount of invested savings and collections; these endowments producing altogether an annual income of £55 10s. In the returns furnished to us by the Rev. James P. Welch, the Superior of the Order in Limerick, it was stated that the Rev. Richard Walsh's grant of £750 was then invested in "Railway Stock," producing a net annual income of £33; that Mr. Honan's legacy of £200 and the £900 accumulations were invested in Great Southern and Western Railway Stock, producing an annual income of £55, and that, in addition to the foregoing, the schools had also become entitled to a sum of £3,000 Government Stock, bequeathed by Mr. James Tuthill, of which £2,000 had been sold out, and the proceeds invested upon a mortgage for £1,300, bearing interest at 5 per cent.; to a legacy bequeathed by the Rev. H. Brahan, which produced an annual income of £27, and to an annuity of £36 per annum devised by Miss White. The total income of the schools from the various endowments at the date of our inquiry, therefore, appeared to be £270 per annum.

Rep., Vol.
III, p. 340

Returns.

The number of pupils on the rolls at the date of our inquiry was 1,845, all Roman Catholics, and the great majority free, though some few paid 1d. per week.

The school buildings comprised eighteen school and class rooms, which were in fair order.

Roman
Catholic
Schools.

App. C, p.
275.

Two schools—St. Michael's, Cecil-street, and St. Michael's, Pery-square—mentioned by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, as schools belonging to this endowment, had been discontinued before the date of our inquiry.

St. Michael's school, Sexton-street, the largest of the four schools above mentioned, was inspected by Mr. Moore, who reports—

"This was the first school taught by the Christian Brothers which I visited, and every thing I saw pleased me very much. The relation between teacher and pupil seemed all that could be desired, as there was perfect and prompt obedience without any sign of fear. The discipline was admirable, the Brothers being able to arrange the boys in any desired way almost with a word.

"The course of instruction embraces a thorough English education, mathematics, French, vocal music, and elementary science.

"I examined more than 200 of the boys in one subject or another, and the answering in every case was highly satisfactory.

"In the senior room I gave some sixty boys long sums in addition of money, which they worked with surprising rapidity and accuracy; in diction I read out a paragraph from the morning paper which a large number wrote without a single mistake; the answering in Euclid was good, and the writing, both in copy-books and in home-exercises, particularly good. I have rarely heard better singing (by note) than in this school. There were 672 boys present."

Waterford: "Christian Schools."—1. Mount Zion Schools. 2. St. Patrick's Schools.

Evid.,
13695 to
13700.

The Rev. John S. O'Flanagan, director of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Waterford, informed us that the Order had two schools in Waterford—"Mount Zion Christian School," and "St. Patrick's Christian School." A sum of £3,338, a legacy given by Mr. Power for the benefit of the schools, was invested, and the interest was annually remitted by the Superior-General to the local director; but though Mr. O'Flanagan believed the money to stand in the names of the Bishop of the diocese, the Superior-General, and the local Superior at Waterford, all for the time being, he had no certain information on the subject. The site of St. Patrick's School, until three years before the date of our inquiry, was subject to a rent of £18 per annum, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Waterford; but the perpetuity was then purchased for £350, paid by the Bishop out of a legacy. The site of the Mount Zion institution was held by trustees under a lease for 900 years, at a rent of £2 5s. 6d. per annum. An endowment, formerly producing £110 15s. 5d., had been invested in the purchase of land in Kilkenny, which was afterwards sold; but Mr. O'Flanagan did not know the particulars, except that he annually received out of the present investment £32 6s. 2d. for teachers, and £18 9s. 2d. to provide books for poor children. A sum of £40 2s. 4d. per annum, bequeathed by Mrs. Mary Power for the education of poor boys, was also paid to him by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and was applied towards payment of the teachers' stipends, which were £40 per annum each. Some houses on the Mall, Waterford, were, in 1837, left by Mr. Joseph Power for the schools, and produced £50 per annum until the title expired in 1864. Some smaller bequests, which had been invested in railway shares, had been treated as income for the community, and sold. Since 1857 a new schoolhouse had been built at an expense of £4,000, collected throughout Ireland, principally in Waterford. The charity also possessed an endowment of £6 9s. 8d. from the rent of a house in Stephen-street, Waterford, which was divisible between the two schools. The community had expended £1,100 from their own funds upon the schools.

Belfast: St. Malachy's School, Oxford-street.

Return.

This school was founded in 1874 by the trustees of the will of Mrs. Magill, who bequeathed £2,400 to establish schools, under the management of the Christian Brothers, in Belfast. The sum of £1,771, with £300 raised by subscription, was expended in the purchase of the site and erection of the buildings. A sum of £781 balance of the bequest was invested in stock of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, in the names of the two surviving trustees, one of whom, the Bishop, received the dividends, amounting to about £45 per annum, and paid them over to the local Superior. The schools were kept in repair by the Christian Brothers, "out of school pence paid by the children." There were, at the date of the return, 154 children on the roll—all Roman Catholics.

The Christian Brothers from voluntary contributions maintained two other schools in Belfast, and also defrayed the excess of the expenditure upon St. Malachy's School over the endowment.

The following list of the schools under the management of the Christian Brothers is taken from the "Catholic Registry, 1880":—

Essex
Catholic
Schools.

LIST OF THE "CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS," 1880.

| ROMAN CATHOLIC DISTRICT. | Location. | Schools. | No. of Pupils. | ROMAN CATHOLIC DISTRICT. | Location. | Schools. | No. of Pupils. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| DUBLIN. | Dublin—Drumcondra. | 2 | 189 | WATERFORD. | Lisnoke—St. Carling's. | 2 | 509 |
| " | " North Richmond-street. | 8 | 959 | " | Corrick-on-Suir. | 5 | 559 |
| " | " St. Lawrence O'Toole's. | 2 | 350 | " | Clonmel—SS Peter and Paul's. | 4 | 459 |
| " | " St. Mary's place. | 4 | 500 | " | " St. Mary's, Kishdown. | 3 | 309 |
| " | " Great Strand-street. | 4 | 500 | CARLISLE. | Thames. | 4 | 400 |
| " | " St. Kevin's, Synge-st. | 4 | 780 | " | Tipperary. | 3 | 350 |
| " | " St. Francis street. | 4 | 450 | " | Castle. | 3 | 399 |
| " | " Westland-row. | 7 | 900 | " | Drogh. | 2 | 200 |
| " | " Brunswick-st., North. | 4 | 500 | LIMERICK. | Limerick—St. Michael's. | 10 | 1109 |
| " | " St. James's. | 4 | 500 | " | " St. John's. | 3 | 309 |
| " | " Glanerin Orphanage. | 1 | 118 | " | " St. Michael's. | 3 | 309 |
| " | " Cider (Deaf Mute). | 3 | 500 | " | " St. Mary's. | 4 | 429 |
| " | " Artisan Indust. School. | 5 | 799 | " | " Industrial School. | 1 | 100 |
| " | " Kingstown—St. Michael's. | 4 | 500 | " | " Adams—St. Joseph's. | 3 | 149 |
| " | " Athy—St. John's. | 3 | 250 | " | " Newcastle West. | 3 | 309 |
| MEATH. | " Mullingar—St. Mary's. | 4 | 500 | " | " Rathfriland. | 3 | 229 |
| " | " Kells—St. Joseph's. | 3 | 300 | " | " Bress—St. Patrick's. | 3 | 229 |
| " | " Tullamore—St. Patrick's. | 4 | 359 | CLOUT. | " Youghal. | 4 | 509 |
| KILDARE and LEINSTER. | " Carlow—St. Mary's. | 4 | 400 | " | " Malinbeg—St. Patrick's. | 4 | 459 |
| " | " Ragsdalestown. | 2 | 189 | " | " Farnham. | 2 | 209 |
| " | " Maryborough. | 2 | 200 | " | " Minkelstown. | 3 | 400 |
| " | " Portlinton. | 2 | 180 | " | " Charleville. | 3 | 200 |
| " | " Monasterevan. | 2 | 300 | " | " Donaghadee. | 3 | 200 |
| " | " Naas—St. Patrick's. | 2 | 220 | KILLALOE. | " Nenagh—St. Joseph's. | 4 | 420 |
| " | " Kilsnoek—St. Joseph's. | 2 | 160 | " | " Ennis—St. Mary's. | 6 | 560 |
| OSWEG. | " Killybegny—St. Mary's. | 3 | 490 | " | " Killybegny. | 3 | 300 |
| " | " Callan—St. Ignace's. | 2 | 200 | KILGERY. | " Rantymore—Mount St. Joseph. | 2 | 220 |
| FERRY. | " Wexford—St. Joseph's. | 5 | 550 | " | " Clara bridge. | 1 | 80 |
| " | " Schuler. | 3 | 550 | GALWAY. | " Galway—Industrial School. | 1 | 100 |
| " | " New Ross—Mount St. Joseph. | 2 | 240 | " | " Teem—St. Patrick's. | 3 | 300 |
| " | " St. Michael's. | 3 | 200 | " | " Westport. | 3 | 300 |
| " | " Ennisceorthy—St. Mary's. | 3 | 350 | " | " Ballinacorney. | 3 | 250 |
| " | " Geary. | 2 | 180 | ARMAGH. | " Armagh—St. Patrick's. | 2 | 220 |
| CORK. | " Cork—Our Lady's Mount. | 12 | 1360 | " | " Drogheda. | 5 | 500 |
| " | " Ballinacorney. | 3 | 400 | " | " Dundalk—St. Aloysius's. | 4 | 520 |
| " | " Blarney-lane. | 3 | 550 | DROGHEDA. | " Newry—Mount St. Joseph. | 5 | 1300 |
| KERRY. | " Tralee—St. Mary's. | 4 | 600 | " | " St. Peter's, &c. | 4 | 550 |
| " | " St. Brendan's. | 1 | 100 | " | " St. Patrick's. | 4 | 550 |
| " | " Cahirciveen. | 2 | 180 | " | " St. Malachy's. | 2 | 200 |
| " | " Dingle. | 4 | 450 | DERRY. | " Londonderry. | 4 | 490 |
| WATERFORD. | " Waterford—Mount St. John. | 10 | 1000 | " | " Omagh—Mount St. Columba. | 5 | 140 |
| " | " St. Patrick's. | 2 | 230 | " | " Enniskillen. | 3 | 180 |
| " | " St. John's. | 2 | 220 | " | " Monaghan—St. Macartan's. | 3 | 250 |
| " | " Tralee—St. Otteran's. | 3 | 300 | " | " Carran. | 2 | 250 |
| " | " Dungannon. | 4 | 500 | | | | |

MISCELLANEOUS ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Dublin.—SS. Michael and John's National Schools, Essex-street.

Boys' Day School—Girls' Day School—Night School.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that these schools were endowed with funds derived from legacies for the Roman Catholic Free Schools of SS. Michael and John, then producing an annual income of £18 14s. 3d. applied to the boys' day school, and £40 2s. 3d. applied to the night school. The funds of the male and female schools had been kept separate until 1841, when they were amalgamated, and in 1857 the girls' school appeared to receive no benefit from the endowment, of which the management was unsatisfactory, and the principal had been encroached on to meet temporary exigencies.

The head master referred us for information to the Very Rev. N. Walsh, F.R., manager of the schools. We requested the master to hand the returns to the manager to be filled and forwarded to us, but we received no further communication, and were unable to obtain any information, as to the present state of the endowment, which in 1857 represented a capital sum exceeding £2,000.

Mr. Moore found 148 boys, all Roman Catholics, in attendance at the boys' day school; the school-rooms were commodious and in fairly good order. Taking into con-

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III., pp. 62,
167.

App. C, p.
276.

Roman
Catholic
Schools.

sideration that the class of children was the very lowest in Dublin, and that they did not come regularly to school, the state of education could not be considered unsatisfactory. The buildings of the female school were in excellent repair, and quite adequate for the number of girls present, who were all Roman Catholics. Considering the class of children attending, the answering showed an amount of work satisfactorily done. Both schools were under the National Board.

Dublin.—St. Michan's National Schools.

Rep. Vol.
III. p. 56.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the endowments of St. Michan's National Boys' and Girls' Schools consisted of school premises of the annual value of £21 3s., held under a lease for ever, at a rent of £23 15s. 4d.; a legacy of £3,000 from Amelia Brady, under her will proved 20th November, 1834, of which part was invested in the purchase of the site and building, and the balance was then represented by £1,233 12s. 4d., Government stock, the bequest being given for erecting one or more school-houses for the education of the poor Roman Catholic children of the parish of St. Michan, under the regulation of trustees, the bequest to revert to the trustees absolutely in case of any interference on the part of the Board of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; £100, a "debenture" on North Anne-street Roman Catholic Church, bearing annual interest £4 12s. 4d.; £250, lent by the trustees to the Roman Catholic parish of St. Michan, without security, bearing annual interest £7 10s., and six Hibernian Bank shares, producing an annual income of £9. The accounts had been kept in a very loose and imperfect manner, and the conveyances of the school premises was much defaced.

Evid.,
6453-6459.

The Very Rev. James Canon McMahon, Parish Priest of St. Michan's, informed us that he had been guardian and manager of the schools for upwards of twenty years. The boys' school was under the National Board, and was attended by between 350 and 400 pupils. The girls' school was stated by Canon McMahon to be attached to St. George's Presentation Convent, and to be under the care of the nuns, but Mr. Moore found separate female and infant parochial schools also in operation. Canon McMahon had never looked upon the schools as endowed, and had never heard the conditions of the will under which part of the endowment was derived. At the date of our inquiry, Canon McMahon stated that there was £1,000 in Government stock, the interest on which was applied to the purposes of the school; also the debenture of £100 charged on the property of St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church. The stock stood in the names of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin and Canon McMahon. The Archbishop drew the dividends. Canon McMahon was not aware how the Government stock had been reduced, and the reduction had not taken place during his connexion with the schools; but his predecessor, the Very Rev. W. Hamilton, had built a library and either borrowed or got some money for the purpose, as he considered it a matter connected with the schools. The interest upon the debenture was "balanced" by a payment to the clergyman in charge of the school of "£10 a year out of the school funds to enable him to pay for his lodging." Latterly apartments were given to him in the school-house in lieu of that payment, and these apartments were set off against the interest on the debenture and on the £250 mentioned in the report of the Royal Commission, 1854-8. Canon McMahon stated that the reference in that report to the Hibernian Bank shares was a mistake. There were some bank shares standing in his name, but they were held in trust for an orphanage in Wellington-street and were not connected with St. Michan's School.

Since 1857 there had been some bequests for the school, which were entered in the account produced by Canon McMahon, but had been treated as income and expended. There were two houses on the school ground let to tenants, the rent derived from which was applied to pay the ground rent of the school. The senior master in the boys' school received £20 a year, and the assistants in the several schools received salaries amounting in all to £70 a year, which were paid in addition to the salaries received from the National Board. These payments were made out of the endowments of the school, supplemented by the proceeds of an annual charity sermon.

The attendance at the girls' school was 600. The average expenditure on the schools exceeded £500 per annum. One penny a week was charged to the children, but paid only by about ten per cent. of the pupils. Canon McMahon said that if the charge were enforced, the children would stay away from school, and the parents would say they could not pay it. Almost all the children attending were Roman Catholics. At the date of our inquiry there was one Protestant pupil. Canon McMahon personally inspected the school. There were Christian Brothers' schools also in the parish largely attended.

Mr. Moore reports:—

"The boys' school-house is, from its situation, naturally gloomy, but a plentiful supply of white-wash would make a vast improvement. The answering of the boys in the National programme was fairly good, and the discipline maintained by the teacher excellent. The 140 boys present were all Roman Catholics.

"The answering of the 35 girls present on the day of my visit was not so good as that of the boys; however they read distinctly, and spelled very well. There is a good Convent school almost next door, and the teacher informed me that her girls were those only who could not attend regularly at that school.

"There was also in connexion a large infants' school, at which 81 pupils were present."

Roman
Catholic
Schools.

App. C, p.
270.

Dublin.—St. Saviour's Orphanage, Denmark-street.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this institution, which then occupied No. 44, Jervis-street, Dublin, was endowed with £461 10s. 3d., under the will of Geoffrey Waldron; £107 Government Stock; and £203, trust funds invested in the purchase of the site, which was subject to £5 rent, the estimated annual value of the premises being £9 14s. 9d.; the net income from the existing trust funds was £17 1s. 1d. They reported that the state of the establishment could not be too strongly condemned, and that the institution was "little better than a nuisance."

Rep., Vol.
III., pp. 64
and 108.

The Rev. John P. Prendergast, the guardian at the date of our inquiry, expressed his desire to "remove the unfavourable report" of the last Commission. He informed us that he, as guardian, had given the house in Jervis-street to the Dominicans in exchange for the house in Denmark-street now occupied by the Orphanage, which was held in fee, the Orphanage continuing still liable to pay the rent of £5 a year for the Jervis-street premises.

Return.

The Rev. Mr. Prendergast had never seen the title deeds of the premises, which were "with the solicitor," nor could he procure them. The other endowments, at the date of our inquiry, consisted of £13 17s. per annum paid by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Requests, and of some Government Stock, standing in the names of the Rev. Robert A. White and Rev. John P. Prendergast, and producing £9 15s. 10d. per annum. The receipts of the institution averaged about £720 per annum from the endowment, collections and subscriptions, and the expenditure was of about the same amount.

All the inmates of the Orphanage were boarders and Roman Catholics, the greater number free, small pensions being paid with some. The guardian received 10s. per week, and was entitled to £100 on retiring after ten years' service. The pupils were educated in the National schools adjoining the Orphanage.

Mr. Moore reports that the house was very old and not built for an orphanage, but that the best possible use was made of it, such as it was. He found thirty-eight boys in the institution. They were regularly examined with the other pupils in the National schools, and were, in addition, thoroughly instructed in instrumental music, having among themselves a well-trained brass band.

App. C, p.
271.

County of Dublin.—"The Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," Cabra.

This institution, established at Cabra, near Dublin, is under the management and control of a president (the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin) and a committee of twenty-six members, elected annually by the subscribers. Children are admitted between the ages of eight and fourteen years. Those capable of instruction are retained for a term of about four years, those deficient in intelligence are returned to their friends. The female department, St. Mary's, is under the care of the Dominican Nuns; the male branch, St. Joseph's, is under the care of the Christian Brothers. On 31st May, 1880, there were 170 girls and 210 boys under instruction. Information as to the funds, then producing £57 8s. per annum, was refused to the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, and we received no information from the managers, but we append the published balance sheet of the institution for the year ending 31st May, 1880, from which it would appear that an income exceeding £3,000 per annum is now received from permanent sources, and that the annual receipts exceed £11,000, but that large sums are disbursed for "interest" and "rents." The sums received for "pensions" include payments by Boards of Guardians out of local rates for the maintenance of indigent deaf mutes. The annual report stated that "the entire amount expended by Boards of Guardians in Ireland, for the support and education of deaf and dumb and blind children in approved institutions during the year 1876, amounted to no more than £8,840. The State contributed absolutely nothing."

Annual
Report
for 1879.

Rep. Vol.
III., pp.
20, 21.

*Roman
Catholic
Schools.*

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS on Account of the CATHOLIC INSTITUTION for the DRAFT and DUNE, CARRA, for the Thirty-fourth Year, ending 31st day of May, 1880.

| <i>Disbursements.</i> | | | | <i>Receipts</i> | | | |
|---|---------|----|----|---------------------------|---------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| 1880, May 31. | | | | 1879, May 31. | | | |
| To Incidental Expenses, and Taxes on | | | | By Balance in Bank, . . . | 172 | 1 | 9 |
| Lands at Caba, . . . | 163 | 3 | 9 | In Petty Cash, . . . | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Building Workmen's House on | | | | 1880, May 31. | | | |
| Lands at Caba, . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 | By Boycotts, . . . | 1,044 | 8 | 2 |
| Income Tax, . . . | 90 | 8 | 3 | Collections, . . . | 859 | 6 | 5 |
| Maintenance, St. Joseph's, . . . | 2,920 | 5 | 3 | Donations, . . . | 240 | 10 | 0 |
| Do St. Mary's, . . . | 2,487 | 3 | 0 | Subscriptions, . . . | 2,173 | 11 | 2 |
| Travelling Expenses, Commission | | | | Pensions, . . . | 4,749 | 13 | 6 |
| Charges, Advertising, . . . | 463 | 10 | 3 | Outfits, . . . | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Pupils' Expenses, and Medical at- | | | | Duffy's Trust, . . . | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| tendances, . . . | 252 | 11 | 9 | Murphy's, . . . | 57 | 13 | 6 |
| Salaries, Gratuities, and Annuities, . . . | 954 | 17 | 6 | Pardon's, . . . | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Rent and Repairs of Committee | | | | Egan's, . . . | 410 | 0 | 0 |
| Rooms, . . . | 44 | 1 | 11 | Burke's, . . . | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Printing and Stationery, . . . | 73 | 9 | 6 | Healy's, . . . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Insurance, . . . | 23 | 5 | 6 | Hall's, . . . | 114 | 1 | 2 |
| Interest on Mortgage, . . . | 685 | 8 | 4 | Poe's Rate, . . . | 10 | 18 | 11 |
| Rents, . . . | 573 | 14 | 2 | Interest and Dividends | 776 | 16 | 3 |
| New Buildings at St. Joseph's (Hall- | | | | Rents, . . . | 945 | 5 | 8 |
| court), . . . | 119 | 15 | 0 | | | | |
| Swimming Baths at St. Joseph's, . . . | 93 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| Repairs of Buildings at St. Joseph's, . . . | 67 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Sinking Fund Account, . . . | 281 | 10 | 1 | | | | |
| Balance in Bank, . . . | 486 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Do in Petty Cash, . . . | 2 | 7 | 3 | | | | |
| | 211,624 | 4 | 11 | | 11,450 | 19 | 10 |
| | | | | | 211,624 | 4 | 11 |

County of Dublin.—Female Orphanage, St. Clare's Convent, Harold's Cross.

Rep., Vol. III., p. 23. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the endowments of this institution then consisted of donations and subscriptions invested in £4,603, Government Stock; accumulations invested in £300, Kingstown Railway Shares; a site held for a residue of 900 years, and land held under a renewable lease at a rent of £60.

Evil, 5614-6709. App. to Ev., Vol. II., p. 595. The funds existing at the date of our inquiry were £910 2s. 11d. Bank Stock, which was purchased in 1865-6, and was worth over £2,700; £1,256 16s. 8d., Government Stock; £1,410, Grand Canal Stock; £500, Dublin and Kingstown Railway Debentures; and £176, City Debentures. The Canal Stock was the investment of a legacy received since 1857. The nuns frequently sold out portions of their stock when the expenses exceeded the income, and the £300 Kingstown Railway shares existing in 1857 had been replaced by the £500 debentures, which were purchased with moneys received from bequests. The City Debentures were very recently purchased. A legacy of £200, which had been left to support an orphan girl to be nominated by the Parish Priest of Rathmines, was now included in the general funds. A sum of £574 had been laid out in 1874 in the purchase of four acres of land adjoining the convent, held in fee, and cultivated under the superintendence of the nuns for the benefit of the institution. The buildings were erected by subscriptions and donations, and kept in repair at the expense of the institution.

Evil, 5614-6709. Mr. John C. Kelly informed us that he was nominally treasurer, but only received the half-yearly dividends for the nuns. The accounts were kept by the lady superintendant. There was no lay committee of any kind. Unless otherwise directed, small legacies, of which a great number had been received, were used as income. The head-rent, payable for a portion of the convent premises, had been purchased from the Church Temporalities Commissioners.

Returns. At the date of our inquiry there were about sixty-eight pupils, all boarders and Roman Catholics. Some of the pupils were free. For about twenty-six, sums varying from £12 to £16 per annum each were paid, and twenty-seven received support from the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, at the rate of £17 per annum each. The receipts from that fund and from the other paying pupils were included in the accounts as "subscriptions." The Rev. Mr. Grant, by direction of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, annually visited the Convent, and Lord Waverley had also visited it in 1873. The annual income received from the endowments in that year was £815 11s. 1d. The children received a plain English education; they were generally orphans who had lost both parents, and were of a respectable class. On leaving the institution they were apprenticed or sent into situations, usually as cooks, for which they received a special education.

Mr. Moore reports that the institution impressed him most favourably in every respect. The household arrangements were perfect, and though the domestic work was done entirely by the girls, their answering in ordinary English subjects was very creditable; the writing was excellent, the arithmetic as good as in any girls' school which he had examined; and the needlework, both plain and fancy, was about the best he had seen in any school.

Roman
Catholic
Schools.
App. C, p.
269.

County of Dublin.—Convent National School, Clondalkin.

Anne Frances Caldbeck, by her will proved 26th March, 1846, bequeathed a legacy which realized £3,298 11s. 4d.—“For the foundation and establishment of a branch of the religious community of the Sisters of Charity, for the education of the poor Roman Catholic children and visitation of the sick poor of the parish of Clondalkin.” The endowment had not come into operation in 1857, “owing to delay in carrying out the trusts of the will,” but the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that a Convent with ample school accommodation had been commenced and was nearly finished.

Gen.,
1854-8,
Rep., Vol.
III., p. 34.

The buildings were completed and the school was opened in January, 1858. The amount expended upon the buildings—including the amount of the Caldbeck bequest—was £16,000. The only other endowment of a permanent nature enjoyed by the school was stated to consist of a share in a sum of £500 Government Stock, invested in the name of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, the interest of which was divided equally between the Clondalkin male and female National Schools. The teaching staff consisted of the community of Presentation Nuns and five mistresses—the latter were paid by the National Board.

Return.

At the date of our inquiry, there were 300 pupils upon the roll, all of whom, with one exception, were Roman Catholics. The majority of the pupils were taught free of charge, and “to as many as possible” clothing and partial support were afforded.

File App.,
P. p. 348.

The Male National Schools were under the management of a teaching order; there was also in the village of Clondalkin a “Parochial” National School, under the management of the Incumbent of the parish, exclusively attended by Protestant pupils.

Return.

Rep. Com.
of Nat.
Educ.

King's County.—Convent National School, Tullamore.

Mr. Moore found 452 girls present at this school, all Roman Catholics; the answering in the “National Programme” was extremely good, and yet the girls could not explain the most ordinary sentences in their reading books, or give the meanings of common-place words. A few of the girls of the better classes were prepared for the Intermediate Examinations.

App. C, p.
275.

Cork.—St. Vincent's Orphanage, Wellington-road.

This institution was founded by and built and maintained at the sole cost of John Nicholas Murphy, esq., n.r., and was opened in 1877; the conditions of admission are that the children must be healthy, of the better class, destitute, having lost both parents by death, and not over seven years of age; the orphanage is intended for Roman Catholic girls only. There were thirteen children in the institution in 1879, the number to be increased as really deserving cases offered; there was accommodation for forty girls, and a convent residence for the nuns in charge, with a site of nearly two acres, all held in fee-simple. No payment was received for any pupil. The institution was under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. The amount of the endowment, which was to take effect after the founder's death, was not stated, but Mr. Murphy informed us that it would be all ready money to be invested by trustees. There was no land except the site of the buildings. The children received a good English and French education, with teaching in music, drawing, and needlework.

Return.

Cork.—Presentation Brothers' National School, Douglas-street.

Mr. Moore reports that the school-rooms, though in good order, were very much overcrowded, and the ventilation very defective. The answering in arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid did not appear equal to that of the pupils in the Christian Brothers' School, and the reading was “only passable.”

App. C, p.
277.

Limerick.—Romborough-road Industrial School.

The Rev. Patrick A. Martin, the acting manager of this institution, stated that it had been in operation for four years. There were five managers—the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, and four others. The education was conducted by the Christian Brothers, five teaching and two lay brothers being engaged. Mr. Martin stated that the school had “no endowment.” The buildings were commenced about seven years

1878,
11827-83

Roman
Catholic
Schools.

since; "the shell cost £3,600," and the funds were raised by voluntary contributions, one donor having given £1,000. The site was believed to be vested in three trustees, of whom the Bishop and the Superior-General of the Christian Brothers were two. There were 128 pupils in the school, of whom 100 were committed and paid for under the Industrial Schools Act. In the year before our inquiry the income was £2,304 10s. 11d., of which £1,303 8s. was received from Government, £317 1s. 5d. from rates, £400 8s. 9d. from subscriptions and donations, and £283 12s. 9d., from payments for voluntary inmates.

Limerick.—Most St. Vincent's Orphanage.

Kvid.,
11416-68.

In 1853 the Sisters of Mercy purchased the site of this institution for £1,500. The buildings existing in 1857, the cost of which, to the extent of £1,000, was received from bequests, were in 1877 extended at a cost of £4,837 8s. 2d., of which £3,171 19s. 8d. was raised by subscriptions and a bazaar, and the balance remained due at the date of our inquiry. The buildings were stated to be not surpassed by any in Ireland. The other endowments consisted at the date of the Royal Commission, 1854-8, of £90 per annum, derived from land under the will of Peter Arthur, and £13 16s. 11d. derived from a bequest by Maria Carroll of £461 10s. 9d., secured by mortgage.

Rep., Vol.
III., p. 342.

The Rev. Daniel Fitzgerald, *r.e.*, who was deputed by the Sisters of Mercy to give us information as to the institution, stated that the annual income derived from Arthur's devise was about £100, and that the property was still subject to the terminable charges mentioned in the Royal Commissioners' Report. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick was sole trustee of a bequest of £500 which produced £25 per annum, which Mr. Fitzgerald described as "Dr. Carroll's bequest," but he was unable to state the particulars of the investment. Mrs. Hogan had given £1,000 to be invested and the interest to be annually laid out for the use of the orphanage. The Bishop had invested the sum, and it produced £45 per annum. Some house property was in 1859 acquired from a donor named Ahern, and in 1871 some landed property was given by a donor named O'Gorman to the Bishop and others in trust for the institution. The rents, amounting from the Ahern property to £25, and from the O'Gorman property to £10 per annum, were collected by agents named Nash and Kenny, whose accounts were annually audited by the Bishop. Mr. Fitzgerald handed us a list of the deeds relating to the site of the institution, from which it would appear that the premises occupied about eight acres, and were held in fee, under conveyances to the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, in trust for the orphanage, dated respectively 27th May, 1867, and 10th November, 1868. He also produced a fee-farm grant dated 31st December, 1860, to the Most Rev. John Ryan (the late Bishop), and others, of part of the landed property held in trust for the institution. Several of the trustees were dead, but Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the Bishop intended to have a conveyance made to new trustees immediately.

The endowments of the orphanage were supplemented by annual collections, payments (about £100 per annum) received from relatives of pupils, about £50 yearly received from the produce of industrial work, and State payments for 130 children committed to the institution under the Industrial Schools Act. The schools were under the National Board, by whom the salaries of five mistressess, amounting to £56 per annum, were paid. The Sisters of Mercy assisted gratuitously in the teaching; the higher classes learned vocal and instrumental music, French, &c. The average number of pupils on the roll was 283, 238 boarders and 45 day pupils, all Roman Catholics.

App. C, p.
275.

Mr. Moore reports that the orphanage was in every respect in a highly satisfactory condition. The dormitories were large, airy, and scrupulously clean; the lavatories were constructed on the most approved system; and the answering of the girls in their respective courses was very good. The singing was uncommonly good.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Dublin.—Wesley College, St. Stephen's-green.

Middle-
sex
Denominational
Schools.
Return.

This College has been recently erected with funds raised by subscriptions, the proceeds of the sale of the houses and premises Nos. 78 and 79, St. Stephen's-green formerly occupied by the "Wesleyan Connexional School," and money borrowed for the purpose. It is vested in and managed by trustees appointed by the Methodist Conference, and the buildings afford accommodation for 100 boarders, the residence of the "Governor" and attendants, and 200 day-pupils. At the date of the return made to us there were 60 boarders and 152 day pupils on the roll, the fees for boarders being from 36 to 48 guineas, and for day boys

from 6 to 12 guineas per annum. The course of instruction included Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Mathematics, French, German, Natural Science, Music, and Drawing, with the usual English course, and a course for boys preparing for commercial pursuits. The teaching staff consisted of the Head Master, who received a salary of £250 per annum, and five resident and ten visiting teachers. The authorities of the college stated that it had no endowment, and they did not regard the buildings as bringing it within the scope of the Commission. They declined to permit Mr. Mahaffy to inspect the institution.

The Rev. Robinson Scott, n.n., Principal of the Methodist College, Belfast, stated that £9,000 was set apart to aid in the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers, and that the proceeds of that fund were available not only for the college in Belfast, but also for the Wesley College, Dublin, as either institution might be selected by the fathers of the pupils whose education was assisted.

Belfast.—Methodist College.

The Rev. Dr. Robinson Scott, Principal of the college, stated that this institution, which was opened in the year 1868, contained a Collegiate department for the residence and instruction in Theology of candidates for the Wesleyan ministry (who usually entered the Queen's College at the same time, and there received instruction in secular subjects), and school departments into which boys were admitted as boarders and as day pupils. There was a junior department for boys and girls from seven years of age upwards; and there were also classes for girls who attended as day pupils. As regarded the Collegiate department, Dr. Scott said that their "position was that what was already provided by the State they would avail themselves of, and what is not they would provide for themselves," and that accordingly they supplemented the secular instruction imparted by the Queen's College by Theological training in their denominational College.

The plot upon which the college stands, and which lies close to the Queen's College, contains about fifteen acres, held in perpetuity, at a rent of £311; but on a portion of it the trustees have erected a terrace of houses, which they have let to various persons. A sum, which at the date of our inquiry had nearly reached £60,000, had been raised by public subscription, of which upwards of £37,000 had already been expended on the buildings; these were expected, when completed, to cost £3,000 more. The remaining £20,000 was regarded as invested capital.

There were also special endowments in the Collegiate department, for instance:—The "Fowler endowment" of £1,000, to establish a scholarship for young men in training for the ministry, £500 to endow the "Mercier Scholarship," and £500 given "by a lady to provide scholarships for two ministers' daughters." A sum of £9,000 was set apart, out of the amount raised for establishing the college, to aid in the education of the sons of ministers, either in this college or in Wesley College, Dublin, as the parents might desire.

The total number of pupils in all departments for the four years preceding our inquiry had been 276, of whom about 20 were in the Collegiate department, and about 50 were boarders in the school department. There were about 80 pupils in the girls' department.

In the school department the pupils were of all Protestant denominations. There had been one Roman Catholic pupil; he had not been required to attend religious instruction.

The staff, under the Principal, consisted of the head master and seventeen teachers, besides the drawing master. The masters also taught in the girls' department, under the superintendence of ladies and a matron. Into the junior departments, in which two mistresses taught, children were admitted from seven years of age, but boys were not taken as boarders under ten years of age.

Dublin.—Presbyterian Schools, Dominick-street.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, mention three schools as in connexion with the Presbyterian Church in Dublin, viz., Ormond-quay Presbyterian Boys' School; Strand-street Presbyterian Orphan Girls' School; and Mary's-abbey Presbyterian Boys' School. The endowments of the first of these—the Ormond-quay School—were stated to consist of house property and Government Stock derived under the will of Cornelius Dehany, dated 29th June, 1732. The Strand-street School was stated to be entitled to house property in Blessington-street, producing £46 per annum; to a mortgage for £461 10s. 9d. of lands in the county of Tyrone, producing £19 17s. 1½d. annually; to a sum of £3,721 14s. 2d. Government Stock, bequeathed by the will of Mrs. Magee, dated 22nd June, 1846; and to a further sum of £1,230 under the will of Mrs. Magee, subject to

*Miscellaneous
Documents
of
Schools*

Evid.,
1859.

Evid.,
1825-73.

1861. ...

Evid., 1859.

Evid., 1838-
1840.
1857.

1840.
1844.

Rep. Vol.
III., pp.
68, 66, 90.

*Middle-
class
Denominational
Schools.*

Return.

the life interest of a person who, in 1857, was still living. The Mary's-abbey School was stated to be entitled to a re-charge of £3 13s. 10d. under the will of Joseph Leeson, dated 30th April, 1741, and to a sum of £86 2s. 3d. in the savings-bank.

At the date of our inquiry the Mary's-Abbey Congregation had removed to Rutland-square, and the school had been discontinued. The Rev. William B. Kirkpatrick, M.D., senior minister of the congregation, stated in a letter to us, in answer to our circular, that it was intended to reopen the school as soon as sufficient funds could be procured to provide a suitable school-house, and that meanwhile the endowment was allowed to accumulate.

The endowments of the Ormond-quay and Strand-street schools had been amalgamated, and the schools removed to their present site in Lower Dominick-street.

Return.

The Dominick-street school was, at the date of our inquiry, in connexion with the National Board, and consisted of three divisions—a boys' school, girls' school, and infant school. There were on the rolls of the boys' and girls' schools 57 boys and 64 girls, of whom 2 were Roman Catholics, and the rest were stated to be Protestants of various denominations. Four boys and 17 girls were free. The charges of the paying pupils varied from 1s. to 5s. per quarter. The master of the boys' school received £38 a year (£38 paid by the National Board, and £20 from the endowment). The mistress of the girls' school received £40 a year (£30 from the National Board, and £10 from the endowment), and the teacher of the infant school received £35 a year from the National Board, and £4 from the endowment. All had in addition to these salaries free apartments, with results and school fees.

*App. C, p.
271.*

These schools were inspected by Mr. Moore, who reports:—

"The boys' school was formerly conducted at Strand-street. The present premises are very commodious, and in excellent repair. The answering of the boys was very bad in spelling and grammar, also in arithmetic; in geography it was somewhat better, and in reading and writing all the classes showed fair proficiency. The teacher was only eight weeks appointed, and he stated that the school was in a bad condition when he came. There were 28 present. The roll is made up of 19 Presbyterians, 2 other Protestant Dissenters, 16 members of the Irish Church, and 1 Roman Catholic.

"The answering in the girls' school was better than that of the boys, though the mistress is no longer in charge than the master. I am sure that in a few months this will be a flourishing school. Twenty-five pupils were present. The roll is composed of 28 Presbyterians and 10 members of the Irish Church.

"There is an infant school, with an average attendance of 55."

Dublin.—Unitarian Daily School, 112, St. Stephen's-green.

*Rep. Vol.
III., pp. 62,
90, 94, 125.*

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that a boys' and infant school, then held in Essex-street, East, Dublin, was possessed of endowments consisting of school premises valued at £10 per annum, of landed and house property producing a net annual income of £26 18s. 3d., and of trust funds amounting to more than £2,000, and producing a net annual income of £109 9s. 4d. The Essex-street school, under the rules of the trustees, was a school "for secular education only, open to all religious denominations; every facility to be given to children to attend such religious instruction at other times and places as is approved of by their parents." Among the "endowments not in operation," mentioned in the same Report, the "Strand-street Charity School" was stated to be entitled to a sum of £2,320 13s. 7d., derived from various bequests, "for schools in connexion with the Unitarian congregation, Strand-street," but the school was stated to have been "discontinued in order to allow funds to accumulate for the payment of law expenses incurred in the suit of the Attorney-General v. Drummond." It appeared that this suit had been instituted for the purpose of depriving the Unitarian congregation of funds originally derived from Trinitarian donors, but long enjoyed by the Dissenting congregation. These funds were secured to the Unitarian schools by a retrospective statute, the "Dissenters' Chapels Act, 7 and 8 Vic., c. 45," but were charged with the costs of the litigation, and at the date of the Royal Commission, 1854-8, the schools were in abeyance.

Return.

At the date of our inquiry, the costs above-mentioned having been long since paid, we found these endowments, with those of the Essex-street school, to be enjoyed by a day school held in the buildings of the Unitarian Church, St. Stephen's Green. It appeared from a return furnished to us by the Rev. D. D. Jeremy, "Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Stephen's Green Congregation," that the school of the Unitarian congregation formerly assembling in Eustace-street was founded in the year 1718, but was closed in 1843, and was reopened, in 1847, as a day school, at 32, Essex-street, East. It was "started for the education of boys only, but for many years

it has been a mixed school, having become combined with the school of the Strand-street congregation." "About 1868 the school was removed to 112, St. Stephen's-green, as the premises at 32, Essex-street were no longer considered suitable."

In the year 1863 the Unitarian congregations removed to St. Stephen's-green, and erected a church there, with the school-rooms which are now occupied by the day school underneath. From the funds of the "Strand Street Charity School," a sum of £1,511 13s. 4d. was contributed to the cost of the site and buildings.

The school is managed by trustees and the "Treasurer of the School Fund," under the control and superintendence of the "Managing Committee of the Congregation." For the year ending May, 1880, there were sixty boys and sixty-eight girls on the roll, "Unitarians, Jews, Protestants of different denominations, and Roman Catholics." A very few paid one penny per week, the rest were free. The education was in an English course, according to the National Board system. The head master received a salary of £72 per annum from the endowment, and two female assistant teachers received £40 and £18, respectively, of which the sum of £31 was contributed by the school endowment, and £20 by the "Strand-street Charity School Fund."

Mr. Jeremy stated to us that the existing endowments enjoyed by the Stephen's-green School consisted of "Damer's annuity, £18 9s. 3d.; Bamber's annuity, £3 13s. 10d.; Delany's bequest, (the house No. 17, Cork-street), producing £3 11s. 9d.; No. 32, Essex-street (the former school-house), producing £17, and the following money funds, viz.: £266 3s. 1d., Bank stock; £1,000 invested on mortgage, at four and a half per cent, and £3,941 18s. 3d., Government Stock, producing £190 7s. per annum. Of the Government Stock, £751 5s. 11d., producing £22 10s. 10d. per annum, was stated to belong to the "Strand Street Charity School Fund," being the balance of the sum of £3,320 18s. 7d. mentioned in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, after deducting the sum of £1,511 13s. 4d. (cash) expended in building the church and school-rooms. Mr. Jeremy mentioned that a further sum of £1,419 7s. 4d. stock, producing £14 14s. 2d. per annum, was available for settling up former pupils in trade when out of their apprenticeship, but had been accumulating for many years. This appeared to be a portion of the endowments mentioned by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, as belonging to the Essex-street school. A house in Clothworkers-square, stated to belong to the same endowment, did not appear to be now producing any income for the charity.

Dublin.—Singleton School, 23, Summer-hill.

Among the "Endowments not in operation" mentioned by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, the "Eustace-street Girls' School" was stated to be entitled to landed property in the county of Wexford and a rentcharge on premises in Dublin, devised by the will of Hannah Singleton, proved 14th June, 1780, producing a net annual income of £135 14s. 4d., and to sums of £5,414 16s. 1d., Government Stock, and £600, Bank of Ireland Stock, representing various donations, bequests, and accumulations of income, and producing an annual income of £216 8s. 10d., devoted to "the establishment of a school for the poor girls of the dissenting congregation of Eustace-street." The school was, in the same report, stated to have been "discontinued in consequence of the above mentioned funds having been temporarily withdrawn to be applied to the liquidation of costs incurred in the suit of Attorney-General v. Drummond;" but the school was "expected to be shortly opened at 23, Summer-hill."

At the date of our inquiry the school had been opened at 23, Summer-hill, and was in operation as a girls' boarding school in connexion with the Unitarian congregation, St. Stephen's-green, and in the full enjoyment of the endowments. The stock was, however, stated to have been increased by accumulations, and at the date of our inquiry was represented by a mortgage for £3,000 on lands in the county of Tipperary, sums of £2,783 8s. 8d. Government Stock, and £600 Bank of Ireland Stock, and the income of the institution was stated to be—from land £147 18s. 6d., and from trust funds £275 4s. 4d. per annum.

There were fourteen girls on the roll, all boarders, and all maintained out of the funds of the charity. With the exception that none were to be Roman Catholics, there were stated to be no restrictions as to religion, but all the pupils attended the Unitarian Church, St. Stephen's-green.

Dublin.—Methodist Female Orphan School, 36, Harrington-street.

This school was founded in 1804 by Solomon Walker, for the maintenance, education, and instruction in the Established religion of poor orphan girls, the number if possible to be ten. The present school-house was built in 1853, at a cost of about £700, collected by subscription. The endowment consisted of the investments of Solomon Walker's

*Affiliated
Dissenting-
Schools
Return.*

Return.

*Rep., Vol.
III., p. 90.*

*Gen.,
1864-2.
Rep., Vol.
III., p. 64.*

Middle-
sex
Downing-
ton
Schools.

Return

original gift of £8,000, with accumulations and some small legacies, represented at the date of our inquiry by £3,195 0s. 4d. 4 per cent. India Stock, standing in the names of James H. Swanton, William Brown, Samuel McComas, John L. Jones, and James Booth; with £497 9s. 4d., like stock, standing in the names of John O. Bousall, George Sykes, and James Booth, representing a legacy of £500 from Dr. James Barrett.

The Secretary's return stated that there were eleven pupils in the institution, all Protestants, receiving a plain elementary English education. The mistress and matron received each a salary of £20 per annum, and the endowment was supplemented by subscriptions and collections in the Methodist Churches, producing with the endowment a total annual income of about £200. The school premises were held under lease for ever, subject to a head rent of £7 4s. per annum.

The origin of the existing connexion between the institution and the Methodist denomination did not appear, and seemed to be at variance with the terms of the foundation.

App. C, p.
272

Mr. Moore reports that the object of the institution was the training of destitute girls as servants, and that it afforded accommodation for ten boarders. He found nine present, who read and wrote well, their working in arithmetic was very fair, and the domestic arrangements were satisfactory.

SCHOOLS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Rep. p. 140.

Five schools, viz.:—the schools at Brookfield, Clonmel, Lisburn, Mountmellick, and Newtown, were reported by the Royal Commissioners, 1834–8, to be under the care of the quarterly meetings of the Society of Friends, and to be governed by committees of members of that Society. The school at Clonmel had been discontinued, and the class of pupils who formerly attended it were sent to Mountmellick at the date of our inquiry. The schools at Brookfield and Lisburn were both under the control of "the quarterly meeting of Ulster," while those at Mountmellick and Newtown, to which children other than those of Friends were admitted at the discretion of the committee, were under the control of a committee of forty-two members, twenty-four elected by the Leinster quarterly meeting, and eighteen by that of Munster. The daughters of members of the Society belonging to the two latter provinces were educated at Mountmellick, and the boys at Newtown. The provinces of Leinster and Munster have the right of sending a few pupils to the Lisburn school, if the school is not filled by children belonging to the province of Ulster.

Evid.,
13660–8.

9391.

1. *Astoria*.—*Brookfield Agricultural School, Magheramack, Meira.*

Evid., 9278.

The object of this institution was stated to us to have been "to educate, in a manner consistent with the Christian principles of the Society of Friends, a number, commensurate with its means, of children of persons in low circumstances, who may be descended from Friends, though not in membership, and who are not brought up in connexion with any other religious society, the boys to be instructed in husbandry or other handicraft, and the girls in domestic labour suitable to their sex, in addition to such literary instruction as may contribute to their advantage and usefulness in after life."

Rep. p. 141.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854–8, reported that there were then in the school twenty-nine boys, and twenty-three girls, all boarders, and that twenty of the former and sixteen of the latter were free pupils.

Evid.,
9390–1.

At the date of our inquiry the school buildings, which could accommodate fifty boys and forty girls, were occupied by thirty-one boys and twenty-five girls.

9215–27.

The boys taught in the school were instructed in practical farming, and all the pupils received a good English education. There were also classes, in connexion with the

9372–5.

Science and Art Department, in Agriculture, Magnetism, Electricity, Chemistry and Physiology. The girls made their own clothes and assisted in the laundry, cooking, and other house work of the establishment.

9257–62.

Rep. Vol.
III, p. 436.

The property was returned by the Royal Commissioners, 1854–8, as consisting of £1,443 11s. 6d. cash, and of the school premises and lands, then comprising forty-nine acres.

Annual
Report
1875–9.

The following "Inventory of effects belonging to the Institution, on the 31st of 3rd month, 1879," appears in the Annual Report of the school for that year:—

| Brookfield Property including Farm. | | Brought forward. | | £10,977 15 4 |
|--|--------------|---|--|--------------|
| Buildings, and Meeting-houses. | £5,277 13 8 | Furniture. | | 417 9 1 |
| Legacies invested in Mortgages. | 2,609 0 0 | Stationery. | | 20 10 0 |
| at Interest. | 1,935 3 8 | Fuel in store. | | 4 0 0 |
| Railway Stock (North Eastern) valued at. | 100 0 0 | Treasure. | | 33 10 9 |
| Farm Stock valued at. | 764 19 0 | Superintendent—Cash for Current Expenses. | | 35 12 3 |
| Carried forward. | £10,977 15 4 | | | £11,494 17 4 |

It appeared that the sum of £6,377 13s. 8d., entered as represented by the "Brookfield property," was the total amount which had been "charged to capital account" in respect of that property, from the date of the original purchase of the site in 1836; the lands attached to the school contained, in 1879, about 83 statute acres, of which the site of the buildings and ten acres were held under lease for 99 years, the lease of the rest had expired, and it was held at will. The sum of £2,000 was lent on mortgage, at 5 per cent., and produced £100 per annum; the sum of £1,085 2s. 8d., "legacies invested at interest," had been lent to "a firm in Belfast," with whom "the Institution keeps an account," and produced in the year 1878-9, £46 3s. 8d. The North-Eastern Railway Stock, valued at £900, "represents a donation received from Thomas Richardson, in 1838," of which the annual produce (amounting in 1878-9, to £41 1s. 3d.) is to be applied, under the provisions of a deed of settlement, as follows:—"In keeping up a library for the use of the children of the School, and in the purchase of maps, globes, tools, philosophical apparatus, and other like articles; and in making arrangements for Lectures on subjects connected with Art, Science, Natural Philosophy, History, or general Literature, or in any one or more of the said objects, as the Committee of Management shall, for the time being, think most likely to promote the general improvement of the children, and in case the Committee shall be of the judgment that no further expenditure is, for the time being, desirable in or about any of the aforesaid objects, it shall be lawful for such Committee to apply the annual produce, for the time being remaining unapplied, for the general benefit of the children, or any portion of them, or for the encouragement of the apprentices, for the time being, of the school, or any of them, as the Committee shall think most advantageous."

*Minor-
schools
Disposi-
tion of
Schools*

Evid.
9208-14.

9212-8.

In addition to the property mentioned in the inventory, William Greer, a member of the Society, left a sum of £3,000 payable after the death of his wife, to establish another school for the children of Grange and Richhill. After Mrs. Greer's death, in 1861, the managers, considering that they could not support two schools in the province, obtained the sanction of the Court of Chancery to a scheme for applying this legacy to the purposes of the Brookfield School. The Court authorized the expenditure of £1,000 out of the capital, but that authority was never acted on, and the whole sum was invested. The principal was stated to have been since increased by £500. The annual income, which is brought into the general account, in 1878 amounted to £204 12s. 9d.

9216-20.

The Superintendent stated that a bequest of a farm at Lisnabilla, near Moira, containing about twelve acres, was made as an endowment, "but, owing to the mismanagement of certain parties, the school never derived any advantage therefrom."

Return.

The account of the school-farm was separately kept, the work of the boys being charged against the farm, and the value of the produce used for the school being credited to it. Each boy must take his turn in working for five hours a day on the farm, but it did not appear that the pupils had been remarkable for their success as farmers, after leaving the school, or that any large proportion of them became farmers. A "practical farmer" (who was under the control of the superintendent, and had charge of the pupils while learning agriculture), a ploughman, and a labourer were employed on the farm. The superintendent managed the cropping, and the buying and selling of cattle.

Evid.
9246-54.
9246-75.

The teaching staff consisted of the superintendent (whose duties included those of headmaster, besides the oversight of the whole institution), three apprentices, bound for five or six years, and receiving salaries, increasing annually, with premiums of £6 6s. each on leaving the school, and a visiting teacher of Latin and French.

Evid.
9257.
9258-30.

Mr. Moore reports that the general management was good, and the state of education satisfactory. The boys laboured four hours a day on the farm, and four hours in school, besides which they had an hour and a quarter's study at night. He found their answering in reading, arithmetic, and grammar very good, and showing intelligent teaching, while the answering in spelling and geography was satisfactory. The girls answered well in all the English subjects, with the exception of geography. There were twenty-eight boys and twenty-two girls in the school on the day of his visit.

App. C, P.
381.

Miscellaneous
Donations
Schools.

The following statement of the accounts of the school for the year ending 31st March, 1879, is taken from the Annual Report of the Institution:—

| Income. | | Expenditure. | |
|------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| From Subscriptions | £486 13 6 | Provisions purchased | £254 7 6 |
| Received for Interest, viz.— | | Provisions supplied by Farm | 303 14 2 |
| On Legacies | £46 3 8 | Furniture (for year and tear at 10 ¹ / ₂ %) | 45 7 8 |
| „ Mortgages | 100 0 0 | Clothing | 155 14 10 |
| „ Farm for Purchase | | Salaries and wages | 348 9 8 |
| Money | 75 0 0 | Fuel | 58 18 1 |
| | £21 3 8 | Stationery | 20 4 10 |
| Received from Children's | | Soap, Oil, and Candles | 27 10 7 |
| Relatives for Tuition | 180 15 4 | Medicine and Medical attendance | 18 19 4 |
| Income from Wm. Greer's | | Insurance | 8 16 3 |
| Bequest | 204 19 9 | Repairs | 75 3 3 |
| Received from Farm, viz.— | | Contingencies | 13 3 9 |
| For Boys' Labour | 52 17 6 | | |
| „ Superintendence | 40 0 0 | | |
| „ Profit | 14 6 4 | | |
| | 107 8 10 | | |
| Expenditure exceeds Income | 175 3 11 | | |
| | £1,375 11 0 | | £1,375 11 0 |

It appeared from the same report that “the subscriptions had decreased very seriously during the past ten years, owing to the death of many warm friends and liberal supporters of the school. On the other hand, the salaries and other charges increase almost imperceptibly, while the rates of interest from investments have diminished considerably of late years. The Committee have, therefore, felt it imperative to reduce the number of children, by letting some of those who have been in the school for a considerable time go home and to situations, even though not quite ready for leaving school, so as not to exclude those who are seeking admission.”

2. Antrim.—Ulster Provincial School, Lisburn.

Rep. p. 141,
ib. Vol. III.,
p. 451.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this school was endowed in 1761 by John Hancock, a member of the Society of Friends, who bequeathed £1,000 to be laid out on lands, the rents of which were to be devoted to the support of a school for persons of his own persuasion. The trustees accordingly purchased lands containing 140a. 2a. 6r., the net rental of which was, in 1857, £76 18s. 6d.; they also took a lease for ever of twenty acres of land, at a rent of £23 15s. 10d., and built a school-house at a cost of £1,300, raised by subscriptions among the Society of Friends. The annual value of the school premises was, in 1857, estimated at £35 14s. 2d., and the institution was then possessed of trust funds derived from legacies and donations, amounting to £5,279 13s. 2d., invested in Government stock and other securities, and producing an annual income of £207 17s. 1d. The school was attended in 1857 by twelve boys and thirteen girls, all boarders.

Evid.,
9353-513.

The management of the school was regulated by the following rule:—

“This institution was established for the purpose of affording a sound English education to the children of Friends of the province of Ulster; to be conducted with a strict regard to the moral and religious training of the pupils, in accordance with the principles of the Society. This institution shall be under the control of a committee of eighteen men and twelve women, to be appointed by the quarterly meeting.”

The Committee met once a month.

Prospectus.

At the date of our inquiry the school was attended by 28 boys and 17 girls as boarders, and by 8 boys and 1 girl as day scholars—54 pupils in all. The premises had been recently rebuilt and enlarged, and were capable of accommodating about 100 children, boys and girls. The charges for boarders were—To “members out of the Ulster Quarterly Meeting,” 26 guineas, and to all “non-members” 30 guineas per annum; the children of members of the Ulster Quarterly Meeting were admissible at a minimum charge of £12 per annum, and the children of Friends not in affluent circumstances always had a preference. In compliance with the will of the founder, ten children of Friends were to be taught gratis as day scholars, if so many should offer, and one boy was boarded and taught gratis, “and endeavours used to qualify him for a schoolmaster.” Friends of Leinster and Munster were at liberty to send a few children to the school, paying the full expense each child might appear to cost the institution. The charge for day scholars was £4 10s., and for “non-boarders,” who had their dinner at the school, £6 per annum. The charges to boarders had been recently raised to the amount above stated, and some of those who had been in the school at the time of the change still paid the former rates, varying from £7 10s. to £20 per annum.

Evid.
9305-6

We were informed that, a few years ago, the state of education was not satisfactory, the number of scholars was reduced to a very low ebb, and the amounts they paid were so small, that it was seen that the school might have to be closed, but a very vigorous effort was made, by engaging a superior head master and in other ways, to improve the education. To carry out this plan, the Committee found it necessary to raise the charges, otherwise the school would have had to be closed from want of funds. The expectation of the Committee that by educating the children "in a better style" than before the receipts would be increased, had been realized, and the re-organization of the school had succeeded. The newly-erected school buildings were described as "large, fine, and valuable. The children were generally from the middle classes; the chief aim was to give a good commercial education, but the pupils were taught some higher branches. About thirty studied French, and some German; a few learned Greek, and some, including several of the girls, were learning Latin. In preparing the boys for commercial occupations, their education was directed with a view to their being employed largely in manufacturing works, and for that purpose they were instructed in inorganic chemistry. There were also classes in connexion with the Science and Art Department, but there was a want of sufficient apparatus for teaching some branches of Physical Science. The average time spent by each boy in the school did not exceed three years, as they were withdrawn to go into business. The Superintendent informed us that "the theory is that a boy makes a better man of business if he goes to it before fifteen, than if he begins afterwards, and, therefore, the school never had a chance of bringing boys on to a very far advanced education. There is hardly one professional man in the Society of Friends in Ulster. They are almost entirely successful prominent business men, and the tendency of the education is to make business men." "The object" of the school "is to give the children, even of the poorest members, such an education as will enable them to earn their living honestly and fairly in life." The average cost of each child to the Institution was about £25 10s. per annum.

The Friends' Schools at Brookfield and Lisburn were, perhaps, the only instances of mixed male and female boarding schools to which our attention was directed in the course of our inquiry. The boys and girls at each of these institutions occupied separate wings of the same building. At Brookfield the superintendent stated that there was no difficulty in keeping up the discipline. Occasionally, in past years, they had some difficulty. At Lisburn, when the present superintendent was appointed, high walls, which previously separated the playgrounds for the boys and girls, were at his instance removed, and at the date of our inquiry the boys and girls played in the same playground, took their meals in the same room, and many of the girls were taught in the same classes with the boys. The superintendent said that his experience of the school where this was allowed had been strikingly different from what he had seen where the opposite was insisted on; the pupils "mixed without any degree of familiarity or inconvenience; and it had been an evident advantage to both sides of the school, of course it required constant supervision, and the continual mixing of the teachers with the children."

Mr. Moore reports:—

"The house is in every respect suitable for a large boarding school, and is kept in thorough order. The answering of the junior class of boys was good in reading, spelling and geography, but deficient in arithmetic and grammar. The arithmetic, on paper, of the senior class was quite up to the average, as also the algebra, but the boys were utterly ignorant of Euclid. . . . The writing was particularly good, and the reading excellent. . . . The answering of the girls in all the usual subjects was extremely good, with the exception of arithmetic, which was rather bad. The writing was neat and legible, and the girls read distinctly, and with a good accent. It is a peculiarity of this school that the boys and girls live in the same house, dine in the same hall, and use almost the same playground, and all this, so far as I could judge, without any evil results."

*Middle-
sex
Deacons-
School.*

Evid.,
9328-39.

9337.
9350.
9307-10,
9319-27.

9331.

9311.

Evid., 9322.

9325.

App C, p.
380.

26-08-1878-
Report of the
Society of
Friends
Schools.

In the Report of the institution for the period ending 31st December, 1878 (the latest with which we were furnished), the following list of the property of the institution appears:—

INVENTORY OF ESTATE AND EFFECTS BELONGING TO ULSTER PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, 31st of 12th Month, 1878

| | Effects | £ | s | d | Date | £ | s | d |
|---------|--|-------|----|-------------|----------------------|--------|----|-------------|
| Report. | Lisburn Concerns, | 600 | 0 | 0 | Female Bounty Fund— | | | |
| | Prospect Hill Premises, £2,366 4 0 | | | | Principal, .. | £1,736 | 4 | 4 |
| | New School Buildings, 4,837 15 0 | | | | Interest to date, .. | 16 | 11 | 0 |
| | | 7,393 | 19 | 0 | | | | 1,752 15 4 |
| | Manster Fund, .. | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | Balance in favour of | | | |
| | Leinster Fund, .. | 2,337 | 8 | 7 | Institution, .. | | | 15,474 11 5 |
| | Ulster Fund, .. | 511 | 10 | 4 | | | | |
| | Legacies and Money at Interest, .. | 2,786 | 3 | 8 | | | | |
| | Lease of Brough, .. | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | Belfast Meeting-house, .. | 480 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| | Furniture, .. | 394 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| | Library, .. | 43 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| | Apparatus, .. | 11 | 15 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | 449 4 2 | | | | |
| | Stock—Breadstuffs, .. | | | 94 8 2 | | | | |
| | Cash—Treasurer, .. | 89 | 0 | 3 | | | | |
| | Do. Guarantee Fund, .. | 27 | 11 | 1 | | | | |
| | Do. Superintendent, .. | 13 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | 129 12 4 | | | | |
| | Compensation Fund (re- building Lodge, &c.), .. | | | 162 0 6 | | | | |
| | Building Fund— | | | | | | | |
| | Treasurer, .. | 41 | 11 | 4 | | | | |
| | Superintendent, .. | 11 | 5 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | 52 17 0 | | | | |
| | | | | £17,227 4 9 | | | | £17,227 4 9 |

Evid.
9288-75.

The Treasurer stated that the bequest of £1,000 from John Hancock was invested partly in lands (the lands of Brough, subject to a head-rent of £3 13s. 10d.) and partly in the purchase of the Lisburn property, on which the school was situated. Two sums of £500 each left to the institution were "bearing interest on deposit"—no money remained invested in Government Stock. The "Lisburn Concerns" consisted of ground-rents in Lisburn, which were valued at £600; the Prospect Hill premises were the original school premises, which were valued at £2,336 4s.; and the new school buildings were valued at £4,837 15s. The Manster fund, £1,200; the Leinster fund, £2,337 8s. 7d.; and the Ulster Fund, £511 10s. 4d., were sums raised by donations from members of the Society in those Provinces, for the support of the school.

The "legacies and money at interest" appeared, as in the case of the Brookfield school, to have been lent upon personal security, and a sum of £480 2s. had been advanced at interest as a charge on the Belfast Meeting House. At the same time the school had borrowed £1,736 4s. 4d. (on which £16 11s. was due for interest) from a "Female Bounty Fund," belonging to the Society of Friends. This sum had been borrowed to complete the new buildings, the committee having decided that it would be better in the interests of the institution to borrow the money than to use their own funds.

Report.

The following table of Income and Expenditure is taken from the Report for the year ending 31st March, 1878:—

| Income. | | | | Expenditure. | | | |
|---|-----|------|------------|--------------------------------|-----|------|------------|
| | | £. | s. d. | | | £. | s. d. |
| Subscriptions, | | 135 | 6 0 | Provisions, | | 533 | 8 6 |
| Subscriptions per late Richard Bell, 1875-78, | | 36 | 0 0 | Salaries and Wages, | | 479 | 17 10 |
| Rents—Lands of Brough, | £43 | 4 0 | | Clothing, | | 51 | 7 0 |
| Lisburn Concerns, | 39 | 18 0 | | House Expenses, &c., | | 238 | 10 9 |
| | | | 73 2 0 | Income Tax, | | 0 | 10 10 |
| Interest—Legacies, &c., | 111 | 1 6 | | Science and Art, | | 6 | 14 8 |
| Manster Fund, | 90 | 0 0 | | Improvements, | | 38 | 5 6 |
| Leinster Fund, | 114 | 18 0 | | Female Bounty Fund, | £14 | 11 0 | |
| Ulster Fund, | 35 | 11 6 | | Less, | | 10 | 17 0 |
| Belfast Meeting House, | 18 | 19 8 | | | | | 5 14 0 |
| | | | 340 10 8 | | | | |
| Bills of Admission and Continuance—Parents, | 647 | 14 4 | | | | | |
| Per Quarterly Meeting, | 10 | 0 0 | | | | | |
| | | | 657 14 4 | | | | |
| Fees, &c., | 45 | 19 6 | | | | | |
| Less Expenses, | 16 | 12 4 | | | | | |
| | | | 29 7 2 | | | | |
| | | | 1,372 0 2 | | | | |
| From Guarantee Fund for Deficiency of Income, | | | 57 8 11 | | | | |
| | | | £1,369 9 1 | | | | £1,369 9 1 |

3. *Queen's County.—Mountmellick School.*

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this school, which had been opened in 1786, was intended for the education of children of the poorer members of the Society of Friends.

At the date of our inquiry there were 38 girls, all boarders, at the school, of whom 7 were not members of the Society of Friends, being returned as Protestant Dissenters. The highest charge for children of members of the Society of Friends was £35 per annum, but those who were not in a position to pay that sum were admitted at charges varying from £16 to £18, and deficiencies in payments were made up by subscriptions at the various meetings of the Society.

The endowments of the Mountmellick School in 1858 consisted of £60 7s. 9d. per annum, derived from land, and an invested sum of £2,216, producing £84 per annum.

The accounts were at the date of our inquiry kept in conjunction with those of the Newtown school.

Mr. Moore reported that he could not speak too highly of the excellence, in every respect, of this establishment. The course of instruction embraced all the subjects taught in a high class ladies' school, with the exception of music. The senior class wrote an essay on the comparative merits of poetry and prose, in which the composition, writing, and spelling were all that could be desired. He complained, however, of the limited acquaintance with English literature which they displayed, but this, he thought, was fully accounted for by the fact that the Society of Friends prohibits the study of many books which are used as class books in other schools. The success of this and the other schools belonging to the Friends was, he said, entirely owing to the great interest taken in them by the Boards of management, who spare neither trouble nor expense in securing the services of highly qualified teachers.

4. *Waterford.—Newtown School.*

The endowment of this school (founded in 1798) consisted in 1858 of a house and land, portion of which was let for £90 a year, an annuity of £11 1s. 6d., and £800 amount of legacies invested.

The head master stated that the number of pupils educated in that school varied, having been at one time sixty-four, but at the date of our inquiry it was only forty-eight, which number, however, was larger than that of the preceding two or three years. Of these thirty were Friends, fifteen were Protestant Episcopalians, two were Presbyterians, and one a Methodist.

The charges for nineteen of these pupils varied from £42 to £45 per annum, according to age. Of the others sixteen paid what are called "low rates," that is, sums varying from £16 to £18 per annum; ten paid what is called "full cost," that is, from £35 to £40 per annum, and the other three paid intermediate rates. When Mr. Moore visited the school the number of boarders had increased to fifty-nine.

The wife of the head master occupied the position of mistress of the establishment, and managed the domestic details. The joint salary of the husband and wife was £350 a year. There were also four assistant masters, whose salaries amounted to £345 per annum, in addition to their board and residence in the institution, and a visiting drawing master received £85 a year.

Children usually entered the school at about ten years of age, although, under the rules, they might be admitted at eight, and they sometimes remained until they reached sixteen. We were informed that they generally devoted themselves, after leaving the school, to commercial pursuits.

It appeared that no provision was made for the separate religious training of those children who were not members of the Society of Friends.

The Committee of Management of the school had decided that although in some subjects they considered the boys in their senior class qualified to compete in the junior grade of the Intermediate Education examinations, "it would be more conducive to the intellectual good of the boys if they adhered pretty much to their usual course of study without reference to the examinations under the Intermediate Education Act." They considered that preparing their pupils for those examinations might lead to "certain subjects receiving especial attention to the neglect of others of equal or greater importance." They had arranged to have a special examination of their school conducted in 1880 by Mr. G. T. Sanderson, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge. Similar examinations had been previously held on two occasions, the last having taken place about four years before the date of our inquiry.

Mr. Moore reported that the school was a model of cleanliness, neatness, and order; that the dormitories, lavatories, &c., were, in every respect, suitable; that the answer-

Miscellaneous
Discontin-
tional
Schools

Rep. p. 142.

Returns.

Returns.

App. C.
p. 278.Rep. p. 142.
Vol III.,
p. 401.Evid.,
13397-8
13638.

13632-41.

App. C, p.
385.Evid.,
13642-4.

13648-51.

Evid.,
13655-6.Evid.,
13663.13643.
13686-8.App. C.
p. 380.

*Musella
nana
Dumortier
franch.
Strobil.*

ing in each case was highly satisfactory, as might be expected from the staff of masters employed (four in number, and highly paid) ; but he noticed in masters and boys a certain degree of listlessness which was, he was sure, fully accounted for by the want of competition with other schools, either in games or in scholarship.

There were about twelve acres of land attached to the Institution, used as a grass farm.

5. *Tipperary*.—*Clonmel School*.

Rep., Conn.,
1854-8,
Vol. III,
p. 366.

In 1858 the endowment of this school consisted of property yielding £32 8s. 6d. per annum. Since that date the school has been discontinued, and the endowment added to those of Mountmellick and Newtown, for the support of which these three endowments were, at the date of our inquiry, managed as a common fund.

We found that the accumulated property belonging to these institutions had been very largely increased, and at the date of our inquiry their income, exclusive of subscriptions and the profits of a farm, which formed part of their endowment, amounted to £355 14s. 4d. The total annual expenditure was upwards of £3,100 a year, of which sum £2,435 6s. 8d. was in the year ending 31st May, 1878, paid by the pupils' fees.

We annex a statement of the accounts, taken from the Report of the Institutions for the year ending 31st May, 1878:—

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF NEWTON AND MOUNTMELLON SCHOOLS, for the Year ending 31st of 5th Month, 1878.

| | Income. | | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|----|----|--------|----|----|-------------------------|---------|----|----|---------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | NEWTON. | | | MOUNTAINDALE. | | |
| | | | | | | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Subscriptions, | | | | 351 | 2 | 6 | Provisions, | 772 | 10 | 3 | 554 | 9 | 7 |
| Income from People- | | | | | | | Gas and Candles, | 84 | 15 | 5 | 24 | 18 | 8 |
| Newtown | 1,474 | 12 | 6 | | | | Fuel, | 45 | 6 | 5 | 48 | 3 | 3 |
| Mountaindale | 960 | 14 | 2 | | | | Laundry, | 26 | 8 | 11 | 62 | 10 | 3 |
| | | | | 2,435 | 6 | 8 | Repairs of Clothing, | | | | | | |
| Elizabeth Dawson's Legacy | 26 | 18 | 6 | | | | do., | 0 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 4 |
| Eleanor Dudley's do., | 4 | 12 | 4 | | | | Medicine and Attend- | | | | | | |
| Joseph Wilson's do., | 9 | 4 | 8 | | | | dance | 9 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 |
| Thomas Duckett's do., | 4 | 12 | 4 | | | | Salaries, | 615 | 16 | 8 | 320 | 0 | 0 |
| Benjamin Grubb's do., | 3 | 17 | 10 | | | | Stationery, Books, &c., | 35 | 8 | 11 | 84 | 19 | 4 |
| Joseph S. Richardson's | | | | | | | Servants' Wages | 74 | 3 | 10 | 62 | 15 | 8 |
| do., | 19 | 15 | 6 | | | | Furniture, | 48 | 13 | 6 | 41 | 11 | 6 |
| Seiv. Island Property, | 25 | 7 | 3 | | | | Rent and Taxes, | 36 | 0 | 9 | 28 | 4 | 0 |
| Robert Grubb's Legacy, | 11 | 1 | 6 | | | | Repairs and Altera- | | | | | | |
| Dividends on G. S. & W. | | | | | | | tions of Premises, | 55 | 3 | 11 | 89 | 10 | 2 |
| R. Co.'s Stock | 68 | 9 | 8 | | | | Incidental Expenses, | 55 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 17 | 7 |
| Rent of Land at Newtown, | 22 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. Mountaindale, | 2 | 10 | 0 | | | | | 1,809 | 2 | 7 | 1,297 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | 368 | 9 | 6 | | | | | 1,809 | 2 | 7 |
| Less Post Rate and In- | | | | | | | Income exceeds expen- | | | | £3,106 | 12 | 7 |
| come Tax | 12 | 15 | 3 | | | | diture | | | | 152 | 18 | 5 |
| | | | | 355 | 14 | 4 | | | | | £3,259 | 11 | 0 |
| Income Tax refunded | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| by Commissioners | 4 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Profit on Farm | 125 | 19 | 8 | 128 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3,370 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Less Interest to Hand- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| craft Fund | 4 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. to Treasurer | 6 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 10 | 13 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | £3,259 | 11 | 0 | | | | | | | |

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS belonging to and Debts owing by NEWTON and MOUNTMELLIE
SCHOOLS, 31st of 5th Month, 1878.

| Effects. | | £ s. d. | | Debits. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|-----------|----------|------------------------|---------|----|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Newtown Concerns, valued at | | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | Unexpired Time of | | | | |
| Mountmellick do, do | | 1,370 | 12 | 4 | Papfa, Newtown, . | 139 | 1 | 8 | |
| G S & W. Railway Shares, . | | 2,740 | 0 | 0 | Do. do, Mountmellick, | 75 | 14 | 8 | |
| Government Stock, . | | 193 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 214 18 4 |
| Furniture and Stock at Newtown, | | 841 | 12 | 10 | | | | | |
| Do do, Mountmellick, . | | 584 | 4 | 0 | Ducto Handicraft Fund, | 150 | 0 | 0 | |
| Due for Clothing, &c., at Newtown, | | 65 | 0 | 0 | Do Treasurer, . | 393 | 16 | 8 | |
| Do, Mountmellick, . | | 16 | 16 | 0 | | | | | 513 16 8 |
| Due for Papfa, . | | 53 | 2 | 6 | | | | | |
| Cash in hands of Sub-Treasurer, . | | 17 | 5 | 10 | | | | | 738 15 0 |
| Do, at Newtown, . | | 24 | 11 | 11 | Balance in favour of | | | | |
| Legation due, . | | 137 | 10 | 0 | Institutions | | | | 10,448 15 3 |
| | | <u>£11,177</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>3</u> | | | | | <u>£11,177</u> <u>10</u> <u>3</u> |

VII.—NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

National
Schools.

The aid granted to National schools by the Board of National Education out of moneys voted by Parliament did not appear to us to constitute such an "endowment" as was contemplated by our Commission, and therefore we made no specific inquiry as to those National schools which appeared to be wholly supported by grants from the Board, or by such grants with the aid merely of payments from local rates, school fees, or occasional and voluntary local contributions. A very large number of National schools were found to be in possession of free sites, but seemed to have no other permanent endowment; it abundantly appeared that these sites had been acquired, and that the school-houses had been built, under the greatest variety of circumstances, and we found it quite impossible, with the means at our disposal, to trace the titles to these sites and buildings. As we thus found ourselves unable to make any detailed report upon the property of those National schools which were endowed with sites and buildings only, and they were already under State control and efficient inspection, we thought that no commensurate object could be attained by our prosecuting further inquiries concerning them. There remained, however, a great number of National schools which possessed considerable endowments, other than or in addition to their sites and buildings, and we have endeavoured to include all such schools in our tables. We found that very many Endowed schools of various classes had, since 1857, and especially in recent years, been placed by their managers in connexion with the National system of education. We have already referred (*supra*, p. 105) to the "growing tendency," since the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1869, to place Protestant schools under the National Board. The great majority of the Roman Catholic primary schools (excepting the "Christian schools") mentioned in our Report are National schools; of the five convent schools visited by Mr. Moore, three were National schools, and as the result of his examinations, he strongly advised that the schools not under the National system should avail themselves of its "numerous advantages"—in short, we found many instances of primary schools of almost every class included in our Report whose endowments were supplemented and whose efficiency was increased by the aid given and control exercised by the National Board. By placing their schools under that Board, the managers are enabled to ascertain the qualifications of the teachers, to secure regular inspection, and to obtain an adequate supply of books and school requisites, while the teacher's emoluments are supplemented by direct payment of salaries or by results' fees.

With the rarest exceptions, so far as the attendance of pupils afforded any indication, we found that the schools thus placed in connexion with the National Board retained their denominational character, and that the managers continued to exercise their powers, as before. The schools were of course open to all denominations, but wherever the population was sufficient each separate communion had its own school, generally under the management of its own clergy. We received evidence from several Protestant clergymen that they were enabled to give religious instruction in a manner satisfactory to themselves in their schools when in connexion with the National Board, and the large number of Convent schools, and schools under the management of the Roman Catholic Clergy, which we found under the National Board, appeared to show that the Roman Catholics also found the system, to a large extent, satisfactory.

The objections of the Roman Catholics to the "Model schools," (of which 4 were in operation in Dublin and 26 in the provinces in the year 1879), were, however, strongly stated. The Rev. James O'Laverty, P.P., of Holywood, who had been the manager of a National School since 1869, stated that the parents of Roman Catholic children were taught that the Church disapproved of a school in which their priest had no participation whatsoever in the management, nor any right to interfere, and upon this principle the Model schools, which are under the direct management of the National Board, were objected to by the Roman Catholic Bishops, and formally disapproved of by the Roman Catholic Synod of Thurles. We were further informed by the Rev. Felix Hackett, O.C., of Enniskillen, that the system of the Model schools was objected to because it was a State institution, and because the education was taken out of the supervision of the clergy. Even where the head teacher of a Model school was a Roman Catholic, it was nevertheless objected to by the Bishops as a school for any children other than those of the teacher himself, and the Clergy were not allowed to give religious instruction in the Model schools under the existing regulations. There were, therefore, no schools above the rank of primary National schools receiving State aid which were approved of by Roman Catholics, and the Model schools were attended chiefly, and except in Dublin almost exclusively, by Protestant pupils.

App. B. p.
265.B-14,
8502.
8573.
9097.
9281.
9473.
14323.
16146.
6847-51.
17084-91.B-14,
10033.

2381.

12811.
16251-2.
14863-93.

National
Schools
Evid.,
14461-74.

In the National Schools under private management, we found that while the rules and principles of the National Board were adopted by all communities, and the schools were undenominational in the eye of the law, each school appeared in practice to be regarded by all parties, at least in cities and towns, as identified with some one denomination. In Armagh, for example, it was stated that each school was under the management of a clergyman; the Protestant children were stated to be afraid to attend an evening school held in the Roman Catholic district of the town, and the Roman Catholics complained that their children were "interfered with" on their way to their "National" School.

Evid.,
9874-10055

The Sullivan National Schools, Holywood (*vide* : *infra*, p. 170), afforded a notable instance of the difficulty of conducting National schools under undenominational management. They were founded by the late Dr. Robert Sullivan "for promoting National or unsectarian education," and a scheme for carrying out the design was sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, prescribing that "no person should be entitled to act as a member of the Committee until he should signify in writing to the trustees of the testator's will for the time being his approval of non-sectarian education as intended by the testator." Differences at once arose in the selection of the Committee, and soon resulted in the withdrawal of a large number of Roman Catholic children, who were transferred to a new National school which was established in the same neighbourhood under the management of the Parish Priest.

A further instance, of a peculiar character, will be found in the case of the schools of the parish of Raham, in the county of Cork, (*vide* : *infra*, p. 159). An endowment of lands vested in the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, which were devised by a Protestant clergyman "for the promotion of Scriptural Education in the parish of Raham," has been, under the management of the Commissioners, divided among four schools, one of which is a "Parochial School" under the management of the Incumbent of the parish, attended by Protestants and Roman Catholics, while the other three are "National Schools," exclusively attended by Roman Catholics.

Mr. Moore inspected about thirty Endowed National Schools. He reports :—

App. B,
p. 262.

"It is absolutely necessary for the efficient working of a primary school that the teacher should be properly trained, that there should be a thorough and minute system of inspection, and a definite and fixed programme of instruction. It is to the observance of these three principles that the prosperous condition of the National schools is due. . . . The teachers in National schools have been in most cases educated in such schools themselves, and so have an accurate acquaintance with the system, besides which many of them have gone through a thorough course of training in the Marlborough-street Training Schools. They seemed, on the whole, an intelligent and competent class of persons, and much superior as teachers to those of the Church Education Society.

"The system of inspection is effective for two reasons—(1.) A large sum of money in the shape of results fees depends on the result of the Inspectors' examination; a good teacher in a contributory union being able to make from 10s. to £1 by each scholar. (2.) It is most minute, since the mark of every pupil in each subject must be recorded in the report, thus the only way in which the system could fail would be through the incompetency or neglect of District Inspectors.

"The general tone is undoubtedly lower than in corresponding schools in England, and the deficiency is, in part, attributable to the Inspectors. The English Inspectors are, as a rule, of high University distinction, for two reasons this is not the case in Ireland—(1.) The salaries in Ireland are lower, and the duties more arduous. (2.) The course of examination for Irish Inspectorships includes so many subjects and requires such a limited acquaintance with them, that the University candidate has no better chance of success than the National school teacher.

"The programme of instruction is as definite and fixed as could be desired, and . . . most admirably drawn out. . . . Paying teachers by results fees has had a beneficial influence in improving the reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic."

In his general remarks upon the various educational systems which came under his notice, he says :—

App. B,
p. 263

"In the condition of premises, the most common abuse was the improper state of the out-offices; they were, with very few exceptions, built on wrong principles—that is to say, in such a way as to render their cleanliness a matter of great difficulty, in some cases almost an impossibility. In this respect the National were not any better than other Schools, though it is in the power of the Board to refuse grants in cases where the premises are not in proper condition. Managers do not pay sufficient attention to the neatness and comfort of their Schools; they are generally quite satisfied if the roofs are sound and the walls fairly clean. . . . These remarks do not apply to the Christian Brothers' or Nuns' schools, where nothing is left undone to inculcate principles of tidiness and order."

The Tables taken from the Report of the Commissioners of National Education for 1879, give a summary of the number of National Schools and of the attendance of pupils for that year.

[TABLE

TABLE showing the total number of National Schools in each County; the total number of Pupils on Rolls; the Religious Denominations of these Pupils; and the average Daily Attendance for the year 1878.

| COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP | Total Number of Schools | Total Number of Pupils on Rolls | | | Religious Denominations | | | | | Average Daily Attendance |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Males | Females | Total | Roman Catholic | Church of Ireland | Presbyterian | Others | Total | |
| UNION: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antrim, | 546 | 48,260 | 45,341 | 93,601 | 22,263 | 17,979 | 45,673 | 3,764 | 93,681 | 38,136 |
| Armagh, | 538 | 18,048 | 16,093 | 34,141 | 14,501 | 19,657 | 4,598 | 1,047 | 34,143 | 14,674 |
| Carry, | 277 | 15,851 | 14,908 | 30,759 | 24,792 | 4,445 | 1,158 | 141 | 30,534 | 12,032 |
| Down, | 387 | 23,827 | 20,547 | 44,374 | 24,285 | 3,970 | 4,286 | 383 | 44,374 | 16,112 |
| Dublin, | 429 | 20,541 | 20,886 | 41,427 | 17,144 | 12,140 | 9,857 | 1,674 | 41,427 | 35,623 |
| Fermanagh, | 159 | 9,197 | 7,737 | 16,934 | 9,957 | 6,535 | 334 | 373 | 16,944 | 6,999 |
| Londonerry, | 264 | 16,150 | 14,832 | 30,982 | 19,058 | 5,573 | 11,349 | 491 | 32,062 | 12,592 |
| Meath, | 178 | 11,953 | 11,135 | 23,088 | 17,010 | 3,013 | 3,063 | 62 | 23,118 | 9,564 |
| Tyrone, | 350 | 22,292 | 19,304 | 41,596 | 23,389 | 9,126 | 8,551 | 530 | 41,596 | 15,993 |
| Total, | 2,862 | 165,799 | 178,780 | 344,579 | 179,169 | 73,781 | 111,261 | 8,368 | 373,379 | 151,285 |
| MUNICIPAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gloucester, | 991 | 15,772 | 15,028 | 30,800 | 30,375 | 387 | 28 | 11 | 30,801 | 13,554 |
| Leeds, | 631 | 50,672 | 51,415 | 102,087 | 95,969 | 4,413 | 387 | 378 | 102,047 | 48,672 |
| Kerry, | 519 | 22,503 | 25,851 | 48,354 | 45,919 | 732 | 33 | 44 | 46,704 | 23,030 |
| Lincoln, | 246 | 16,960 | 20,245 | 37,205 | 36,438 | 458 | 62 | 67 | 37,233 | 17,706 |
| Tipperary, | 796 | 19,156 | 20,462 | 39,618 | 39,585 | 332 | 54 | 65 | 39,994 | 18,419 |
| Waterford, | 123 | 7,435 | 8,166 | 15,601 | 15,496 | 272 | 45 | 30 | 15,843 | 7,211 |
| Total, | 1,895 | 122,573 | 132,467 | 255,040 | 249,991 | 7,229 | 628 | 596 | 257,414 | 127,573 |
| LOCAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carlisle, | 71 | 4,593 | 4,322 | 8,915 | 7,931 | 689 | — | 4 | 8,624 | 3,701 |
| Dublin, | 550 | 95,799 | 81,166 | 176,965 | 155,141 | 4,681 | 779 | 365 | 160,966 | 73,983 |
| Edinburgh, | 96 | 6,190 | 6,377 | 12,567 | 11,966 | 594 | 67 | 20 | 12,677 | 5,868 |
| Glasgow, | 382 | 10,217 | 9,906 | 20,123 | 19,436 | 647 | 67 | 15 | 20,123 | 9,581 |
| King's, | 119 | 6,984 | 6,644 | 13,628 | 11,922 | 780 | 61 | 45 | 12,808 | 5,280 |
| Leamington, | 255 | 6,987 | 6,667 | 13,654 | 12,357 | 756 | 105 | 28 | 13,444 | 4,967 |
| Leith, | 32 | 6,138 | 6,361 | 12,499 | 12,465 | 432 | 165 | 7 | 13,069 | 5,615 |
| Manchester, | 178 | 9,335 | 8,690 | 18,025 | 17,078 | 703 | 75 | — | 17,856 | 8,288 |
| Queen's, | 104 | 6,629 | 6,507 | 13,136 | 12,206 | 665 | 6 | 9 | 13,186 | 5,397 |
| Warrington, | 132 | 6,987 | 6,901 | 13,888 | 12,914 | 562 | 52 | 8 | 13,938 | 5,529 |
| Widnes, | 144 | 8,517 | 8,781 | 17,298 | 17,816 | 432 | 42 | 8 | 18,298 | 8,444 |
| Widnes, | 199 | 6,207 | 6,571 | 12,778 | 11,179 | 569 | 52 | 7 | 11,778 | 5,383 |
| Total, | 1,869 | 196,226 | 190,158 | 386,384 | 369,841 | 11,630 | 1,371 | 527 | 381,839 | 171,201 |
| CONGREGATIONAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glasgow, | 311 | 92,478 | 91,256 | 183,734 | 183,190 | 499 | 99 | 39 | 183,734 | 86,042 |
| Leeds, | 198 | 12,653 | 10,884 | 23,537 | 22,964 | 1,999 | 67 | 34 | 24,017 | 9,208 |
| Manchester, | 307 | 24,884 | 24,338 | 49,222 | 48,139 | 862 | 178 | 63 | 49,180 | 23,034 |
| Nottingham, | 219 | 15,844 | 15,345 | 31,189 | 30,694 | 497 | 68 | 2 | 31,269 | 11,995 |
| Sheffield, | 168 | 12,436 | 11,821 | 24,257 | 23,691 | 1,265 | 189 | 122 | 24,207 | 9,764 |
| Total, | 1,103 | 158,295 | 153,644 | 311,939 | 306,081 | 5,022 | 569 | 310 | 311,939 | 140,069 |
| UNION: | 2,862 | 165,799 | 178,780 | 344,579 | 179,169 | 73,781 | 111,261 | 8,368 | 373,379 | 151,285 |
| MUNICIPAL: | 1,895 | 122,573 | 132,467 | 255,040 | 249,991 | 7,229 | 628 | 596 | 257,414 | 127,573 |
| LOCAL: | 1,869 | 196,226 | 190,158 | 386,384 | 369,841 | 11,630 | 1,371 | 527 | 381,839 | 171,201 |
| CONGREGATIONAL: | 1,103 | 158,295 | 153,644 | 311,939 | 306,081 | 5,022 | 569 | 310 | 311,939 | 140,069 |
| Total, | 7,529 | 582,973 | 592,049 | 1,175,022 | 1,105,081 | 97,780 | 113,829 | 9,501 | 1,031,960 | 430,054 |
| Percentage to total on rolls, | — | 50.7 | 49.3 | — | 79.6 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 0.9 | — | — |

VIII.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND.

Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

"The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland" do not undertake the actual management of any schools, and do not appear to have the means of doing so. Their functions have been confined to the administration of property, and are of very limited range.

Many schools of the various classes included in this report possess endowments consisting of funds and securities held by the Commissioners, who "do not in those cases administer the funds, but simply remit the dividends to the local administration" of the schools to which the funds belong, and do not further interfere. In several other cases, principal sums representing endowments appeared to have been recovered through the action of the Commissioners, but they were paid over to the trustees of the schools concerned, and the Commissioners exercised no further supervision over their subsequent administration; in some instances, such as that of Castleknock Parochial School (*supra*, p. 109), we found that the capital of trust funds thus paid over had been expended.

Evid., 1867.

*Commissioners of
Charitable
Donations
and
Bequests.*

We met with two schools endowed with landed property which was vested in and managed by the Commissioners, viz.—“Bertrand’s Female Orphanage, Dublin,” and “Dr. Hall’s Charity, Limerick.” In the course of our inquiry as to these institutions our attention was called to the defective nature and extent of the Commissioners’ powers, and to the inadequacy of the means of control and management at their disposal. The numerous instances of the mismanagement, misapplication, neglect, waste, and failure of school endowments, to which we have been obliged to refer, pointedly illustrate the want of a summary, efficient, and inexpensive jurisdiction, and of systematic supervision, over the property and management of the Endowed Schools in Ireland. A statement of the constitution and powers of “The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland” will show the defective nature and limited extent of the means existing in Ireland for securing the due administration of the institutions in question, and their marked contrast with those powers which, chiefly by recent legislation, have been made applicable to the Endowed Schools in England.

The Commissioners were incorporated in 1844 by the Statute 7th & 8th Vic., cap. 97, and their powers have since been modified and extended by Acts of 1867 (30th and 31st Vic., cap. 54.), and 1871 (34th and 35th Vic., cap. 102). The Board consists of the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Baron for the time being, and eleven members (one of whom was, by Statute 24th & 25th Vic., cap. 3, substituted for the Judge of the Court of Probate) appointed and removable by Her Majesty in Council; under the Act of 1844 (sec. 2), five of the appointed Commissioners must be Roman Catholics, and (sec. 3) religious questions are referred to committees consisting of the Protestant and Roman Catholic members respectively. At the date of our inquiry the appointed members were the following:—The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald; the Rev. William B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.; the Dean of St. Patrick’s, Dublin; Jonathan Pim; the Archbishop of Dublin; the Right Hon. Lord O’Hagan; the Right Hon. Mountfort Longfield; the Right Hon. Judge Finnegan; the Hon. Judge Townsend; the Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, and the Right Hon. Lord Ebury.

Under the original statute five Commissioners formed a quorum. The Board then “constantly failed to have a meeting,” but in 1871 the quorum was reduced to three, and they now “generally have an attendance of five.”

*Evid.,
1861.*

7 & 8 Vic.,
cap. 97.

37 & 38
Vic., c. 94.

40 Geo. III.,
(L)

The Lord Lieutenant was empowered (sec. 7) to appoint a secretary or secretaries, and other necessary officers, and their salaries, with other “necessary expenses of carrying on the business of the Commissioners,” were (sec. 8) charged upon the Consolidated Fund, but were, by the Act of 1864 (sec. 24), made payable out of moneys to be voted by Parliament for the purpose. All property vested in the previous Charitable Bequests Board, which had been created by the Act, 40 Geo. III., was, by the Act of 1844 (sec. 11), transferred to the Commissioners, and vested in them upon the existing trusts. The chief, if not the only power affecting school endowments which was originally granted was (sec. 12) power to “use for the recovery of every charitable donation, devise, or bequest intended to be applied in Ireland, which should be withheld, concealed, or misapplied, and to apply the same, when recovered, to charitable and pious uses, according to the intention of the donor or donors;” no proceeding could be taken until allowed by the Attorney or Solicitor General, and no payment could be made for costs (sec. 14) unless first approved of by the Treasury. Practically, therefore, the Commissioners had no power of interfering unless in cases where they were made aware that the endowments had been “withheld, concealed, or misapplied,” they could not in any respect depart from the original intention of the donors in the application of property devoted to charitable purposes, and they could hold such landed property only as had been transferred from the previous Board. Under the previous Board “the solicitors had far too much power over the property. Everything was referred to them, and the consequence was an enormous accumulation of costs.”

*Evid.,
1864-9,
1866-7.*

1855-5.

30 & 31
Vic., c. 54.

*Evid.,
1855-6,
1856-7.*

By the Act of 1867 (30 & 31 Vic., cap. 54), which was described as “tentative,” the Commissioners were directed (sec. 2) to receive applications from trustees of charities for their advice or direction respecting the management of trust property or questions relating thereto, and they were empowered, if they should so think fit, to give such advice as they might think expedient, which, when given in due form, protected the trustees receiving it from responsibility. This power has been very often made available.

30 and 31
Vic., c. 54.

The Commissioners were further (sec. 3) empowered, under special circumstances, to sanction compromises of claims on behalf of charities, and (sec. 5), where it appeared to them that the institution of legal proceedings was requisite or desirable, they were empowered to direct such proceedings to be instituted; if it appeared desirable that proceedings should be instituted by the Attorney-General, the Commissioners were empowered to certify the particulars of the case to him, in order that, if he should think fit, he should institute and prosecute such legal proceedings as he might consider requisite or proper under the circumstances.

Powers were given by the Acts of 1867 (sec. 6), and of 1871 (sec. 8) to recover by civil bill charitable donations and bequests not exceeding £50 principal, or £20 arrears of annual payments.

By the Act of 1867 (sec. 7), and the Act of 1871 (sec. 6) in the case of any charitable donation or bequest not exceeding £100, or of any annual sum payable for charitable purposes not exceeding £10, if it should be found "unlawful or impracticable to apply the same according to the direction or intention of the donor or donors," the Commissioners were authorised, after giving public notice and hearing all objections and suggestions, to apply or direct the application of the same "to such charitable and pious purposes as they should judge to be best, having regard to the directions and intentions of the donor." Under the Act of 1864 (sec. 8), and Act of 1871 (sec. 7), the Commissioners were empowered to proceed in Chancery for the settlement of schemes for the application of charitable property in such manner as should be deemed nearest and most conformable to the directions and intentions of the donor or donors, in all cases (irrespective of value) where it was found "unlawful or impracticable" to apply the same according to the directions and intentions of the donor.

The Act of 1867 (sec. 9), empowered any person, by deed or will, to assign or bequeath, and empowered trustees to transfer money funds for charitable purposes to the Commissioners, who might nominate persons to administer, distribute, or apply such funds under their directions. They were further (sec. 12), empowered to sanction variations in the investment of securities for money, and (sec. 13), leases, and the application of funds for the raising of money for improvements of charitable estates. Under special circumstances (sec. 14), the Commissioners were enabled to sanction the sale, exchange, or surrender of lands, and (sec. 15) the redemption of rentcharges, securing the due investment of any money arising therefrom.

The Act of 1871 enabled the Commissioners to adopt a summary form of proceeding in Chancery (sec. 9), for the recovery of sums exceeding £20 and not exceeding £200, and (sec. 10) in some other cases, and (sec. 11) extended the power of trustees to transfer property to the Commissioners to rentcharges and annuities. The Commissioners were also empowered (sec. 12) to receive funds in the absence of competent trustees, and (sec. 18) to apply to any court in which any charitable fund remained unapplied for a transfer of such fund to them, and also (sec. 14) in cases of delay to apply for the conduct of administration suits affecting charitable property. They were also (sec. 15) enabled to compel the trustees of charitable donations and bequests to complete their number.

These three statutes appear to contain all the existing provisions for enabling the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests to preserve or recover the property or to enforce and secure the due administration and proper management of the institutions which possess charitable endowments in Ireland, including the great majority of the Schools mentioned in this Report. It will be observed that (except the lands transferred in 1844 from the previous Charitable Bequest Board) the Commissioners have no power to acquire or hold any land. They have never instituted any proceeding by way of inquiry, unless put in motion by someone else, and, except by legal proceedings formally instituted, they cannot recover or prevent the misapplication of charitable endowments, while their power of varying the application of such endowments is limited to cases in which the original scheme has proved "unlawful or impracticable." The Secretaries informed us that they were most anxious to point out any deficiencies in their powers, and stated that the Commissioners had very strongly expressed their opinion that it was advisable to give large powers of adapting ancient bequests to modern requirements, and making changes in the management of charities corresponding to the changes of their circumstances in the lapse of time. The power of taking over trust property was "*deliberately* confined to stock and money." The Board considered that they had not machinery in their department for managing property, and when the draft of the Act of 1867, which proposed that landed property should be vested in them, came before them, they struck out the clauses, and stated that they would not accept the provision.

The Board, as at present constituted, has not a staff sufficient to deal with all charities; and one reason stated for their refusal to accept enlarged powers "is the economy." The staff of the Board consists of the two Secretaries, a clerk, a writer, and a messenger; and, therefore, even if the Commissioners had more ample powers, they have not the means of exercising them with efficiency. When it was proposed that they should receive and audit the accounts of charities, a minute was prepared showing that they had no machinery for the purpose, the staff being insufficient. They have no direct power to inquire into the condition or management of charities. The Secretary stated that all powers of inquiry, or of an inquisitorial nature were "purposefully excluded

Commissioners of
Charitable
Donations
and
Bequests.

30 and 31
Vol. c. 34.

34 and 35
Vol. c. 102.

50 and 51
Vol. c. 54.

34 and 35
Vol. c. 102.

Evid.,
16664.

16543-55.

16814,
16849.

Evid.,
16469.
16478-82.
16467.

16562.

as far as possible." They have no power to call for accounts, or statements, to require answers to any inquiries, or to inspect, or to examine on oath. There is no official trustee of charity lands, as in England, nor is there any existing provision for the tenure of fixed property in any mode which would obviate repeated conveyances to new trustees. The provision for the transfer of charity lands to the Commissioners is the only means available to avoid a similar difficulty in the case of personal property. There is no specific obligation upon the managers of any charity to keep proper accounts, or to submit them to regular audit. Though the Commissioners receive accounts (voluntarily furnished) in many cases as a check, they do not make themselves responsible for vouching them. No powers exist here, as in England, of uniting schools, appointing or removing trustees schoolmasters or other officers, of varying or enlarging the powers of visitors, of extending or regulating education, and there is no direct power (except through a scheme obtained under the sanction of the Court of Chancery) of reorganizing, altering, or adding to the trusts of endowments. The more extended powers which the Commissioners possess in the case of charities having incomes not exceeding £30 a year, or capital not exceeding £300, have been very largely availed of, and no reason why those powers should not be extended was stated by the secretaries, except that the staff was not sufficient.

Evid.,
1867d.

We met with many instances—for example, *Leamy's school*, Limerick, and *Dr. Hall's charity*, Limerick—where large sums had been spent in repeated appointments of trustees, in the vouching of accounts, and in obtaining modifications of existing schemes through the machinery of the Court of Chancery, where the existence of more efficient and summary powers vested in a central authority, similar to those existing in England under the Charitable Trusts Acts and Endowed Schools Acts, might have been applied with the greatest advantage, while in a great number of cases—for example, the endowments vested in "Ministers and Churchwardens," and in the Roman Catholic Clergy or members of Religious Orders—the tenure of the endowments, as well landed as personal property, appeared to be in a very unsatisfactory position.

ENDOWMENTS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

Dublin, Bertrand's Charity, No. 11, Eccles-street.

Rep.,
Vol. III.,
p. 88.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that Peter Bertrand, who died June 26th, 1806, had by his will devised certain property in land and houses, which in 1857 produced a net annual income of £480 14s. 7d., for the establishment of a charity school for the religious, literary, and musical education of fifteen orphan girls and for apprenticing them in Protestant families under the direction of the ministers of Mary's Abbey Meeting House (Presbyterian), and of the incumbents of the parishes of St. Werburgh and St. Peter, and of St. Nicholas' parish if the school should be in it, and their successors for ever. The property was in 1857 under the management of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, but was then mortgaged for £5,000 which had been charged upon it for the payment of accumulated renewal fines and arrears. The school had not been established on account of the delay attendant on a Chancery suit, the costs of renewal fines, neglect and mismanagement of a receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery, and want of adequate exertion on the part of the former Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

Evid.,
7591-611.
7612-43.
App. I.,
p. 314.

The school was opened in 1873 in the house No. 11, Eccles-street, Dublin, taken for the purpose at a rent of £70 per annum, and at the date of our inquiry twenty orphan girls were maintained and educated in it, under the care of a matron receiving a salary of £70 per annum. The management was regulated by a scheme settled by the Court of Chancery, under which, in addition to the ex-officio Governors, the incumbents of St. Peter's and St. Werburgh's parishes and the two ministers of the Presbyterian congregation formerly of Mary's Abbey but now of Rutland-square, Dublin, three other Governors were appointed with a power of co-option.

The children received only a plain English education, the matron being the sole teacher, except that the Secretary to the institution also gave instruction for two hours each week in vocal but not in instrumental music, receiving £16 per annum for doing so.

The property was managed by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests through their agent, Mr. Naffett, and they paid over the income to the Governors, who met once a month and paid the accounts, the supplies being obtained as required for the institution by the matron. The pupils were admitted between the ages of eight and twelve, and were to leave at seventeen. A sum of £50 per annum was, under the scheme, set apart for an apprenticing fund, but up to the time of our inquiry,

though several pupils had been taken away by their surviving parents, only one had been apprenticed. Pupils were admitted, if children of Protestant parents and in distressed circumstances, having lost one parent, either father or mother.

The pupils were examined half-yearly by Mr. Rudkin, the examiner of Erasmus Smith's schools. Mr. Moore reports:—

"The institution is in every respect a model. The house was in perfect order, though I gave no action whatever of my visit, and the arrangements all that could be desired. I examined all the girls in the usual subjects, and the answering was of the highest order. The house accommodates 20 inmates, 18 were members of the Irish Church, the remaining 2 being Presbyterians."

Though the institution has thus at length been made efficient, its history affords melancholy proof of the inefficiency of the cumbrous and costly machinery provided for the management of such charities in Ireland.

Mr. William Gernon, one of the Secretaries of the Commissioners for Charitable Donations and Bequests, informed us that the property (which consists of houses and building ground at Portobello and Clanbrassil-street, and the South Circular-road, Dublin), was transmitted to the Commissioners as a "*diversorum hereditas*," under the 11th section of the Act of 1844, having been previously vested in the Board established by the Act 40, Geo. III. Mr. Gernon "had no doubt that the Commissioners would be very much delighted to get rid of it." The existing Commissioners could not take landed properties, and felt a disinclination to manage those transmitted from the former Board. They had always stated that they had not machinery in their department for managing property. Until they "settled" the property by giving leases, there was not a Board that had not "Bertrand" before it in some shape or form. For ten years it had occupied the constant attention of the Board at its weekly meetings, and was a source of much trouble.

In 1867 a report was prepared by the Secretary and adopted by the Board, giving the history of the charity from its foundation. At the death of the founder in 1806, the property was worth £240 per annum, but subject to a mortgage of £1,000. It was held by lease for twenty-one years from the Archbishop of Dublin, renewable on payment of fines. The brother and administrator or the testator having absconded with a sum of £806, a suit was instituted in Chancery in 1807, a receiver was appointed, and in 1808 a decree for execution of the trusts was obtained. The property was afterwards vested in the Commissioners of Bequests. From 1808 to 1845 there was constant litigation; the rental was wholly absorbed in costs paid to the solicitors of the Commissioners, or incurred in suits brought against them by their tenants and by the mortgagees, in consequence of the neglect to keep down the renewal fines. On 27th September, 1845, only about £1,600 was forthcoming, and no renewals having been taken out for more than fifteen years, the Commissioners were compelled to offer to the Archbishop £6,185, of which they arranged to pay £1,000 in hand, and the remaining £5,185 was charged as a further mortgage on the property, the original mortgage for £1,000 being still outstanding. From 1845, under the management of the present Commissioners, matters steadily but slowly improved; in 1854 the mortgage debt to the Archbishop had been reduced to £2,358, and the original mortgage had been paid off, but renewal fines amounting to £1,058 had again accumulated, and a renewal was obtained on granting a mortgage to the Archbishop for £3,411. In 1859 the mortgage to the Archbishop, having been reduced to about £2,311, was paid off out of a loan of £2,400 obtained upon a transfer of the security to other mortgagees, and an arrangement was made for accumulating the surplus income to pay off the charges. In 1865 the accumulations amounted to £1,762 Government stock, out of which £1,161 3s. was paid in 1866 for a grant in perpetuity, subject to a fixed rent of £190 6s. In 1867 the value of the premises had increased, owing to the general improvement of the neighbourhood, and the lettings, to which we shall hereafter refer, had raised the gross rental to £985 3s. 10d. The profit rent was then £794 17s. 10d., which was expected soon to rise to £819 17s. 10d., which would leave a net income of £750 available for the charity, so soon as the mortgage should be paid off. The Commissioners resolved to postpone putting the charity into operation until this was accomplished, and in 1870 the Commissioners in their twenty-fifth annual report announced that, having cleared off the incumbrances and raised the income to a punctually paid net annual rental of £750, they were about to bring the charity into operation.

A scheme was settled under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, and in 1878 the school was opened, but after a lapse of sixty-six years from the original gift of the endowment. During this period (except in the payment of the original mortgage for £1,000), nothing whatever had been realised or applied to any useful purpose, and the whole income of the estate had been lost, or spent in current outgoings and the costs of litigation and management. The rental had, however, been largely increased, chiefly

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Charitable
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App. G,
p. 271.

Evid.,
1855.

18570.
18614-16.

18570-72
18585.

Evid.,
1855.

18594.

*Commissioners of
Charitable
Deductions
and
Bequests.*

Evid.,
7810-7965.
16607.

by lettings made between 1864 and 1867, when a large part of the property consisting of building ground was let upon building leases and several lots of houses were also let by the Commissioners.

7929.

Mr. William Hamilton Maffett, the agent of the Commissioners, informed us that the gross rental at the date of our inquiry was £1,024 ds. 10d. We found several instances in which more houses than one had been let together at rents below the tenement valuation, and considerably below the value as estimated by the agent. In one case four houses, which Mr. Maffett supposed to be worth £150 per annum, and the tenement valuation of which was £115, were let for £100 per annum. In another instance seven houses, with a piece of building ground containing a frontage of 200 feet, were let for £120 per annum, the houses alone being valued at £134; these lettings were made in some cases without advertising for offers. Of the building ground a plot containing 3a. 3n. 14r. was let in February, 1866, in one lot, at £150 a year, for a term of 150 years. At the date of our inquiry this holding had been subdivided, and was covered with buildings valued at about £4,000 per annum. Mr. Maffett thought that the house property would have let better in small lots, but the Commissioners got rid of an immense amount of trouble by letting to persons who took the houses for the purpose of making profit from them, and who might manage the houses more cheaply, and have the repairs done more economically. He thought, however, that the lettings could not have been made better on the system which was adopted, though he did not think that system a correct one.

Evid.,
14845,
14869-74

16571.

It appeared from the minutes of the Board that Mr. Maffett had generally been consulted in reference to the lettings, and further, that valuations had been obtained, that advertisements had been published in several cases, and that considerable trouble was taken by the Commissioners themselves in reference to the disposal of the property. Several members of the Board of Commissioners thought that letting the house property in small lots would be exceedingly troublesome, "that the tenants would be constantly coming with memorials and giving trouble to the prejudice of the other business in the office," and that letting the building ground in large lots to solvent tenants, with covenants to build, would be more satisfactory. "After most mature consideration the Board thought it better, on the whole, for the Charity, to let the houses to middlemen rather than manage the property themselves."

The conclusion suggested was, that having regard to the insufficiency of the Commissioners' powers of managing such property, they had acted wisely in letting it as they did, but that the income realized for the Charity was far less than the actual value of the estate, or than might have been obtained under more active and less fettered management.

Evid.,
7916-7925.

The deductions allowed to the tenants for poor's-rate and water-rate exceeded £50 per annum, and the full poundage was deducted from the rents paid, even where those were mere ground rents, and the premises were occupied by valuable buildings let to under-tenants. Mr. Maffett told us that he knew this mode of calculation to be "perfectly wrong," and that the tenants were entitled to deduct only the proportion which the rents they paid bore to the rents they received from the under-tenants, but he stated that he allowed the deductions by the directions of the secretaries.

Evid.,
14602.

It appeared that in 1876 he had claimed to deduct only the proper amount from the rent payable by the tenant of the largest plot of building ground, Mr. Stokes, whose rent was £150, while the valuation of the property, then built upon, was about £4,000 per annum. Mr. Stokes objected, and the Secretary, on the 21st July, 1876, directed Mr. Maffett "in that one gale of rent to settle on the usual terms," and to make a statement to the Board, when they met in the following October. Mr. Maffett treated this as a continuing direction. The matter escaped the secretary's recollection, and the rates continued to be allowed on the full scale without question for three years. Attention was first called to the subject on our examination of Mr. Maffett. The Commissioners then communicated with the Church Temporalities Commissioners, with the agent of the Pembroke estate, and with Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid as land agents of high standing, and finding that the deductions were usually allowed at the full poundage rate upon the rent, the Commissioners directed Mr. Maffett to continue to allow it accordingly, though informed that the practice "involved considerable loss," was not the "strictly legal course," and was adopted for special reasons stated in the replies received. Under the peculiar circumstances of the Bertrand estate, which is let chiefly on building leases at mere ground rents, and in consequence of the high rate of taxation prevalent in Dublin, the Secretary appeared to admit that the course thus adopted might, in that instance, involve a loss approaching five per cent. on the whole income of the Charity.

Evid.,
16617-47.

Limerick.—Dr. Hall's Charity, Nicholas-street.

The Royal Commissioners, 1834-8, reported that this institution was founded by the will of Dr. Jeremiah Hall, who, in the year 1697, bequeathed certain house property in the city of Limerick, for the support of an almshouse and charity schools, and appointed the Bishop, Dean, Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriff of Limerick to be the overseers of the charity. The number of children intended by the founder to be educated was twenty boys and as many girls. The affairs of the charity have, since 1834, been under the control of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. The Royal Commissioners, 1834-8, reported that, at the date of their inquiry, the estate consisted of house property, then worth nearly £200 a year, but stated to be rapidly deteriorating in value. In addition to the house property there was also a sum of £379 Three per Cent. stock, but no annual aid was afforded from that source, and it was "to be presumed that the dividends were allowed to accumulate." The Royal Commissioners, 1834-8, reported that no efficient control was exercised over the schools, and that, besides neglect on the part of those in charge of the endowment, there seemed also to be inefficiency in the management of the charity estate.

We received evidence, at Limerick, from the Dean of Limerick, and Mr. Widdow, the local agent of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, from which the condition of the charity appeared to be very bad. Afterwards we examined Mr. Hercules H. MacDonnell, one of the Secretaries of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, on the subject. He prefaced his evidence by stating that the property belonging to Hall's school only consisted of an annuity of £10, Irish, for the master, £10 for the mistress, and £10 for the repairs of the schoolhouse and the purchase for the pupils of specified books; and that this £30, Irish, a year was the entire of the educational endowment. He submitted that, having ascertained that income to be forthcoming, the inquiry into the property for other charitable endowments was not for our Commission, but was wholly *ultra vires*. Having been informed in Limerick that a large part of the property from which the educational endowment was derivable had been permitted to fall into ruin, and further that, at one time, the schoolmaster had resigned because there were no funds to pay him, and that at the date of our inquiry it was in contemplation to abandon the school, we thought it our duty to pursue the inquiry. It is, however, but just to add that Mr. MacDonnell stated that he was anxious to afford us the fullest information.

The history of the charity was very lamentable. The property, situate in a decaying part of the city of Limerick, consisted of houses now about 200 years old. On July 22nd, 1828, the Secretary of the then Board of Bequests reported that the building of the institution was nearly in ruins. In 1829 a bill was filed in Chancery, and a receiver was appointed in 1835, who was paid £50 per annum for managing the property until 1843, when it was transferred to the Board of Bequests. In 1845 it was transferred, "in *fee simple*," to the present Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and in the same year notice was sent to them that a presentment would be made to take down the houses as dangerous. One of the Commissioners took the papers for examination, and another, in June, 1845, was asked to inspect the premises and report on them, which he did in the following October. Ultimately an estimate at £485, for repairing the almshouse and different other buildings, was accepted and carried out. In 1847 the repairs were completed, but, after advertising, only £30 could be got as rent for six houses. From 1847 to 1862 the Secretary could "find nothing but tenants not paying rent, dilapidations, and so forth." He stated that "though this charity was not so formidable as Bertrand's, it had come before the present Board 124 times, besides involving a very large correspondence." In 1862 the opinion of the law officers was taken as to "proceeding for a scheme." "It was this case, and the legal difficulties of it, which led to the legislation in 1867." "The law officers directed a certain course." The Commissioners' counsel "thought there was an omission, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General amended their first opinion." Then they "had further proceedings, and went under a different Act." It was next found that they "should have relations who had an interest in the matter. The Board declined to be relations, because in another case of the same kind they were pulled up by the Treasury, and had a sharp correspondence because they asked the Treasury to pay some costs. There was a sharp conflict between the then Master of the Rolls and Mr. Peel," and, ultimately, a "long statement was sent to the Treasury, stating the necessity of legal proceedings, as, in the opinion of the Board, the Charity could not be managed without a new scheme, and the Board was debarred by the previous decision of the Treasury from running any risk of costs." In consequence of this communication, the Treasury said they would see about having the law

*Commissioners of
Charitable
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Rep. p. 156.

Evid.,
11282-332.
11363-415.
16186-647.

Evid.,
16017-47.

*Overseers of
Charitable
Donations
and
Bequests.*

altered, and the Act of 1867 was passed. The Commissioners were of opinion that, without an order of the Court of Chancery, they could not apply the funds to repairs. In 1868 the overseers reported that they could not apply a sum of £200, Irish, which under the founder's will was devoted to a loan fund for apprentices; but one of the Commissioners, to whom the matter was referred, thought the loan fund not "impracticable" in the sense which would enable them to vary its application. They also considered themselves bound to accumulate £10, Irish, per annum, directed by the will to be paid for the relief of poor debtors, and it was suggested that these provisions should be varied by the Court of Chancery. Proceedings were taken, but in July, 1870, the Court decided otherwise, and obliged the Commissioners to keep the £200, Irish, for the loan fund, and the £10, Irish, per annum, for the poor debtors; but it authorized them to advance £250 for repairs, which were then urgently needed.

Evid.,
11281-362

Under this scheme, which was finally adopted in 1871, the local management was placed in the hands of the Bishop, Mayor, and Sheriff of Limerick, all for the time being, and two other overseers. The scheme provided, in accordance with the founder's will, that a widows' almshouse or school for boys and girls to be kept in the almshouse building, a loan fund for apprentices with a capital of £200, Irish, and a fund of £10, Irish, per annum, for the relief of poor debtors should be maintained, and it provided that £250, but no more, should be expended upon the repairs of the house property and the building of the almshouse and school. After paying the costs of obtaining this scheme, no funds were available for carrying it out except £216, Consols, and £256 Government Three per Cent. stock. On November 11th, 1874, the overseers reported:—

Evid.,
14628.

"That four houses belonging to the charity had become so dilapidated that the City Engineer required them to be taken down; that it would require £450 to put them in tenable condition, when they would produce from £40 to £50 a year, and the Governors requested that any funds available might be so applied."

Before making any decision, the Board desired their Secretaries to bring the state of the funds before them. On the 18th November they reported:—

"That the £250 allowed by the Court of Chancery in 1871 for repairing the houses had not been sent to the overseers of the charity; that the Board was bound under the scheme to retain for the loan fund as much stock as was then equivalent to £200 Irish, and that the whole charity funds now consisted of £256 11s. 6d. New Three per Cent. stock, and £216 12s. 6d. Consols. It was ordered—That to the extent of £250 the Commissioners will advance the balance of the amount in their hands, after deducting the stock reserved for the loan fund, if the overseers are of opinion that such advance may be made beneficial to the charity property, either by repairing some of the houses and pulling down others, or by finding a lessee who will arrange to put the four houses in repair, receiving the £250, or by such other plan as the overseers may suggest."

The overseers obtained an offer from Mr. McCarthy, a local builder, to take the dilapidated houses, "for a term of years to be agreed on," at a rent of £20 per annum, on condition of his receiving £100 from the Commissioners on putting the premises into repair. On 17th March, 1875, the Commissioners—

"Ordered that Mr. Widdess be informed that the Board will grant a lease of the four houses to Mr. McCarthy, at an annual rent of £20, for the term of 150 years, and will allow him a sum of £100 out of the money now in hands."

In the month of December following their solicitor had drafted the lease, but Mr. McCarthy had taken no step and declined to proceed further; and, the case having been brought before the Board, the solicitor reported that Mr. McCarthy, though frequently applied to both by the agent and the solicitor, had not executed the lease, while the draft had been laid before his solicitor and returned. It was then, for the first time, observed that the offer made by Mr. McCarthy had not specified the number of years for which he proposed to take the lease, and that there was no complete contract in writing which could be enforced. The matter was brought again before the Board on 12th January, 1876, when—

"A further letter from the Board's solicitor, dated 20th instant, was read, stating his opinion that there was no contract with Mr. McCarthy by which he was bound. Ordered (1st)—That the Board will not put the charity to the cost of a doubtful proceeding against Mr. McCarthy. (2nd)—That the Board's solicitor formally advise Mr. McCarthy by letter that, if within ten days he does not execute his lease, the Board will consider the negotiation with him at an end, and will proceed to let the premises to some other person."

Mr. McCarthy would not take the premises, and the Board, on 9th February, 1876, ordered:—

"That the local managers be requested to confer together as to the best way of letting the premises, and that the Board will be prepared, out of the money in their hands, to make an allowance to another tenant, or will apply it to pay for repairs undertaken and executed under the supervision of the local managers."

In the meantime no part of the £250, the expenditure of which the scheme had authorised (except £24, paid to put a house in order after a tenant had been evicted), had been laid out, and the premises had become so ruinous that the overseers on 4th April, 1876, passed a resolution:—

"That in their opinion it would be expedient to remove the dilapidated buildings intended to have been conveyed to Mr. McCarthy, and that the Commissioners be requested to authorise an outlay for the repairs of the almshouse generally."

The houses which Mr. McCarthy had offered to take then became completely ruinous. They were four houses, situated in Nicholas-street, Limerick, adjoining and in front of the almshouse and school, but not part of the same structure, though the almshouse and school were approached from the street by a passage through the dilapidated premises. These houses remained down to the date of our inquiry in ruins and unproductive, though it was stated that if they had been repaired they could have been very easily let for £10 to £12 per annum each.

On 19th July, 1876, the overseers resolved:—

"That a recommendation be made to the proper authority that the mixed school, at present carried on at the almshouse, be changed to an infant school for children from three to ten years old. That the Secretary be directed 'to advertise for and receive estimates on specifications, to be made by a competent person, for the thorough repair of the almshouse and school-rooms in Nicholas-street. That the exact sum available for the Apprentice Loan Fund be ascertained from the Commissioners in Dublin. That the Debtors' Trust Fund is not, nor can be made, practicable; and the trustees are of opinion that, with permission, the fund and accumulations thereon could be utilised in the manner in which Mr. Dawson, the High Sheriff, will explain personally to the Commissioners in Dublin, viz.—in building houses of one storey, high on the site of the dilapidated property belonging to the charity, and adjacent to the almshouse in Nicholas-street."

The Commissioners' agent, Mr. Widdess, got a professional man to prepare a specification, for which he paid £5, and obtained an estimate of between £140 and £150 for the whole repairs of the almshouse, and putting up a new gate in front. This was sent to the Commissioners for their approval, but they never took any step on it. The overseers also, on 26th October, 1876, forwarded to the Commissioners a tender from a Mr. Quin, but no action was taken upon it.

On 26th March, 1877, the overseers unanimously resolved:—

"That the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland be requested to ratify the tender for repairs of the almshouse and schools, Nicholas-street, which was accepted by the overseers, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Commissioners, on the 23rd day of October last, as the building is rapidly falling into decay, and that the Board be respectfully requested to take immediate action in this matter. It was resolved that the vacancies, of which there are two at present, for widows, or any further vacancies which may occur pending the proposed repair of the almshouse, be not filled up until the repairs are executed, owing to the dilapidated state of the rooms. The overseers again wish to record their inability to carry out the working and intentions of the Poor Debtors and Apprentice Loan Funds, and would, therefore, again suggest that steps should be taken to utilize the accumulations of those funds for the improvement of the charity, in the way of permanent repairs to the present property, or rebuilding houses now in a state of ruin."

No notice appeared to have been taken of this resolution, and after a year's delay, on 20th April, 1878, all the six overseers, including gentlemen of different denominations and ways of thinking, unanimously agreed to the following report:—

"We, the undersigned overseers of Dr. Jeremy Hall's charity, are of opinion, that the scheme of the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, for the management and administration of the trusts under Dr. Jeremy Hall's will, cannot be advantageously worked out. (1.) As regards that portion of the scheme (clause 4) which relates to the Loan Fund, we are of opinion that it cannot be worked, because there are actually in Limerick no apprentices of a class to whom we should be disposed to make loans, the practice of taking apprentices having been nearly, if not entirely, given up; (2.) but if there were at any time apprentices settling up in trade or business, we have good reason to believe that they would not accept small loans, if obliged to give such security as we should most certainly insist upon. (3.) The uselessness of this branch of the charity is demonstrated by the fact that when the Bishop of Limerick asked the trustees of the Jubilee Loan Fund, some time ago, whether that institution could be made more useful if its capital were increased, so as to enable it to grant a greater number of loans to poor persons, he was answered that it had already the means to give as much accommodation in this way as was prudent and desirable. (4.) The expense of a clerk and fees would assuredly swallow up the greater part, if not all, the sum under this head. Loan funds are now so numerous that deserving young apprentices have no difficulty in obtaining loans at a very low rate of interest with reasonable security. Secondly; with regard to clause No. 5, which states that the Commissioners may allocate annually £10, Irish, to redeem poor debtors, it seems plain to us that the new Debtors' Act renders this provision unnecessary.—Such being our opinion, we suggest that the sums of money devoted to those two branches of the charity should be set free, and made available for rebuilding those houses in front of the almshouse which are now roofless and in ruins. We have reason to believe that a large return would result from this outlay—probably as much as eight or ten per cent.

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Evid., 11330, 11375.

Evid., 16137.

11358-40.

Evid., 11330.

Evid., 11353-7.

Evid., 11332.

Evid., 11333-4.

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missioners of
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We further desire to mention that the Alma-house is in pressing need of considerable repairs, and beg again to call the attention of the Commissioners to the specification for this work already furnished to them on the 23rd October, 1876, and to the tender of Mr. John Quin, which we consider should be accepted.

On the completion of the alma-house, including the school-rooms and the teachers' apartments therein contained, we are of opinion that a suitable schoolmaster and mistress should be appointed, there being now, in consequence of the death of Mr. Russell, the former master, to whom a pension of £10 per annum had been paid, sufficient funds to obtain the services of such teachers as would render the schools efficient and attractive.—Dated at the Palace, Limerick, this 20th day of April, 1878.

This report was signed by the Bishop, the Mayor, the Dean, the High Sheriff, and Messrs. Robert Hunt and R. Vere O'Brien, the other two overseers, and was forwarded as their unanimous recommendation to the Commissioners, but the Dean stated that nothing whatever was done upon it.

In explanation of the silence and inaction of the Commissioners during the period from 9th February, 1876, when they "requested the local managers to confer," until 20th November, 1878, when the overseers' report of 20th April, 1878, seems to have been first taken into their consideration, the Secretary said that the Commissioners were "bound by the scheme of the Court of Chancery," "did not want to deal merely with one branch," and "were delaying to get an agreement as to what the new scheme should be." "It was obvious that the school was not working, and would not work, and that eventually it should be suppressed by the Court of Chancery; and then, instead of having two or three sickly branches of the charity, there would be one healthy branch—namely, the alma-house." He also said that "the Board was dealing with all the branches," but the only minute to which we were referred indicating that the Commissioners had considered the project at all was the following, dated 20th November, 1878, which was referred to by the Secretary as "stating all that was done in the matter."—

"Mr. Secretary Gernon informed the Board that this case was standing over for many months and that, as owing to the other business on the paper he had been unable to bring it forward, he had requested the Board to fix this day for its special consideration. He read the scheme as finally sanctioned by the Master of the Rolls, and dated 23rd May, 1871. He stated that of the four branches of the Charity as laid down by the scheme, the asylum was the only one which appeared to have been worked in conformity with it, and that even that had been made exclusively Protestant. As regarded the debtors' branch the changes in the law had rendered it impracticable. The Loan Branch had never been put into operation, and the £200 set apart for that purpose was still untouched, and the overseers had frequently expressed their inability to carry it out. The school had not been carried out on the principles laid down in the scheme, and the Secretary stated that he had received a return setting forth the ages of the children in attendance, from which it appears that some of them were only two, three, and four years of age, and that for a considerable period there had been no schoolmaster, but only a mistress. The Secretary further stated that the Dean of Limerick had expressed a wish that the school should be so reconstructed as to be placed in a position to avail itself of the advantages of the Intermediate Education Act of last session. Mr. Gernon laid before the Board resolutions passed by the overseers at meetings held in July, 1876, March, 1877, and May, 1878. These had set out at length the reasons why, in the opinion of the overseers, the loan branch could not be worked, and suggested that the sums devoted for this and the debtors' branch should be set free and made available for rebuilding the houses in front of the alma-house, which are now roodles and in ruins, and expressing their opinion that a return of eight to ten per cent. would probably result from the outlay; further stating that the alma-house was in pressing need of repairs, and suggesting that on the completion of the repairs of the alma-house, including the school and teachers' apartments, it would be possible from the income of the Charity to obtain the services of a good school master and mistress, and to make the school efficient and attractive. The Secretary stated that with the exception of Mr. Charles Dawson, who had filled the office of High Sheriff of the city of Limerick in 1876, and who had, during his year of office, taken a great interest in the Charity, the Mayor and High Sheriff had not, as a rule, interfered as ex-officio overseers with the working of the charity, although Mr. Hastings, the Mayor for the present year, and Mr. Hunt, the High Sheriff, attended the meeting of the overseers in April, 1878, and had, with the other overseers, signed the resolutions then adopted. The Secretary laid before the Board a communication addressed by Mr. Dawson to the overseers, dated 30th December, 1876, stating his opinion that the school was unnecessary as being in close contiguity to other good free schools, both for Protestants and Catholics, which did not exist in the time of the testator, but suggesting, in the event of its being thought necessary to continue it, that the fact of religious instruction in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of Ireland should be conspicuously placarded on the school premises. Mr. Dawson further expressed his opinion that the loan fund could be rendered most beneficial to young men in Limerick, who had completed their apprenticeship and who were about commencing business, and he suggested that the asylum is the portion of the Charity which ought to be maintained, improved, and extended. The Secretary informed the Board that the income of the charity consisted of an annual sum of about £150, derived from rents of houses, and other deteriorating property, in the old portion of the city of Limerick, and that there was also standing to the credit of the Commissioners in consols, £260 12s. 6d., and in New Threes £314 10s. 5d., and in cash arising from accumulated dividends on those two sums, £44 2s. 6d. There is also an unapplied balance of income in the hands of the local agent, of the present amount of which he was not aware. Ordered—

That the secretary inform the overseers that the Board having carefully considered the present position of this Charity is of opinion that the scheme will have to be revised, and that the Court of Chancery is alone competent to revise it. That a proceeding for this purpose is likely to be attended with considerable expense to the funds of the Charity, which will be much increased if the overseers do not agree on the modifications and changes that are necessary. That the Secretary request the overseers to hold a special meeting to consider the present position of the Charity, and to offer suggestions for the amendment of the scheme, and that in order to guide their deliberations, he inform them that the present views of the Board are, that the loan fund branch has not become impracticable, or that, if it has, it is owing to the overseers not having taken effectual steps to carry it out. That the school as at present conducted is not in accordance with the scheme. That it is not intended on the one hand to be an infant school, nor on the other to be an intermediate one, but that it should be one solely for primary education. That the Secretary throw out, for the consideration of the overseers, whether a portion of the income intended for educational purposes might not advantageously be applied in the establishment of a National school, and in supplementing the salaries of the teachers, and other kindred purposes. That if, for the reasons stated in the communication from Mr. Dawson, or for any other reasons, the overseers should be of opinion that it would not be possible successfully to keep up the school, they ought to consider whether the almshouse cannot be improved, and the benefits of it extended to a larger number of persons. That the Debtors' branch stand over for further consideration."

Commissioners of
Charitable
Dues and
Benevolence

The Dean informed us that all the Mayors took an interest in the institution, and the statement that, with the exception of Mr. Dawson, the Mayors and High Sheriffs had not, as a rule, interfered, did not appear to be borne out by the evidence. The statements attributed to Mr. Dawson did not appear to have been communicated to the overseers, though apparently in some respects inconsistent with their views.

Evid.,
11303-5.

The substance of the resolution of the Commissioners was communicated to the overseers, with observations and suggestions from the Secretary, in the name of the Board, by the following letter from Mr. Gerson to the Dean of Limerick, dated 25th November, 1878.—

* VERY REV. DEAN SIR,—From the pressing nature of the business of this office, and the number of cases to be brought under the attention of the Commissioners, I found it impossible to get this case forward in the ordinary course. I therefore requested the Board to fix last Wednesday, the 20th instant, for its special consideration. The Board on that day applied itself attentively to the four branches of the charity, as propounded in the scheme formed by the Court of Chancery, and it gave the fullest consideration to the various suggestions and resolutions laid before it by the overseers, especially to their resolutions of April, 1878. I think you will more fully understand the entire case if you will allow me to deal with the four branches separately. First, the Debtors' Branch; this branch may, for the present, be excluded from consideration, as the amount provided for carrying it out will either merge into the general income or will be dealt with by the Board for other purposes, the general subject of similar charities being now under their special consideration. Second, the Loan Fund Branch. It is evident that this branch of the scheme has not been put into operation, but it appeared equally evident to the Board that no sufficiently serious efforts had ever been made by the overseers to give it effect. On the contrary, the Board was unable to disguise from itself, that from the very commencement there appeared to be a decided disinclination on the part of the overseers to work it, and it was of opinion that this, more than any inherent impracticability in the thing itself, has caused this branch of the charity to fail. Had the overseers been in a position to report that they had made active exertions to carry out this portion of the scheme, and that they had been unsuccessful, in that case there would have been satisfactory evidence of its impracticability, but in the absence of this, the Board is unable to arrive at the conclusion that it has become impossible to work it. Thirdly, the School. The Board regards the present position of this branch of the charity as most unsatisfactory, and it is of opinion that, as at present administered, it is not within either the letter or the policy of the scheme. It is, in fact, little else than an infant school. I mentioned to the Board the desire which you verbally expressed to me of having the school so reconstructed as to qualify it to participate in the benefits of the Intermediate Education Act of last session, but while the Board is of opinion that it was not intended to be an infant school, so neither was it intended to be anything but a school for primary education. The Board would wish to suggest, for the consideration of the overseers, whether the portion of the income set apart for a school might not with advantage be applied to the establishment of a good National school, and towards supplementing the salaries of the school teachers, and other like purposes. The Board, however, understands that the real difficulty in the way of maintaining this school is its close contiguity to other excellent schools, both for Protestants and Roman Catholics, and this difficulty may be attended with very considerable expense to the funds of the Board, and probably will be, if the overseers are not able to agree among themselves upon some recommendations which may be considered advisable and satisfactory by the Board, and by the Court. The Board is, therefore, of opinion that a special meeting of the overseers should be convened—care being taken that notice shall be given to each member—that the entire position of the Charity should be carefully considered, and that the conclusions arrived at, which will be the more weighty if unanimous, should be forwarded for the consideration of the Commissioners."

Evid.,
11332.

Though the Secretaries appeared to be under a different impression, the Dean stated that there had never been any difference of opinion among the overseers as to the Loan Fund, and in reply to Mr. Gerson's letter they repeated their opinions that the Loan

Evid.,
11629,
11335.

*Commissioners of
Charitable
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and
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1878.*

Fund branch was impracticable, adding, as a proof, that the "Jubilee Loan Fund," existing in Limerick, had a considerable sum in hands which could not be lent out with advantage. They also unanimously approved of the proposal to allocate the income intended for the school to strengthen and improve the alma-house branch of the Charity. On 18th December, 1878, the Commissioners ordered—

"That the Board's solicitor be instructed to bring the scheme of 3rd May, 1871, before the Court, with a view to its revision and alteration in such form as Board's counsel may advise; that the petition pray the Court to abolish the present school as unnecessary and impracticable, and to apply the portion of the income heretofore expended on the school towards the support and maintenance of the alma-house; also that the Board shall be at liberty to expend a sum sufficient to put the alma-house into proper repair, and, if necessary, to enlarge the accommodation; that it further pray that the portion of the income heretofore set aside for poor debtors shall also be applied in sustinment of the alma-house; that the loan fund branch of the charity, and the fact of its non-application by the present overseers, be specially brought under the notice of the Court, with a view to its deciding whether it will continue it or alter its future application."

*Evid.,
1864d.*

Proceedings were soon afterwards instituted in Chancery accordingly, and were still pending at the date of our inquiry (April 12, 1880), but "the Vice Chancellor had stopped the case for affidavits as to whether the school could be worked or not."

*Evid.,
1187d-8,
11361-2,
14637,
11572-82.*

Meanwhile the alma-house, though temporary repairs were done by the agent, was deteriorating, and the school building was in such a state of repair that the overseers "could carry on nothing with any satisfaction." Dean Bunbury stated that the actual fabric of the alma-house and school-rooms was in want of ordinary repair, "tumbling down, and getting worse and worse every day." Mr. MacDonnell appeared to be under the impression that these complaints related only to the ruined houses, and that the alma-house was kept in sufficient repair by Mr. Widdess, the agent, but that gentleman stated that he had communicated to the Commissioners the state of the property, "particularly the alma-house, and the ruins in front of it; the houses in the occupation of tenants were pretty well seen after." He showed Mr. Gernon the state of the premises, and the condition the alma-house was in, three or four years before our inquiry, but nothing was done in consequence. Mr. Widdess himself did nothing "but some temporary repairs, putting on slates, and clearing gutters;" these repairs were paid for out of the cash in hands accruing from the rents.

*Evid.,
11357.*

On July 7th, 1879, an affidavit to be made in support of the application for the new scheme was approved of as containing the unanimous opinion of the overseers, and they, at the same time, resolved—

"That the efficiency of the charity may be best promoted by devoting all its available funds to the maintenance and improvement of the alma-house, and with a view to the attainment of this object the overseers recommend that some of the funds of the charity should be applied, without further loss of time, to the rebuilding of the houses in front of the alma-house, from the rents of which a considerable addition to the funds of the charity would arise."

It was also proposed by the Mayor, seconded by the Dean, and resolved—

"That it is absolutely necessary that a portion of the funds of this charity be expended on the repairs of the alma-house."

*Evid.,
16641.*

We called the attention of Mr. MacDonnell to this resolution, and to the circumstances that it was adopted five years after the urgency of the repairs was brought to the notice of the Commissioners, and three and a-half years after Mr. Quin's tender for the execution of them had been unanimously recommended for acceptance. In reply to the question whether anything had been done to repair the houses, he replied—

"There was not, because the Board considered it absolutely necessary to manage the charity by a scheme of the Court."

16631-34.

And when asked why nothing was done upon the request of the overseers of the 26th March, 1877, for "immediate action" on the tender for repairs forwarded on the 23rd October, 1876, he said—

"Because the Board were waiting for some unanimous decision to be come to by the overseers."

"The alma-house and school . . . was in sufficient repair, but the Commissioners wanted the authority of the Court of Chancery to abolish the school, and then they would expend money in re-modelling the house. They naturally said they would consolidate the fund."

*Rep., Vol.
III., pp.
342-344.*

At the date of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, the rental of the charity estate was £208 1s., the net annual income from land was £162 12s. 10d., and

that from trust funds was £11 7s. 5d. The education in the boys' school was then in amount and quality rather above the average, and the school was, in many respects, conducted on good principles. In the girls' school the standard of education was very low. In 1857 there were forty-five boys and thirty-two girls on the roll, and the master received £36 18s. 5d., and the schoolmistress £21 per annum from the endowment.

At the date of our inquiry the rental was £165 18s. 2d., having been reduced by the loss of the rents of the four houses which had fallen into ruin. The only "trust funds" were the funds mentioned in the minutes of 20th November, 1878. The disbursements were made by the agent, who out of the endowment paid £40 to eight widows, inmates of the almshouse, £20 to the schoolmistress, and £10 to the Dean of Limerick, as chaplain of the institution, under the founder's will. Other outgoings brought up the expenditure to £130 2s. 7d. In the returns made to us it was stated that but one school was now maintained, it was a "mere infant school," and the education was "merely rudimentary." The average attendance was eighteen. The pupils were between the ages of four and eleven years, and all were Protestants. There was no schoolmaster, and the schoolmistress received a salary of £20 under the scheme of 1871.

Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

Brd., 11590-415.

Returns.

Cork.—Rahan Parochial Schools: Cotter Endowments.

These endowments are an instance of those of which the accounts are annually submitted to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and we therefore mention here the somewhat remarkable history of the Charity, although the schools benefited by it are "Parochial" and "National" Schools.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, mentioned as an endowment in operation, but in an unsatisfactory condition, "Rahan Parochial School," to which John Rogerson Cotter and Denis Buckley, on 21st March, 1821, granted a site upon which school buildings, valued at £7 8s. 6d. per annum, were erected at a cost of £230 15s. 3d. derived from the "Lord Lieutenant's Building Fund" and other sources. The object of the endowment was stated to be "for a resident schoolmaster, to be a member of the Established Church, to teach children nominated by the Minister or Grantor English and arithmetic, and to children of members of the Established Church the Holy Scriptures and Church Catechism, under regulation of the Minister." Among the "endowments not in operation" the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, also mentioned a devise by Henry Johnston Cotter, by will proved 11th June, 1833, of lands containing 221a. 1s. 29p. and producing a net annual income of £100 11s. 3d., "for the promotion of Scriptural Education in the parish of Rahan." It was reported:—

Rep., Vol. III., p. 296.

Ibid. p. 397.

"The whole produce of estate has been hitherto absorbed by costs in Court of Chancery. There is now (1857) a small balance to the credit of the Charity, which, with the sum payable by the Receiver, will be applied to object of testator without delay."

Among the "endowments lost," the Royal Commissioners, upon the authority of the "Books of Bequest Board," mentioned a bond for £500 given by the same testator for the same object, part of which was "expended on schools in parish of Rahan; the rest lost by insolvency of the obligor of the bond."

Ibid. p. 311.

The lists furnished to us by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests contained no reference to these endowments, and we failed to ascertain what had become of the "balance" mentioned in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, but we found that the landed estate was, at the date of our inquiry, under the management of the Rev. George E. Cotter, who furnished his accounts annually to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and that the net income was, apparently with their sanction, distributed among several schools in the parish of Rahan, including National Schools in which "Scriptural education" was given to children of different denominations. The schools which appeared to receive benefits from the endowments included the following:—No. 1, *Rahan "Parochial School."* The buildings of this school contained male and female school-rooms, and teachers' apartments, and were valued at about £5 per annum. They were erected in 1824, and were kept in repair at the cost of the endowment, from which the master (who was the only teacher), received a salary of £30. The day school was attended by 15 pupils (12 members of the Church of Ireland and 3 Roman Catholics), and the night school was attended by 24 pupils, all Roman Catholics. The books used were those of the National Board; the Protestant children were instructed in Scripture by the minister of the parish, and the Roman Catholic children who attended the school read the Douay

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Version of the New Testament." A Scriptural examination was held annually. It was stated in the master's return that the lands constituting the endowment contained 222 acres, and were let to three tenants at a rental of £118 10s., the Poor Law valuation being £76 10s. per annum. The rents were collected by the agent of the trustee, and lodged in bank, and the disbursements were drawn quarterly, the accounts being forwarded annually to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. No. 2. *Kusterry "National Male and Female Schools."* These schools were possessed of a site held rent-free for ever, containing 1s. 2s. 0p.; the master also held 3s. 0s. 0p. adjoining, at a rent of £3; he received £26 per annum towards his salary from the endowment, from which "some other expenses for repairs, &c.," were also defrayed. The school premises were stated to have been built in 1876 by the "Rev. George E. Cotter, trustee," and to be kept in good repair from the endowment fund. The secular instruction was "according to the rules of the National Board of Education. At the time set apart for Religious Instruction the Holy Scriptures are read by all those who have attained a suitable proficiency in reading." There were, at the date of our inquiry, 62 pupils on the roll of the male school, all Roman Catholics. The female school was held in the same building, and appeared to be conducted in the same manner. The teacher received £8 per annum from the endowment in part payment of her salary. No. 3. *Lazally "National School."* This was a "mixed" school, built in 1862, by the Rev. John McCarthy, Parish Priest of Mallow (now Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne), with the aid of local subscriptions. The manager, at the date of our inquiry, was the Venerable Archdeacon O'Regan, F.R., Mallow. The head teacher received £8 per annum from the endowment, in addition to a salary of £35, and results' fees amounting to about £22, received from the National Board, and school fees amounting to about £12 per annum. The assistant teacher received £4 per annum from the endowment, in addition to other emoluments received from the National Board, amounting to about £38 per annum. There were, at the date of our inquiry, 112 pupils on the roll, all Roman Catholics. They received, in addition to the usual secular instruction, religious instruction in the "Douay Scripture, Catechism, &c."

Kerry: Dingle National School.—Dr. Foley's Endowment.

This endowment is one now applied for the benefit of a school of a different character from that which was the object of the testator's bounty. It was at one time brought under the notice of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and was supposed by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, to be held by that Board. This was not the case, except as to one sum of £100, but we mention the endowment here, as its history affords another instance of the mode of dealing with educational charities adopted by the Board, and of the defective provision for the safety and due application of charitable funds. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, mentioned among the "endowments not in operation" the Dingle National School, which was stated to be entitled, under the will of the Rev. Dr. Foley, proved 20th December, 1849, to £40 "rent or annuity paid by Bequest Board, and £60 accumulation invested," also to be possessed of a site containing 1s. 0s. 0p., under a grant from Catherine Fitzgerald in 1834, and of school premises valued at £10 per annum, provided from a building grant of £162 from the National Board and subscriptions amounting to £127 13s. 10d. The object of Dr. Foley's bequest was "for clothing the poor children attending the Dingle National School," and the school was stated to have been "discontinued in consequence of the establishment of a Christian Brothers' School in the town." Of the school-house it was reported:—"The house seems to be generally in good condition; but in consequence of its not having been in operation as a school for several years, and no repairs having been made in it during that period, the windows and slates are becoming defective, but these might be repaired at present at a small expense. The house was occupied for some years as an auxiliary workhouse, and in 1853 a sum of £10 was granted by the Board of Guardians for its repair; but this sum does not appear to have been expended upon it." It was further stated:—"The Christian Brothers attracted to their school all the Roman Catholic children who had been attending the National school; the Protestant children are educated in the Parochial school in Dingle."

In consequence of complaints that this endowment was not applied for the benefit of a school of the class which was intended, we made inquiry of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in reference to it, and were informed by their Secretary, Mr. Gerson, by letter dated 21st October, 1880, that the Board had not, since 1857, had standing to its credit any sum or annuity for the purposes of the Dingle school, nor had it had "any share in the administration of the charity, save as regards a sum of £100 which was lodged to its credit, under exceptional circumstances, in April, 1854, by Mr. Collis, receiver over the property on which the annuity of £40 was charged."

Rep., Vol.
III., p. 318.

264,
p. 334.

Letter from
W. Gerson,
Esq., 21st
Oct., 1880.

Mr. Gernon enclosed the following minute of a meeting of the Commissioners held on 26th March, 1863:—

"Mr. Secretary Gernon read letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, R.C. Bishop, forwarding a cheque upon the Provincial Bank for £188 1s. 3d., which he desired should be placed to the credit of this charity, being a balance received from Mrs. Collis, widow of Mr. Collis, upon foot of an account for rents of houses in Tralee. Read also Mr. Gernon's reply returning the cheque, as contrary to the Commissioners' rule, and desiring to know upon what grounds Dr. Moriarty desired that the Board should receive the deposit. Dr. Moriarty's reply thereto read, stating that £100 had been received by the Commissioners on 16th February, 1854. Minutes of old Board read, also those of 12th January, 23rd April, 5th May, and 28th October, 1853, 19th January and 16th February, 1854, by the latter of which it appeared that the sum of £100 had been lodged for the purpose of securing the Board against costs of preparing a deed to appoint new trustees, but which deed was not prepared, and the money was subsequently paid to the patron of the school at Tralee. Ordered—That Bishop Moriarty be informed that the Board has no authority to accept the money, as proposed by him, and that the lodgment referred to was made under peculiar circumstances, and does not afford a precedent for receiving money in this instance."

*Commissioners of
Charitable
Donations
and Bequests.*
Min. 26
March,
1863.

Mr. Gernon stated in his letter that the Board, having decided that the annuity was properly payable to the local patron of the Dingle school, and not to the Board, the Commissioners paid over the £100 in their hands to the Rev. Eugene O'Sullivan, the then patron and manager of the school, "with the exception of a small sum required for costs incurred." He explained that the Board declined to accept payment of the arrears and accumulations of the annuity, "it not having at that time the power of accepting money and annuities conferred on it in 1867 by the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 54, sec. 9, and subsequently by 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 101, sec. 11."

Letter, 21
Oct., 1860.

It did not appear that after the passing of these statutes any step was taken by the Commissioners in reference to the annuity or the arrears and accumulations. We were informed by the manager of the Christian Brothers' School, Dingle (*vide supra*, p. 127), that the trustees of that school now receive the annuity, and apply the endowment towards clothing the poor children in attendance at their school.

Supra, p.
127.

IX—MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.

County of Dublin: The College of St. Columba, Whitechurch.

This school, founded "for a system of religious education in strict accordance with the principles and formularies of the Established Church, the course of instruction to be of the same nature with the great public schools of England, and provision to be made for the education of Irish speaking clergymen," was stated by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, to possess school premises and lands of the extent of 54a. 2s. 12r., of the annual value of £105. The house and lands were purchased in 1848, the school having occupied Lord Boyne's house at Stackallan from its foundation in 1843 until 1849. There were, in 1857, 31 pupils on the roll, all boarders; the fees charged were £84 per annum. The salary of the Head Master or "Warden," was £200, and the five teachers under him received salaries amounting altogether to nearly £400.

*Miscellaneous
Schools.*

Com., 1854-
8, Rep. Vol.
III., p. 36.

It was stated to us that the school was founded in 1843, when a considerable sum was raised by public subscriptions, the late Lord Primate being the principal contributor. In 1849, a lease for 999 years of the house and fifty-two acres, subject to a rent of £100, was purchased for £3,500. The remainder of the subscriptions had been expended, before the date of our inquiry, in repairing, improving, and adding to the school buildings, the value of which was stated to be £15,000. The Warden stated that during the "bad times," the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., had kept the college up, and "but for the Lord Primate it would have sunk long ago."

Revd., 3512.

The constitution of the college is strictly collegiate. The governing body consists of a Warden and Fellows, who are not to be less than four, and were at the date of our inquiry fifteen in number. The chief business of the Fellows, two of whom are also trustees, is to elect the Warden, who, when appointed, summons and presides over the meetings of the governing body. The present trustees are the Archbishop of Dublin, and Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq.

Rev., 3509-
11.

It was stated that there was no endowment to meet current expenses. The income derived from fees amounted, at the date of our inquiry, to £5,000 per annum, of which about £1,600 was paid to the staff, about £1,500 was spent upon provisions, and £1,400 on rent and household expenses, repairs, &c.; leaving a balance of £400, which was expended on improvements. An exhibition of £84 a year, tenable for two years in Trinity College, Dublin, is attached to the college, being provided by the interest on a

Rev., 3515.

Miscellaneous
Schools.

Evid., 3518.

App. A., p.
247.

Evid., 3518.

Evid., 3554.

Evid.,
3544-3557.

Calendar
of the
Colleges

App. A., p.
247.

Evid., p. 248

sum of £700 raised by subscription in memory of Dr. Todd. This fund was invested in Dublin Wicklow and Wexford Railway Preference Shares.

In the year 1875, £2,000 was expended in building a new school-room, and in the present year a new chapel has been erected, for which a special subscription was raised. The Warden's salary was still nominally £290, but a capitation fee of 25 on each boy had been added, and with advantages in board and house accommodation his emoluments were estimated at £330. The assistant teachers, six in number, received fixed salaries varying from £220 to £100; and amounting altogether to £1,000, in addition to which the Warden thought it would be well to allow them capitation fees: it would appear from Mr. Mahaffy's report, that this has since been done. At the date of our inquiry there were 86 boys on the roll, of whom 7 were day boys. All were members of the Church of Ireland.

The warden stated that of the boys about one-third were the sons of independent country gentlemen, one-third sons of clergymen, and the remainder sons of professional men. He did not take any day boys except the sons of neighbouring gentry, and he limited the admission of pupils strictly to members of the Church of Ireland. The charge for boarders had been eighty guineas per annum, but on the recommendation of the Warden, soon after his appointment, was reduced to sixty guineas, as the number of pupils was found to be declining; and this was the highest charge at any other school in Ireland. The Warden stated that the course was based on the English school system; classics were undoubtedly made the chief subject of study; great prominence was also given to English literature and composition, all the boys learnt French, and a very small proportion German; any boy who much disliked Greek was allowed to substitute for it modern languages; there was provision for teaching a natural science class which, at the date of our inquiry, numbered nearly twenty boys, the subjects being—botany, chemistry, physics, astronomy, and geology. Vocal and instrumental music were also taught, with special reference to Church music. In 1854 the teaching of the Irish language had been discontinued, being considered the less likely of the two objects of the foundation to be successfully carried out, and the funds being insufficient for both.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that the education was conducted in this peculiar way, that each tutor or assistant taught all the subjects in turn, but taking the head class in his own speciality, and the whole school working at the same subjects simultaneously. The tutors also took great part in the discipline of the boys, and in the supervision of the dormitories; they were all English public school men by education, and their position was made so secure and attractive by the warden that he succeeded in obtaining men of good standing and manners, such as are found in good English schools; they also had a direct interest in the success of the school, one quarter of their income fluctuating with the number of the boys. From his first examination it did not appear to him that the "system of having every master teaching everything worked well in science." He found the boys' answering singularly uneven, and the little boys seemed better for their age than most of the older ones. In classics the education was, no doubt, more ambitious than in other Irish schools. Credit was given for essays and for English verse translations, as well as for compositions in Greek and Latin, and this ought to produce better scholars. There were also many special prizes for extraneous subjects, such as Divinity and Irish antiquities, but he did not meet with any remarkable answering. The dormitories were practically full under the active and stirring management of the present Warden, but Mr. Mahaffy thought that the school ought to be far larger. The dormitories and school-rooms were well ventilated, spacious, and very well kept. The only room actually untidy was the boys' library, which looked uncomfortable and little used. There was an excellent racquet-court, and also two Eton five-courts, but the present boys had but little taste for these games, and the courts looked deserted. There was an excellent swimming bath within the grounds, and plenty of water at high pressure from the mountain; nothing was wanting for the boys' comfort but a gymnasium and a workshop.

Mr. Mahaffy remarks unfavourably upon "the harsh system of punishments adopted by the warden."

Antrim; Belfast Academy.

The Belfast Academy was founded as a boarding and day school in 1785, by public subscriptions amounting to £228 13s. 6d. Irish; the original subscribers being called "Patrons." A plot of ground in the town of Belfast, held upon lease, was purchased in the names of three trustees for £1,243 19s. 1d., and the amount of the subscription with a further sum of £700 Irish, borrowed on mortgage from the trustees of a fund left by Mr. Maxwell, for the purpose, amongst others, of educating ministers for the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, was expended in acquiring the site and erecting the school buildings.

Com.,
1854-8,
Rep., p. 139.
Evid.,
8826.

In 1803 and 1822 further mortgages (amounting together to £700 Irish) were granted to the Rev. Dr. Bruce, the then Principal of the academy, to secure advances made by him for the purposes of the institution, on the terms that while he held the office of Principal, interest should not be charged. The Rev. Dr. Bryce, the Principal, who was appointed in 1836, and still held that position at the date of our inquiry, informed us that the loan from "The Maxwell Trustees" was obtained upon an understanding that while the premises were used as a place of education, no interest should be charged, but the deed contained no covenant to that effect, and no record of the transaction appeared in the minutes of the institution. No interest was ever paid upon the Maxwell mortgage, but after Dr. Bruce's retirement in 1822, interest upon his mortgages was paid by his successors. Subsequently to Dr. Bryce's appointment the trustees advanced a sum of £1,400, with which sum they paid the amount due upon Dr. Bruce's mortgages (taking a transfer of the securities), and at a cost of £700 they also procured the conversion of the original lease (then within thirty-nine years of expiration) into a perpetually renewable interest, subject to a rent of £10 5s. and renewal fines amounting to about £2 per annum.

The buildings got into disrepair, payment of the mortgages was demanded, and other attempts to raise funds having proved unavailing, the Principal and masters, in 1834, made an arrangement with the trustees by which they undertook to raise funds to pay off the debts and repair the buildings, upon condition of their being admitted to a share in the management of the academy. A sum of about £1,200 was then collected, and was applied towards payment of the amount due upon the mortgages. The balance was provided by one of the trustees, and the mortgages were assigned to the Principal and one trustee upon trust (subject to the amount advanced by the trustee) for the Principal and masters, subject to regulations for the maintenance of the academy. In 1861 it became necessary to provide for the rebuilding or removal of the institution, and owing to doubts as to the subsistence of the Maxwell mortgage, proceedings were taken in the Court of Chancery, by which an order was made on the 12th May, 1864, declaring the property discharged from the Maxwell mortgage. A scheme for the future management of the academy was adopted in 1876 by which two free scholarships were instituted to be called the Maxwell scholarships.

App K,
p. 336.

Since 1865 the original site of the academy, which had become very valuable but was unsuitable for a school, has been let at a gross annual rental of £955, one tenant paying, in addition to a rent, a fine of £1,500. The rent of another tenant, amounting to £580 a year, was reducible to £180 by payment of £8,000 in instalments payable in 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, after which the gross rental of the school estate will be £565 a year. A fresh subscription was opened in 1865, and a sum of £1,328 2s. 4d. was collected, which was lent "on good security at call" until 1876; at the date of our inquiry a charge for debts had been paid off, and there remained a balance of £1,128 7s. 9d.

In 1878 arrangements were made for the removal of the academy to the suburbs of Belfast, and a new site was selected near the Antrim-road, 2A. 2A. 1½p. in extent, at an annual rent of £143 10s.; deducting this rent and the head-rent of the original site from the rental of £555, there remains a net yearly rental of about £400 as an endowment for the new school.

Evid.,
8837.

The contract for the new buildings, which were in progress at the date of our inquiry, amounts to £9,100, and it is proposed to meet the outlay upon them by the fine mentioned above and the balance of the subscription fund. The patrons expect to have about £1,000 surplus, with which they propose to build a master's house.

Evid.,
8838.

The management of the Institution is to be regulated by the scheme adopted by the Court of Chancery: subscribers of fifty guineas and upwards are to be Patrons of the Academy, and to elect from their own number a Board of Directors, consisting of a warden, two vice-wardens, a treasurer, a secretary, and six others. The warden, vice-wardens, and three directors are to retire annually, and not to be re-eligible for a year. The Principal and masters are to be chosen by the Directors from a list containing not more than five nor less than three names submitted by the "Board of Masters," and the Directors are to have the power of dismissing the Principal, vice-principal, or any master for immorality, neglect of duty, or incorrigible inefficiency. The property of the school is vested in three trustees, two of whom are chosen by the Patrons, and one by the "Board of Masters": these trustees are ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

App K,
p. 336.

The Academy, when opened in the new buildings, is to comprise four "Schools," viz.: the Classical, Mathematical, English, and Writing School. Each is to be distinct from the others, and governed by its own head master, who will receive all the fees from his department. The Principal is charged with the general superintendence of

Evid.,
8836.

*Maxwell-
new
Schools.*

the establishment, and has a veto on the appointment of the assistant-masters and on the books chosen for use. The present Principal is also head master of the classical school, but the offices are in future to be distinct. M. Jules Festa, formerly French master in the academy, made a statement to the effect that there were to have been five schools (the French school being the fifth), and that his name had been improperly omitted from the scheme settled by the Court of Chancery. It appeared, however, from evidence given to us that M. Festa had been fully heard, through his counsel, by the Vice-Chancellor in 1876, and that the Vice-Chancellor declined to vary his order.

*Evid.,
9393,
9405.*

The patrons are entitled to nominate free pupils, or pupils at fees reduced according to a scale by which each subscriber may claim free tuition for such pupils at the rate of 5 per cent. upon the sum subscribed. Subscribers of 200 guineas may found scholarships to be awarded by public competition. At the date of our inquiry only three persons had subscribed sums sufficient to entitle them to nominate pupils to absolutely free places. The Maxwell scholarships are tenable for four years, and entitle their holders, who are persons intended for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, to instruction without charge in all the departments of the academy.

*Evid.,
8831.*

No religious instruction is given, and no inquiries are made as to the religious tenets of the pupils of the academy.

The new school buildings will consist when finished of seven school-rooms, a library, board-room, museum, gallery of fine arts, and other apartments, with a common hall, and are intended to accommodate from 400 to 500 pupils. It is also intended that the Principal shall receive boarders.

*Evid.,
8835.*

The fees to be paid by the pupils are for classics, £4 4s.; mathematics, including natural philosophy and arithmetic, £4 4s.; arithmetic alone, £2 2s.; geography, with natural history, £2 2s.; writing, £2 2s.; English, £2 2s. These fees are to be paid to the several masters, £14 14s. being the highest charge for any one boy. There is to be a good natural history museum.

The office of Principal was the only place on the Board of Masters which had been filled. The head masters of the four schools were not to be appointed until the buildings were finished.

*Evid.,
8841.
Returns
App. A,
p. 259.*

The Academy was not absolutely closed at the date of our inquiry; school work was carried on in two rooms temporarily hired for the purpose, but the number of pupils was stated to be about 18 or 19, "only a few boys being kept together under interim assistant-masters." Mr. Mahaffy states that he did not consider it necessary to inspect a school in a position which was so transitory, but that it was evident that this Academy ought to be one of the most important schools in Ireland. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that it was then not in an efficient state, and that the buildings were in a discreditable state of dilapidation, and ill-suited for school purposes.

*Rep., p.
139.*

Antrim; Belfast Royal Academical Institution.

*Com.,
1854-8,
Rep. p. 139.*

The Belfast Royal Academical Institution was founded in 1808 as the result of another voluntary effort on the part of the inhabitants of Belfast to establish a great intermediate school on principles similar to those adopted by the founders of the Belfast Academy. Funds amounting to £25,000 were raised for the establishment of the Institution, and a site of about 7½ acres was granted, in perpetuity, by Lord Donegall, at a yearly rent of £22 15s. 10d.

In 1810 an Act of Parliament incorporated and regulated the institution, the objects of which were declared to be to afford a classical and mercantile education, and to teach mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, metaphysics, belles lettres, moral philosophy, chemistry, botany, agriculture, and other branches of science. A collegiate department was established in connexion with the institution, in which a Professorship in Divinity was founded to prepare students for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church; in 1835 a medical school was added.

*Evid.,
8941.*

The Institution as the Presbyterian Theological College received the benefit of a Government grant of £1,500 per annum, until the establishment of the Queen's College, Belfast, but its welfare was affected by the division which took place in the Presbyterian Church in 1830, and on the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant in 1849 the "Collegiate Department" ceased to exist.

*Rep., p.
140.*

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the institution was then much crippled for want of funds, and its efficiency impaired. The whole sum subscribed for its establishment was expended on the buildings and requisites, and nothing was left for repairs and other outgoings. It appeared from the return made to us by the Secretary that at the date of our inquiry the buildings and fittings were valued at about £16,000, additional class-rooms and a laboratory for the science school had been erected and

Returns.

fitted up in 1879 at a cost of about £3,000, and the other property of the Institution consisted of a building formerly used as a barrack, of which a grant in perpetuity was obtained from the Government at a rent of £11 2s. 7d., for the purposes of the former medical school, but which, after the discontinuance of the medical school, was let at a profit rent of £48 17s. 5d., and of a profit rent of £67 16s. derived from house property in Belfast under the will of John Park; part of the buildings of the Institution was let to the science and art department at a rent of £80, and thus an income from endowments, amounting to £176 13s. 5d. per annum, was received.

A donation of 6,000 dollars, invested in "Seven per cent. Bonds of Equitable Trust Co., New York," yielded an income of from £80 to £80 a year, which was applicable to the education of four boys selected from the Belfast Model school. Under the will of the late Mr. John Porter, two exhibitions of £25 each were derived from an investment of £1,700 Government Three per cent. stock, and two exhibitions of £5 each were payable to pupils obtaining Scholarships at entrance into the Queen's College, Belfast.

A subscription of twenty guineas constitutes a "proprietor," and a subscription of £105 confers the right to nominate one free pupil. The amount of subscriptions fluctuates very much from year to year; in some years little or nothing has been received, and again, in other years, to meet some special requirements, large sums have been obtained. Since 1857 over £4,000 had been collected, of which £2,000 was spent on the additional class-rooms and laboratory mentioned above, and the remainder was applied in paying off a mortgage, and upon current expenses.

The Institution comprised six independent schools; viz., the schools for Classics, Mathematics, English, Modern Languages, Writing, and Natural Science. Though mainly a day school, two boarding-houses were attached, which, at the date of our inquiry, were kept by the English and the Classical Master respectively, each house being held by the Master from the Board of Management at a rent of £50, which was expended on repairs carried out under directions from the Board, and under the superintendence of the English Master.

At the date of our inquiry there were 230 pupils on the roll, and 7 assistants, in addition to the masters of the six "Schools."

The master of the English school had seven boarders and the master of the classical school fifteen, though there was accommodation for forty or forty-five in each house. The charge for boarders was limited to £60 per annum.

The masters received no fixed salaries, their emoluments being derived from the pupils' fees, which were payable quarterly at the following rates:—For Latin, Greek, Ancient History, and Ancient Geography, one guinea; for Mathematics, including Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy, one guinea; Arithmetic alone, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; for English, in the Junior Classes, 15s. to 17s. 6d., and in the Senior Classes, 17s. 6d. to one guinea; for French and German, one guinea; for Writing, Book-keeping, or Short-hand, 10s., and for Writing and Book-keeping, or Writing and Short-hand, 13s.; for Chemistry, Geology, or both, one guinea for the Senior Class, and 7s. 6d. for the Junior; Practical Chemistry, one guinea; Biology, one guinea; Botany, 10s. No boy was regarded as a regular pupil of the institution who did not attend at least three schools.

The property and business of the school were managed by a Board of Managers and Visitors, elected by the "Proprietors," and meeting once a month. The masters were appointed by the Board, and each master had exclusive control of his own department, and appointed such under-masters as he thought proper.

We were informed that the non-sectarian principle had been carried out to the fullest extent; that "no cognizance was taken of religious profession," and no questions were asked of either masters or day pupils as to religion; the religion of the boarders was known only to the masters of the respective houses, from the instructions of the parents as to what place of worship their sons should attend. The English Master had had Episcopalian, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics living in his house; they attended their own Sabbath schools and places of worship, and he did not interfere with their religion in any way. Until recently it had usually happened that one of the masters was a Roman Catholic.

The attendance was stated to have fallen off in recent years. The institution suffered some loss by the discontinuance of the Collegiate Department, but the decline was chiefly attributed to the establishment of new denominational schools. The Roman Catholics now have St. Malachy's College; the Methodists have their college; and a Church of Ireland school has recently been established in the town.

Mr. Mahaffy reports that he found "the answering in the various subjects he took up excellent, and that there could be no doubt that the teaching was most efficient." The Senior Wranglership at Cambridge was taken in 1879 and 1880 by former pupils of the institution.

Evid.,
1831.
8381.

Evid.,
8387.

8391.

Evid.,
9051, 9061,
9064.

Botany.

Evid.,
8365,
8371,
9026.

Evid.,
9065-8,
8356,
8393.

Evid.,
8341,
8305,
9005.

App. A., p.
249.

SCHOOLS RECEIVING AID FROM THE IRISH SOCIETY.

Minutes
of the
Schools
Rep., p.
163.

The history, nature, and amount of the support formerly afforded to education in the North of Ireland by the Irish Society is stated in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8. In 1856 the Society expended £1,351 in salaries to schoolmasters, £150 in exhibitions, and £333 12s. in repairs of Londonderry Free School. Their expenditure was distributed among ninety schools, of which fifty-seven received grants not exceeding £5 each. The schools were not limited to Londonderry, 266 10s. having been expended in Donegal, and £10 in Tyrone. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that, except in the case of the school at Coleraine, the Irish Society had taken no means to insure any adequate inspection of the schools which it mainly or exclusively supported; that the mode in which disbursements had been made was unsatisfactory, grants having been given without sufficient discrimination in the first instance, and without due regard afterwards to obtain the advantages which they were intended to produce. Coleraine school was reported to be in a very satisfactory state.

Returns.

From returns furnished to us by the Secretary to the Irish Society, it appeared that in the year 1874-5 the Society expended on Foyle College £675, including salaries of masters and exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin; £400 on Magee College, being £250 for the Professors of Natural Philosophy, and £150 for general expenses; £193 on their schools at Coleraine for boys, girls, and infants, which schools were entirely maintained by the Society; £200 on the Coleraine Academical Institution; and £702 on eighty-eight primary National and Sunday schools, in grants varying in amount from £30 to £8 10s. each. In that year the total expenditure of the Society in support of education was £2,470.

In the following year, 1875-6, they expended on Foyle College £783 5s., on the Coleraine schools £325 10s., and on Magee College £450, and their total expenditure in support of education was £3,148. In the year 1876-7 they expended on Foyle College £719, and, in addition, paid to the late head master £79 for furniture, school fittings, and compensation for loss by a reduction of the scale of fees; they spent £345 10s. on the Coleraine schools; and £500 on Magee College; they reduced the grant to the Coleraine Academical Institution from £300 to £150, and their total expenditure in support of education was £3,797 13s. In the year 1877-8 they expended £773 10s. 7d. on Foyle College; £540 on the Coleraine schools; £450 on Magee College; £250 on the Coleraine Academical Institution; and £270 on Londonderry Academical Institution, and their total expenditure in support of education was £3,039 7s. 7d. In the year 1878-9 they expended on Foyle College £985; on the Londonderry Academical Institution £450; on the Coleraine schools £565 8s. 6d.; on the Coleraine Academical Institution £250; and on Magee College £350, and their total expenditure in support of education was £3,518 10s. 6d.

App. L, p.
339.

A copy of the General Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Irish Society for the year ending 11th February, 1879, as presented by the Secretary to the Court of the Society, is printed in Appendix L, *infra*, p. 339.

Evid.,
11254-942.

Professor Leebody, who had been a member of the Board of Management of the Londonderry Academical Institution, stated that the Society's grants were continued during pleasure; that they were occasionally made for three years, at the expiration of which period a new application had to be made. He stated that he had been constantly on deputations from different establishments to the Irish Society, and had invariably found them exceedingly anxious to enter into all claims, and very prompt in rendering assistance to local schemes.

Evid.,
11296-
12031.

The Rev. James M. Rodgers, a Presbyterian minister, one of the trustees of the Magee College, and a member of the Board of Management of the Londonderry Academical Institution, stated that, in the opinion of Presbyterians, the district of Londonderry was uncommonly well supplied with educational facilities, for which the Irish Society was very much to be thanked, but that the Presbyterian community thought the proportion of grants made to them by the Society was not very satisfactory, and he contrasted the grants made to the Londonderry Academical Institution with the much larger grants made to Foyle College. He was satisfied with the distribution of grants from the Society amongst the Presbyterian primary schools, and stated that any Presbyterian who established a respectable school in the neighbourhood got a grant from the Society if he asked for it, and if the Society was in funds.

Evid.,
12142-63.

The Rev. Thomas Witherow, a professor in the Magee College, stated that the Presbyterians felt that their interests were not sufficiently consulted in the distribution of the funds of the Irish Society, and that the distinction made between different denominations in the larger grants made to Foyle College, which was "altogether" an

Episcopal Institution," than to the Londonderry Academical Institution, which represented the other Protestant denominations, produced a bad impression on the community. He had no complaint to make with regard to the support given to the primary schools.

*Middle-class
Schools.*

The Rev. Andrew C. Murphy, another Presbyterian Minister, complained that the masters of the Londonderry Academical Institution, which he was "prepared to admit was practically a Presbyterian school," received "a very small recognition in the shape of endowment from the Society in comparison with the very large recognition accorded to the Head Master of Foyle College."

Evid.
12174-82.

Mr. Francis O'Neill, a Roman Catholic resident of Londonderry, stated that half the population of the city was Roman Catholic, and that the necessity for higher education having greatly increased, the Bishop had erected St. Columba's College at a cost of about £10,000, collected from the Catholics, as a middle class seminary for the Catholic population of Derry and the surrounding country; that the College, which when finished would, he believed, be as free to Protestant pupils as the Academical Institution was, had no endowment beyond its site and buildings, and that no application had been made to the Irish Society for a grant. He informed us that the Society contributed £10 annually to St. Eugene's Schools, which were conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and which were in connexion with the National Board, and St. Columbkille's Male and Female National Schools, which were "substantially Catholic," got £20 in 1877, and that these were the only sums given by the Society to Roman Catholic Schools in the parish of Londonderry. Mr. O'Neill stated that one of the greatest grievances under which the Roman Catholics laboured, was the exclusion of their schools from the grants of the Society. He did not blame the Society, but thought the conditions of the charter too stringent, which, as he understood, obliged them not to contribute to Catholic purposes, and the Catholics felt that it was a grievance that there should exist a Society administering Irish property, and not permitted to aid Catholic institutions in the same way in which they aided those of other denominations. He stated that the number of Catholic children attending the poor schools of Derry was considerably in excess of the Protestant children, and was, therefore, more in want of endowments.

Evid.
12342-46.

The Secretary of the Irish Society informed us by letter that the schools endowed with property which were under the management or control of or connected with the Irish Society, were:—1. Foyle College; 2. The Irish Society's male, female, and infant schools at Coleraine; 3. Culmore schools; 4. Balloughry schools; 5. Boghill school.

Letter.

The grants made to the other schools which were assisted by the Society appeared to be continued only during pleasure.

A deputation of the Society visits Londonderry once a year, and inquires into all matters connected with their property, income, and expenditure.

Foyle College, Londonderry.

We have already stated that until the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1869, Foyle College was the "Diocesan Free School" for the diocese of Derry. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, described it as "the best endowed of the Diocesan schools, as considerable endowments from the Irish Society are attached to it," and they stated that "the present handsome and commodious school-house was built in 1814, at an expense of about £13,000, by means of subscriptions from the Bishop, the London Companies, the Irish Society, and the Grand Jury of the county of Londonderry." The school-house was erected in accordance with the Acts of Parliament, 48 Geo. III., cap. lxxvii., and 49 Geo. III., cap. lix. (local), which also contained provisions for the nomination of twenty free pupils by the Irish Society, for the visitation of the school by the Archbishop of Armagh, and for the regulation of the institution. Although the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that they "were satisfied with the state of instruction," the material condition of the establishment was defective, and the school had been "reduced to a state of very great destitution" by the withdrawal of aid formerly given by the London Companies.

Supra, p. 51.
Rep., p. 37.

Mr. Maurice C. Hime, M.A., previously Head Master of Monaghan Diocesan School (vide *supra*, p. 51), was in the early part of 1877 appointed Head Master of Foyle College. He did not commence to discharge the duties of the post until the expiration of a year from his appointment, and during this interval extensive repairs and additions to the school were being carried out.

Rep., App.
p. 12.

Evid.
3737-857.
Rotums.

Mr. Hime stated that all the pecuniary support of Foyle College was at the date of our inquiry derived from the Irish Society, and that the Society regarded the school-house as their property. His salary was paid by them, and the repairs and additions were

*Miscellaneous
Schools.*

executed at their expense. The previous Head Master received a salary of £500 a year. Mr. Hime stated that at the time of his appointment the school was not in a "particularly prosperous condition." He petitioned the Irish Society for an increase of salary for eight years, by which time he thought the school would be on a satisfactory basis. The Society, "in consequence of the low condition to which the school had sunk," agreed to give him £850 a year for the two first years of his mastership, and thenceforward to reduce his salary by £50 every successive year until it should be brought down to £500 a year, the former stipend; they also undertook to pay the taxes, amounting to about £30 a year, formerly borne by the head master.

The ordinary charge for boarders was fifty-four guineas a year, for day boys from ten to twelve guineas a year. Fourteen day-pupils held exhibitions called "Irish Society Scholarships," thirteen of which were competed for by examination, and the fourteenth was awarded by nomination. These exhibitions entitled the holders to receive their education without expense. There were also five exhibitions of £30 each tenable in Trinity College, Dublin, and two "House Scholarships" of £20 each tenable in the school, all attainable by competitive examination. All the school fees belonged to the Head Master; the under masters were quite under his control, and it lay with him to arrange with them the amount of their salaries. At the time of our inquiry he had three resident, and three non-resident under masters; whose salaries varied from £170 each for two of the resident, to £37 16s. for one of the non-resident masters, and amounted in the aggregate to £721 16s. a year. The cost of boarding the resident under masters was estimated, in addition, at £40 a year for each.

The school had at the time of our inquiry 106 pupils, forty-seven boarders, fifty-nine day boys. Twenty-two, five of whom were boarders, were Protestant Dissenters, four day boys were Roman Catholics, and all the remaining pupils were members of the Church of Ireland. The Hon. Arthur C. C. Plunket, the agent of the Irish Society, resident in Londonderry, stated that the school was undenominational, and that the unsectarian character of the education was provided for by the by-laws.

Mr. Mahaffy found fifty-two boarders, fifty-two day boys, and seven assistant masters in attendance. He reports:—

"Foyls College may fairly rank beside the Royal schools, on account of its important situation, its high character, and the good endowment granted to it by the 'Irish Society.' There is no school in Ireland, except Enniskillen, as well endowed, but then the Governors only grant the master's stipend quarterly, and refuse to call it an endowment. . . . The accommodation for the boys is very inferior to that of any of the larger Royal schools. As the house is situated on the side of a steep hill, the playground is quite useless for games, and the boys are obliged to rent (for £25 per annum) a cricket ground at a considerable distance. There is no gymnasium. . . . Though the master is anxious to teach natural sciences, which might be very useful to boys preparing for mercantile pursuits in Derry, there is no laboratory. The condition of the latrines is very bad. . . . More class-rooms are much wanted, and altogether the school seems not to have profited as it ought by the patronage of a rich and liberal corporation. The outlay recently made appeared to me almost pure waste. . . . There is required a considerable outlay in permanent improvements. . . . There is a good ball-play, of the Irish kind, and a separate house, conveniently situated, for an infirmary."

"As regards actual management, the house seemed fairly comfortable. The dormitories were well ventilated, but the floors wanted sweeping under the beds exceedingly; the diet seemed fairly good, and the boys cheerful and happy. . . . The present head master has abolished all corporal punishment, and rules by moral suasion. By making himself the companion and friend of his boys, he has succeeded perfectly in making them docile and manageable, and they struck me as peculiarly open and friendly in their manners. But I have doubts whether their intellectual development is equally successful. . . . Except in French I did not find any good answering. The knowledge of classical forms was not accurate, and the answering in science slow and unsteady. But still it is not safe to infer that the teaching was inadequate. . . . The head master has himself paid special attention to Latin grammar, on which he has published an important work, but he finds it difficult to make his assistants adopt his ideas, or rival his energy, and thus the teaching is perhaps not uniform in quality."

Londonderry Academical Institution.

This school, which was founded in the year 1868, was stated in the prospectus issued by the Board of Management, to have for its object "to furnish a sound classical, mathematical, and commercial education, and to secure careful, moral, and religious training on *New Sectarial principles*." The history of the origin of the institution was stated to us by Professor Leebody as follows:—

"Ten years ago it was felt that Foyls College was not suited to meet the wants of a commercial community. It was, in fact, mainly a preparatory school for Trinity College; and the then master was not disposed to make it anything else. The Irish Society had scarcely the control over it that they have now, and they could hardly interfere. This school was accordingly started to supply the want, and since then the Irish

Evid.,
12163-75.

App. A.,
p. 246.

Prospectus.

Evid.,
11928.
12157.
12177-82.
12183-4.
12187-92.

Society have entirely altered the constitution of Foyle College. In fact they have made Foyle College what the people of Derry wanted them to make it." Other witnesses stated that the establishment of the Academical Institution was undertaken in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Presbyterian community with the then management of Foyle College, and though the causes of the dissatisfaction had been removed, this was not done until after the expense of starting the new building had been incurred, and the reforms were too late to benefit those who built the Institution.

The masters are appointed, and the curriculum fixed by a Board of Management, which consists of (1), subscribers of £50 and upwards; (2), thirteen elected managers; (3), fourteen ex-officio managers, viz.:—the Mayor of Derry; the President of Faculty, Magee College; the Governor and the General Agent of the Irish Society; the Member of Parliament for the City of Londonderry; the Ministers of the seven Presbyterian congregations in the district; and the Ministers of the Independent and Wesleyan Methodist Churches. The school was formed on the plan of the Belfast Academical Institution, and like it has distinct departments or schools, each under a head teacher independent of the others. At present they are five in number, viz.: the English and Classical School, the Commercial and Mathematical School, the School of Modern Languages, the Preparatory School (under a mistress); and the Drawing School.

Each head master of a school was required, on his appointment, to "sign a declaration that he holds the principles contained in the outline of Christian truth adopted by the Evangelical Alliance." It was stated that several members of the Church of Ireland who were candidates for masterships had expressed their willingness to sign the required declaration, but, as a matter of fact, none but Presbyterians had been, up to the date of our inquiry, elected, except the then late classical master, who was a Congregationalist. Practically it was stated that the test would exclude Roman Catholics.

No religious test was required from the pupils. The school opened with prayer each day, after which the roll was called.

Though the Academical Institution was established on non-sectarian principles, the greater part of the contributions came from Presbyterians, and the management was almost entirely in their hands. There was no Episcopalian clergyman on the Board of Management, though there were Episcopalian laymen. As a rule, Presbyterians went to the Academical Institution, while Episcopalsians went to Foyle College, in the governing body of which the Episcopalian element predominated, and the Rev. A. C. Murphy said that, though he was prepared to admit that, practically, the Academical Institution was a Presbyterian School, he believed it was not so distinctly Presbyterian as Foyle College was distinctly Episcopalian.

The transaction of the business of detail, such as payment of accounts, was transacted by a sub-committee consisting of from six to ten members.

A boarding house was attached to the building, and was held by one of the masters at a rent of £42, together with taxes (about £30).

There were ten free pupils at the date of our inquiry, and subscribers had the right to have one boy educated free for three years for every £50 contributed. The endowment consisted at the time of our inquiry of about £5,000, obtained from the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Derry. This sum, together with a grant of £1,400 from the Irish Society, was spent in the purchase of a site and the erection upon it of the school-buildings, which consisted of "those of a first-class school, with a cricket field, gymnasium, and ball-court." The Irish Society contributed an annual grant of £310, which was distributed in salaries to the several masters, and the Society had also granted a sum of £100 for three years towards incidental expenses.

There were two exhibitions given by the Irish Society of the value of £35 each; one "Tillie Exhibition" of £10, and one "City Factory prize" of £10. All these were open to competition among pupils who had been for three years at the School.

The number of pupils at the date of our inquiry was 100—85 day boys, and 14 boarders. The fees for boarders were £48, and for day boys from £5 to £15 per annum according to the number of courses taken up. The number of boarders had at one time fallen as low as two or three, and in less than a year had got up to the present number, which was stated to be still increasing.

Coleraine.—Academical Institution.

This school was founded in the year 1860 by grants from the Irish Society and the Clothworkers Company, with public subscriptions, which, at the date of our inquiry, had reached the sum of £4,337. It had been endowed by the Hon. the Irish Society with £100 a year, and the same Society also granted a farther sum of £100 from

Evid.,
11871.
Prospectus.

Evid.,
11875-8.
Letter from
the Body,
Oct 6, 1879.

Evid.,
11882.

Evid.,
11905-8.
12177.

Evid.,
11940.

11990.
11950.
11857-66.

Evid.,
11948.
12603.

Return.

*Middle-
Schools*

year to year. The Clothworkers Company also gave £50 per annum for a scholarship. The institution was under the management of a committee of gentlemen residing in Coleraine and its neighbourhood.

The site of the school contained four statute acres, and was granted by the Clothworkers Company, subject to a nominal head-rent of 1s. a year. Six additional acres adjacent were held on lease from Sir H. Bruce.

The only other endowments were a mortgage of £1,000 on the dues of the River Bann, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, and a sum of £200 given by James Cochrane, the interest to be given as a scholarship, and several small prizes.

The school buildings consisted of six class-rooms, with accommodation for seventy boarders.

The institution, whose staff consisted of the principal, a resident mathematical master, a resident classical master, and four non-resident assistant masters, was divided into the upper, middle, and lower schools.

At the date of our inquiry there were 116 pupils on the roll, 54 boarders and 62 day pupils. Eight of the day boys were Roman Catholics, all the other pupils were Protestants of various denominations, the large majority being Presbyterians.

The fees were—for boarders, thirty-five to forty guineas, with extras amounting to four guineas; for day pupils, from £4, £6, and £8, in the lower, middle, and upper school respectively. Each subscriber of £50 had the "right of presenting a free pupil for seven years."

The pupils were prepared for the universities and for commercial pursuits.

The principal and masters were required to subscribe the outline of religious belief agreed upon by the Evangelical Alliance. The school opened with prayer and reading of Scripture, at which all the boys, except Roman Catholics, attended.

Mr. Mahaffy found 60 boarders and 70 day boys in attendance. He reports:—

"The Academic Institute of Coleraine is a large and flourishing school. When I visited it the boys had just re-assembled after an epidemic of scarlatina, so that the number of boarders was not up to the normal strength. The whole house had undergone thorough painting and whitewashing, and looked very clean. Some defects in ventilation were at the time in process of being remedied. In addition to this improvement the governors should add (1) a detached hospital; (2) a covered gymnasium, which in our damp climate is of the last importance; (3) a proper play-ground, free of rent, and adapted to playing the modern games. . . . There was also a want of a good library for the boys. . . . As regards the intellectual condition of the boys, I found them much more advanced in science and English than in classics or French, and this I attribute mainly to the character and tastes of the Coleraine people, who like the people of Belfast are too essentially 'business people' to understand the value of a classical education, which does not represent immediate money value. The present master is fully alive to this defect, and is doing everything to counteract it, so far as it is possible when many boys will not go on to the universities. They are all taught book-keeping."

"The religious difficulty, here as elsewhere in the north, seems hardly to exist. Boys of various religions meet without any difference, and dogmatic questions are never asked."

"This was one of the schools in which the pronunciation of French was very incorrect, as the practical spirit of the school fully appreciated its uselessness in the preparation for the Intermediate Examination."

Down.—Sullivan's Schools; Holywood.

*Evid.,
1874-1882.
Returns.*

These schools are (1.) Holywood National School, and (2.) The Upper School. Both were endowed by the late Robert Sullivan, LL.D., who died on July 11, 1868. The National school was founded in his lifetime and opened on April 28, 1862; the Upper School was established by his executors acting under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and was opened on October 1, 1877. The founder gave a sum of £2,000 in the first instance, as an endowment for the National school, and added a bequest of £4,000 by his will, of which sum he directed that £2,000 should be invested as a perpetual endowment, in aid of the teachers' salaries the payment of the rent and repairs of the school-houses. The remaining £2,000 was applicable to the building of additional school accommodation. The residue of Dr. Sullivan's property, which ultimately realized £8,501 7s. 7d. New 3 Per Cent. Stock, and £452 10s. 3d. cash, and was applied to the establishment and endowment of the Upper School, was bequeathed by him in the following terms:—

"The residue of my property is to go to the executors for promoting in their judgment National or unsectarian education in Holywood. My views on the subject of National or unsectarian education are given in the letter which I addressed to Thomas Greg, esq., J.P., Ballymena, dated 26th September, 1859."

The letter mentioned in this bequest had been written to Mr. Greg, with a request that he would act as a trustee of the fund first devoted to the foundation of the National

school; and thus the principles of education adopted in the two schools, have, to a great extent, been the same. Dr. Sullivan in his letter, which is printed at length in the evidence (*Vide Vol. II. p. 331*) strongly advocated the united and non-sectarian system of education; he directed that the school to be established at his expense should be put under the Board of National Education, and that the principles of the National system, the foundation of which he stated to be "that with regard to religious instruction there is to be no restriction, no compulsion," should be always acted on in the school.

Minor Schools.

(1.) *Holywood National School.*

Under arrangements made by Mr. Greg, the National school was established in the town of Holywood, subject to the control of a committee, which it was intended should consist "of each of the ministers of religion in the parish; and a layman representing each of the congregations." The Rev. Charles James McAlester, who was at the date of our inquiry one of the trustees of the Sullivan Schools, informed us that at the time of the establishment of the school "there was, in one sense, no Parish Priest in the parish," as the Roman Catholic clergyman who officiated in Holywood "was not a resident in the parish." He was left out "ostensibly on that ground" some of the other members being "quite willing that there should be no Priest on the committee, having an apprehension that, if there were, matters would not work smoothly." It was stated on the other hand, by the Rev. James O'Lavery, *p.p.*, who was at the date of our inquiry the Roman Catholic Parish Priest of Holywood, that his predecessor went to reside there in January, 1862, three months before the opening of the school. However, he was not appointed a member of the committee, nor did it appear that any Roman Catholic layman was placed upon it. In the year 1867, the committee adopted the following resolution:—

Evid.
9869.

9931-2.

"That it seems to this committee to be for the interests of the Sullivan School, and in accordance with the principles on which it is founded, that the members of the religious denominations in the parish should be represented on the committee of management; and we, therefore, agree to request Mr. Greg to appoint representatives of the Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches, say the resident Methodist minister and a lay member of his church, and, as the present Roman Catholic clergyman is avowedly opposed to mixed education, two lay members of the Roman Catholic Church."

The Rev. James O'Lavery was the clergyman referred to in the foregoing resolution. Subject to Dr. Sullivan's approval, Mr. Greg consented to the appointment of two lay Roman Catholic members, "reserving to himself the power, in case the admission of so many different denominations into the committee should prove prejudicial to the interests of the school, of withdrawing his sanction." Two Roman Catholic laymen were appointed, but they declined to act, and soon afterwards a large number of Roman Catholic children were withdrawn from the "Sullivan National School," and transferred to another "National school," which, in the year 1869, was established in the vicinity, under the management of the Rev. Mr. O'Lavery, and in which he stated he had since faithfully carried out the rules of the National Board.

Evid.
9931.

9930.

10035.

It appeared that very few Protestants had ever attended the school established by the Rev. Mr. O'Lavery; and on the other hand he stated that he regarded the Sullivan National School as "purely sectarian, that is—Protestant or Presbyterian."

At the date of our inquiry there was but one Roman Catholic pupil upon the roll, who was stated by Mr. O'Lavery to be the child of a parent over whom he could exercise no control. Mr. O'Lavery explained the refusal of the Roman Catholic laymen to serve on the committee of the Sullivan schools as follows:—

10032.

9932.

"They were not appointed until I made a great deal of noise about the matter, long after the erection of the schools; and then it was only an insult to them to exclude their Parish Priest and appoint them, as if they were Presbyterians, as if, in fact, the laity could rule the Church. It was the general principle in its worst development as far as the Catholic Church is concerned."

10010.

He also objected to the constitution of the committee upon the ground that as there were "eight or nine different forms of religion in Holywood," and there were to be representatives of each, "the Catholics would be about three to twenty-seven, and, therefore, it would be perfect nonsense to suppose there would be equality there."

10032-3.

At the date of our inquiry the Sullivan National schools contained three separate departments—for boys, girls, and infants. The buildings had been erected at the expense of the endowment, and comprised "a main room with a class-room attached for each department;" the estimated annual value of the premises was £162. The emoluments of the head master of the boys' school were stated by him as follows:—"Salary from the endowment £20; Board's salary £58; good service salary £13; school fees £100; results fees, say £50," being in all £241 per annum. The head master in the evening

Returns.

*Nivello
schools*
—

conducted a science school in the building of the National school, but in connexion with the Upper School. In the National school there were two assistant masters, and a mistress, whose emoluments amounted in all to £176 per annum, of which only £21 were derived from the endowment. There were no free pupils, the charges being from 1s. 1d. to 5s. per quarter.

App. G, p.
263.

Mr. Moore reports of the boys' school:—

"This is in every respect a first class National school, and the instruction given is of a very high order. The head master, who is a B. Sc. of London University, is a most intelligent person, and peculiarly well fitted to teach and manage the large number of boys under his charge. The answering of the classes which I examined showed not only a knowledge of their programme, but also an intelligence rarely to be met with in primary schools, while the writing of the majority of the boys was excellent. There is a good chemical laboratory, and the head master's pupils have been wonderfully successful at the examinations conducted by the Science and Art Department.

"There were 135 boys present."

186d.

Of the girls' school he says:—

"The answering was highly creditable in reading, spelling, and arithmetic, and the instruction given in drawing and vocal music seemed extremely good. The discipline is strictly maintained, and the school well conducted in every respect.

"There were 62 girls present, and the roll is composed of 68 members of the Church of Ireland, 16 Presbyterians, and 8 other Dissenters."

(2.) *The Upper School.*

The Upper School was established under a scheme settled by the Court of Chancery, and was opened, as above stated, after Dr. Sullivan's death. It is under the superintendence of a committee, which was by the scheme constituted as follows:—

Evid.,
9930.

"The committee of the Upper School shall, in the first instance, consist of the trustees of the testator's will, and of the persons who at the date of this scheme constitute the committee of the said Sullivan schools. The trustees for the time being of the testator's will shall always be ex-officio members of the committee of the Upper School. In case any member of the committee hereby constituted, or hereafter to be appointed (other than the said trustees of testator's will for the time being), shall die, or resign, or refuse or decline, or become incapable to act, or cease to reside in the parish of Holywood, the trustees of the testator's will for the time being shall appoint such person in his room and stead, being resident in the parish of Holywood, as they or the majority of them shall think fit to be a member of the committee of the said Upper School. The committee of the Upper School shall not, at any time, exceed in number, exclusively of the trustees of the testator's will for the time being, the number of the persons, who, at the date of this scheme, constitute the committee of the Sullivan schools, and no person, appointed as aforesaid, shall be entitled to act as a member of the committee, until he shall signify in writing, addressed to the trustees of the testator's will for the time being, his approval of non-sectarian education, as intended by the testator."

9986-92.

At the date of our inquiry the trustees of Dr. Sullivan's will were James Gibson, Esq., q.c., John Rintoul, Esq., and the Rev. Charles J. McAlester. They originated the proceedings in Chancery, and established the Upper School, in accordance with what they believed "probably would have been Dr. Sullivan's wish"—"to promote the higher education of the humbler classes, who would otherwise have difficulty in obtaining a better education; and, therefore, their scheme afforded great facilities to pupils in the National schools." It was arranged that all pupils of any National school in the parish of Holywood, who had been such for the continuous period of one year before entrance to the Upper School, should be admitted at fees amounting to only one-third of those charged to other pupils; Mr. McAlester stated, however, that none but pupils from the Sullivan National school had availed themselves of the privilege, and he said that hitherto the trustees had been disappointed with the progress of the school, and it had not been a success.

9911.

9988.

9913.

Evid.,
9993-905.

9997-74.

The Upper School was erected in close proximity to the Sullivan National school, and it appeared that the scheme was opposed by some of the inhabitants of Holywood, on the ground that there would be a prejudice against sending the children of the higher classes to the school, and that it should be established as an intermediate school chiefly for the advantage of the middle and upper classes. It was stated by Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, that the funds, which were left by Dr. Sullivan for the purpose of benefiting children of the inhabitants of Holywood, were being applied against the wishes of the inhabitants by the trustees, two of whom resided in Dublin, and that notwithstanding a resolution passed at a public meeting strongly deprecating the application of the residuary fund to any of the expenditure of the existing Sullivan's school, and expressing the belief that the testator's benevolent intentions would only be carried out by erecting as soon as practicable a separate intermediate school on the non-sectarian principle of the National Board for the education of the youths of Holywood.

Mr. Anderson stated that the children of the better classes seemed to object to a school that was considered to be a National school, and the people he alluded to did

not like the idea of sending their children to a National school supported in part by poor rates. He suggested that the trustees should even now take a house or school-room elsewhere, or erect a new building in some other locality; he said that though the existing school-house was "just in the centre of the town, and in a very good part of it," it was from its proximity "very much stamped" with the character of a National school.

The head master, Mr. William J. Anderson, stated that at the date of our inquiry there were 27 pupils on the roll, the attendance being about "24 or 25 every other day, and a much smaller number on the remaining days of the week." As nearly as possible one-half of the pupils came from the adjoining National school. He said that while there was any association between the pupils of the two schools—and from the contiguity of the buildings and playgrounds there would be association—the higher classes would refrain from sending their children. He believed, with a separate building, the school would be liberally supported by the higher classes.

The Right Rev. Robert Knox, D.D., the Lord Bishop of Down, also stated that "to all intents and purposes the primary school and the upper school were so intermingled that they hardly formed two separate institutions"; and he thought that if the Sullivan foundation were entirely removed from the primary school, the children of the better classes might probably be obtained as pupils.

The scheme contained the following provision as to religious instruction:—

"That no child or pupil attending the said Upper School shall be required to attend any religious instructions to be given in the said Upper School, unless his or her parent or guardian shall specially direct, it being a fundamental principle of the trust that the said Upper School shall be open to the children of all religious denominations, without any interference whatever with the particular creed of any."

As to the actual management of the school, the Rev. Mr. M'Alester, said:—

"There is better than a conscience clause—there is no religious instruction whatever given in the building. Of course the different children have religious instruction conveyed to them by their parents and others; but in the school there is no religious instruction whatever. It is different in that respect from the adjoining National school."

The Rev. Mr. O'Laverty, on the part of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Holywood, complained of the uses to which the residuary bequest of Dr. Sullivan had been appropriated, and of the constitution of the committee which managed the Upper School. He urged that the scheme was doing "no good," and was misappropriating money which should have gone to the education of the poor in connexion with the National system. He stated that at the time of our inquiry the number of the committee was ten—six laymen representing several Protestant denominations, and four clergymen, respectively representing Protestant Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and the General Assembly, Methodists, and Non-Subscribing Presbyterians. Mr. O'Laverty's objections to a committee so constituted rested on similar grounds to those stated by him in reference to the original proposal for the formation of the committee of the Sullivan National Schools, and he stated that though he would be prepared to sign such a declaration as the scheme contemplated "under the present arrangement of National schools through the country," he would not do so "for a position in which the Catholics would be only three to twenty-seven" (which he assumed to be the proportion in which they would stand upon the committee). He "did not consider that National education at all."

The buildings of the Upper School formed "one wing of what were known as the Sullivan schools." They comprised three class-rooms, a master's room, and a laboratory, one of the class-rooms being suitable for popular lectures. "There was a play-ground in the rear, with out-offices." The endowment yielded about £240 per annum. The head master received a salary of £100, and also pupils' fees amounting to about £40 per annum. There was one assistant who taught French and German, and received £40 per annum and his travelling expenses, visiting the school for one hour daily. He received the fees of his classes. The subjects of instruction were six in number, French, German, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and English. The fees charged were at the full rate, £8 2s. for each course, but for Latin and Greek, and for French and German, when taken together, the charge was £3. Since the opening of the school, thirty-four pupils had been admitted to instruction at the reduced rates provided by the scheme, and of these fourteen were in attendance at the date of our inquiry. The head master stated to us that the staff was insufficient. "The trustees wait for more pupils, while parents wait for more masters."

Mr. Moore reports:—

"I examined the five boys present on the day of my visit, in English subjects, Euclid, algebra, App. G, arithmetic, Latin and German grammar, and one boy in experimental physics. The answering in English subjects, Latin grammar, and arithmetic was very good, but the knowledge of mathematics and German was extremely limited."

"This school is for two reasons unsuitable for an intermediate school, first, its proximity to Belfast, which induces the boys to go into the excellent and very successful schools of that town; secondly, it

*Attestation
Schools.*

Evid.,
9977-91.

Evid.,
10005.

Evid.,
9912.

Evid.,
10007-25

Returns.

p. 283.

*Middle-
schools
Schools.*

is impossible for one man to prepare boys in mathematics, classical and English for the three grades of the Intermediate examinations."

Armagh; Watts' Endowed School, Lurgan.

*Comm., 1854-
8, Rep.
vol. III., p.
472.
Evid.,
9345-91.*

This school was endowed by Samuel Watts, who died in 1850. By his will, dated 3rd August, 1847, he bequeathed a sum which in 1857 amounted to £7,966 13s. 4d., and then produced an income of £365, upon the following trusts:—

"I hereby declare my Will to be, that my Trustees shall (subject to the directions herein contained) have the direction and control of the instruction to be given in the School, and of the general management thereof, and shall have full power to determine how many of the scholars taught in the said School shall be boarded and reside therein, or whether any of the said scholars shall so reside therein. And the said School, being intended for giving instruction in *Classics, Science, and English, and in Agriculture*, I hereby declare my Will to be, that no person being in Holy Orders, or a minister of any religious denomination, shall at any time interfere in the management of the said School, or ever be appointed or act as a master, officer, or servant of the said School, and that no catechism of religion nor religious creed be taught, nor opinions of any religious sect or denomination inculcated in the said School, during school hours, provided that the scholars may be instructed in their different religious opinions by their parents and their respective clergymen at home, or at any reasonable time not set apart for the business of the said School."

The property originally bequeathed amounted to £8,207 11s. 8d., but was subject to an annuity of £300 to Mrs. Watts, widow of the deceased, and it did not become available for the purposes of the school until her death. There was a provision in the founder's will that the school-house should not be erected until the accumulations reached £4,000, but in 1873 the trustees, acting on legal advice, and having accumulated about £3,000, commenced the building of the school. We were informed that the expenditure upon the buildings amounted in all to £3,982 18s. 8d., but the original endowment was not infringed upon, the outlay, except about £300 still due to one of the trustees, having been defrayed out of accumulations. The invested capital, at the date of our inquiry, amounted to £8,466 13s. 4d., invested upon mortgages.

The trustees—Mr. John Hancock, Mr. James Anderson, and Mr. John W. Groer—had taken on lease for 1,000 years two and a half acres at £8 per acre, upon which they had built the school. They had also taken, on a shorter lease, for agricultural purposes under the will, seven additional acres, at the rent of £3 per acre. Mr. Hancock stated that the school was carried on in accordance with the principles of the National Board, but that the founder's wish as to agriculture was not exactly complied with, as it was found not successful, and that the seven acres were occupied by the master as part of his remuneration.

Return.

The head master received a salary of £100 a year out of the endowment, and the allowance from it to the assistants was £75, and to the "steward" £30. At the date of our inquiry the head master had two resident assistants, whose total salaries were £100.

There were fifty-six boys on the roll, twenty-four boarders and thirty-two day pupils. No record of the religious denominations of the day boys was kept, but, the boarders were believed to be all Presbyterians.

*Evid.,
9382-34.*

The trustees (who all belonged to the Church of Ireland) had selected a Presbyterian as head master, believing that they were doing what would be best for the public.

3080.

It would appear that the strict interpretation of the will had been departed from in establishing what was practically a denominational boarding school, but it was stated that the boarders' department was paid for by the fees, which were fifty guineas per annum. The charges for day pupils ranged from six to twelve guineas.

The course of instruction was stated in the head master's return to be "The highest classical, mathematical, modern languages and English course for the Universities, &c." Music also, and drawing, were taught as extras.

*Evid.,
9391.*

An exhibition was given annually to a pupil coming from the Lurgan Model school, also prizes from persons in the locality. The school was very successful at the Intermediate Examinations.

Rosecommon; Elphin Grammar School.

*Comm., 1854-
8, Rep. vol.
III., p. 718.*

This school was founded under the will of the Right Rev. John Hodson, Bishop of Elphin, in 1635. The endowment consisted of 264a. 3a. 15r. of land, one half of the proceeds of which was to be applied to the maintenance of the Cathedral of Elphin, and one half to the maintenance of a grammar school in the town of Elphin, to be approved by the Bishop of Elphin, for the benefit of the children of the inhabitants, those of them whose parents were poor to be taught gratis.

*Evid., vol. I.,
p. 351.*

The lands are situated in the county of Cavan. At the date of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, they were let on leases for the making of which fines

had been taken, and only brought to the school about £20 per annum, and the intention of the founder was not carried out until the leases dropped. The funds afterwards accumulated for some years, until 1869, when the school buildings, which had been erected a short time previously out of the funds, were made available.

The management of the funds was vested in the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Elphin. The Dean, the Very Rev. W. Warburton, M.A., managed the property on behalf of the Chapter, and generally visited it once a year. The accounts were examined and certified by the Chapter.

The present rental of the property was stated to be £434 15s. 6d., subject to a tithe-rentcharge of £9 per annum. It was held by forty-six tenants, in holdings varying in size from 16 acres to 2 roods 19 perches, at rents varying in amount from £26 to 21s. per annum.

The school buildings consisted of a class-room and the head master's dwelling-house and provided accommodation for about sixty pupils.

At the date of our inquiry there were twenty-five pupils on the roll, all day scholars, nine of whom were Roman Catholics. The fees varied from 1s. 6d. to 10s. a quarter. There were ten free pupils. The master's salary was £110 per annum, with a residence and two acres of land.

The school was strictly denominational. Dean Warburton informed us that the number of the Protestant population in the town of Elphin was forty. He was endeavouring to establish by subscription a lodging-house in the town where the children of Protestant parents of the middle and poorer classes from the surrounding country might be boarded, and could partake of the instruction given in the grammar school. He thought if this scheme was carried out that the school would attract pupils from great distances. He stated that the school used to be well attended by Roman Catholics, but that lately the Catholic school in Elphin had secured the services of a superior classical teacher, and the attendance of Roman Catholics had considerably diminished.

The Rev. Thomas Heany, Incumbent of Calry, near Sligo, about twenty-five miles distant from Elphin, who said that he appeared as the representative of the Diocesan Synod of Elphin, advocated the transference of this endowment to Sligo or Boyle, where, he said, there was a large population, and where it could be "utilized to tenfold advantage." He stated that the Dean and Chapter did not know what to do with the moiety of the endowment which, in accordance with the will of Bishop Hodson, was to be expended on the Cathedral, that they were decorating the building very elaborately and unnecessarily, and that "the Cathedral is very pretty, but there is no congregation."

Dean Warburton stated that, in consequence of Mr. Heany's evidence, the Chapter of Elphin resolved to place on record that Mr. Heany had no authority from the Synod to pronounce himself its representative; that the Chapter of Elphin, so far from not knowing what to do with the money from the endowment, had been obliged to overdraw their accounts to enable them to complete the improvements effected in the Cathedral on a moderate scale, in accordance with the terms in Bishop Hodson's will, and that they were persuaded that Bishop Hodson had bestowed the great boon of the endowment upon the people of Elphin, because having lived amongst them for many years he took a deep interest in their welfare. Dean Warburton was strongly opposed to any alteration in the locality of the school.

The head master of the school was the Rev. Edward Irwin, curate of the parish, a First Honorary of Trinity College, Dublin.

Dean Warburton stated that the school was a classical one to the extent that every boy whose parents desired it received a classical education.

Mr. Mahaffy reports the school is chiefly primary, and of the 17 boys on the roll only two were reading classics, &c., in a special class, for the Intermediate Examinations.

Dublin, Blackball-place; Blue Coat Hospital or Free School of King Charles II.

This school was reported on at considerable length by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8. It was founded in 1672, by Royal Charter, for "the good education and support of Poor Children and Aged and Impotent People, all of whom were to be taught by a minister appointed by the Archbishop of Dublin," who was also to catechise the children. The Institution is regulated by the Acts of Parliament passed in 1723 and 1840, and we were informed by W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D., one of the Governors, and the Secretary of the Royal Commission, 1854-8, that the trust was from the commencement exclusively Episcopalian, and so continued to the present day.

The Corporation of Dublin were the original Governors of the Institution, but on the passing of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act, 1840, it was provided that as the

*St. Cecilia's
School.*

*Reid,
18299-92.*

*Reid,
14861-47.*

*Evid.
14293.*

*App. A, p.
245.*

*Rep., p.
146.*

*Reid,
4251-59.*

*McGillivray
Schools.*

Charter of the Blue Coat Hospital confined the benefits of the institution to members of the then United Church of England and Ireland, the Corporation having ceased to be exclusive, should no longer exercise control over it, but that those who were Governors at the time of the passing of the Act should continue to be such, whether holding any municipal offices or not, and that vacancies should in future be filled up as the Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Meath might appoint.

10 Geo. I.

By the Act of 10 George I. it was provided that the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools were to nominate and pay for the support and subsequent apprenticing of a certain number of boys, and also to pay the master £5 a year towards their education, with additional payment for mathematical instruction, if given; it was further provided that there should be four Governors common to both Boards, in order to facilitate the making of mutual arrangements.

Evid.,
4131.
Appendix
to evidence,
Vol. II., p
593.

The governing body of the institution at present consists of fifty members, of whom forty-six are nominated by the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the Bishop of Meath, and the other four consist of the Treasurer for the time being and three other Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith.

Board meetings were held four times in each year, five constituting a quorum, and the average attendance for the last three years was sixteen. A House Committee composed of fourteen Governors meets once a month (three being a quorum), and an Estate and Investment Committee, consisting of seven members, also meets monthly, three also being a quorum. The average attendance at Committee meetings has been four, and within the last three years there were only three occasions when a quorum was wanting.

Rep., p 149.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported the income of the endowments to be at the date of their report, from real estate, £1,627 1s. 9d., and from personal property, £29 18s. 9d.

Evid.,
Vol. III.,
p. 56.

The real property consisted of (a) certain fee-farm rents, issuing out of premises in Stephen's-green and Oxmantown, the gift of the Corporation of Dublin, granted by the original charter of 1672. (b) The lands of Noddstown, county Tipperary, granted by Giles Martin, on the 23rd of June, 1675. (c) The rectorial tithes of Mullingar, granted by Margaret Trapper and John Wilson, 26th November, 1679. (d) Premises in Grange-gorman lane, Dublin, granted by the will of Mr. Taylor, about 1685. (e) One-fourth of the net annual rents of the lands of Cappaloughin, in the Queen's County, granted by Alderman John Preston, in 1686. (f) Premises in Smithfield, Dublin, devised by the will of the Bishop of Raphoe, proved 3rd November, 1712; and (h) premises in North King-street, held under declaration of trust, dated 21st June, 1723.

The personal property consisted of a sum of £997 15s. 10d., invested in Government Stock, the residue of £2,000, bequeathed by Captain Hennings in 1838.

James Llewellyn, by his will dated in 1852, devised all his property to this institution, subject to the life estate therein of his wife. The property consisted of certain houses in Upper Rutland-street, Dublin, and a sum of £2,580 3s. Government three per cent. stock. The institution is now in possession of this property.

Evid.,
4130
4129.
4194.

We found that the rental of the real estate had increased since 1857, that of the Tipperary estate alone being raised by £300.

£3,100 East India Stock had also since 1857 been bequeathed to the institution, subject to a still subsisting life annuity of £100; the income, therefore, at the date of our inquiry derivable from this bequest was only £18 10s. 10d. per annum.

4139.

The sum payable by the Board of Erasmus Smith for maintaining twenty boys, whom they nominate (*vide supra*, p. 86), is calculated on the proportion to the whole expenses of the establishment which twenty bears to the total number of boys in the school. The average amount has been £626 18s. per annum.

4189.

Lord Ardilaun gave to the institution £1,000, invested in Great Northern Debenture Stock, in respect of which he and his representatives are entitled to have a perpetual nomination in the school. The income of the Institution, at the date of our inquiry, was stated to be as follows:—

4131.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| 1. The Dublin estate, gross rental, | 1,662 | 19 | 6 |
| 2. The Tipperary estate, gross rental, | 812 | 1 | 6 |
| 3. The Mullingar estate, gross rental (tithes), | 311 | 7 | 2 |
| 4. The Cappaloughin estate, gross rental (one-fourth), | 106 | 15 | 7 |
| 5. Dividends on stock (£2,341 14s. 4d. Government stock), | 278 | 16 | 5 |
| 6. Smith's bequest (£2,100 East India stock subject to a life annuity of £100), | 18 | 10 | 10 |
| 7. Great Northern Debenture stock (£1,000), | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Contribution by Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, | 626 | 18 | 0 |

Total, 3,977 5 0

The net income after payment of head-rents was about £3,200 a year.

The number of pupils at the date of our inquiry was 101, being as many as could be accommodated. They were of very respectable parentage, one-half being the sons of gentry in reduced circumstances. They were all Protestants, and both parents must be Protestants to entitle a boy to admission.

There were seventeen private rights of nomination in addition to the twenty nominations of the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools; these had been given in consideration of bequests and payments to the hospital, and were as follows:—

| | £ | s | d |
|--|----|---|---|
| The Bishop of Meath for the time being. | 10 | | |
| The Rector of St. Werburgh's for the time being. | 2 | | |
| The Rector of Harold's-cross for the time being. | 4 | | |
| Lord Ardillon and his representatives. | 1 | | |
| Total. | 17 | | |

The other vacancies as they occurred were filled up on the nomination of each Governor in turn.

The boys were all fed, clothed and maintained by the Charity, at a cost of about £30 a head per annum.

The staff of the institution consisted of a Chaplain and Head Master, at a salary of £200, with apartments, fuel and rations; a Registrar, who also discharges the duties of accountant and agent over the Dublin estates, at a salary of £100, with apartments, fuel and light, and 5 per cent. agency fees on the rents collected by him; an assistant master at a salary of £100; second assistant master, £85; matron, £64; and drill master and gate porter, £40, (all of whom are resident); a French master, at a salary of £40; drawing master, £35; shorthand master, £36 15s.; organist and singing master, £40; and medical officer, £50; (all of whom are non-resident). There are also nine female servants, and an assistant porter, whose wages amount to £288 16s. a year.

The present registrar of the institution, Mr George Reid Armstrong, was appointed to the office in 1876, when the previous registrar (who has since died), was superannuated with a retiring allowance of £100 a year. The former chaplain and head master, who retired after forty years service, was also granted a superannuation allowance of £200 a year.

There are separate agents for the Tipperary and Mullingar estates. The rents of the Cappeloughlin estate are collected by "The Commissioners of Education," who hand over one-fourth of the net proceeds to this institution.

The course of instruction at the school consists of arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, English, history, dictation, book-keeping, French, shorthand, drawing and music. In addition to these subjects the Chaplain stated that he had classes in natural and experimental science (including botany, chemistry and zoology, magnetism, electricity, light, heat, &c.), and in English literature; also classes in technical matters quite independent of school work. In addition to this the first assistant taught Latin if required by parents, for which he charged a fee of £4.

The Governors allowed £10 a year for prizes, which were awarded at yearly examinations conducted by examiners from Trinity College and elsewhere. In addition the Chaplain gave some prizes at his own expense.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported very unfavourably of the management of this institution. They stated that the mode of keeping the accounts was very imperfect, and complained that they were not subjected to any independent audit. They stated further that much valuable property once belonging to the endowment had been lost owing to the neglect of the Governors to take steps to recover arrears of rent, that part of the funded property had been applied by the governors to meet current expenditure, and that the recipients of the Charity had been limited to children and grandchildren of freemen of the city of Dublin.

The evidence laid before us tended to show that most of these abuses had since been rectified. The accounts were regularly checked by the accounts committee, and subjected to the audit of an independent gentleman, Mr. Plate Oulton, who was appointed auditor in 1876.

There was no stated period for inspection of the premises by the Governors; a sum of £1,200 had been expended in the last four years in permanent repairs under the direction of Mr. Drew, R.H.A., architect, who received 5 per cent. on the expenditure.

Mr. Moore reports that the course of instruction appeared to him unsuitable for the class of boys educated in the school, that too much weight was given to mathematics, and that even ordinary English subjects were neglected for Euclid, algebra and trigonometry. He was of opinion that it ought to be a thoroughly English and Commercial

Miscellaneous
Schools

Evid.,
4109,
4152,
4193

4131.

Evid.,
4143,
4100.

4151.

Evid.,
4143.

Evid.,
4134-44.

Evid.,
4132-8.

Evid., pp.
180, 151.

Evid.,
4131,
4211-14.

App. C. p.
270

*At least a
new
School.*

school, and that the pupils should be prepared for commercial appointments and the Civil Service. He found the answering in spelling, grammar and geography, was unsatisfactory, and the writing much inferior to that at the Christian Brothers' schools. He states that the house was, in general, clean and well managed, but deprecates the want of a bath and separate towels in the lavatory.

Dublin: Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park.

Rep., Vol.
III, p. 55.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this institution was first incorporated by Letters Patent under the name of "The Hibernian Society for the care of Soldiers' Children," in the year 1769. In 1783 Henry Waddell, Esq., bequeathed certain bond debts amounting to the sum of £3,122 7s. 3d.; a lease of lives renewable for ever of eleven acres of the lands of Boorlon, near Carlow; a like lease of five acres of the lands of Rathapish, county Carlow; also eight and a half acres of the lands of Gansagh, Queen's County, to trustees, upon trust to pay one-half of the annual income to the Hibernian Marine Society, and the other half to the Hibernian Military School.

In 1857 none of the bond debts were in existence, and it was presumed that they had been paid off and were then represented by part of a principal sum of £5,753 7s. 3d., Government Stock then belonging to the schools. The lands of Boorlon then produced an annual income of £27 18s. 1d., which, after deducting agency fees, taxes, &c., was equally divisible between the Hibernian Marine Society and the Hibernian Military School. No account could be obtained of the lands in the Queen's County, from which no benefit appeared to have been received for a long time.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, also mentioned as endowments a rentcharge of £40, Irish, devised by the will of Dr. Downes (formerly Bishop of Waterford), dated 2nd January, 1791, and a sum of £3,000 bequeathed by Mrs. Wolfe, which was represented by another portion of the Government Stock, but the Royal Commissioners could not learn the source from which the remainder was derived. They further mentioned a sum of £432 8s. 11d., Government 3½ per cent. Stock, the produce of a bequest left by Mrs. Reay, and further stated that it appeared from the Bequest Books that Anne Preston by her will (proved in 1831) had bequeathed £500, and Lieut.-General James Shortall by his will (proved in 1849) had bequeathed £100 to the Governors, but whether these bequests had been expended or were then represented by the before mentioned Stock the Royal Commissioners could not ascertain. The Commandant, it was stated, could not tell, and declined taking on himself the trouble of ascertaining the Assistant Commissioners an opportunity of ascertaining the fact.

Charters were granted to the Society in 1808 and in 1846, by the latter of which girls were excluded from the benefits of the endowment, and Roman Catholic pupils were allowed to attend their own place of worship and to receive religious instruction from chaplains of their own Church, specially appointed for the purpose.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported favourably of the state of instruction order and discipline in the school, and the number of pupils on the roll at the date of their inquiry was stated to be 365, the average attendance being 310.

In reply to two applications for information, sent in January and June, 1879, we received the following letter:—

*Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin,
24th June, 1879.*

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 60, of 23rd instanc, which has been handed to me by the head schoolmaster, I have the honour to inform you that this institution is not an Endowed school. Being a military establishment, its expenditure is provided for by annual Parliamentary votes.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. S. CORROCK, Colonel,
Commandant R.H.M.S.

The Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission, Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

To this communication we sent the following reply:—

*Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
10th day of July, 1879.*

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 24th June, informing me that the Royal Hibernian Military School is not an Endowed school, but that being a military establishment its expenditure is provided for by annual Parliamentary votes, I am directed by the Commissioners to call your attention to the fact that the institution was reported upon as an Endowed school by the Royal Commission, 1854-8, and from the report then issued it appeared to be entitled to a very considerable

sum invested in Government Stock, as well as to other endowments. The Commissioners have also had evidence before them that it shares in other subsisting endowments. I must therefore request that the forms sent to the schoolmaster in January last from this office may be filled up and returned as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CROOK MERRITT, Secretary.

Colonel L. S. Cotton, R.H.M. School."

This letter was acknowledged by the Commandant, who promised to lay the matter before the Governors, and on 26th August, 1879, we received a return containing replies to our printed questions which had been forwarded to the head master on 21st January, and also the following letter:—

"Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin,
August, 1879

SIR,—Having submitted your letters of the 23rd June and 10th July last to the Committee of Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, I beg to return the printed forms, duly answered, as far as is in my power.

The Governors of the Institution desire me to inform you that there remains in 3 per cent Government Stock in the Bank of Ireland the sum of £3,793 7s., to the credit of the old corporation, the half-yearly dividends on which (amounting to £160 per annum) are credited in accounts rendered to the War Office.

There is also £377 7s. 5d., a bequest of Mrs. Beay, to the credit of the old corporation, the dividends of which, amounting to £12 10s. 4d. per annum, have hitherto gone to give some gratuities to former girls educated in the 'Hibernian Society for the care of Soldiers' Children,' and the account rendered to the War Office.

A sum of £100 left by General Shortall as a premium fund is likewise in 3 per cent Stock. There is a moiety of rents from a Carlow estate the joint property of the 'Hibernian Marine Society' and the old corporation of the 'Hibernian Society for Soldiers' Children,' which yields about £11 14s. 5d. per annum to each school, and which is duly credited in the public accounts rendered to the War Office.

The only other source of revenue is a bequest made by Bishop Downes in 1791, the rentcharge of which, amounting to about £36 annually, is also credited in the accounts rendered to the War Office.

The last Parliamentary grant under vote 14, for the year 1879–80, was £9,375.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. STAPLETON COTTON, Colonel,

Commandant, R.H.M.S.

The Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission, Four Courts, Dublin.

25.8.79."

On 1st September, 1879, we informed the Commandant of the appointment of Mr. Moore as our Inspector, and expressed our hope that the Commandant would afford that gentleman every facility in the discharge of his duty when visiting the school.

To this intimation we received the following reply:—

"Royal Hibernian Military School,
Phoenix Park, Dublin,

4th September, 1879

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, informing me that by direction of the Endowed School Commissioners that Mr. H. K. Moore, Scholar, Trinity College, Dublin, will visit this school during the autumn with the object of inspecting the public documents of this institution.

I have the honour to inform you in reply that your letter with enclosure shall be laid before the Body Corporate (the Governors) at their next general meeting, as I do not (as Commandant) feel myself empowered to permit the public documents of the school to be scrutinized by any person without their sanction.

The views of the Governors shall be communicated to you, and should they acquiesce in granting the demand of the Commissioners every facility shall be afforded by me to enable Mr. Moore to discharge his duty.

I take this opportunity of submitting for the consideration of the Endowed Schools Commissioners a claim for discharge in the preparation of a complicated general schedule called for by the Commissioners, and which was forwarded to you on the 25th ult. Considerable time and labour was expended in its preparation, in searching the records of the institution for the required information, and I consider that the sum of (£5) five pounds will not be an unreasonable demand to submit for remuneration to the institution clerk for this service.

I must bring to your notice that duties of this nature are not provided for in the staff of this institution, and that inconvenience to the institution was experienced by the clerk being occupied in the preparation of the above mentioned complicated documents.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. STAPLETON COTTON, Colonel,

Commandant, R.H.M. School,

The Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission "

2 A 2

*Endowed
Schools
Commission.*

In reply to this communication we sent a letter, dated 5th September, 1879, explaining that Mr. Moore had been appointed merely as an inspector of schools, and had been directed to visit the Hibernian Military School to inspect, not the "public documents connected with the institution," but the educational attainments of the pupils, and the condition of the school premises. We, at the same time, requested the Commandant to attend, on 23rd September, 1879, for examination in reference to the institution, and to produce the minutes of the Governors from 1857, the account books and annual balance sheets of the institution, and copies of all rules in force during the same period.

To this letter our Secretary received the following reply:—

* Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin

6th September, 1879.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. and in reply to inform you that it shall be laid before the Governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School at their next general meeting, and their views on the subject shall be communicated to you for the information of the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

The inference drawn by me that Mr. Moore would visit this school "with the object of inspecting the public documents of the institution," was with reference to the previous correspondence—no mention being made in your circular that the object would be to "inquire into the educational attainments of the pupils, and the condition of the school premises," and at the time of my reply I did not conjecture that paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Warrant could apply to this institution, as the subjects therein referred to are periodically reported on by the Director-General of Military Education (who visits the institution for the purpose) for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. STAPLETON COTTON, Colonel, Commandant R.H.M. School.

The Secretary Endowed Schools Commission, Dublin.

We afterwards received the following further communication:—

* R.H.M. School, Phoenix Park, Dublin,

12th September, 1879.

Sir,—With reference to your printed circular, dated 1st September, 1879, I am directed to inform you that the Governors see no objection to Mr. Moore visiting the Royal Hibernian Military School, as therein notified, and in accordance with their instructions I shall be happy to afford Mr. Moore every facility in my power to do so, but I request that I may be informed of the date and hour of his intended visit.

2. With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, I have been directed by the Governors to say that should the Commissioners still wish it, Mr. Moore can "inquire into the educational attainments of the pupils, and the condition of the school premises," but although desirous to afford the Commissioners all information, the Governors respectfully decline to comply with the other demands contained in that communication, being of opinion that the Royal H.M. School does not come within the scope of the warrant.

Further the Governors have directed me to refer you to former correspondence on the same subject with the Endowed Schools Commission of 1856, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. STAPLETON COTTON, Colonel, Commandant R.H.M. School.

The Secretary Endowed Schools Commission, Four Courts, Dublin.

(Enclosure No. 1 contained in the foregoing letter).

* R.H.M. School,

7th December, 1885

Sir,—With reference to the enclosed copy of a letter written on the 4th of January last, I have the honour to state that yesterday an Assistant-Commissioner was up here making numerous inquiries as to records, management, and descriptions of the school, and minutely with regard to the instructions given, the number of Roman Catholic children in the School, and the particular books, &c., used by them.

I of course received and treated him courteously, affording him such general information as I am at all times ready to give to any gentleman visiting the establishment, but I am at a loss to know how far I should be justified in giving minute written information, or in showing our books, charters, records, &c., and for which perhaps it might be necessary to refer to our solicitor, involving perhaps a great expense.

The Governors therefore wish to ascertain how far we are to be considered as under the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, this being a military establishment dependent from the annual vote of Parliament in the War Establishment.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE COTTON, Colonel, Commandant R.H.M. School.

Frederick Peel, Esq., M.P., Under-Secretary of State, War Department, London.

True copy.

L. STAPLETON COTTON, Colonel, Commandant R.H.M. School.

12 : 9 : 79.

(Enclosure No. 2 contained in letter of 12th September, 1879).

War Department,
3rd January, 1886.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 7th ultimo and its enclosure, I am directed by Lord Palmerston to request that no further information respecting the institution under your charge may be furnished to the Commissioners of Enquiry, and to acquaint you that if the latter consider that they have a right to visit and inspect the Hibernian School you should refer them to this Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., &c., &c., your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN CREGGER.

Colonel Colomb, Hibernian School, Dublin.

True copy.

L. STANLEY COTTON, Colonel, Commandant R.H.M.S.*

12 : 9 : 79.

On the 6th of December, 1879, we addressed the following letters to the Secretary of State for War, and to the Commandant respectively.

* Endowed Schools, Ireland, Commission,

Offices, Four Courts, Dublin.

School No. 60.

6th December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour, by the directions of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, to enclose a copy of the warrant of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, appointing this Commission, and to ask your particular and immediate attention to the following matters:—

My Commissioners in the course of the inquiries which it is their duty to make, in order to comply with the warrant of His Grace, addressed to the Head Master of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin, a set of printed questions in a form which they had adopted for all schools within the scope of their Commission, which were duly answered, after some correspondence, by the Commandant of the school.

My Commissioners further desired to have the school inspected and the pupils therein examined by Mr. H. K. Moore, one of the Inspectors acting under their directions, and they also wished that the Commandant should attend for examination before them, and produce to them the minutes of the Board of Governors of the school from 1857 to the present time, the account books for the same period, the balance sheets, and copies of all rules in force in the institution at any time during that period.

After some further correspondence I was informed by the Commandant that the Governors would permit the examination by Mr. Moore, but declined to comply with the other wishes of my Commissioners, upon the ground that the school did not come within the scope of the warrant of this Commission, and he referred me to a correspondence which had taken place in December, 1855, and January, 1856, between the War Office and the then Commandant, when a similar application to that made by my Commissioners was made by a former Royal Commission.

I am now to call your attention to the fact that the R.H.M. School enjoys over its annual grant from Parliament an income of about £200 a year, which clearly brings it within the scope of His Grace's Warrant, and that the institutions supported in great part by Parliamentary grants, but having also other funds, although having the advantage of educational inspection, have yielded without opposition to the jurisdiction of this Commission; and I am to request that you will inform the Commandant that he is at liberty and ought to attend before my Commissioners and give them the facilities they require with the view of making as perfect as possible the report which they consider they will be bound to make to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant as to the school in question.

My Commissioners desire me to add that in order to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the establishment they will, if it is so desired, hold their inquiry in the board room of the institution, as they have already done in similar cases.

As instances of institutions supported by Parliamentary grants in addition to other endowments, I may mention the Female Orphan Home, North Circular-road, Dublin, and a number of the schools under the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CREED MEREDITH, Secretary.

Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., Secretary of State for War.*

* Endowed Schools Commission,

Offices, Four Courts, Dublin.

6th December, 1879.

School No. 60.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have this day by direction of my Commissioners addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for War calling his attention to the wish of my Commissioners that you should be examined before them as to the institution under your charge, and the refusal by your Board upon the ground of the correspondence between the institution and the War Office in 1855-6, and I have requested that you should be informed that you were at liberty and ought to attend before my Commissioners to give evidence as to the management of the institution.

I may add that my Commissioners will, if you desire, hold their inquiry in your board room. With reference to the application for £5 for the institution clerk for preparing a return for this Commission, I am to inform you that my Commissioners have no funds applicable to such demands and they must refer you to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CREED MEREDITH, Secretary.

To the Col. Commandant R.H.M. School.*

*Unaltered
Schools.*

We received a reply from the Commandant, dated 8th September, 1879, acknowledging our letter, and promising to lay it before the Governors in due course.

Not having received any reply from the Secretary of State for War, we addressed the following further letter to him:—

“Endowed Schools Commission,
Offices, Four Courts, Dublin,
January 14, 1880.

School No. 60,

SIR,—I have the honour, by directions of The Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commissioners, to call your attention to my letter addressed to you on the 6th December last, and to request that I may have a reply thereto at your earliest convenience.

I am directed to say that, a certain amount of information in reference to the Royal Hibernian Military School being in the possession of my Commissioners, it will be their duty, when making their Report to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to state all the circumstances within their knowledge in connexion with the institution in question, and that when their Report comes before the House of Commons it will probably be more convenient that the Commissioners should have been asked for the authorities of the school in question the full information which it is their duty to afford for

I may add that the date for the Report of the Commission has been extended.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CREED MEREDITH, Secretary.

Col. the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., Secretary of State for War.”

To this letter we received the following reply:—

“Military Education Division, War Office,
23rd January, 1880.

No. 6617/1842.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, School No. 60, of the 14th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Endowed School (Ireland) Commissioners, that a communication having reference to the subject referred to in your letter of the 6th ultimo was forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant on the 17th January, 1880

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

BRANCHAMP WALKER, Lieut.-General,
Director-General

The Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission, Four Courts, Dublin.

Having received no communication from the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, we addressed the following further letter the Director-General:—

“Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission,
Offices, Four Courts, Dublin,
February 19, 1880.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 23rd January last referring to the Royal Hibernian Military School I am to inform you that this Commission has not, as yet, received any communication from the Chief Secretary to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant on the subject. I am, therefore, directed to request that you will for the information of this Commission reply to my letter to the Secretary for War, dated the 14th January, 1880

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CREED MEREDITH, Secretary.

Lieut.-General Branchamp Walker, Director-General,
Military Education Division, War Office.”

To this letter we received the following reply which closed the correspondence:—

No. 6617/1873

“War Office, 10th April, 1880.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 19th February last and previous correspondence relative to the inspection of the Royal Hibernian Military School by the Commissioners of Inquiry into Endowed Schools in Ireland, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that he has been in communication with the Chief Secretary for Ireland on the subject, and gathers from the correspondence which has passed, that the Irish Government is not of opinion that this institution is one which comes within the legitimate province of the Commission

Unless, therefore, the Irish Government which appointed the Commission should express a wish that the affairs of this institution should be inquired into by your Commissioners, the Secretary of State is not disposed to issue any instructions on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

RALPH THOMPSON.

The Secretary, Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission, Four Courts, Dublin.”

The foregoing correspondence, the return enclosed to us on 26th August, 1879, the Report of the Royal Commission, 1854-8, and Mr. Moore's report, therefore, contain all the information as to the endowments, condition, or management of this school, which we could obtain.

Mr. Moore visited the school on March 15th, 1880, and reports:—

"This institution has, within the past twelve months, undergone considerable changes, and, as far as I could judge, these changes will materially improve it."

Under the old system the work of the establishment was done by servants, now it is done almost entirely by the boys. Formerly the greater part of the day was devoted to school work and the instruction in trades, drum practice, &c., was proportionately limited; now, three hours a day is devoted to school work, and three to trades,—half the boys being at trades while the other half are in school. This not only provides for a proper amount of instruction in both, but also greatly diminishes the teaching staff. The house was in every respect well managed, and scrupulously clean.

I examined the boys in the National programme, which is adopted, and the answering was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The trades are generally taught with system and regularity. The work done by pupils in the best trade is confined to cobbling, and it would seem desirable to teach the making of boots and shoes."

Dublin: Hibernian Marine School, Upper Merrion-street.

This institution was founded by Royal Charter, dated 1st August, 1775. The endowment at the date of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, consisted of certain premises on Sir John Rogerson's-quay, Dublin, held under a lease for lives renewable for ever, at a rent of £83 1s. 6d.; a rentcharge of £33 1s. 6d. devised by the will of Joseph Wright, proved 21st January, 1796; a moiety of certain lands in the county of Carlow and of certain bond debts, derived under the will of Henry Waddell, dated 1st February, 1783 (the other moiety being devised to the Royal Hibernian Military School), and certain other legacies, accumulations, subscriptions, &c., which had been invested in Bank of Ireland and Government Stock. The total amount of invested funds in 1857 consisted of £8,400 invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, and £2,900 invested in Government Stock; the net annual income of the charity from all sources was then £941 12s., and the annual value of the school premises, then on Sir John Rogerson's-quay, Dublin, was estimated at £180.

The school was until 1830 assisted by a Parliamentary grant, during the continuance of which the number of pupils on the roll amounted to 170. In 1830 the grant was withdrawn, and the number of pupils in 1837 was only 27; all the endowments then existing being of private origin.

The object of the school, as stated in the charter, was the maintenance, education, and apprenticing of children of decayed seamen in the Royal Navy and Merchant Service, and their instruction in Scripture and in the Protestant Established Religion.

The Assistant Commissioner who inspected this school in 1837 in his report stated:—

"To improve this institution, to enlarge and extend its objects and operation—in fact to make it what it was intended to be, an efficient nursery for the supply to Her Majesty's navy and the mercantile service, is, in my judgment, a matter of National importance. The metropolis of Ireland is a fitting locality for a first class marine school, and to such an establishment the assistance of Parliament might with propriety be extended. Having some time ago visited the Hibernian Military School, in the Phoenix Park, I was forcibly struck with the contrast presented by that noble and flourishing institution to the decayed and melancholy aspect of the marine school. There is a Parliamentary subsidy of £8,000 per annum to the school for the education and support of soldiers' children, while none of the public money is expended on an institution which seeks to confer similar benefits on the children of those gallant sailors who have devoted their lives to the naval and merchant service of their country."

A great advance had been made by the institution between 1857 and the date of our inquiry.

In 1872 a fire took place in the school-house on Sir John Rogerson's-quay, and the boys were removed. The Governors, having regard to the unhealthiness of the old locality, purchased for about £1,500 the interest in the lease of the present school-house, No. 1 Upper Merrion-street, for an unexpired term of fifty-two years, subject to a rent of £80. The house contained twenty apartments, store-rooms, bath-room, lavatory, &c., with a large garden, part of which was laid down in grass, and the remainder walled off as a play-ground. A gymnasium was added at an expense of £304.

The old premises on Sir John Rogerson's-quay had been leased at a rent of £300 a year, and some other premises adjoining, which belonged to the institution, were also let at £133 13s. per annum. The Governors calculated that they had gained £100 per annum by the change of site.

The affairs of the Charity were managed by a Board of Members, some of whom were elected by ballot, some were life members (the qualification for whom was a donation of

*Marine
Schools*

App. C, p.
266.

Com.,
1854-8,
Rep. Vol.
III., p. 73

Doc., p. 111.

Rep. Vol.
III., p. 112

Evid.,
4706-7.

Evid., 4684-
4703.

- Windsor Schools*—
 Evid., 4771.
 Evid., 4796-7.
 Evid., 4991.
 Evid., 4995.
 4746-8.
 Evid., 4751-9.
 Evid., 4752-3.
 Evid., 4716.
 4726-30.
 4699.
 4716.
 Evid., 4717.
 Evid., 4709.
 Evid., 4799.
 Evid., 4808.
 App. C, p. 373.
 Evid., 7652.
 App. M, p. 341.
- twenty guineas), and others were annual members (the qualification being a subscription of one guinea). The number of members was stated to be unlimited.
- The Board of Members elect annually a Committee of Finance which meets once a month (three being a quorum), a General Committee, which also meets once a month (the quorum being five), and two Secretaries. There are also four stated quarterly meetings and one general meeting of the board in each year. The attendance at all meetings was stated to be usually much larger than the number requisite to form a quorum.
- The invested stock of the charity at the date of our inquiry consisted of £6,000 Bank of Ireland Stock, the dividends on which for the year 1873 were £720, and £7,000 Great Southern and Western Railway Stock, the dividends on which for 1878 were £360 12s. 11d. The total annual income at the date of our inquiry was stated to be £1,548 9s. 9d.
- There were forty-four pupils on the roll at the date of our inquiry, all free boarders, and Protestants; all were the sons of sailors; about one-third were the sons of coastguards on active service, and were admitted in consequence of the largeness of their parents' families and the smallness of their means.
- The official staff of the institution consisted of a surgeon receiving £10 a year; a registrar at a salary of fifty guineas; a schoolmaster receiving £100 a year, with apartments, coals, and candles; a housekeeper and cook receiving £30 a year and board; and a music-master receiving £8 a year. There was no assistant master, but the best and most efficient boy in the school was appointed monitor at a salary of £4 a year.
- An examination was held once a year to test the proficiency of the pupils, the examiners being, in general education, Mr. Wilkinson, Inspector of the Church Education Society's Schools, and in matters of navigation, Captain McCallum. There were no exhibitions, and the only prizes were some books given after each general examination.
- The course of instruction at the school was in reading, writing, writing from dictation, grammar, geography, the use of the globes, map-drawing, arithmetic, Euclid, trigonometry, English History, navigation, Scripture and Church Catechism, and vocal music. The boys were also taught to splice and knot ropes, to row, and to swim. A workshop had been erected and tools were provided for boys who developed a genius for carpentering; and a large gymnasium had been recently built at a cost of £300. Two boats were kept in which the boys took exercise.
- The pupils were admitted from nine to eleven or twelve years of age and were retained till fifteen. They were then apprenticed in the merchant service or sent, if they should desire, to the Royal Navy. Except in case of necessity all were sent to the sea. Each boy on leaving got a good outfit at an expense of about £9.
- The audited accounts for the year 1877 showed the expenditure for the year to be as follows:—Coals, candles, and gas, £67 11s.; diet, £635 12s. 5½d.; clothing and articles of house linen, &c., £225 11s. 2d.; rent and insurance, £203 3s. 3d.; furniture and repairs, £65 6s. 8d.; books and stationery, £14 16s.; building, repairs and sundries, £401 19s. 7½d. (this last item including the sum of £304 spent on the gymnasium), and salaries, £304 10s.
- The accounts were audited by members of the board; there was no other audit.
- The Governors were stated to be in the habit of visiting and inspecting the school four or five times every week, and also of bringing visitors.
- The school was inspected by Mr. Moore, who reports:—
- "The answering in this school in reading, spelling, and elementary arithmetic was fairly good. The discipline was not quite so rigid as it should be in such an institution.
 "The house is kept in very good order."
- County of Dublin; Drummond Institution for the Orphan Daughters of Soldiers, Chapelised.*
- Evid., 7652.
- This institution was founded in 1863 by Alderman John Drummond, who bequeathed a sum of £20,000 (now invested in Government Stock amounting to nearly £22,000), for the purpose of founding an institution for the education and support of the orphan daughters of soldiers, similar to the Royal Hibernian Military School for boys. Subscriptions amounting to upwards of £2,000 were contributed by the public, a schoolhouse was erected, and a free site and three and a half acres of land were purchased.
- In 1863 the Court of Chancery settled a scheme for the management of the institution, which provided—That the control shall be vested in the following Governors:—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the General Officer Commanding the Forces in

Ireland, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, all Officers above the rank of Major of Her Majesty's Army stationed in Dublin, (all for the time being), with Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.; Alexander Parker, Esq., J.P.; James Robinson, Esq., Q.C.; and John Robinson, Esq.

These were annually to elect seven of their number as a committee to manage the institution, who should meet at least once a month. The Governors were, from time to time, on occasion required, to appoint a committee of ladies, being the wives of Governors, to superintend the domestic details of the institution.

The total number of girls admitted since the opening of the institution was 116, of whom 67 had passed out of the institution, and 49 still remained in it at the date of our inquiry. Of the 67, 23 were apprenticed as servants, 33 were withdrawn by their friends, 6 were trained as pupils, and 5 had died.

The committee of seven met once a month, and oftener if required. The members at the date of our inquiry were—Major-General Glyn; Col. Lyons, Deputy Quarter-master-General in Ireland; Alexander Parker, esq.; John Robinson, esq.; Surgeon-General Crawford; Deputy Commissary-General Moore; and Lieut. Colonel Speedy.

The rules adopted by the Governors for the management of the institution will be found in Appendix N, p. 342, *infra*.

The following is a copy of the balance sheet, showing the income and expenditure of the institution for the year ending 31st October, 1877:—

| Receipts. | | | Expenditure. | | |
|--|--------|-------|--|--------|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. d. |
| To Balance in hands of Treasurer from last year's account, . . . | 48 | 18 9 | By Provisions, . . . | 738 | 16 10 |
| " Dividend on Bequest, . . . | 117 | 1 1 | " Clothing, . . . | 142 | 10 9 |
| " Ditto ditto, . . . | 306 | 2 11 | " House linen and Utensils, . . . | 35 | 1 2 |
| " Ditto ditto, . . . | 117 | 1 1 | " Fuel and Light, . . . | 50 | 1 10 |
| " Ditto ditto, . . . | 306 | 2 11 | " Laundry Expenses, . . . | 32 | 12 6 |
| " Dividend on G. S. & W. Railway Debenture Stock, . . . | 19 | 15 0 | " Garden Expenses, . . . | 35 | 17 1 |
| " Dividend on G. S. & W. Railway Debenture Stock, . . . | 19 | 15 0 | " Books, Stationery, and Postage, . . . | 28 | 9 6 |
| " Discount on Goods bought, . . . | 11 | 2 2 | " Sashes, Wagon, and Collector's Fees, . . . | 137 | 15 5 |
| " Annual Subscriptions, . . . | 253 | 17 0 | " Contingencies, . . . | 45 | 15 6 |
| " Donations, . . . | 331 | 17 1 | " Repairs, . . . | 43 | 7 0 |
| " Realised by Grand Military Concert, . . . | 191 | 6 1 | " Balance in hands of Treasurer, . . . | 218 | 13 6 |
| | £1,522 | 19 1 | | £1,522 | 19 1 |

Of the forty-nine pupils in the school thirty-six were Protestants and thirteen Roman Catholics, all being free. All were the orphan children of soldiers who had died in Ireland; they were elected by the committee as vacancies occurred. The committee had power under the rules in deserving cases, in case there were no orphan candidates, to elect children not being orphans, but from the foundation to the date of our inquiry the committee had not been able to provide for the number of orphan candidates. It was stated, however, that an orphan who had lost both parents was never refused.

The teaching staff of the institution consisted of a matron, who was also chief school-mistress, and received a salary of £36 a year; an assistant Protestant mistress, who received £12, and a Roman Catholic mistress, £20; there were two female servants.

The Protestant mistress superintended the religious instruction of the Protestant children and took them to church, and the Roman Catholic mistress similarly attended to the Roman Catholics. The Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen of the parish also instructed in religion the children of their respective persuasions. They gratuitously gave their services, but £10 a year was given for car hire to the Protestant clergyman, who resided at a distance.

The children received a primary education in English, and were instructed in domestic work, for which they were awarded annual prizes. No girl was kept in the institution after seventeen years of age. Those apprenticed as domestic servants usually left at fourteen or fifteen years of age, and were bound for three years.

DUBLIN: THE MASONIC ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

I.—*Masonic Female Orphan School, Burlington-road; II.—Masonic Orphan Boys' School, Adelaide Hall, Merriam.*

At the date of the Royal Commission, 1854-8, the Female school only was in existence. Since 1857 the Boys' school has been established, and the Female school has been extended, and its endowments very largely increased. The institutions are similar in

*Masonic
new
Schools*

Evil, 7808

*App. N, N
342*

*Evil,
7660-2.*

*Evil, 7668,
7668-8.*

*7742,
7708.*

*Evil,
9960-3.*

*Masonic
Schools.*

their constitution and management, and both owe their foundation, maintenance, and endowment to voluntary contributions, chiefly received from Freemasons resident in Ireland. They are a part of the charitable system of Freemasonry, of which the benefits are chiefly given to children of the higher class, left in need by their fathers' death. The schools receive the children of Colonial and Military Freemasons as well as of those who had been resident in Ireland.

The Masonic Female Orphan school was founded in 1792, in South Richmond-street, Dublin. It was removed from Richmond-street to its present site, Burlington-road, Dublin, about the year 1850. The site is held by lease for 150 years, at an annual rent of £4. The buildings were erected by subscriptions contributed by Freemasons, and have been added to and improved from time to time. An adjoining plot of ground was purchased about three years before the date of our inquiry for £1,000, and was added to the school grounds. The Governors still considered the buildings and grounds insufficient for the purposes of their school, and have recently taken a lease for 200 years, from the Earl of Pembroke, of nine acres of land, at Simmon's Court, Dublin, on which a new school-house, capable of accommodating seventy pupils, is in course of erection, which is estimated to cost about £12,000. This sum, we were informed, would be obtained from special voluntary subscriptions, without drawing on the invested capital of the institution.

The funds consisted of annual subscriptions, donations, and legacies. By the rules of the school donations of £10 or upwards, and legacies, have been invested, but the trustees considered themselves at liberty to apply the capital, if necessary, to any purpose of the school as they might think fit.

The invested funds of the school at the date of the Royal Commission, 1854-8, amounted to £463; the value of the invested stock at the time of our inquiry was stated to be £11,764 13s. 7d.

The school was managed by a Board of Governors, all of whom were Freemasons, and either subscribers, or office bearers in Masonic Lodges which subscribed to the funds of the school. The Board appointed from amongst themselves three committees—a Education Committee, a Finance Committee, and an Apprentice Committee, who, with a Ladies' Committee composed of wives or widows of Governors, superintended the institution. The funds were invested in the names of three trustees chosen by the Board.

The object of the institution was to receive, maintain, clothe, and educate the daughters of deceased Freemasons.

The pupils were elected by the Governors, the number of votes given by each Governor being regulated by the amount of his subscription. There were usually two or three vacancies at each election, and the number of candidates was from twelve to sixteen.

The candidates must be between the ages of eight and twelve years at their admission, and, except in special cases, the pupils leave at sixteen years of age.

The girls were either fitted to become governesses and teachers, (in which case they were sent abroad for a couple of years after leaving the school to more perfectly qualify them for their profession), or they were apprenticed, when found unsuited to receive the higher education, which had been introduced since 1857.

The domestic arrangements of the school were managed by a Matron, and the teaching was conducted by a resident governess, a visiting governess, a pupil teacher, and visiting teachers of Drawing, Music, and French. There was also an Assistant Secretary, receiving a salary of £100 a year from the funds of the Female school.

The number of pupils at the time of our inquiry was thirty-nine, all Protestants. It was stated to us that the Masonic body took no cognizance of the religious persuasion of the candidates, and that Roman Catholics would be equally eligible with Protestants, but that the number of Roman Catholic Freemasons was at present very small.

Three sums of £100 each were invested for the purpose of providing annual prizes. There were two examinations and a public distribution of prizes in each year.

Each girl when leaving the school received an outfit, and the cost of her foreign education, or her apprenticeship fee was also paid. The assistance thus given to the pupils after leaving the school, and the care and supervision exercised over them at that period, seemed to be a most useful and well-administered part of the work of the Charity.

The average annual expenditure was about £2,500, and the cost of maintaining each pupil (including cost of teaching, servants, house rent, repairs, apprentice-fees, &c.), was about £56 per annum.

Mr. Moore reports that, with the exception of the junior class in geography, the answering was highly creditable, the course of instruction admirably chosen to fit the pupils for the highest situations as governesses, and the arrangement by which some

App. C, p.
268.

of the best girls were assisted in finishing their education abroad a most necessary and useful one. The house was in excellent order, nor could he find any fault, except that there was no fireplace in the junior schoolroom.

The Masonic Orphan Boys' School was established in 1867 on the same principles as the Female School. Donations, legacies, and accumulations which had been invested amounted, at the date of our inquiry, to £10,396 15s. 7d., which was "entirely under the control of the Board." There was "nothing to prevent them spending any part thereof."

Evid.,
6135-44.

The Governors at first boarded out the boys at the Incorporated Society's School at Santry, paying for each boy £25 a year, afterwards increased to £35. In 1870 the boys were transferred from Santry School to Adelaide Hall, Merlion, the Governors being of opinion that the course of instruction at Santry was not of a sufficiently high class. Adelaide Hall School at that time belonged to the Rev. Mr. Skeen, and the Governors paid him £40 a year, afterwards increased to £45, and latterly to £50, for the board, education, and clothing of each pupil.

6165-64.

The Governors shortly before our inquiry purchased Mr. Skeen's interest in the lease of Adelaide Hall for £350. The house and three and a half acres of land were held for a term of eleven years, at a rent of £100 a year.

The Governors then appointed Mr. Sparkes, a graduate of London University, to be Head Master, at a salary of £300 a year, with apartments and rations for himself and his wife. They also purposed having an assistant master, at a salary of £80 a year, and visiting masters to teach French and drawing. The Assistant Secretary received a salary of £70 a year from the funds of the Boys' school, in addition to that paid out of the funds of the Girls' school.

Evid., 6157.

6178, 6204.

The number of pupils at the date of our inquiry was twenty-six, all Protestants, though it was stated that their religious persuasion formed no element in their qualifications for election. They were selected from the orphan sons of Freemasons under the "Irish Constitution," and included pupils from America and Australia.

Evid., 6160.

6210.

6184.

The course of instruction was intended to give a thoroughly sound commercial education fitting the boys for the Civil Service or business, but not a university education. Some had gone to the medical profession.

6172.

Mr. Mahaffy reports the house to be very healthful and pleasant, but the building not well suited for a school. The ventilation, and the situation of the lavatories, required improvement. The head master understood his business thoroughly, and the discipline and training seemed excellent, but as the boys were elected without regard to their knowledge they required more separate teaching, which produced a peculiar difficulty for the master, and should be considered in giving him ample assistance.

App. A,
p. 249.

The annual expenditure was about £1,350, the average cost of maintaining each pupil being about £53.

Dublin: Pleasants' Asylum, 75, Lower Camden-street.

The endowment of Pleasants' Asylum consists of a sum of £30,535 6s. 7d., Government Three per cent. Stock, lodged in the Court of Chancery to the credit of the trusts of Thomas Pleasants' will, and the house and garden 75, Lower Camden-street, held in perpetuity at a yearly rent of £39 10s. 4d.

Evid.,
6150-8.

Thomas Pleasants, by his will, proved 16th March, 1818, bequeathed a sum of £15,000,

"To set on foot an institution for the maintenance, clothing, and appropriate education of poor orphan Protestant girls (none but Protestants), in some branch of industry that would be likely to qualify them to earn a livelihood after their stated time to remain in the school had expired, such as knitting, straw hat making, or whatever else could be thought upon to be the best."

Evid., 5290.

He also devised his house for the purposes of the institution in the following words:—

"And for the use of said school, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, I bequeath my house in Camden-street (subject to the rent, taxes, and repairs, which I beg may be all regularly attended to), with the stable, other offices, and garden, most strictly enjoining that there may not be any alteration made in the house, but what will be indispensably necessary for the adapting it for a school."

The will further states:

"The age for admitting the girls I shall leave to the discretion of the Governors. They are to be of sound Protestant stock by father and mother side, and the wholesomeness of their constitutions and their dispositions and conduct should be strictly inquired into. Bride's parish to have the preference, Peter's the next, and afterwards from any other, on the producing an authentic certificate (subject to the approval of the Governors) from the Minister, Curate, and Church Wardens of it. The number to be always proportioned to the fund. The time for continuance I also leave to the

2 B 2

*Miscellaneous
Schools.*

Governors. I wish it to be still properly marriageable, and then to be matched to a real Protestant, none other, and if any of them should be in any tolerable degree appearing fit to make a farmer's wife, I would prefer a farmer, the portion to be according to his and her merit, not to exceed £300, said portions to be paid out of the interest of the residuum of my fortune, whatever it may amount to after discharging my debts of all sorts."

Mr. Pleasants nominated three trustees at a salary of £100 a year each. On the death of any of these trustees the vacancy was to be filled up by the survivors. The salaries of all trustees after the three nominated by the will be directed to be £52 a year only, and he gave the following directions for their selection, and also for the selection of female visitors:

"Now their successions are always to be curates of approved conduct, and willing to undertake the office, and who have little or no means but their curacy, too often the case. £28 a year for fifty-two weekly attendances, for a few hours each visit, will be an easily earning, no contemptible addition to the Church income. And I would have from the commencement or opening of the school two female visitors also, widows as little incumbered with family as possible, and propensively sought for amongst the sufferers by the Royal Canal or any other bad luck, and who have not in any shape been instrumental to their misfortunes by foolishly living beyond their sphere, entertaining, card-playing, &c. When two of proper character are hit on, they are to have a month's trial, and if found not qualified as to capacity, they are to be paid £4 each, a pound a week, their compensations being to be the same as those of the curates, and others are to be looked for. No remembrance in their favour to be heard or have any effect. The interest of the establishment I entreat may ever be leading object, and when a choice is made, whether of two or one, it must always be by the unanimous voice of the three trustees, and they are to visit regularly, not week about—no excuse except allowed by the trustees, if not allowed not to get that week's pound. One month's wilful absence to disqualify any visitor, male or female, from further attendance, and no pay for that month."

Mr. Pleasants also directed that his trustees should fix the salary of a matron, or instructress, and of a clerk to keep the accounts.

The property realized, instead of £15,000, the sum of £20,535 6s. 7d., Government 3 per cent. Stock, now lodged for the purposes of the institution in the Court of Chancery. In 1879 a legacy of £17 3s. 3d. was received from Miss Latouche, and the Governors had invested £200 temporarily on deposit receipt, having also £146 14s. 2d. in hand at the end of that year.

*Rep., vol.
III., pp. 60
and 106.*

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that for some years after the testator's death the institution was conducted in conformity with the directions in the will, and that the inmates received an industrial education, but that some twenty years before their inquiry the system had been entirely changed, that the girls since admitted had been educated in a superior manner so as to fit them to discharge the duties of literary governesses, their designed future occupation, and were permitted to remain in the institution until they were provided with situations as governesses in respectable families, at salaries of not less than thirty guineas a year each, and each girl on leaving received £20 for an outfit, and an additional sum of £20 was deposited in bank for her use. The provision in the testator's will as to providing portions was disregarded, the Governors being of opinion that it was most objectionable and exposed the young women to the cupidity of the community. And thus "an institution founded for the purpose of teaching girls some branch of industry which would enable them to earn their livelihood in after-life, such as knitting, straw-hat making, &c., and fit them particularly to become farmers' wives, had been by the acts of the trustees converted into a training school for governesses, and no longer retained a vestige of the industrial character so sedulously and pointedly indicated by the instrument of endowment."

Evid., 5284.

No change in the management of the institution has been made since the date of that report. One of the witnesses examined before us, Captain G. S. Dyer, M.C., called our attention to the deviation from the wishes of the testator, and stated that the class of persons received into the institution was not such as contemplated by the testator. He also stated that he had ascertained that Archdeacon Lee, the incumbent of St. Peter's parish, in which the asylum is situated, had written some years ago to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, stating that the inmates of the institution were not of the class the testator intended, and that the Secretary of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests had written to the Rev. Mr. MacSorley, one of the trustees, calling his attention to the matter, and that Mr. MacSorley had replied that the trustees had followed the example of their predecessors.

3282.

5210-3.

The number of pupils in the institution at the time of our inquiry was thirteen, of whom the eldest was nineteen years of age, having been seven years in the institution. The limit of age for admission was between eight and twelve years of age. The average number of vacancies was something less than two in each year, and the candidates

were selected by the trustees. No public notice of the existence of vacancies was given, nevertheless the applications were stated to be very numerous.

For the management of the asylum and education of these thirteen girls there was a staff of ten paid officials, viz., three governors, two matrons, one resident matron, a resident teacher, a music teacher, a drawing teacher, and a French teacher, the aggregate amount of whose salaries was £417, but of these the appointment of the first five was prescribed by the founder's will, and imposed an annual expense upon the funds of £260.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-5, reported favourably of the state of instruction in the institution, but stated that the building did not afford the amount of accommodation and convenience which could be desired. This state of affairs appears to originate in the retention of the house in Camden-street in the same state as when devised by the founder. One of the trustees, the Rev. Mr. MacSorley, stated that the house was so small and unsuitable that they could not accommodate one more than they had at the time of our inquiry, and that it was even under protest from the doctor that the last pupil was received; he added, that except the house was pulled down and rebuilt nothing really useful could be done.

The duties of the visiting matrons and governors were very light, but it would appear to have been the intention of the founder, in directing their appointment, to supplement the income of three curates, and to make a provision for two widows, making the governors and visiting matrons "as much a part of the institution as the girls who were educated there." Omitting the salaries of the governors and visitors, the expenditure upon the institution amounted to an average of £50 per annum for each pupil.

Of the girls in the institution at the time of our inquiry not one was from St. Bride's parish, which, under the will, ought to have had "the preference," but all were stated to have belonged to St. Peter's parish, although girls had been previously received into the institution from all parts of the kingdom.

The three trustees at the date of our inquiry were the Rev. J. J. MacSorley, curate of St. Peter's, and the Rev. Robert Flemyng, and the Rev. J. H. M'Mahon, *tan.*, who were curates at the date of their appointments, but had ceased to be so. Mr. Flemyng was, at the date of our inquiry, chaplain to two prisons, and Dr. M'Mahon an Inspector of Marlborough-street Training School. They retained their position of trustees, though the testator had directed the trustees "always to be curates of approved conduct who have little or no means but their curacy."

Mr. Moore reports:—

"The principal object of this school is to educate the daughters of reduced gentlemen and others as governesses. The girls are instructed in English, French, Music, and Drawing. The answering of the fourteen girls present was on the whole satisfactory. The house is very old, and it must take a large sum to keep it in its present state of repair. . . . care is evidently taken to make the girls happy; they seemed thoroughly to appreciate it."

Dublin: Royal Irish Academy of Music, 34, Westland-row.

The Royal Irish Academy of Music was founded in 1856, its object being the diffusion and advancement of music by establishing a public school in Dublin, similar as far as possible to the foreign *Conservatoires*.

Since the year 1870 the institution has been aided by an annual grant from Parliament of £150, to which another £100 has recently been added, on the express condition that the subscriptions realize £150.

During the year 1879 the Academy received a bequest of £5,000 from the late Mr. Ormsby Vandeleur, together with some musical instruments. Of this legacy £1,000 was left at the absolute disposal of the Academy, and £4,000 was directed to be invested, and the interest applied to the education of students. The number of pupils on the roll of the Academy at the close of the year 1879 was 251.

The following is a copy of the balance sheet showing the income and expenditure of the institution for the year 1879.

[BALANCE SHEET.

BALANCE SHEET, 1879.

| Miscellaneous Schools. | | Receipts. | | £ s d | Expenditure. | | £ s d |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--|-------------|---|--------------|-------------|
| Report. | Annual Subscriptions, . . . | | | 127 10 0 | Balance overdrawn, . . . | | 2 15 10 |
| | Donations, . . . | | | 50 0 0 | Establishment, . . . | | 103 15 7 |
| | Government Grant, . . . | | | 250 0 0 | Salaries, . . . | £1,509 12 10 | |
| | Rents, . . . | | | 45 5 0 | | 84 0 0 | |
| | Pupils' Concert, . . . | | | 15 4 0 | | | 1,594 12 10 |
| | Hire of Music, . . . | | | 5 12 10 | Insurance, . . . | | 2 8 3 |
| | Dividends and Interest, . . . | | | 53 13 4 | Advertisements, . . . | | 41 10 2 |
| | Prize Fund, . . . | £12 2 0 | | | Repairs, Furniture, . . . | | 66 14 11 |
| | Day's Prize returned, . . . | 1 0 0 | | | Musical Instruments, . . . | | 141 8 8 |
| | | | | 13 2 0 | Gas, . . . | £27 15 5 | |
| | Pupils' Fees, . . . | | | 1,577 0 8 | Coal, . . . | 23 1 8 | |
| | | | | | | | 59 14 8 |
| | | | | £3,138 9 10 | Taxes, . . . | | 2 3 9 |
| | Balance due Bank, . . . | | | 395 14 10 | Postage, . . . | | 4 15 6 |
| | | | | | Interest, . . . | | 19 3 2 |
| | | | | | Concert Expenses, . . . | | 14 0 0 |
| | | | | | Hire of Ancient Concert Room, . . . | | 16 9 6 |
| | | | | | Furniture, . . . | | 54 12 6 |
| | | | | | Printing, . . . | | 30 7 6 |
| | | | | | Sundries, . . . | | 2 0 0 |
| | | | | | Tuner, . . . | | 6 6 0 |
| | | | | | Investments (Dr. Barry's Donation of £50 invested in Bank Stock), . . . | | 50 0 0 |
| | | | | | Mortgage part repaid, . . . | | 312 4 10 |
| | | | | | Fees returned, . . . | | 3 0 0 |
| | | | | | Interest on Albert Price Fund, . . . | | 45 0 0 |
| | | | | £3,534 4 8 | | | £2,534 4 8 |

County of Dublin: Claremont Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasnevin.

Rep., Vol. III., p. 20.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the endowment of this institution consisted of £2,166 6s. 10d., Government Stock, bequeathed by Rev. Dr. Barrett in 1827, £857 5s. 5d., Government Stock, residue of other legacies and bequests, a rent-charge of £5 devised by Cordelia Cary in 1838, and an annuity of £20 under the will of Matthew Neary Mahon dated in 1850. The school buildings and 21A. 0s. 9p. of land were stated to be held under a renewable lease, at a rent of £203 11s. 5d. The institution was also entitled to a legacy of £100 under the will of Samuel Warren dated in 1850, not payable until after the death of Mrs. Warren, who was still living in 1857; and to two contingent legacies under the wills of the Rev. Henry Wray dated in 1847, and of Mrs. Mary Stokes dated in 1858.

Ibid., p. 24.

Ibid., p. 25.

The sum of £857 5s. 5d., Government Stock, was increased at the date of our inquiry to £7,050 5s. 4d., which was called "The Claremont Rent Fund," under the provisions of Rule No. 15 of the institution, which provided:—

Evid., 5380. "That all legacies shall be placed in the public funds in the names of three trustees, until the interest of the same shall amount to the annual rent payable for the lands of Claremont."

5833. There was also another fund called "The Boyd Fund," amounting to £158 14s. 9d. stock, and producing about £4 10s. a year, which had been transferred to the committee by Mr. Dominick McCasland, q.c., and Dr. Hart.

The remaining property, at the date of our inquiry, consisted of rents for the fields attached to the institution which amounted to £147 a year, of the fees paid by pupils, which amounted to £351 12s., of donations and subscriptions, generally amounting to £200 or £250 a year, and other contributions which varied from £800 to £1,000 a year.

The total average income of the institution was stated to be something over £2,000 a year including legacies.

Evid., 5833, 5897-8.

The total number of pupils at the date of our inquiry was fifty-five, four of whom were private pupils of the master, for each of whom the master paid £10 to the committee. Fifteen were paid for by the Boards of Guardians of different Poor Law unions, at rates varying from £10 to £15 a year; seventeen pupils paid from £17 to £20, and there were nineteen free pupils.

Evid., 5914. The Head Master had held that position for twenty-three and a half years; his salary was £250 a year; his wife undertook the supervision of the whole institution without salary; there were also five assistant teachers at salaries ranging from £15 to £40 a year.

Evid., 5944, 5929-30.

The course of instruction comprised reading, writing, geography, history, and Scripture. The boys on leaving were usually apprenticed to shoemakers saddlers,

and printers, the committee giving apprentice fees of from £8 to £10. The girls were apprenticed to milliners, and in some cases were presented with a sewing machine in lieu of an apprentice fee on leaving. It was stated that the committee found very great difficulty in obtaining places for pupils from the institution. The master, however, informed us that of all those who had left the institution during his time, he did not know of more than one or two who were not earning their own living.

Two of the trustees in whose names the funds of the institution stood invested were dead, and the third trustee being unable to act, an application had been made to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of the Rev. H. H. Dickinson, D.D., Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Rev. H. G. Carroll, and another, as new trustees, and for the settlement of a scheme for the management of the institution. This application was still pending at the date of our inquiry.

It appeared from the minute book of the board that when a quorum did not attend it was the practice to send the cheques required for payment of current expenses to the requisite number of members for signature.

By the rules of the institution it was provided that the governing body "shall consist of a patron, a patroness, a president, vice-patrons, vice-patronesses, guardians, members for life, annual members, committee, three honorary secretaries, a treasurer, an auditor, honorary and corresponding members of the committee. Every subscriber of 10s. or collector of £1 yearly, shall be a member."

County of Dublin: Swords Borough Schools.

The endowment of this institution consisted at the date of our inquiry of the annual sum of £731 16s., the dividends on £24,060 Government Three per cent. Stock, representing the compensation awarded by Parliament to the ancient borough of Swords for the loss of its representation under the Act of Union.

This fund was vested in the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of Christ Church (whose office is now held by the Archbishop of Dublin), the Provost of Trinity College, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of the parish of Swords, all for the time being, who were incorporated as trustees by charter in 1804. All the trustees at the date of the charter were necessarily members of the Established Church, but two of the offices have since been opened to members of other denominations. The charter provided that the compensation money should be invested in the Funds, and the interest applied for the maintenance of schools for the daily education of the children of the inhabitants of the borough, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, the children not to be resident boarders, but to receive one frugal meal a day at the school; any surplus remaining after this expenditure to be employed in apprenticing the pupils to useful trades and occupations, and in premiums for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, or in such other manner as the trustees might think calculated to promote "the Christian Religion, and morality good order sobriety cleanliness industry and wealth within the borough."

In 1809 £2,000 of the Capital Stock was sold out and expended in erecting commodious school buildings, capable of accommodating 400 pupils.

In 1812 the Parliamentary Commissioners of Inquiry reported in reference to this school: "A school has been for some years past established in this town upon an extensive and liberal plan by the trustees of the compensation fund allowed by Parliament, . . . it was determined to found a school in the town of Swords for the education of the children of the lower orders of the people without any distinction of religious persuasion."

In 1821 a series of rules were drawn up for the management of the school. In one of the memorials subsequently presented to the trustees by the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Swords it was alleged that the regulations, as revised in 1821, did not prescribe the use of the Scriptures as a class-book. Notwithstanding this, however, it appeared that in 1826 the study of the Holy Scriptures formed one of the ordinary school lessons, and that all the teachers in the school were Protestants. James Weldon, who attended the school from October, 1836, to May, 1841, stated to us in the course of his evidence that in his time the majority of the pupils were Roman Catholics, and took part in the reading of the Scriptures, but seemed dissatisfied at its forming part of the instruction. Memorials were presented by the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the borough in 1826, 1833, 1836, 1842, and 1848, praying that Roman Catholic assistant teachers might be provided for the religious instruction of the Roman Catholic children, and that they should not be compelled to attend the religious instruction given by Protestant teachers. None of these memorials, however, were productive of any result. The exclusively Protestant character of the teaching con-

*Attestation
Swords
Schools*

Evid.,
5547.

5583.

Evid.,
5563-4.

Com.,
1854-8,
Rep., p. 160

Evid.,
5410-11.

Evid.,
5579.

Evid.,
5413

Evid.,
7301.

Evid.,
7379.
7384.

Evid.,
7473-97.

*Miscellaneous
Schools*

tinued, and we were informed that in 1853 the Roman Catholic clergyman of Swords, being apprehensive that, circumstanced as the school then was, under the exclusive control of Protestants, with Protestant Governors, teachers, assistant teachers and monitors, the faith of the Catholic children would be endangered, withdrew the Catholic children from the Borough School. The Roman Catholics then erected a separate school house at a cost of £800 (raised by subscription), which they placed in connexion with the National Board.

*Evid.,
7290-4.*

In October, 1855 (two years after the secession of the Roman Catholics), the Governors of the school published the following notice in Swords:—

*Evid.,
5659-60.*

“NOTICE.—SWORDS BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

“The Governors of Swords schools being anxious, as they always were, that the schools should be as generally useful as possible to the inhabitants of the borough, and that all grounds of plausible objection against the present system may be removed, now publish as the regulation of the schools what has been found so popular in other parts of Ireland, namely:—

“That no child shall be compelled to receive, or compelled to be present at, any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object; and that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no child shall be thereby in effect, excluded directly or indirectly from the other advantages which the schools afford.”

“The Governors have also resolved to allow the children of all persons who have been, during the three years immediately preceding the time of examination, householders within the borough, to go in for apprentice fees which are now raised to the amount of £20.

“The Governors will also take means to apply their surplus funds in promoting habits of industry, cleanliness, and sobriety in the place.

“Signed by order of the Board,

“WILLIAM STUDEENT KENNEDY, Superintendent.

“Dublin, 10th October, 1855.”

*Evid.,
7295.*

This notice failed to satisfy the Roman Catholics or to attract their children to the school, and the following extract from a letter addressed in February, 1858, to the Rev. Thomas Kierma, then Parish Priest of Swords, by Cardinal Cullen, may be regarded as setting forth authoritatively the objections then entertained by the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities:—

“I have read and examined the rules lately adopted for the regulation of the school of Swords. There is no provision whatever in them for Catholic masters or Catholic mistresses. There is no provision whatever for instruction in Catholic doctrine, or for the use of Catholic books. The whole management of the school appears to be committed to the Protestant rector and to the Protestant curate of the parish. It appears that religious instruction is to be given every day at two o'clock for an hour. Of course this religious instruction is to be given by the Protestant parson of the parish, or by the Protestant masters and mistresses of the school. According to the way the rule is laid down, it would seem that Catholic children would be bound to attend such Protestant instruction unless their parents entered their objections against such attendance.”

*Rep.,
p. 161.*

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that such inadequate measures of reform as were then proposed by the Governors were not likely to secure public confidence in the management of the establishment, or to render the schools generally available for the benefit of the inhabitants of Swords. They stated that they were of opinion that the charity had not been managed with a due regard to the feelings and circumstances of the persons interested in it; that it appeared to them that a charity like the Swords Borough School, the benefits of which were intended to be conferred without religious distinction, ought not to be entrusted to the management of an exclusive board, and especially of one on which the most numerous class of the inhabitants were entirely unrepresented. They recommended that the statutory provisions constituting the Board of Governors should be repealed, the charter rescinded, and the funds and management transferred to a proposed “Board of Commissioners of Endowed Schools.”

No effect was given by the Legislature or Government to this or any other recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8.

In 1860, the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Swords presented a further memorial to the Governors praying:

*Evid.,
7296-98.*

1st. “That out of the Borough Funds a sum should be allocated to indemnify the outlay of £800, expended by the Catholic parishioners of the borough in the erection of new schools for the education of the Catholic children, male and female, of the borough.

2nd. “That after payment of such indemnity the annual income of the Borough Compensation Fund be yearly divided between the schools, Protestant and Catholic, in the borough, in proportion to the number of Catholic and Protestant inhabitants residing within the borough, the distribution and management thereof to be entrusted either to a new board, composed equally of Protestants and Catholics, or by the present Board, audited by a local committee similarly constituted.

3rd. "That no person should be entitled to the benefit of the Borough Compensation Fund unless he or they, or his or their parents shall have lived within the borough for a period of not less than seven years continuously."

4th. "That each year the accounts of the Borough Compensation Fund, its amount, source, location, annual income and distribution, be published, and duly vouched and audited."

5th. "Or in lieu of the foregoing, that an equitable proportion of the Corpus Fund of this Borough Parliamentary Grant, or its annual income, be, subject to the Deed of Incorporation, appropriated to the use of the Catholic inhabitants of the Borough, and placed under the sole control, management and distribution of a Board to be chosen from amongst the Catholic parishioners of the borough."

The Governors thereupon held a public visitation, the result of which appears in the following minute:—

Evid.,
5714.

"**ORDERED**—That the Board, according to their Charter, cannot comply with any of the regulations submitted to them at the visitation, except that relating to the account of the Borough Fund, in respect of which the Board is of opinion, that the account of the Borough Compensation Fund, its amount, source, location, annual income, and distribution, should be duly vouched and audited in each year; that the inhabitants of the borough should have the means of inspecting these accounts, and they shall make such arrangements as may appear to them to be necessary for the purpose of effecting these, so far as at present they may not be accomplished."

Public meetings were also held in 1864 and 1868, and on each of these occasions the claims of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Swords were brought forward, but in the absence of any legislation to give effect to the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, or to the proposals of the Roman Catholics, the constitution and powers of the Board have remained unaltered.

We were informed that the Governors met twice a year, generally at the Archbishop's Palace, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, but with the exception of the Vicar of Swords, who held the office of Superintendent, they had never visited the school, although their examiner had repeatedly called their attention to the great benefit which the school would derive from a visit of some of the Governors at the annual examinations; and although they themselves had passed resolutions to the effect that they would hold visitations once in each year.

Evid.,
5427-63.
5527.
5550.
5468.

In the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, it was stated that they found the attendance small, and the state of education in the boys' school unsatisfactory, that the total number on the rolls in the boys', girls', and infant school was only 65, and that of these but 48 were present to partake of the benefits of an endowment exceeding £700 a year. It was further stated "that the terms of the Charter were not strictly adhered to in the conduct or regulation of the schools, that the Governors did not, as required by the Charter, cause instruction to be given in any branches of manufacture, nor did they provide for the children a wholesome but frugal meal at the schoolhouse, but neglecting the primary objects of the Charter, they established a coal yard and dispensary which, if at all, were justifiable only on the supposition of there being a surplus fund, (a contingency which, in fact, never arose), but that a still more grave error was committed in requiring all children to read as a class book the authorized version of the Scriptures."

Rep.,
p. 161.

The schools consisted of two buildings, the larger containing the boys' and girls' schools and teachers' residences, and the smaller the infant school and the teachers' residence. The average number of pupils on the roll for the year previous to the date of our inquiry, was stated to be 63, made up as follows:—boys 28, girls 19, infants 16.

Evid.,
5439.

About £380 was expended yearly in salaries of teachers and examiners at these three schools; and the Governors, according to the charter, gave a portion of bread to each child in the middle of the day, at a cost for the year 1873 of £26 15s. 4d.

Evid.,
5417.
5433.

Prior to 1863 the Governors maintained a coal-yard and dispensary, but in that year the examinations for apprentice fees were thrown open to the children attending the National School, and the coal-yard was discontinued, the salary of the dispensary doctor being at the same time reduced to £25 a year.

Evid.,
5757.

The rules under which the schools were managed at the date of our inquiry were drawn up in 1873, and are printed *in extenso* in Appendix to Evidence, No. 2, Vol. II., page 594.

Vol II., p
594.

The Governors in each year awarded 12 apprentice fees: 6 (*viz.*, 3 for boys and 3 for girls) to children attending the Borough Schools, and a like number to children resident in the borough not attending the Borough Schools. The highest of these fees was for Borough School children, £21; for non-Borough School children, £18. The fees were awarded by public competition at an open examination held once in each year. Children attending the Borough School but not resident in the borough were allowed to

Evid.,
5562-3.
7410-15.
7450-51.

- Witnesses from National Schools.*
 Evid., 5420, et seq. compete, and if successful, were granted half fees. The fees were stated in evidence to us to be much valued, though some of the witnesses considered that they were too small to secure good masters for the apprentices. The amount of the apprentice fees given to pupils of the Borough School was about £105 a year; and of the apprentice fees given to children who were not pupils of the Borough School was about £80 a year.
5482.
 5495. The children in the Borough School were all Protestants. This sum of £80 a year was presumed to go to Roman Catholics, who in this way and to this extent only availed themselves of the endowment.
- Evid., 5434. In addition to these apprentice fees money prizes varying from 4s. to 3s. each, for which distinct examinations were held, were distributed twice a year to the best answerers from the Borough and non-Borough Schools. The sums thus distributed amounted in 1878 to £29 0s. 11d.
- Evid., 5499.
 5501.
 7325. The children who competed as non-Borough School children were the Roman Catholic children attending the National School. In 1878 there were at the June and December examinations, respectively, 194 and 238 competitors from the National Schools, and 62 and 78 from the Borough Schools.
- Evid., 5528. The amount given as apprentice fees to Borough School children for 13 years from 1866 to 1878, inclusive, was £1,309 19s., while the amount given to children educated at the National Schools in the same period was £870. In June, 1877, when a boy from the National School got first place, he was only awarded a fee of £18, while the second boy (a Borough School pupil) was awarded a fee of £21, though the examiner recommended that the first boy should get £21, and the second £20.
- Evid., 7368-9.
 7414.
 7430-1. The open examinations were conducted by laymen selected by the Rev. Canon MacDonald (who received £25 a year as examiner of the Borough Schools), and were generally graduates of Trinity College, unaccustomed to examine in primary schools; the teachers of the National Schools complained that in consequence their pupils did not answer as well as they otherwise would. They also complained that their pupils were improperly classed with the Borough School children, that they were examined in English History, which was not in the National School programme, and that the standard of education was too high.
7405.
 7406.
 7426.
 7374. The Protestant population of Swords was stated by the Rev. W. G. Boyce, the Assistant Superintendent of the Borough School, to be about 300. They were, as a rule, persons in easy circumstances. The Roman Catholics were stated by Mr. Cruise, J.P., to number five-sixths of the population. Whether this calculation is accurate or not, they are undoubtedly in a large majority, and include the great body of the poorer classes. The numbers on the rolls of the National schools were stated to us to be 167 in the male school, and 183 in the female school, the average daily attendance in the male school being 119, and in the female school 114.
7437.
 7390.
 7376. The numbers attending the Borough School during the past six years had been gradually declining. The boundary of the parish of Swords includes a larger space than the borough. The Rev. Mr. Boyce stated that, having a difficulty in ascertaining the borough boundaries, he had submitted the matter to the Governors, and that they had made a rule that for the future the borough should be understood as meaning the ecclesiastical parish. Notwithstanding this enlargement of the area from which children could be drawn to the Borough Schools, the number of pupils had fallen from 94 to 71 a few years ago, and at the time of our inquiry it had been reduced to 63. Twenty of the 63 were children of "comfortable farmers or shopkeepers," and a few were sons of comfortable farmers residing in places outside the ecclesiastical parish of Swords.
7375. In the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Boyce 7 of the 63 belonged to portions of the parish outside what was generally regarded as the borough. James Weldon, before mentioned, who stated that he was well acquainted with the boundaries of the borough, said that, excluding the children of temporary residents, the majority of the pupils were children of persons living outside the true boundaries of the borough.
- Evid., 7394-5.
 5619-20. Mr. Cruise, J.P., stated that the Roman Catholics would, prior to the year 1860, have been content with the appointment of Roman Catholic teachers, but would not now be satisfied with anything less than a proportionate part of the funds with which to endow their own National School. He was of opinion that it would be possible, by means of the endowment, to enable both the Borough and the National Schools to afford an education in secular subjects of the same standard as that given by the Model Schools, and that such an arrangement would be a solution of the questions affecting the endowment.
- Evid., 5625. The Rev. Mr. Boyce admitted that it would not be an improvement to the education of either the Protestants or Roman Catholics that they should be educated conjointly. All the witnesses, Protestant and Roman Catholic, united in stating that the present state of affairs was unsatisfactory.

Mr. Moore, reports that he found 22 boys and 33 girls present, that the answering was very creditable, and the writing neat and legible; that the buildings were in excellent order, and sufficiently large to educate every boy, girl, and infant in Swords. He considers the management of the examinations unsatisfactory.

*Middle-
sex
Schools.*
App. C. p.
273.

County of Dublin: Mercer's School, Castleknock.

This institution was founded by the will of Mary Mercer (spinster), proved 1st July, 1735, whereby she devised certain moneys, since invested by her directions in the purchase of landed property in the city and county of Dublin, and in Liverpool, to trustees upon trust that:—

Gen.,
1854-8,
Rep., Vol.
III., p. 40
Evid.,
6860-7052.

“The trustees shall and will give, employ, and bestow the rents, issues, and profits of the said lands, so to be purchased for and towards the clothing, dieting, maintaining, and supporting of twenty-five poor girls, and for their instruction in reading, writing, and working, and qualifying them to be put out apprentices, and until such time as they shall be put out apprentices; and my will is, in case there shall be a surplus of the said rents over and above what my said trustees shall judge proper for the maintenance and support of the aforesaid number of poor girls, that they, the said trustees, employ and apply all such surplus rents for apprenticing and increasing the number of such poor girls to be supported, educated, and maintained in the manner and for the purposes aforesaid.”

The gross annual income of these lands at the date of our inquiry was £863 2s. 9d., including the rent of certain lands purchased in accordance with the will in trust for the cure and relief of such poor indigent sick persons as from time to time should be found and be resident in the parishes of St. Peter, St. Bridget, St. Luke, and St. Nicholas Without. The amount applied to this purpose in 1878 was £92 6s., leaving £770 16s. 9d. for the institution, in addition to which there was a sum of £3,041 19s. 2d. 3 per cent. consols, representing a portion of the Liverpool property taken possession of by the London and North Western Railway Company, the dividends on which were £50 4s. 9d. The fees of paying pupils amounted in 1878 to £130 10s. After deducting all outgoings, the net income of the institution for the year 1878 was £879 3s. 3d.

Evid.,
6866,
6874

The trustees appointed by the founder were five in number, viz: The Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Kildare, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Rector of St. Bride's, but on the amalgamation of the Bishopric of Kildare with the Archbishopric of Dublin, the number was reduced to four, and at the date of our inquiry was further reduced for all practical purposes to three, owing to an unfortunate quarrel which induced the Rector of St. Bride's to absent himself.

Evid.,
6861.

The quorum of trustees being three, a difficulty has been experienced in convening meetings, and no meeting of trustees was held from the 20th June, 1877, to the 13th January, 1879. The Rev. Morgan W. Jellett, LL.D., the Secretary, was practically the manager of the school.

Evid.,
6870

The school premises consisted of a house and two acres of land at Castleknock, in the county of Dublin. The house was erected by the trustees of Morgan's school, which is situated in close proximity. These latter trustees, finding their funds insufficient to maintain both buildings, granted the building in which Mercer's school is held to Mercer's trustees, on the terms that they should keep it in order, and that the girls in Mercer's school should make shirts for the boys in Morgan's school.

Evid.,
6917,
6924.

The will of the founder imposed no religious restrictions, but the trustees considered that by nominating Protestant clergymen as trustees, the founder evidenced a desire that the institution should be Protestant. All the children at the date of our inquiry were Protestants, and the rules for admission required the following certificate to be signed before any pupil was admitted:—

Evid.,
6937.

“We, the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of ———, having made diligent inquiry concerning ———, sought to be admitted into Mercer's School, do hereby certify that she is the Daughter of Protestant Parents; is between the age of eight and eleven years, and not subject to any disorder which may incapacitate her from earning her bread or make her a burden on that establishment.”

The number of pupils at the date of our inquiry was thirty-two—twenty-five free, and seven paying pupils. The latter paid £15 a year for board, and £3 for clothing. The age for admission was from eight to eleven years of age, and the pupils were retained till fifteen. Sometimes, however, they were allowed to remain a year longer if they were about to become teachers, and helped in the school work; in some promising cases the trustees had paid apprentice fees to the Dublin training school for teachers, they had also helped one of the pupils into the Alexandra School, Dublin.

Evid.,
6911-13,
6928,
6940-2.

*Miscellaneous
Schools*

Evid.,
7084-5,
7082-5.

Rep.
Vol. III.
p. 41.

The course of instruction comprised English and music, and in some instances French. The girls also made their own clothes, knit their own stockings, and assisted in the house-work. The teaching staff consisted of a schoolmistress who received a salary of £50 a year, and a housekeeper who taught French and music, and received a salary of £35 a year.

The Royal Commissioners, 1834-8, reported that the defects of the building were that it contained no bathroom or water-closet, that the privies were bad, and the lavatory accommodation miserably inadequate. Since then a lavatory and bath-room supplied with hot and cold water have been erected.

The estate was managed by an agent who received 5 per cent. agency fees on the rents received. Some of the property in the city of Dublin appeared to have been much underlet. One of the leases was made in 1848, for a term of ninety-nine years, at a rent of £120, being a lease of six houses in Mary-street, Dublin, the tenement valuation of which was £321. It did not appear from the evidence under what authority the trustees made leases (not being building leases) for terms of 60, or 99, years.

The lands at Rathcoole in the county of Dublin, part of the estate, were stated to be very much intermixed, and the agent informed us that it would be almost impossible, in a great many cases, to ascertain the boundaries.

This school was inspected by Mr. Moore, who reports:—

"This institution impressed me as being in a highly satisfactory condition, both as regards the education and the household arrangements. The answering of the 38 girls present in all the English subjects, including history, was excellent, while they are well instructed in music and drawing, and a few in Latin. Six girls passed at the last Intermediate Examination, two being on the prize list. The house is exactly similar to Morgan's Institution, and the remarks about the infirmary and lavatory equally apply."

App. C.
p. 268.

County of Dublin: Morgan's School, Castleknock.

Rep. Com.,
1864-8,
Vol. III.,
p. 16.
Stat. 33
Geo. III.,
c. xxvii.
(Irish).
Evid., 7063.

This institution was founded by the will of Richard Morgan, dated 10th March, 1773, for clothing, lodging, dieting and educating children of reduced Protestant parents, and for apprenticing them to Protestant masters.

The trustees obtained a private Act of Parliament in the year 1799, to enable them to carry out the trusts of the will.

The net annual income from land was, in 1857, £543 12s. 9d., at the date of our inquiry it was stated to be £822 3s. 9d. made up as follows:—

| | £ | s | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| Gross rent payable out of estates in the City and County of Dublin, and town of Drogheda, County of Limerick, | 1,273 | 8 | 8½ |
| | 559 | 10 | 9 |
| Deduct Poor Rate, incidental expenses, and management of estate, | 1,835 | 5 | 5½ |
| | 167 | 11 | 3½ |
| | 1,665 | 14 | 2 |
| Deduct, 1. Head rents, | £416 | 2 | 5 |
| 2. Rentscharges of which £46 14s. 2d. is terminable in forty-eight years, | 323 | 12 | 6 |
| 3. Yearly instalment for purchase of Newcastle, from Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners (which is terminable in twenty-seven and a half years), | 85 | 10 | 0 |
| 4. Interest on mortgage for part of purchase money of Mill Hill, | 95 | 5 | 6 |
| | 843 | 10 | 5 |
| Approximate net income, | 822 | 3 | 9 |

The foregoing included the yearly rental of the lands of Ballyboggan, £91, out of which a head rent of £42 was payable. The lease under which the trustees held expired, and their profit rent ceased on 29th of September, 1880, so that the income was then reduced by about £47 10s. yearly.

These lands of Ballyboggan were held under a renewable lease from the Archbishop of Dublin, and passed to the Church Temporalities Commissioners, who in compliance with the provisions of the Irish Church Act, 1869, offered a presumption to the trustees, but demanded £2,800, and would not give the lands to them for less, notwithstanding remonstrance. This sum, nearly fifty-nine years' purchase of the profit rent, and over thirty years' purchase of the gross rental, the trustees considered excessive, and the

Evid.,
7067-71.
7110-13.

lands were afterwards sold by auction by the Commissioners to strangers for a sum of £1,500. The trustees had decided that, not having the money available, they could not purchase at the auction.

The item "interest on mortgage for part of purchase-money of Mill Hill," represents the annual interest on a mortgage for £1,500, three-fourths of a sum of £2,000, which was the amount fixed by the Church Temporalities Commissioners for the purchase-money of the lands of Mill Hill, also held by the trustees under them, and on the purchase of which, under the right of preemption, three-fourths of the purchase-money was left outstanding.

The leases of other portions of the property which were, in 1857, held under renewable leases had since been converted into grants in perpetuity, and the tenure had been thus rendered secure.

There was also a sum of £201 14s. 6d., new £3 per cent. stock standing to the credit of the trustees.

The affairs of the Charity were managed by seven governors, nominated by the will of the founder, viz. — the Primate, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, all *ex officio*. As a rule, beyond meeting in Dublin once a year, and exercising their rights of nomination, the governors did not personally take any part in the management.

The governors nominated a local committee, the members of which at the date of our inquiry were Lord Annaly, Ion Treant Hamilton, *xr.*, Captain W. Brinkley, Charles Thompson, Henry F. Colley, and Colonel Vesey. The committee met once a month.

The school was in the charge of a head master appointed by the governors, and an assistant appointed and removable by the head master.

The governors admitted twenty free boys, nominated by the governors in rotation as vacancies arose, and twenty paying pupils paying £18 a year each, and nominated in the same manner.

The regulations for the admission of free foundation pupils required that each boy :—

* Must (1) have a nomination from the Governor whose turn it is to present; (2) be the child of Protestant parents; (3) be between eight and eleven years; (4) have a certificate of baptism; (5) have a certificate of marriage of parents; and (6) have a certificate from the medical attendant of the school that he is a healthy child; and a declaration must be made before a Magistrate by the next-of-kin that the boy is destitute of support."

The regulations for admission of paying pupils were the same, with the exception of the declaration as to destitution. It was remarkable that while free pupils remained on an average for upwards of four years in the school, the paying pupils remained less than one year and a half.

The course of instruction comprised Scripture, Church formularies, reading, writing, arithmetic, Euclid, English grammar, History (English, Roman, and Grecian), geography, mapping, &c.

The discipline of the school appeared to be unsatisfactory, as in one year, 1875, the expulsion of five boys was recommended, and the minutes of the Committee showed that boys were frequently running away. The close proximity of Mercer's Girls' School was stated by the master to cause a difficulty in managing the boys, who, except on Sundays to go to church, and on Thursdays to go to practice singing, were only "occasionally let out," and then only "for a walk with the assistant."

The free boys were stated to be educated, boarded, and clothed at the expense of the Charity. They, however, received only one tweed suit each year, and the master, who had himself formerly been a pupil, stated that the clothes were "not what they used to be," and that the old clothes were not in a condition to wear when the new ones were given. The boys thus had not a change of clothes; it would also appear that ordinary repairs were not properly attended to, as on several occasions, it was stated that boys could not go to church in consequence of having "broken boots."

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, condemned the mode in which the yearly accounts of the estate were furnished by the then agent (who was the father of Mr. C. W. Hamilton, the agent at the date of our inquiry). No change had, however, since been made in the system of accounting, and the rentals were still made up to a gale day twelve months behind the day up to which the outgoings were charged.

Several new lettings had been made since 1857, and the rental was increased in consequence by about £250 per annum.

The charge for paying pupils was increased since 1857 from £12 to £18, and their number had decreased.

*Mercer's
Schools.*

*Evid.,
7074.*

*Evid.,
7076.*

*Evid.,
7078.*

Evid., 7208.

*Evid.,
7159.
7153.
7174.*

7218.

*Evid.,
7168.
7181.
7145.
7162.
7142.*

*Evid.,
7090-104.*

*Evid.,
72282.*

*Miscellaneous
Schools.*

App. C, p.
269.

The school was inspected by Mr. Moore, who reports:—

"The answering of the boys, though passable, was by no means so good as might be expected in a school where there are two masters for 28 boys. The writing was good, and the maps drawn by the pupils excellent.

"The house is in good repair, and the internal arrangements satisfactory, with the exception of the infirmary and lavatory. The former seemed to me too near the dormitories, and the latter too far away from them, as it is on the basement floor.

"All the boys are members of the Irish Church."

App. D,
p. 317.

The estates were inspected by Mr. Murphy, who reports that the annual rental amounts to £1,874 4s. 6d., the acreage being 743A. 1R. 25P. The outgoings were £1,010 19s. 2d., leaving a net income of £863 5s. 4d. He considered the accounts to be accurately and neatly kept, and carefully audited; the Governors have no Bank account, and the agent acts as their Banker and Cashier, and at certain periods has considerable sums in his hands. Mr. Murphy remarks:—"The Governors are relieved of some trouble, no doubt, but I do not think this system a good one as a general rule. The interests of the Governors appear to me to be most carefully looked after by the agent."

County of Dublin: Stewart Institution for Idiotic and Imbecile Children, Palmerstown, Chapelizod.

Report

In the year 1868, the late Henry H. Stewart, M.D., the proprietor of "The Lucan Spa Asylum for Lunatic Patients of the Middle Class," offered to hand over his asylum (valued by him at £1,000), and a donation of £4,000, payable at the death of himself and Mrs. Stewart, for the purpose of founding an "Institution for the Protection, Training, and Education of Idiotic and Imbecile Children." A committee of subscribers to the proposed institution met in July, 1868, accepted Dr. Stewart's offer, and elected a committee to take the necessary steps to get the institution into active operation.

From the report of the committee for the year ending 31st December, 1879, (a copy of which was furnished to us by the Secretary), it appears that considerable sums have been subscribed and given as legacies and donations since the year 1869. The institution has been transferred from its original site at Lucan to its present position at Chapelizod, where premises were purchased for £3,581 9s. 11d., on which improvements were made and buildings erected at a cost of upwards of £25,000, the former premises at Lucan being surrendered. The institution consists of two branches. First—the original Asylum for lunatic patients of the middle class, and Second—the Institution for teaching imbecile children. On the 31st December, 1879, there were in the institution fifty-one pupils—twenty-one boys and thirty girls.

According to the rules the benefit of the Institution is open to children of all religious denominations whose parents or guardians, being fully informed as to the nature and management, deliberately seek their admission; but the inculcation of religious principles being a necessary basis of the training of the children, the institution is conducted on Protestant principles of the broadest and most unsectarian character.

Pupils are admitted:—First.—By election, either wholly or partially free. Pupils whose parents or guardians pay a portion of the expenses of care and maintenance are allowed additional votes in proportion to the guaranteed annual payments at the rate of twenty votes for every £1 contributed. Second.—Paying for care and maintenance, the minimum rate being £50 per annum. These pupils are admitted without any election, but they reside with the free pupils, and are treated in exactly the same manner. If special attendance be required, the charge is increased.

The Board of management of the institution consists of a patron, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales; vice-patrons, presidents (donors of £100 and upwards), vice-presidents, (donors of £50 and upwards), governors (donors of £21 and upwards), and members of council (being annual subscribers of £5 5s.)

*Protestant
Schools.*

Kilkenny; "Subscription School."

Evid.,
14610. This school was founded in 1817, in which year the Marquis of Ormonde gave a lease of premises in King-street, Kilkenny, for 999 years at a rent of 6d. a year, to the Dean and Vicars Choral of the Cathedral of St. Canice, the Rector of St. John's, and the minister of St. Mary's, Kilkenny, the premises to be used as a school for the education of Protestant children.

59 Geo. III.,
ch. 37. In 1818 the school was endowed under an Act of Parliament 59 Geo. III., ch. 37, out of property left by the will of Joseph Evans, Esq., with an annual income of £92 6s. 2d., and in 1846 it was further endowed by Mr. William Pratt, by a devise of household property in Kilkenny, which produces a profit rent of about £9 10s. a year.

Evid.,
14615.
Rep., p. 183. The Royal Commissioners, 1834-8, reported that a sum of £10,000 had been abstracted by a former agent of the Evans Charities by means of a forged power of attorney, and that the trustees had recovered £9,300 5s. 4d. after litigation which involved their funds to a considerable extent. The result has been that the trustees of these Charities have at present a net rent of about £900 a year together with dividends on £577 7s. 6d. Government Three per Cent. Stock to meet annuities of £1,350 bequeathed to various charities, so that it has become necessary to make a rateable statement of each of these annuities. Thus in 1878 the grant to the school was reduced from £92 6s. 2d. to £74 2s. 10d.

Evid.,
14616.
14618. In 1879 permission was given by the Marquis of Ormonde to transfer the school from King-street to John-street, Kilkenny, and to let the original school house, applying the rent (amounting to £10 10s. a year) for the benefit of the school.

Evid.,
14632-3. The school is now held in Evans's Asylum, John-street, which was originally designed as an orphan school, and there are eighty-five children on the roll, of whom about sixty-seven attend regularly. The schoolmistress receives a salary of £40, and an assistant receives £20 a year.

59 Geo. III.,
ch. 37. There is also a grant from Evans's Charities of £184 12s. 4d. a year for apprenticing children who have attended this school for three years.

County of Meath; Oldcastle Schools.

Comm., 1854-8.
Rep., Vol. III., p. 188.
Evid.,
8298-471. This endowment is managed under a scheme of the Court of Chancery, settled in 1857. Lawrence Gilson, in 1810, bequeathed property to support a school for the education of the children of the parish of Oldcastle, and next of parishes of Leagherow, Moylagh, Killeagh, and Kilbride, and, if there be room, of the neighbouring parishes, without distinction as to creed. The scheme appointed five trustees—the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, the Protestant Rector of Oldcastle for the time being, the Roman Catholic parish priest of Oldcastle for the time being, a Protestant layman, and a Roman Catholic layman. The trustees at the date of our inquiry, in addition to the Chief Secretary, were the Rev. Mr. Durdin, Rector of Oldcastle; the Rev. Mr. Allen, the Parish Priest; Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., and Mr. James Lennox Naper. The money constituting the endowment of the schools was invested in the Government Funds in England and produced an annual income of about £782. Mr. Naper informed us that the school was a free school until about two years before our inquiry, when, the salaries of the masters being considered insufficient, a system of charging very small fees was tried, which had answered well. The average daily attendance in the year 1878-9 was 320 children, and the average number on the roll 525. In the boys' school there were 36 Protestants, and 157 Roman Catholics, and in the girls' school 23 Protestants and 177 Roman Catholics. No difficulty whatever had been experienced in the management of the different denominations. Some received a purely primary education; some a more advanced one. There were four schools—for boys, girls, infants, and for industrial training in agriculture. Mr. Naper was of opinion that the agricultural school was unnecessary. There was a farm held under a lease for lives attached to the school of about 12 acres, which "just paid its way." It was managed by the second master; but the agricultural teaching was confined entirely to the school-room.

Evid.,
8295.
8296.
8294-5. By discontinuing the farm a sum of £90 a year would be saved to the charity. An inspector, who made a half-yearly inspection and examination, had been appointed by the trustees according to the Court of Chancery scheme. We were informed that his reports had always been favourable. Mr. FitzGerald, one of the head inspectors under the National Board, filled the post at the date of our inquiry. Professor Baldwin had been appointed inspector of the agricultural school; but since the boys ceased to take part in the farming operations he had discontinued his visits.

Evid.,
8339-404.
8406-17. The expenditure on the school in the year 1878-9, amounted to £748 16s. 9d., in addition to which the funds had been burdened with the trustees' costs of passing their account, £15 19s. 9d., and their costs under orders of the Court of Chancery in England, £30 12s. 2d.; also the Attorney-General's costs on passing the account,

£3 16s., and under the orders £12 13s. 10d. These included the costs of obtaining the appointment of a trustee to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Parish Priest, which involved an expense to the charity of £35, and like charges necessarily, under the present system of management, would recur. There was, at the date of our inquiry, a deficiency of income to meet the expenditure, of £152, which had been growing for about ten years. The school did not pay interest on that sum; Mr. Naper had advanced the money himself. He stated that, in order to bring the expenditure within the income, the agricultural school and farm should be given up, which would also allow of the employment of two additional teachers. Religious instruction in the school was given by the two chaplains—the Parish Priest and the Protestant Curate of Oldcastle, who had been appointed under the scheme.

Mr. Moore reports:—

"It would be well if there were many more such schools as this in Ireland, both as regards religious and secular instruction. . . . The latter is of a very high order, and fits the boys not only for commercial life, but also for competition at the Intermediate and other examinations. I examined most of the boys either by paper or viva voce, in the usual English subjects, also in Euclid and algebra. The answering was excellent in all these subjects. There were 122 present, and the roll is composed of 144 Catholics, and 32 Irish Church.

"The answering of the 122 girls present was not inferior to that of the boys. . . . The schools are conducted according to the National system. I have no doubt that their present state of efficiency is greatly owing to the thorough and systematic inspection of Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the head inspectors under the National Board."

County of Meath; Dempsey Male and Female Schools, Kells.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that these institutions were endowed in 1838, under the will of Catherine Dempsey, with lands containing 314a. 3s. 33r., producing a net annual income of £439 16s. 6d., and with sites granted in 1839-40, subject to a rent of £40. The endowment was for the education and clothing of poor children of the town of Kells and of the parish, according to the Roman Catholic boundaries, under the regulation of trustees. The number of children on the roll in 1857 was 220 boys, and 112 girls. At the date of our inquiry the boys' school had been placed under the management of the Christian Brothers, and was conducted according to their system. Four of the Brothers had charge of the establishment, three teaching, and the fourth attending to domestic duties. They received from the trustees of the endowment £160 per annum, with a furnished residence. A non-resident singing master visited the school twice a week, and received £12 per annum from the endowment.

The female school had been placed under the management of the Sisters of Mercy, of whom sixteen acted as teachers, residing in the institution, and receiving £120 per annum from the endowment for their services. There was no religious restriction upon the admission of pupils, but the pupils in both schools were at the date of the returns all Roman Catholics, though a few Protestants had from time to time attended the boys' school. We were unable to ascertain that the foundation was denominational. In the boys' school a good English education was given, with instruction in elementary mathematics, Latin, and natural philosophy for the advanced pupils. There were 240 boys on the roll, of whom about ninety paid one penny per week, and the rest were free pupils. The number of girls on the roll was 339, with an average attendance of 213. There was a "select school" in which a higher education was given, and the pupils paid £2 per annum each, with music £4 extra; also two lower schools in which some pupils paid one penny per week, but about 120 were free. The school fees in 1878 produced £140.

We were informed that the property was managed by Mr. Ford, 61, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin, as agent for the trustees. The annual value of the buildings of the boys' school was £35; and of the Christian Brothers' residence £17; of the buildings of the girls' school £42; and of the Nuns' residence £19. The school buildings were erected by the trustees, and the schools and residences (which were rented) were kept in repair by them. The net income derived from the endowment was stated to be £711 2s. 3d. per annum, out of which £106 was paid for the rents of the school buildings and teachers' residences.

The property of the endowment was returned to us as consisting of the following lands, all situate near Kells, viz.:—Balresk held in fee, subject to £10 17s. 6d., tithe-rent-charge, containing 286a. 1s. 30r. statute measure, and Syddenrath and Southpark, containing 232a. 0s. 35r. statute measure, formerly leasehold, but part of which was held at will since the expiration of the lease on 1st May, 1878, subject to £148 18s. 6d. rent, and £11 2s. tithe-rent-charge. Of the lands of Balresk 204a. 2s. 21r. were let to two tenants at rents amounting to £332 0s. 6d., the poor law valuation being £329 3s. The remaining eighty-two acres or thereabouts were set for

2 D

*Minister
Schools.
—
Evil,
8430-2.*

*App. C,
p. 274.*

*Rep., Vol.
III., p. 186.*

Return.

*Affidavits
Schools.*

the season by the trustees at a rent, for 1878, of £125 6s. 10d., the poor law valuation being £98 5s. The lands of Syddenrath and Southpark were let to seven yearly tenants, at rents amounting to £424 12s. 11d., the poor law valuation being £292 15s. It was stated that of the leasehold property, which produced £364 12s. 5d., one undivided fourth had fallen out of lease, and two other fourths would be out of lease in 1880, by which the income of the endowment would be lessened by over £200 per annum.

App. C.
p. 274.

Mr. Moore reports that the boys' school presented no material difference from the other schools taught by the Christian Brothers. He found the girls well instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but the answering in grammar, geography, and spelling, was indifferent. There were 182 girls present, of whom thirty-seven composed an intermediate school. He thought it would be a great help to the teachers of the other pupils if they were subject to the periodical and judicious inspection given by the National Board.

Meath; The Rev. William Tew's Endowment for a School at Raddanstown.

Com., 1854-
8, Rep., Vol.
III., p. 192.

The Rev. William Tew, by his will, dated 4th February, 1830, bequeathed £200 to the minister of the parish of Raddanstown, and its united parishes in the Diocese and County of Meath, and to his successors, Ministers of said parish, the interest thereof only to be applied towards "the establishment and support of a parochial school, and for the payment of the salary or salaries of a Protestant schoolmaster and schoolmistress for instructing the children of the poor inhabitants of the said parish of Raddanstown and its united parishes, to be nominated and appointed by him and his successors. The sole management of said school to be vested in them or their licensed curates assistant."

It appeared from the report of the Royal Commission on Endowed Schools, 1854-8, that the endowment was not in operation in 1857, "because the rector of Raddanstown was not aware of the existence of the fund."

Return.

From a Return furnished to us by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, it appeared that many attempts had been made to establish a school in conformity with the intention of the testator, but that owing to "the smallness of the endowment, the paucity of pupils, the erection of other schools at more convenient places, and various other causes, such attempts were always unsuccessful." From the same return it further appeared that the endowment, which had been increased from time to time by the investment of dividends, consisted at the date of our inquiry of a sum of £809 6s. 10d., Government Three per Cent. Stock, standing in the names of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

The accruing dividends were paid over half-yearly on the joint receipt of the Bishop of Meath and the Rector of Raddanstown (now united with the neighbouring parish of Moyglare), and the fund was applied by them in conjunction with the Rector of Agher and Rector of Rathcore, in accordance with a scheme sanctioned by the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

The Rev. Garrett Nugent, secretary to the Diocesan Council of Meath, in reply to a letter from our Secretary, stated that "there was no school in Raddanstown or Moyglare, but that individual children from these parishes were helped, and if no claim was made for them, the money was divided between the National schools of Agher and Rathcore, both under the patronage of the Irish Church."

Westmeath; Hevey's Charity, Mullingar.

Com.,
1854-8.
Rep., p. 159.
Evid.,
16688-893.

This endowment was derived under the will of James Hevey, made in 1835, who devised his lands to the Right Rev. John Cantwell, the Right Rev. William Higgins, and the Rev. John Kelly, to be applied in the establishment of a school or College for the support, maintenance, and education of as many poor children, resident in the parish of Mullingar, as the endowment would be sufficient to support, and for their further education in such branches of literature, science, and theology, as the five trustees of the will (being two Roman Catholic Bishops, the Parish Priest of Mullingar, and two laymen), or the majority of them should think fit; that the trustees or the majority of them should have full power to select such and so many children as they should think fit, and to dismiss and expel any; provided that no difference of religion should be the ground or reason for not selecting, excluding, or expelling any child from the benefit of the bequest.

There was a provision in the will to the effect that if any court or tribunal within the realm, or the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, should attempt to regulate, or alter, or meddle with the provisions made by the founder's will, the original bequests should be revoked, and the whole property was thenceforth to be vested in the three persons named in the will, as joint tenants discharged of every trust.

The endowment consisted of estates in the county Westmeath, held in fee simple, producing an annual rental of about £600 a year.

Evid.,
16276,
13382.

At the date of our inquiry we found that eight schools had been erected by the trustees, of which four were under the management of the Christian Brothers; one was a classical school; under the management of a Roman Catholic clergyman; and three were under the management of the Presentation Nuns.

*Classical
Schools.*

The four schools under the management of the Christian Brothers were in the town. Evid., 16656-701.
of Mullingar, and were under one roof with the dwelling of the Christian Brothers, the classical school; and the apartments of the clergyman in charge of it. These schools consisted of four class rooms, and were practically one school, as were also the three schools under the management of the Presentation Nuns. The Christian Brothers were supported and maintained out of the endowment, but the children received education only.

The schools were built partly out of the rents of the lands and partly by loans. The rents were allowed to accumulate for several years after the probate of the will. In 1841 the convent school was built, at a cost of £2,060; in 1855 the Christian Brothers' school, dwelling house, and classical school, were built; £3,000 was borrowed at 4 per cent. from the Nuns to meet the cost of the buildings. All but £450 had been paid off in instalments of £500 each. The total cost of the buildings was over £8,000. No boarder had ever been maintained in the school; though, in building, provision was to a small extent made for their accommodation, "the trustees came to the conclusion that it would be impracticable" to have them. The rooms intended for boarders had been "utilized by the clergyman having charge of the classical school." Evid., 16709-10.

The Christian Brothers' school was attended by 490 children of a humble class, who received an education a little in advance of ordinary primary education. Evid., 16712-14.

The intermediate or classical school was attended by about twenty-six children of the middle class, who paid £4 a year each, and who were taught English, Latin, Greek, geometry, and history. The clergyman who performed the duties of master was paid by the fees of the pupils, and not out of the endowment. The sole benefit which this school derived from the endowment was the use of the premises. There were no free pupils. Evid., 16717.

The girls' school, under the management of the Presentation Nuns, was in connexion with the National Board, and attended by thirty-five children, who chiefly belonged to the "non-pauper classes." School fees were not compulsory, but such as were received were applied to improving the class rooms, and the purchase of books, slates, &c.

There were no prizes offered out of the endowment at any of the schools, but the Christian Brothers and Presentation Nuns gave prizes of books, &c.; but not of money, from their own funds.

The teaching staff consisted, in the Christian Brothers' school, of five professed and one lay Brother, in the girls' school of nine Nuns and seven mistresses, and, in the intermediate school, of one master, the clergyman before mentioned, who had to do all the teaching in all the branches.

The Christian Brothers received from the trustees £240 per annum; and the Nuns received £25 a year, which, with much larger sums of their own, they expended upon the support of the infant school managed by them, and in giving assistance in clothing and food to the children. Evid., 16724, 16728.

The original trustees under the will were—the Right Rev. John Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, the Right Rev. W. Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, the Rev. Patrick Kelly, P.P., Mullingar, Sir Richard Nagle, and Gerald Dease; and the trustees at the date of our inquiry were the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, Sir Walter Nugent, Edward McEvoy, and the Rev. Joseph Coyne, P.P. The trustees had no stated times of meeting, and their attendances appeared to have been very irregular. From 1873 to 1878, although meetings were regularly summoned, they "failed to have a quorum;" and the minutes of a meeting held in April, 1878, were not signed until a meeting held on the 15th January, 1880. Evid., 16699, 16764, 16773.

The will directed the accounts to be published annually, but this direction was not complied with. The accounts were published at intervals and explained from the pulpit. The will also directed that a separate account book should be kept. This was done until November, 1864, since which time the accounts have been kept in a book headed "Dr. Nulty in account with Hevey's Charity and General Accounts," containing the Bishop's accounts with different charities having no connexion with Hevey's endowment. Evid., 16819-23.

The Rev. Joseph Coyne, the Parish Priest of Mullingar, visited and inspected the schools once a week, according to the provisions of the will, but did not receive the £30 annually which the will directed should be paid to him. He was appointed in 1873 as Secretary and treasurer, and kept all the accounts of the expenditure, which was vouched for by receipts produced to the trustees whenever they happened to meet.

*Miscellaneous
Schools.*

Evid.,
16753.

Mr. William Mooney, a solicitor who lived in Dublin, and was Clerk of the Crown for the county Westmeath, was agent to the trustees.

16790.

16801-4.

16879.

Evid.,
16840-2.

Evid.,
16375-458.

16846.

16870.

Evid.,
16435.

Evid.,
16435.

From a report presented to the trustees in 1854, it appeared that the estate (excepting half an acre valued at £4, but let at £1 per annum) had been let in two holdings; one containing 191a. 3a. 10r., and of which the Poor-law valuation was £292, was let at an annual rental of £357 17s. 3d.; the other containing 177a. 1a. 32r., and of which the Poor-law valuation was £282 10s., was let at an annual rental of £319 8s. 3d., subject to a tithe-rentcharge of £15 3s. 6d. per annum, and to an annuity of £38 to the Rev. P. Kelly. The latter division was held by lease for one life or twenty-one years, and at the date of our inquiry had been sublet at a profit rent for three years. During the three years preceding our inquiry a considerable portion of the rents had remained uncollected, which had reduced the income of the estate by one-half. The tenant of the first mentioned holding owing one and a half years' rent on the 1st May, 1878, was threatened with eviction. He claimed £3,000 compensation for improvements, and the trustees entered into an arrangement with him, whereby they agreed to relet the lands to him at the same rent as before for thirty-one years or for one life, they relinquished their claim to the arrears of rent, the tenant relinquishing any claims for compensation for improvements up to the date of the agreement. The other tenant had been permitted to assign his holding to a purchaser who "guaranteed" payment of the arrear, but it had not been received up to the date of our inquiry.

The lands were principally grazing lands, and the two principal tenants had erected houses on their farms, and expended money in improvements.

Mr. William Mooney, the agent, produced no accounts of his own, but gave his evidence from accounts furnished to him by the treasurer, which were extremely imperfect. He stated that he never saw the accounts except when he happened to be present at a meeting of the trustees, which had only occurred on two occasions since his appointment. The Rev. Mr. Coyne stated that Mr. Mooney collected the rents without charging any poundage, and had been appointed receiver on account of the difficulties the trustees had had with one of the tenants before alluded to. His law charges in connexion with that matter amounted to £8 9s. 4d.

All the school buildings have been erected on ground held from Lord Greville by lease for ninety-one years.

Mr. Mooney stated that there was a growing demand for intermediate education in Mullingar, that the boys came from a considerable distance to avail themselves of the education given in the college, and he had no doubt that, if it were in the power of the trustees to extend it, there would be a demand for education corresponding with the increased income.

Although James Hevey directed by his will that differences of religion were not to guide the trustees in their selection of children for the benefits of the endowment, only one Protestant was attending the schools at the date of our inquiry, but we were informed that any applications for admission made by persons other than Roman Catholics had always been acceded to. No distinction was made, but the religion of the pupils was in each case ascertained with a view to allowing non-Catholics to be absent during religious instruction.

App. C
p. 275.

Mr. Moore reports that the answering of the boys in the senior classes was highly satisfactory, and that the junior classes were quite as well instructed as they could be in any ordinary National school.

Mr. Mahaffy reports as to the classical school:—

App. A,
p. 268.

"A priest was allowed to teach classics on his own account in one room of the building, but he had very few boys, and no endowment."

Westmeath: Wilson's Hospital, Leney.

Rep., Vol.
III., p. 220.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this endowment consisted of estates situated in the counties of Westmeath, Longford, Kildare, and Dublin, producing annually £3,689 18s. 8d., and of £3,315 6s. 3d. surplus income of estates invested in Government Stock, producing annually £54 16s. 8d. It was derived under the wills of Andrew Wilson, dated in 1734, and of William Wilson, dated in 1743, which directed the erection of a school-house adjoining the hospital for the maintenance therein of Protestant boys of Westmeath or adjacent counties, not exceeding 150, to be selected by trustees, and to be instructed in reading, writing, and the principles of the Protestant religion, by Protestant masters.

Mr. Charles Hamilton, the agent of the estates, informed us that there had been no change in the extent of the estates since 1857, that the rental had increased to

£4,141 19s. 8d. a year, and that there was in addition £5,360 17s. Government Stock, invested in the names of the trustees, and producing annually £157 13s. 9d.

By an Act of Parliament, 2nd Geo. III., the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Meath, and the Bishop of Kilmore, and their heirs and successors were incorporated as trustees in accordance with the directions of the original will, and given full powers as such for the management of the property. The preamble of the Act sets forth that the will directed that out of the estates was to be built and maintained a hospital for the habitation of aged men, being Protestants and decayed housekeepers of the county Westmeath or other adjacent counties, not exceeding the number of forty, and that the school should be maintained as an addition to the hospital.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Hamilton that the cost of maintaining the hospital and school in 1878 amounted to £3,666 17s. 2½d. Mr. Hamilton also stated that the trustees were very anxious about raising the character of the education, and had employed Mr. Fitzgerald, head inspector of the National Board, to report to them; it was expected that a very great improvement would be made in consequence.

The minutes recorded only one meeting of the trustees in each year—in 1875, the Primate and Bishop of Meath were present; in 1876, the Primate and Bishop of Kilmore; in 1877, the Primate and Bishop of Kilmore; in 1878, the Archbishop of Dublin and Bishop of Meath. The master received sums of money from the agent on account as required, and accounted to the trustees at their annual meetings. Mr. Hamilton had the whole management of the property, and at the date of our inquiry, October 15th, 1879, the last rental furnished by him to the trustees was made up to 1st November, 1877, but the account current which accompanied it was brought down to November 1st, 1878. The last Monday in November was fixed by the statute as the time at which the agent should account. There was "a hanging gale allowed to the tenants on the property," and this with the "half-year's rent in process of collection" was referred to by Mr. Hamilton to account for the system of charging his outgoings for a year later than the rental, and for allowing the rental to be one year in arrear. The question of abatement of rents he said would have to be considered by the trustees, and he informed us that they contemplated a large outlay on drainage. The rents had been usually fully paid up.

Mr. Hamilton took no part in the management of the institution. He stated that in 1868, £1,800 stock had been sold out for building purposes.

The Rev. H. T. Ringwood, Head Master, who died during the progress of our inquiries, had stated in a return furnished by him, that Wilson's Hospital consisted of a square building including a court, and two wings; in the main building, in addition to the residence of the chaplain, were the apartments for the old men and schoolmaster, the offices, and a chapel, where daily service was performed. The west wing contained playrooms and a dormitory, and the east wing class rooms, the eating room, and three dormitories. There were in addition to this wing an infirmary sufficiently commodious, and extensive offices and yards. The hospital was built in 1761, additions were made in 1854 and 1868, at the cost of the endowment, and the buildings were sufficiently large for present purposes. The course of instruction was reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Catechism and doctrines of the Protestant Church. A sufficient supply of books was provided at the school, and there were other educational appliances. The salary of the Head Master was £500 a year, and he performed the duties of Master, Chaplain, and superintendent. He was assisted by a first master at a salary of £100 a year, and a second master at a salary of £60. The Head Master and the assistants were appointed by the trustees. The boys, free pupils, were not admitted under eight years of age nor over eleven, and did not leave till they were about fourteen. The average number of pupils on the roll was 152, all boarders, and professedly of the Protestant Church. There were no exhibitions, but annual examinations were contemplated, at which prizes were to be given in the shape of fees of £10, payable in instalments to the trade masters to whom the boys should be apprenticed.

On the death of Mr. Ringwood the Rev. Hill Wilson White, A.M., formerly Head Master of Navan Endowed School, was appointed Head Master of the Hospital.

The state of instruction at this school was very favorably reported on by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, but our inspector, Mr. Moore, reports:—

"The answering of the boys was not satisfactory in spelling, geography, arithmetic, or Euclid, and only passable in the other subjects. This is not to be wondered at when we consider that 129 boys are taught a course including history, Euclid, algebra, and drawing by a staff which consists of but one assistant and one monitor.

"The house is very old, but I am quite sure the most will be made of it by the present manager, who has but lately been appointed.

Witnesses
Schools

Evid.,
117626-68.
2 Geo. III

Evid.,
14786.
14789

Evid.,
14790.
14808.

Rep. Vol.
III., p. 229.

App. C,
p. 375.

*Dormitories
Schools.*

"The system of urinals in dormitories, which is in force here, cannot be too strongly condemned, and Mr. White informed me that he would have them at once removed."

"No encouragement is given in learning trades, and there are no workshops of any kind in connexion with the establishment."

"I noticed some seven or eight beds on a very draughty lobby outside one of the dormitories, and on inquiry found that boys were made to sleep there as a punishment for untidy habits. I consider this a dangerous and unsatisfactory system."

A return furnished to us showed that the payments by the agent to the head master for the several years from 1858 to 1878 were as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------|-------|----|----|-------------|-------|----|----|-------------|-------|----|----|
| 1858, . . . | 3,700 | 18 | 1 | 1865, . . . | 3,179 | 7 | 11 | 1872, . . . | 3,383 | 18 | 4 |
| 1859, . . . | 3,673 | 0 | 10 | 1866, . . . | 3,310 | 7 | 24 | 1873, . . . | 3,443 | 17 | 8 |
| 1860, . . . | 3,840 | 0 | 0 | 1867, . . . | 3,443 | 15 | 2 | 1874, . . . | 3,539 | 13 | 11 |
| 1861, . . . | 3,640 | 0 | 0 | 1868, . . . | 3,339 | 15 | 1 | 1875, . . . | 3,705 | 11 | 3 |
| 1862, . . . | 3,889 | 0 | 4 | 1869, . . . | 3,332 | 15 | 8 | 1876, . . . | 3,532 | 19 | 11 |
| 1863, . . . | 3,663 | 13 | 10 | 1870, . . . | 3,334 | 17 | 0 | 1877, . . . | 3,560 | 17 | 2 |
| 1864, . . . | 3,569 | 3 | 4 | 1871, . . . | 3,331 | 1 | 6 | 1878, . . . | 3,666 | 6 | 2 |

*App. D,
p. 321.*

Mr. Murphy, who inspected the estates, reports that they are situate in the counties of Westmeath, Kildare, Dublin, and Longford. They contain 5,584a. 2r. 7r. statute measure, let to yearly tenants, and they comprise in addition a head rent of £96, and a rentcharge of £179 19s. 3d. per annum. The rental of the lands amounts to £3,874 1s. 8d., and the Poor Law valuation to £3,713 17s., excluding the buildings. If the valuation of the houses were added, the rental would probably be found at least 6 per cent. below the valuation. The lands comprise a great variety of soil, and appear generally let at very moderate rents—the tenantry appear comfortable, and many of their houses exceedingly good. The trustees have drained some portions of the estate, and added the reclaimed land to the adjoining holdings; they allocate £200 per annum to the improvement of the estate, and many of the tenants have thus been assisted to build their "capital houses." During the winter 1879–80, a number of the tenants were kept in employment by the trustees in making improvements on their own lands.

The portion of the estate upon which Wilson's Hospital stands contains 251a. 2r. 21r., of these 92a. 2r. 38r., valued at £63 10s., were let for grazing to a tenant at a rent of £85 15s. The remaining lands were retained in the hands of the trustees as a dairy-farm, and stocked by their own cattle, for the supply of the hospital with milk and butter, under arrangements which did not appear satisfactory and seemed to require careful consideration, as 139 acres were devoted to this purpose, in addition to 20 acres occupied by the buildings, garden, yards, and cartilage. The annual outgoings were £784 19s. 7d., the net income of the institution was £3,494 10s. 3d., and in 1878 the expenditure had been £3,666 6s. 2d.

Wicklow; Crofton School, Inchinappa, Rathnew.

Mrs. M. A. Crofton by her will, dated 17th December, 1825, charged a sum of £40 (Irish) per annum, upon her estate in the county of Wicklow, to be applied "towards the maintenance and support of a school for the education of the poor children in the Protestant religion," for which purpose she also devised two acres of land on her said estate. The will contained a declaration by the testatrix that she did not make this bequest during the life of her husband, Rev. H. W. Crofton.

Mr. Hercules H. G. MacDonnell, Secretary of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, stated to us, that "this annuity accrued from April, 1862. In 1867 the Board urged its application; but no principal fund having been left for building a school, the schoolhouse was not completed till 1872, on the site selected by testatrix's heir on his property, but which proved to be most inconvenient, as being remote from all the Protestant families. Application has been made to the Commissioners to sanction an exchange to another site, but the proposal has not yet been carried out." It appeared that Mr. MacDonnell on visiting the site pronounced it to be "in a most unsuitable position, not likely ever to be attended by Protestant pupils."

The Crofton estate having passed under the management of the Court of Chancery as the property of a minor, the Lord Chancellor made an order, dated 22nd April, 1880, in reference to the school, from which the following is an extract. "It appearing that the original site has become unsuitable and inconvenient having regard to the residence and distribution of the population in the parish, and as being in a position where few

*Letter of
Mr. Mac-
Donnell,
22nd Oct.,
1880.*

*Chancery
Order, April
22, 1880.*

poor children do now reside; and it further appearing that proposals have been made with the consent and approbation of the then proprietor of the said Crofton estate, with a view to procure a transfer of the endowment devised for the said school (with the exception of the schoolhouse and land) upon the terms that another schoolhouse, on a more suitable site, should be provided by or for the parish, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Charles George Tottenham, a parishioner of the same parish, had proposed to grant free of rent a sufficient portion of land for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse for the said charity, in a more suitable and convenient situation, upon the terms that the endowment by way of money provided for the said charity, should be attached to the school erected on the said new site, and that the existing schoolhouse and premises should be transferred to the said parish of Killiskey, or to a proper person as a trustee for the same, in order that the said schoolhouse and premises should be retransferred to the said Crofton estate; his Lordship doth declare that it would be advantageous to the said charity, and also to the estate of the minor, that the site of the school for the purpose of the said charity should be changed to the site proposed to be substituted for the present site."

At the date of our inquiry Mr. Mac Donnell stated, "a scheme is now being settled by the Court in accordance with the foregoing order," but we were unable to ascertain when the charity, which had been entitled to the endowment from 1862, was likely to come into useful operation.

Wexford; Tait's School.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-5, reported this endowment to consist of a sum of £7,840 5s. 8d., representing the residuary property of William Tait, who died in the year 1794, bequeathed by him for the establishment of a charity school in Wexford. The Commissioners also stated that the school had not yet been established at the date of their report on account of the disagreement of trustees as to the construction of the will.

Rep., Vol.
III., p. 246.

From a statement furnished to us by the Secretaries of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests on the 9th of July, 1879, it appears that the Commissioners having, after protracted proceedings, recovered the fund, had a scheme settled by the Court of Chancery on the 1st of July, 1858, which was confirmed by Order of 29th January, 1859. The trustees found difficulty in obtaining a suitable site for the school, which caused further delay. The school-house was erected between the years 1864 and 1866.

In 1877, statements were laid before the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, from which it appeared that the nature of the school had been changed from the original intention, and that the introduction of paying boarders and of too high a standard of education would gradually have the effect of withdrawing the pupils of the humbler class for whom the school had been specially designed. An amended scheme was thereupon sanctioned by the Court of Chancery by which it was provided that all the pupils should be entitled to receive a sound English commercial and mathematical education, and that those who paid £3 extra might also be instructed in French and elementary classics, and that in addition to four free boarders and twenty-five free day boys, the trustees should be at liberty to admit day pupils paying fees of not more than £5 per annum, but no paying boarders.

The endowment at the date of our inquiry consisted of a sum of £8,197 7s. 8d. Government Three per cent. Stock, with the school buildings, and 1A. 3s. 18P. statute measure of land.

The present Head Master, Mr. Richard P. Caldwell, had been appointed to the post on the 1st March, 1879. From a return furnished to us by him it appeared that the number of pupils in the school at the date of our inquiry was twenty-four—four free boarders, members of the Church of Ireland, and twenty day boys (two Presbyterians, two Methodists, and sixteen members of the Church of Ireland) of whom eight were free. The paying day boys paid from £1 to £4 per annum. The course of instruction comprised English and mathematics.

Return.

The school was inspected by Mr. Moore, who reports:—

App. Cl.
p. 276.

"This school is very beautifully situated on an eminence just outside the town. The building is large, and suitable for about twenty-six boarders, though Mr. Caldwell, the present master, is only allowed to receive four. Considering the short time Mr. Caldwell is appointed, and the state in which he found the school, the answering was good, and I fully expect that in a few years there will be a most flourishing school here. The twenty-four boys are all members of the Irish Church, and are, principally, the sons of shop-keepers in the town."

*Master-
s
Schools.*
Rep., Vol.
III., p. 288.

Cork: Blue Coat Hospital, Stephen-street.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this endowment consisted of £325 5s. 2d. per annum, arising from land held by the Corporation of Cork for charitable purposes and applied to educational purposes by an Act of the Corporation of Cork, prior to 1656. There was also an annual income of £13 16s. 11d. from trust funds. A scheme for the management of the Charity was settled by the Court of Chancery in 1851. It provided for educating, maintaining, and apprenticing to masters of the Protestant Established Religion, poor boys, natives of Cork, of Protestant parentage, and for payment to a resident Protestant schoolmaster of a salary of £33 1s. 6d. a year, and an allowance not exceeding £16 for the maintenance, education, and clothing of each boy in the hospital; and, if the trustees thought fit, of £20 a year to an assistant Protestant master; also for payment of £18 9s. 3d. towards the maintenance of four students in Trinity College, Dublin, natives of Ireland and preferably of Cork. The Royal Commissioners further reported that the state of instruction in the school was then very unsatisfactory.

Evid.,
14854.

Mr. James Carr Somerville, Head Master, Agent, and Secretary to the hospital, informed us that the Charity was managed by a Board of ten Governors, who held quarterly meetings; five members constituted a quorum, but it appeared that business was occasionally transacted when only three were present. The property of the school consisted of lands adjoining the Institution, and of lands in East and West Ballymought, held under leases in perpetuity. The gross rental was, at the date of our inquiry, a little over £420. There was also a sum of £306 (Irish) in the hands of the Corporation, the interest on which was paid half-yearly. The trustees had contracted with the master, in accordance with the scheme, to pay him £16 (Irish) a year for each boy, for which he found everything, with the exception of bed and table linen. There were only sixteen pupils in the school; but in consequence of the great rise in prices the trustees paid the allowance for eighteen. Each trustee had a right in turn of nominating a boy, whose qualifications were according to the directions of the scheme. The course of instruction was primary. The master sometimes instructed clever boys in the rudiments of Latin. There was no regular inspector, but from time to time the trustees had had an examination conducted by an inspector. There were no day pupils in the school.

App. C,
p. 278.

Mr. Moore reports:—

"This institution was in a most unsatisfactory condition, both as regards the house arrangements and the school work. The only provision for washing was a filthy bath in a dark, downstairs room, and there were only two or three towels for the 16 boys. The master's excuse that 'his boys were clean boys' seemed rather paradoxical.

"The answering in arithmetic, spelling, and grammar was decidedly bad, in geography somewhat better, and the writing of all the boys was excellent. This bad answering is the less excusable when we consider the course of instruction, which is very limited.

"This school, being intended for the sons of reduced gentlemen, should impart a thorough English education, and also such a knowledge of mathematics as would enable the boys to compete, not only for the Banks, Excise, &c. but for higher appointments in the second class of the Home Civil Service. As it now is, I do not think this institution is of any use beyond keeping the boys out of harm's way for the time they are in it."

County of Cork; Crayston School, Clondrahid, Macroom.

Extract
from Will.

Mrs. M. A. Crofton by her will, dated 17th December, 1825 (*vide supra*, p. 206), bequeathed two acres of land on her fee-simple estate in the county of Cork, "rent free for ever, for a schoolhouse on said estate for the education of the poor children of that neighbourhood." She also bequeathed an annuity of £40, Irish, "for the support and maintenance of said school, furnishing each child who attends with a Bible." The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that there was at the date of their inquiry no evidence that the educational endowments under the will of the testatrix had ever been brought into operation, and that having failed to obtain information from the executor of the will, the case had been referred by them to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. These Commissioners took proceedings against the executor, and in 1860 recovered arrears of the annuity, amounting to a sum which produced an investment of £608 Government Stock. Part of this sum was afterwards spent in rebuilding the schoolhouse, and the balance, £325 Three per cent. Government Stock, remained, at the date of our inquiry, in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests to the credit of the school.

Census,
1854-6
Rep. Vol.
III., p. 304.

Returns
from
Board of
Charitable
Bequests.

144.

Complaints having been made to the Board that—owing to the circumstances of the locality, and to the condition imposed by the will with respect to the gift of a Bible to every pupil attending—the endowment had become practically useless, the Board within

a recent period sanctioned proceedings in the Court of Chancery with a view to enlarge the usefulness of the school. The Court decided "that the testatrix intended that the school should be open to children of all denominations; that instruction in the Scriptures should be afforded to such children as might be willing to receive it—to such as were not Roman Catholics in the Authorized Version, and to Roman Catholics in a version authorised by their Church; also that the usual conscience clause should be observed, and that no child should be obliged to attend any religious instruction to which his parents or guardians objected."

From a return furnished to us by the master, it appeared that a "non-vested National school" had been established quite close to the Crofton school, in the Roman Catholic Chapel-yard, and no Roman Catholic children were permitted to attend the Crofton school. At the date of our inquiry there were twelve children on the roll, all members of the Church of Ireland, and the average attendance was only six. The master was appointed by the rector of the parish, and received from the endowment the salary of £56 18s. 5d. per annum, with the use of the two acres of land belonging to the school, and a residence in the school buildings which had been erected in 1858. The school was managed by the Protestant clergyman of the parish, and was "under the Diocesan Board of Education."

Return.

Limerick; Leamy's Free School.

This school owes its origin to the will of William Leamy who gave the residue of his estates to his executors "to be by them applied to the education of the poor in Ireland, principally those in and about Limerick City; or as they, my executors, in their better judgment shall deem meet to give this bequest the most extensive efficacy." In order to carry out the trusts of this will the Lord Chancellor made an order in 1842 that premises capable of being converted into a school should be purchased or taken to rent for a long lease, and that in the said school the English language, reading, writing, and arithmetic, should be taught, and that, if the funds of the charity should permit, the Governors should have power from time to time to provide for a more extensive system of education, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor; that part of the daily instruction should consist in reading the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, and that for that purpose the scholars should, during an hour each day, be placed in two separate rooms—the Protestants in one room and the Roman Catholics in another—and that while there the Protestants should read the Holy Scriptures without any restriction, and the Roman Catholics should read such portions of the Holy Scriptures as were contained in four small volumes, supplied by authority, under the title of Scripture Lessons, and read in the National schools.

Evid.,
10487-698.

In July, 1874, a new scheme was adopted, by which a master was to be appointed by the Governors to conduct the school, at a salary of £100 a year, with a capitation fee, not exceeding 20s. a year, for each male paying pupil above the number of twenty who should have been attending the school for six months; with power to the Governors to appoint an assistant master at £40 a year, with a capitation fee not exceeding 5s. a year for each male pupil above the number of twenty. It was provided that in addition to the subjects of instruction in the former scheme, instruction should be given in elementary drawing, elements of chemistry, elements of mechanics, elements of natural science as applied to the arts, French, and other subjects to fit boys for employment in trading, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits.

Evid.,
10489.

Eleven Governors were nominated by the first order, with power of co-option, subject to the approval of the Court, in case of vacancies. Six additional Governors were nominated in the second order, in addition to the survivors of the original eleven. Two vacancies have been since filled, but at a cost for each of £26, incurred in the proceedings necessary to obtain the approval of the Court of Chancery; and large costs were also incurred in litigation with reference to the terms of the scheme, each application for an alteration costing about £270. It was stated to us that the expense of obtaining any alteration which might be unanimously desired, conducting the proceedings without opposition in the Court of Chancery, could not be less than £60, and that each application for the appointment of a new governor had hitherto cost upwards of £26, and in future would probably cost about £16.

Evid.,
10487.
10501-4.

The Governors met on the first Wednesday of every month, but there was no fixed quorum, and after the first year the attendance seldom exceeded four.

The total amount standing to the credit of this charity in the books of the Bank of Ireland at the date of our inquiry was £10,246 11s. 6d., Consols, and £455 6s. 9d. cash; the average annual excess of income over expenditure was about £20. Twenty boys and twenty girls were intended by the scheme to have been admitted as free pupils

Evid.,
11092.
10124.

*Moore's
Schools.*
Evid.,
10735.

upon the foundation, but although the governors "had made every exertion to get applications," the number had never been filled. There were but very few Protestant applicants, and no Roman Catholics. The school had been for several years altogether closed, and after it was reopened under the scheme of 1874, the Roman Catholic Bishop withdrew from the management as Protestant head teachers were appointed. The school was described to us by the Rev. Daniel Fitzgerald, P.P., as now "denominational in this sense, that there were no Roman Catholic children attending."

App. C.,
p. 378.

Mr. Moore visited the boys' and girls' schools and found forty-two boys and thirty-eight girls present; the numbers on the roll were—boys, 83 members of the Irish Church, 6 Presbyterians, 4 other Protestant Dissenters, and 4 Roman Catholics; girls, 16 members of the Irish Church, 17 Presbyterians, 1 other Protestant Dissenter, and 4 Roman Catholics. The answering of the boys was highly satisfactory; the girls read very badly, but their answering was otherwise good.

Limerick: Villiers' Schools, Henry-street and Nicholas-street.

Evid.,
10912-
11016.
11071-
281.

These schools were founded in 1626, under the will of Mrs. Hannah Villiers. They consisted of one male and one female school, and a female orphanage, in Henry-street, and a mixed male and female school in Nicholas-street. The trustees appointed by the testatrix were the Rector of St. Munchin's parish and the Presbyterian Minister of Limerick. The endowment consisted of a rentcharge of £309 4s. 8d., arising from lands in the County of Clare, and of the dividends on Government Stock payable through the Court of Chancery. The amount of Stock at the date of our inquiry appeared to be about £23,800. Out of the dividends a sum of £600 a year was paid to the trustees, and the balance was invested in the purchase of additional Stock.

11094.

Evid.,
10922.

The will directed that twelve widows should be maintained in an almshouse at an annual cost of £24, Irish, each; also that an annual payment of £38 1s., should be made to the Presbyterian congregation and other charities, and that £80, Irish, should be paid to the trustees, who were expected to examine the pupils monthly in literature, and especially in the knowledge of the Christian Religion.

11073.

11072.

The amount annually expended on the schools was stated to be £534 18s. 4d., distributed as follows:—£361 14s. 6d. on the orphanage, £58 3s. 6d. on the male school, £40 5s. 6d. on the female school, and £79 15s. 10d. on the mixed school. The pupils' fees in the boys' school varied from £2 to £6 a year; in the girls' school from 10s. to £1 a year; in the mixed school from 4s. 6d. to £1 a year.

In the orphanage there were no fees. The children were provided with board and lodging, and £2 a year was expended on the clothing of each; also £30 a year was allowed for apprentice fees of £10 each to girls leaving the school at the age of sixteen. Mr. Moore visited these schools and reports as to the boys' school:—

App. C.,
p. 378.

"I examined the senior class of this school in Latin grammar, spelling, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, in all these subjects, with the exception of geography, the answering was decidedly bad. In arithmetic they could not work the compound rules with any accuracy, though supposed to know Interest, Discount, &c. The fault in this school is, I believe, that the master advances his boys too quickly; this would, of course, be prevented by proper inspection.

It is only fair to state that the master is but twelve months appointed.

The pupils are, I was informed, principally the sons of professional men, and pay from 16s. to 30s. per quarter.

There were twelve boys present, and the roll is made up of eleven members of the Irish Church, and three Methodists."

And as to the girls' school:—

App. C.,
p. 379.

"I examined the second, third, and fourth classes in this school, they all answered most creditably, the reading and arithmetic being particularly good. The school-room is quite suitable, although it could not accommodate any more pupils. There were forty-seven girls present, and the roll is made up of twenty-six members of the Irish Church, fourteen Presbyterians, and eight belonging to other dissenting bodies.

In the orphanage, although the house was clean and evidently well kept, the arrangements were defective. There is not a separate bed for each girl, nor, as far as I could see, a separate towel.

Very little improvement has, I fear, been made in this respect since the unfavourable report of the Assistant-Commissioner in 1858."

Limerick: Mangret Agricultural School.

11 & 19 Vic.
c. 114, &c.
& 43 Vic. cap.
ccxx.

The preamble of the Act 42 & 43 Victoria, chapter ccxx., sets forth as the origin of this Institution that £4,079 9s. 7d., having been recovered from the County of Limerick of moneys originally appropriated out of the Reproductive Loan Fund, became applicable

to charitable purposes or objects of public utility in the county; and that the 11th & 12th Victoria, c. 114, had enacted that that sum should be vested in trustees appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, for the establishment of a model agricultural school in the county of Limerick, for the promotion of agricultural science. It is also set forth that the trustees had invested £1,000 in the purchase, in fee simple, of a farm in the parish of Mungret, which they demised to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for sixty-one years, at an annual rent of £70 15s. 4d., to be used and occupied by them for the establishment of a modern agricultural school and farm; that the trustees had retained and invested £1,000 for the purpose of applying the dividends to current expenses, and handed over to the Commissioners of National Education the balance, £3,079 9s. 7d., to aid them in erecting the necessary buildings and offices.

Mr. John Kenny, who had been agricultural teacher at the Mungret Model Farm from its commencement, in 1854, informed us that the original extent of the farm was 71A 3a statute measure; that the land in 1854 was worth about 35s. per Irish acre, but that it had improved greatly, and a few years ago would have let at £8 per acre. The land had been purchased considerably below its value.

The buildings that were erected consisted of a house for the residence of a teacher, schoolrooms, and a farm-stead, all erected upon a large scale at a cost of £7,500.

The school was opened in 1858, and the greatest number of pupils ever resident was twenty-three, but the institution was never full. The pupils were admitted at the age of sixteen, and were engaged in literary and agricultural studies for six hours a day, six hours being also employed at out-door work. The fee charged for boarders was £8 a year, until 1872, when it was raised to £12; in 1875 it was again raised to £25, and in 1876 to £26, which had the effect of almost closing the institution against the sons of small farmers. The number of pupils fluctuated, and had sometimes fallen to three or four. They were admitted originally for twelve months, and then went to Glasnevin Model Farm, but in 1859 or 1860 pupils were admitted to Glasnevin by competition, and some of the pupils then left Mungret much sooner, which system broke up that school to a very great extent. The school was finally closed on 19th September, 1878, and the pupil teachers were removed to the Limerick Model School, to which any furniture worth removing was also brought. The stock and other property on the place was sold off by auction, and, at the date of our inquiry, a National school was being held in part of the building; the rest, with the out-offices, was empty, and the land was let to the surrounding farmers.

Under these circumstances the Act 42 & 43 Vic., cap. ccxx., was obtained in 1879 enabling the Lord Lieutenant, with the consent of the Treasury, to direct that the lands and premises should be occupied or let to the best advantage, and the proceeds thereof applied to each purpose of instruction, including the instruction in and the promotion of agricultural science, as the Lord Lieutenant, with the consent of the Treasury, should think proper. The Act contained a provision that it should be lawful to provide a site for a male National school on the premises, and to appoint that the house used as a female National school should continue to be so used.

The only information in our possession, as to the present use of this institution and as to the steps taken under this Statute, is derived from the following advertisement, which was published in 1880:—

* MUNGRET COLLEGE.—Under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop, and the Clergy of the Diocese of Limerick.

Trustees.—The Right Hon. Lord Enly, Lord Lieutenant of the county and city of Limerick; Sir David V. Roche, Bart., B.A.; Stephen E. De Vere, esq., B.A.; E. W. O'Brien, esq., M.P.; James G. Barry, esq., J.P. President.—Rev. Joseph Bourke.

This college, built on the classic site of ancient Mungret, is on a most healthy and elevated position, surrounded by seventy acres of land in prime cultivation, facing the noble Shannon, and about two miles from the city of Limerick. The buildings contain spacious, dry, well lighted and ventilated dormitories and halls, with splendid out-offices attached, and represent a money value of nearly £50,000.

The scope of education in the programme of the Intermediate Act, literary and scientific, with the theory and practice of Agriculture. In the latter subject the college is unique, and offers advantages which are not to be had in any other college in Ireland, namely, that while a young gentleman continues his literary and scientific studies, he may, if his mind so dispose him, study the principles and the practice of that which is the vital interest and the basis of the prosperity of our country. The science and theory will be taught by a highly qualified gentleman, and by an agriculturalist recommended by Professor Baldwin. Lectures on veterinary medicine and surgery will be given by a V.S. and F.E.V.M.A. A portion of the highly cultivated farm will be set apart for experimental teaching, and the trustees will give valuable prizes and scholarships to

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stimulate the study of what the latest experience has proved is necessary to the well-being of our country, and what no doubt the Commissioners will yet rank high among the subjects of the Intermediate Examination. No such boon was ever before offered to the middle classes of Ireland.

The instruction, literary and scientific, is in the hands of an able staff, lay and clerical, who have had already considerable experience and success in education. The classics and English of the Intermediate grades are confided to a gentleman who has been a First Prize-man and First Honor-man of the Queen's University and T. C. D. The mathematics are taught by a gentleman, two of whose pupils recently won scholarships at first entrance in these subjects, and the foreign languages are taught by natives from the Continent. In the official record of the Intermediate Examinations of last year, pupils taught by the staff of Mungret College passed in Greek, Latin, English, French, Italian, arithmetic, book-keeping, Euclid, algebra, natural philosophy, chemistry, music, and won honors in these subjects. During the past twelve months students, taught by the same staff, passed, to the number of twenty-five, for competitive examinations and the various professions. One of these students came second in the examination for attorneys' apprentices, held last January. Another came first in the examination for the College of Surgeons, held in the same month, and several passed for first class during the year.

Terms.—Pensions for boys over fifteen years, £32 per annum, for boys under fifteen years, £10 per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

For particulars apply to the President, Rev. Joseph Bouke, Mungret College, Limerick, or Crescent, Limerick.

We have already noticed the diversion from the purposes of agricultural schools of the Oldcastle Endowed Schools (*vide supra*, p. 200), and of two of the schools under the Incorporated Society (*vide supra*, p. 97), and the total or partial failure of other attempts to establish schools for practical teaching in agriculture. We did not, in the course of our inquiries, meet with one instance of an agricultural school in active and successful operation in Ireland, except that of the Glasnevin Model Farm, maintained by the Commissioners of National Education.

Limerick: Roxborough-road Free School.

Supra,
p. 49.

The history of the establishment of this institution in the Limerick Diocesan school-house will be found stated above (*vide supra*, p. 49). Though the school established by the Rev. Mr. Gregg was probably not within the scope of our Commission, we were permitted by him to examine its working. There were, at the date of our inquiry (1st October, 1879), 99 poor female children on the roll, of whom 64 were boarders. All the pupils were educated as members of the Church of Ireland, under the active personal supervision of Mr. Gregg. Seventy had both parents Protestants; 29 were children of mixed marriages. Mr. Gregg always took the fact of a parent giving him the child as his authority for receiving it. Complaint was made by the Rev. C. Conway, P.P., that in one instance difficulty had been experienced by the mother of two children, who was a Roman Catholic, in removing them from the school; it appeared that this occurred during Mr. Gregg's temporary absence, and on his return the children were given up to their mother. Mr. Gregg stated that the children had been entrusted to him by their father, who represented himself to be a Protestant, and that no objection to their remaining in the school had been raised by their mother until after her husband's death. It was stated, on the part of the mother, that her husband, at the time of his death, was a Roman Catholic.

Evid.,
11795-16,
11742-8.

The institution was supported at a cost of about £700 a year, collected by Mr. Gregg from all parts of the country, and from England, in voluntary subscriptions, with some assistance from the Church Education Society, and other societies of an exclusively Protestant character. The school had no endowment.

Evid.,
11580-83.

11598-604.

App. C,
p. 379.

Mr. Moore visited the school on 27th October, 1879. He reports:—

"There were present on the day of my visit 64 boarders and 30 day scholars. These were arranged in four classes. The answering of the fourth (senior) class, in which there were 4 girls preparing to enter Kildare-place training school, was very good in geography, grammar, and arithmetic; but the answering, or rather missing, of the second and third classes was most disgraceful, in a room in simple substruction only about 4 girls out of some 20 had a correct answer, and the spelling was about the worst I have ever heard."

"The excuse that the boarders had a great amount of house work to do was, in my mind, by no means sufficient. There is no infant school-room or infant teacher, so that a number of children must be in the girls' room, thereby hindering the school work, and being themselves, to a certain extent, neglected. The house was in nice order, except for the lavatory, where there were only about a dozen basins, and not a separate towel for each girl."

Evid.,
11662.

The school was periodically visited by the "Diocesan Inspector" of the Church of Ireland, and his last Report, which Mr. Gregg produced to us, supplied a striking

instance of the discrepancies which Mr. Moore has frequently remarked between the estimates formed of Church Schools by the Clergymen who inspect them and his own.

The report of the Rev. J. Dowd, Diocesan Inspector, for 1879, was as follows:—

"Trinity Diocesan School, Roxborough Female Free School. Of these children twenty-four formed a large infant class, and had learned quite as much as could be expected from them—nine read easy sentences correctly. The remaining classes, six in number, were examined in reading, dictation, geography, English history, arithmetic, &c., and the answering was very satisfactory. The course in English history extended over the whole period. Arithmetic included simple and compound proportion, fractions, practice, and interest. The writing was neat and careful; excellent order was preserved. This very large school is in excellent working order, and all the children are making good progress."

*Monitor
Schools*

Waterford.—Bishop Foy's School.

This school was founded in 1707 by Dr. Nathaniel Foy, Bishop of Waterford, who by his will left considerable estates in the county of Waterford and a small holding in the City of Waterford to trustees for the support of a school in which fifty poor children of the United Church should be taught gratis, clothed, and apprenticed. The charity was subsequently regulated by Acts of Parliament passed in the years 1787 and 1808. The trustees originally were the Bishop of Cashel, the Dean of Waterford, and the Mayor, Sheriffs, and three Aldermen of Waterford, but on the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, the municipal authorities ceased to act, and the number of the trustees was thus reduced to two, namely, the Bishop of Cashel, and the Dean of Waterford.

The estates devised by the will of Dr. Foy produced at the date of our inquiry a net annual income of £1,412 19s. 4½d., in addition to which a perpetual annuity of £9 4s. 7½d. was derived by the will of the Rev. Dr. Gihon, for the purpose of supplying the boys of the school with Bibles, prayer books, pens, ink, and paper, thus making the total net income of the school £1,422 4s.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported unfavourably of the condition of this school. They stated that the course of education was unsatisfactory, the school-house dirty, and the children neglected and badly fed. They thought that the school stood in need of an efficient system of inspection, and recommended an increase in the number of trustees, the repeal of the Acts of Parliament under which the school was then governed, and a transfer of the entire management of the school to the Incorporated Society.

No legislative change has been made in the constitution of the charity since 1857, but since the appointment of the Right Rev. Dr. Day, the present Bishop, in 1872, there has been a great change in the management, and a marked improvement in the condition of the school. Dr. Day found the buildings ruinous, and the condition of the boys very unsatisfactory, and the master had fallen into such habits that the trustees found it necessary "to pension him off." They gave him a retiring allowance of £55 per annum, and appointed the present master, Mr. Smith. For some time, owing to the infirm health of the late Dean of Waterford, the affairs of the school were almost entirely managed by the Bishop. Since the accession of the present Dean, in 1878, the attendance, however, has been more regular. The trustees meet once a month, and are assisted in their labours by Mr. Charles Bolton, who attends the meetings in the capacity of a "friend and adviser," and who occasionally sits alone and transacts business and makes payments as if he were a trustee.

There is no periodical inspection of the school, but there is an annual examination by examiners invited by the trustees, and the trustees visit the school occasionally; one of the curates of the Cathedral attends once a week as catechist to examine the boys in religious subjects.

The number of pupils directed to be educated by the will of Dr. Foy was fifty. There were on the roll at the date of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, thirty-two boys, all free. At the time of our inquiry there were forty-five boys, of whom forty were free, and five were paying pupils, the charge for paying pupils, who were admitted upon terms calculated to impose no cost upon the charity, being £20 a year.

The regulations for admission of free pupils are as follows, viz:—

"The candidate must belong to the city of Waterford; he must be between the ages of ten and fourteen years; he must lodge beforehand a certificate of the marriage of his parents, a certificate of his baptism, and a certificate of the good character of his family; he must pass an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in the Holy Scripture, and in the Church Catechism, and after the examination he must be certified as in good health by the physician of the school, and must spend a month on trial in the school before he is finally received."

*Com.
1854-8,
Rep.
p. 162*

*Ajo. D. p.
318.*

Rep. p. 163

*Evid.
13264.*

*Evid.
13265.*

13269

*Evid.
13413.
13447.*

*Rep. p.
163.*

*Evid.
13461-8.*

*Evid.
13264.
13364.*

*Alfreds-
School.*

Evid.,
13521-4.

13443.

13429.

13447.

Evid.,

13538.

Evid.,

13401-4.

13512.

Evid.,

13142.

13180.

13498.

App. D, p.
526.

Evid.,

13428.

Evid.,

13340.

13296.

13481.

13330.

13904-11.

13237.

Evid.,

13259.

13207.

13368.

App. D, p.
318.

Evid.,

13325.

The free pupils are taken from the poor Protestant boys of the city of Waterford, there is no particular standard laid down as to poverty, but they generally are the sons of poor tradesmen, servants, and "that class of people." They are chosen by examination, and there is a large number of candidates for each vacancy, the number on the last occasion being twenty-two boys for four places. The examination is, however, very simple, in order to pass it a boy should be on a par with the head class of an ordinary infant school. The subjects taught in the school are reading, spelling, writing, dictation, arithmetic, English history, geography, grammar, Euclid, algebra, mensuration, book-keeping, and vocal music. Neither classics nor modern languages are taught.

The boys are clothed at the expense of the institution, and a sum of £8 is paid as an apprenticeship fee for each boy. These fees are payable in instalments, and before paying each instalment inquiry is made as to how the boy is getting on.

The present master, Mr. William Henry Smith, when appointed to the post in March, 1873, found the school buildings scarcely habitable; "the whole place was tumbling down, master's residence, school, and all." The school buildings were described by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, as then in good repair, and no explanation was given of their having been allowed to fall into disrepair between 1857 and 1873. The salary of the master is £100 a year, with board, residence, and attendance, and £40 a year is paid to an assistant.

Since 1873 a sum of £4,000 has been expended in repairs and extensive additions and improvements, and the place is now, as stated by Mr. Smith, "in a very satisfactory condition in every respect."

The school is situated on the lands of Grantstown, about one and a half miles from the city of Waterford. The grounds contain 25A. 2s. 16½p. statute measure, and, according to Mr. Murphy's report, are worth £3 per acre, or, in round numbers, £77.

A large portion of this land was, until recently, in the hands of a tenant; it is now used as a school farm, and Mr. Smith stated that he was thereby enabled to save the bill for milk, butter, &c., which formerly amounted to somewhere about £100 a year. Mr. Murphy reports favourably of the management, but the accounts were not so kept as to ascertain whether the farm was really carried on with profit.

The agent of the trustees, Mr. Henry V. Mackey, displayed conspicuous ignorance as to the letting value of the land and the other circumstances of the estate. The trustees appeared to confide the management of the property entirely to their agent, and he showed a remarkable want of activity in the discharge of his duties. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that some of the property was let at rates fixed thirty years previously, and some was still held in 1857 at the reduced rates at which it was let in the years 1851 and 1852, when land was depressed in value. We found that no alteration in the rents had since been made, and no valuation of the estate had been made within living memory, nor had it ever occurred to Mr. Mackey to propose to the trustees to have the estate revalued. The attention of the Bishop was first attracted to the rental by an application from the tenants for a reduction of rent. The Act of Parliament regulating this charity authorised the trustees to "make leases for terms not exceeding thirty-one years or three lives, but no longer, for the best improved rent that can be gotten for the same" but notwithstanding this provision there were only three leases on the estate which had been made in recent years, and no care seemed to have been taken to fix a fair rent in these leases, the rents being the same which the tenants had previously been paying. The grant majority of the tenants held as tenants from year to year, and the agent was unable to state whether there were any rules on the estate against subletting or for good husbandry.

Mr. Murphy reports that the estate is most unevenly rented, the rents on the townland of Ballyquin being 34 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation, on the townland of Bishopstown 26 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation, on the townland of Mottel 23 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation, while on the townlands of Ballyvad, Hacketstown and Knockhouse, the rents were 12 per cent. under the Poor Law valuation. He found Thomas Drothane, the bailiff of the estates, holding 217 statute acres, of which the Poor Law valuation was £107, at a rent of £64, and was informed by him that, about 1848, he had paid an arrear of £126, due by a middleman who had died, paid a "trifle" to the undertenants for their good will, and ever since held his 217 acres for £64 per annum, the same rent which the middleman had paid.

The agent was unable to state the number of cottier tenants or the condition of their houses, but Mr. Murphy reports that there were fourteen cottier tenants on one townland, living in wretched cabins for which they paid from £2 5s. to £3 a year. The shooting on the estate was given to a Mr. Congreve without rent. There were no maps worthy of the name, nor any valuation of the estate. The tenantry

were discontented, owing to the unevenness of the rental, and the estate had suffered lamentably from want of more active supervision on the part of the agent. His accounts were, however, "most admirably kept and carefully audited."

Mr. Moore reports that in reading, spelling, grammar, geography, and arithmetic the boys acquitted themselves most satisfactorily.

The master was a highly qualified music teacher, and had brought the singing of his pupils to almost the highest degree of perfection; he had also trained an excellent life band.

The house arrangements were in every particular suitable; and a well-stocked carpenters' workshop (the gift of Mr. Denny), had been lately fitted up for the boys.

Waterford.—Blue School.

This school was founded in 1740, by Miss Mary Mason, who built the school-house at a cost of £750. The endowment consisted of £55 7s. 8d. per annum, paid by the Corporation of Waterford, as interest for three sums of £800 each, bequeathed by Sir John Mason, Sarah Mason, and John Mason, for the education and clothing of thirty Protestant girls, natives of Waterford. The trustees of this fund were the two eldest representatives of the Mason family residing in Waterford—at the date of our inquiry there was only one such representative, Mr. Robert Thomas Carew, and he was sole trustee. There was also an endowment of £33 10s. per annum, being the interest on a sum of £1,000, a bequest from Counsellor Alcock, to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Waterford, to provide apprentice fees and marriage portions for girls educated at the school, who should marry Protestant natives of Waterford, and have a certificate of good conduct from the school-mistress. These provisions of Mr. Alcock's will had not been strictly attended to.

The total number of thirty girls had not been full since 1833, the number at the date of the return furnished to us, was sixteen. In consequence of this decrease of numbers, there had been a saving of money, which was invested in the purchase of £150 Preference Stock of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company. The Royal Commissioners 1854-8, reported that the school-house was then in bad condition, but it has since been thoroughly repaired.

Mr. Moore reports that at the time of his visit, the school-room was in good order and sufficiently large for the present number of girls. The course of instruction was very elementary.

Antrim.—Ulster Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Belfast.

This institution differs from the Claremont and the Cabra institutions, in this, that the latter two do not take in the blind, and that while at Claremont the religious instruction is exclusively for members of the Church of Ireland, and at Cabra exclusively for Roman Catholics, the Ulster institution provides for members of the Church of Ireland and for those of the Presbyterian Churches.

The Ulster institution was founded in the year 1831. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that the institution then possessed an income of £144 11s. 3d. from trust funds, and school premises of the annual value of £335.

Though many legacies since bequeathed to the institution had been applied towards current expenses when the funds were low, the capital to credit had, at the date of our inquiry, been increased by about £6,000. About £1,500 had been expended in building a new schoolroom.

The annual income in 1878 amounted to about £3,000, including £1,560 subscriptions, receipts for pupils £789, and interest on bequests and investments £591.

The average cost of a pupil for a year was a little over £20. In the case of children sent in by Boards of Guardians, the amount contributed by them was optional, not a fixed sum of £15 per annum, as required by the Cabra institution. The expenses of collection of the subscriptions, which came to nearly ten per cent. on the amount collected, seemed to us high. The institution was managed by a committee elected by the subscribers at the annual meeting.

In 1857 there were sixty-three pupils on the roll, and at the date of our inquiry there were 111, 49 Episcopalians, 60 Presbyterians, and 2 Methodists. All the pupils except five were boys.

The Rev. Dr. McIlwaine, a clergyman of the Church of Ireland, stated to us that he thought that the religious instruction of the Episcopalian pupils was not sufficiently attended to; also that the general instruction was not as satisfactory as it might be. It appeared, however, that there was a regularly appointed Episcopalian as well as a

*Almshouses
Schools.*

App. C, p. 250.

Edw.,
12006-41.

18020-3.
13065.
13063-7.
13102-11.

Return.
Edw.,
12965-70.
Edw.,
13017.

App. C,
p. 250.

Rep.,
Vol. III,
p. 426.

Edw.,
3512-22.

Edw.,
5025.

Edw.,
3594-5.

Com.,
1834-8,
Rep.,
Vol. III,
p. 421.
Edw.,
2543,
2638-43.

*Miscellaneous
Schools.*

Presbyterian chaplain, and that both visited the institution regularly. Dr. McIlwaine, it appeared, had retired from the committee on the appointment of the present principal (the Rev. John Kingham) in 1858, and had not since visited the institution.

Antm : Lancasterian National Endowed School, Frederick-street, Belfast.

Evid.,
9131-45.

This school was endowed with property situated in Ann-street, Belfast, held on a lease for lives renewable for ever, and devised by John Park in 1815 to trustees, on trust to apply one-third of the net value to the maintenance of the school. The trustees, at the date of our inquiry, were Edward Porter Cowan and Alexander O'Driscoll Taylor, and the average value of the endowment was £38 a year.

There was a further endowment of £660, Belfast Harbour Commissioners' Bonds, held by the same trustees. The school-house was held by lease from the Marquess of Donegal, at a rent of £11 1s. 10d. a year. The lease will expire in 1908.

The school was opened as an industrial school in 1847. There were two school-rooms. The number of pupils on the roll in 1879 was 206—101 members of the Church of Ireland, 77 Presbyterians, 22 Roman Catholics, and 6 others. The average attendance was 148. It was originally a girls' school, but at the date of our inquiry it was attended also by forty or fifty boys. The average age of the pupils was seven years. The girls were admitted free; the boys paid a penny a week each. The children are supplied with food and clothes, and were trained for being servants.

The school was chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions, amounting to about £500 a year, and was managed by a committee of ladies, who paid £20 a year to the mistress, and £6 a year to each of three assistants, in addition to the salaries from the National Board.

Antm : Guy's Free National School, Ballymena.

Rep., Vol.
III., p. 418.

This school was returned by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, as having an endowment of £82 13s. 8d. per annum from land, given by John Guy in 1814, and by William Adair in 1826, and school premises of the annual value of £22 9s. 7d., granted for a poor school, under the regulation of trustees, of whom the Dissenting clergyman of the parish for the time being should be one.

Evid.,
9419-9424.

The original endowment has since increased in value, the property which is situated in Ballymena having been built upon, and the total income from land, at the date of our inquiry, amounted to £121 16s. 8d.; about £12 interest was also received from a legacy of £300, given some years ago, and which was invested in United States Bonds.

Part of the income, amounting in 1878 to £31 14s. 10d., was payable for the support of certain Moravian widows.

Evid., 9429.

The school was placed under the National Board. The rules provided that the Scriptures should be read by all the pupils able to read, and this was done every morning before the time for general instruction. The school was attended principally by Presbyterians, there being in the boys' school 34 Episcopallians, 4 Roman Catholics, and 12 of other denominations, out of a total of 200, and 165 Presbyterians out of 199 on the roll of the infant school. In 1878 the aid given by the National Board amounted to £907 13s. There were two other National schools in the town in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church.

Armagh.—Drelicourt Schools.

Code,
1854-8,
Rep.,
Vol. III.,
p. 456,
Evid.,
14811.

These schools were established about the year 1740, for twenty boys and twenty girls to be boarded, lodged and instructed in linen manufacture, husbandry, and housewifery; two scholars to be nominated by the Rector of Clonfeacle, the remainder by the Rector of Armagh. In 1836 the charity was remodelled under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and in pursuance of a report of Master Henn's it was settled to be:—

"A free and open day school for children of both sexes to be therein taught the elementary parts of useful learning, and instructed in the principles of Established Church on the system then adopted by the National schools of England."

The scheme also provided "that in case the funds should permit it, a plain and wholesome repast should be daily provided for the scholars." This provision was soon given up, but an alternative that in case the trustees should find the first provision "inconvenient or to exceed the income of the charity, they should give in lieu thereof rewards in books and clothing at their discretion to the most deserving scholars," has been carried out by awarding clothing to the extent of £40 or £50 a year.

The schools are now in connexion with the National Board, and Mr. Moore reports that they are well conducted by those in charge.

App. C., p.
291.

*Armagh.—The Mall Schools.**Miscellaneous
Schools.*

This endowment arises from a deed executed in 1820 by Primate Stuart, granting to the Dean and Chapter of Armagh house property producing £55 7s. 8d. per annum, and £969 4s. Government stock, producing £21 1s. 4d. per annum. A sum of £2,000 was expended in building the schoolhouses on the site, which was held in fee. Mr. Dupré Simmons, head master of the school, informed us that it was formerly a model school under the Church Education Society, but that it was now an ordinary National school. There were 116 pupils on the roll in the boys' school, and the average attendance was 85; there were between 70 and 75 on the roll of the girls' school, and the average attendance was about 50. The pupils paid from one shilling to seven shillings a quarter each. The master received a salary of £30 a year from the endowment, and had an assistant who was paid out of the grant from the National Board. The school was inspected in the ordinary course by the National Board inspector.

The Rev. George A. Chadwick, n.b., Rector of Armagh, stated to us that he acted as trustee of the schools, and that out of the endowment the master was paid £30 a year, the mistress £8, and two other teachers £8 and £6 respectively. The trustees had been "starving the schools in some respects, in hopes of paying off a debt" which was incurred in extensive repairs when they were put under the National Board, but they had not made "a penny headway towards that." He informed us that infant schools had been built in Church Walks some years later than the others as an enlargement of them, in order to obtain the advantage of a separate girls' school, and a separate boys' school. Dr. Chadwick had been in the habit of mixing up the accounts of the Mall schools with those of other schools which had been established in Callan-street. He stated that he had made an application to the Court of Chancery for authority to put the Callan-street schools on another footing, and that when a permanent arrangement would be made the accounts would be kept separate. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. G. H. Smith, that some dissatisfaction existed in the city of Armagh as to the management of this endowment, which he stated had formerly been sufficient to maintain the school, pay the teachers, and provide all necessaries, but was not now utilized for that purpose, and there was a feeling of curiosity as to what had become of it. Mr. Smith also complained that the Callan-street school, which was in no particular the subject of the endowment, had received a portion of the endowment for its teacher.

It appeared from the evidence of Dr. Chadwick, that the Primate had formerly given a sum of £100 per annum as a donation to the schools, which were then in connexion with the Church Education Society, but that after Dr. Chadwick's appointment, and when the schools were placed in connexion with the National Board, this donation had been withdrawn, which accounted for the deficiency observed by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Moore reports:—"This school is now in excellent working order. The boys answered well in the programme, and the schoolroom is in good condition, but much in need of a classroom."

Donegal.—Robertson's Schools.

"The Robertson endowment" is derived under the will of Colonel Robertson, who died in 1795. His will bears date 25th September, 1790, and contains (among others) the following bequest:—

"I give and devise to the parishes of the diocese of Raphoe aforesaid, a sum of money which by its interest at the rate of five per cent. shall be found sufficient to produce £15 sterling annually to each parish, for or towards establishing a school therein, and purchasing books, as well of entertainment as instruction, in every parish of said diocese; and it is to be understood that such as in said parishes may not be of the Established Religion are, notwithstanding, to share equally in this legacy, which is to be hoped will contribute to their conformation with the English Church, by enlightening their understanding. And I do appoint the Lord Primate of Ireland, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, and Rectors of said diocese for the time being, to be trustees herein for the said parishes, with a power to form such regulations in the founding and conducting of the schools aforesaid as may seem best to them, and to dispose of the purchase of lands of inheritance in fee-simple or to put to interest on good security in Ireland the aforesaid sum of money."

By a decree of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, dated 7th March, 1803, it was declared "That the foregoing bequests . . . ought to be considered as a bequest for the benefit of each parish of £300 sterling; and, it appearing that there are thirty-one

Com.,
1854-8.
Rep., Vol.
III., p. 458.
Evid.,
14482-511.

Evid.,
14803-53.

Evid.,
14812-24.

Evid.,
14828.

App C, p.
261.

Com. 1854-
8, Rep.,
Vol III., p.
524.

Middle-
class
Schools.

parishes in said diocese—It is further ordered, that the said bequests ought to be deemed, and are hereby decreed, as a bequest of the sum of £9,300 sterling.

In pursuance of a direction contained in this decree a scheme for the further management of the Charity was submitted by the trustees to the Master in Chancery.

Rep., pp.
167-9.

The leading features of the Master's report, which bears date 11th March, 1805, are noticed in the report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, in which latter report will also be found full information with respect to the history of the endowment previous to 1857.

The affairs of the Charity were managed by a committee consisting of the Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, Vicar-General, and five clergymen of the Diocese of Raphoe.

Evid.,
12196.
12207-8.
12197-223.

The endowment at the date of our inquiry consisted of a sum of £14,584 12s. Government New Three per Cent. Stock (representing the original sum of £9,300, Irish, with accumulations of interest thereon), and of a cash balance of £328 3s. 5d. in bank to the credit of the trustees. The total income for the year 1878 was £449 16s. 9d., of which £437 9s. 7d. represented the dividends upon the Government stock, and £12 7s. 2d. interest allowed by the Bank upon the cash balance.

The income of the Charity was distributed in the following manner:—Two grants, one of £11 1s. 6d. (salary for the schoolmaster), and the other of £2 15s. 4½d. (for books and school requisites), making together £13 16s. 10½d., were made annually in favour of each of the thirty-one parishes in the diocese. The balance of revenue enjoyed by the committee was applicable to the payment of charges for inspection and the general expenses of management. The total expenditure incurred by the Committee, during 1878, in respect of the two last mentioned items was only £13 12s. 9d. leaving a surplus for the year of £7 0s. 10½d.

Vol. II.,
p. 298.

The account of each of the parishes was kept distinct. In the case of a parish where the school was in abeyance, or where the entire amount of the endowment was not expended during the current year, the annual grants or balances, as the case might be, were placed by the Committee to the credit of the parish, and formed a reserve fund which, when occasion arose, might be expended in repairs of the school premises, or in the purchase of books, school requisites, &c. It appeared by the "statement of accounts for one year ending 1st February, 1879," handed in by Mr. Hamilton, accountant, that on the 1st of February, 1879, there were balances ranging from £83 0s. 1d. to 6s. 2½d., to the credit of thirty parishes. In the case of one parish (Imiskool), the balance (£55 5s. 10d.), was the other way. It was stated that this liability arose in the following manner:—The committee became involved in litigation with the master of the school, and in the course of the proceedings against him incurred costs amounting to £125. This sum the Committee considered as due by the parish to them, and they accordingly applied the annual grants made in favour of the parish in liquidation of the debt, so that the school did not, at the date of our inquiry, and would not for some years receive any aid from the Robertson fund. The Very Rev. the Dean of Raphoe, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer to the Committee, furnished us with a table showing the schools at present on the list of the Committee, distinguishing those which were from those which were not in operation. From this table, and from a written statement which accompanied it, it appeared that in twenty-six out of the thirty-one parishes in the Diocese of Raphoe, "Robertson Schools" were in operation. In one of the remaining five parishes the school had only just been closed; in another the school was about to re-open. There were in all 1,587 children upon the rolls of these twenty-six schools. Of these 891 were members of the Irish Church, 305 were Presbyterians, and 391 were Roman Catholics. Fifteen of the schools were in connection with the National Board. In these cases (with one exception), as in those of the remaining schools aided by the Committee, the clergyman of the parish was, in every instance, the patron of the school.

Vol. II.,
p. 298.

12229-31.
12230.

Evid.,
12229.

In the statement above referred to the Hon. Secretary further informed us that the schools were inspected half-yearly (in January and July) by clergymen of the diocese appointed by the Committee. In the case of National schools the Inspector might (and usually did) confine himself to examining the Protestant children in the course of religious instruction. In the rest he examined in the secular course as well.

With reference to the clause in the founder's will admitting children not of the Established Religion to an equal share in the benefits of the endowment, the Hon. Secretary wrote to us as follows:—"The Committee consider that they are bound to apply the grant in each case to one school in the parish, and have no power either to divide it between two or more schools, or to transfer it in whole or part to another parish. They understand the will to declare not that Roman Catholic schools are to share equally with Protestant schools, but that Roman Catholic children, equally with Pro-

testament children, are to share in the benefits of the 'Robertson School' in each parish. At the time when the endowment was made it does not seem to have been contemplated that more than one school would be found necessary in any parish; and it appears that the school which is to benefit by the bequest is to be under the supervision of the clergyman of the (late) Established Church in the parish, and that the school-house and premises are to be held in trust by the Dean and Chapter of the Diocese, now represented by the 'Representative Church Body.'

With regard to the religious instruction of the pupils, the Hon. Secretary stated:—
"The rules contemplate a certain amount of religious instruction for Roman Catholic children. In practice, however, no child not being a member of the Church of Ireland is obliged either to receive instruction or submit to examination in religious knowledge; the Committee only inquire into the religious proficiency of the Church children."

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported unfavourably of the condition of the Robertson Schools. They condemned "the inefficient system of inspection" to which the schools were subject, and they called special attention to the wretched condition of the school-houses, and the want of books, maps, and other school requisites for the children. The system of inspection at the date of our inquiry remained the same as it had been in 1857, being carried out by clergymen of the diocese appointed by the Committee. With regard to the school-houses, none of which (the Hon. Secretary informed us), were vested in the Robertson Committee, the Rev. Richard Babington, Diocesan Secretary, stated:—"They are looked after from time to time by the superintendents, and examined by the Committee as to whether they are in good order. If National schools, they are always kept in very good order. I was through that part of the country a fortnight ago, and they were all in capital order."

Rep. p. 168.

Evid.
12310.

Mr. Moore's report upon the only two Robertson schools visited by him does not coincide with this statement of Mr. Babington. Speaking of the Parochial school, Donegal, Mr. Moore says "the school-room was most unsuitable; it is flagged, and the floor becomes quite wet in damp weather, which must, in my opinion, be a cause of sickness, and even of death, to children with bare feet." Speaking of the school, at Raphoe, he says, "the school building is very unsuitable in every respect. The school-rooms could only accommodate 72 scholars, whilst there were 100 present on the day of my visit. There is no proper ventilation, the windows being cordless, so that they must be either open fully, or not at all, and the teachers' rooms are scarcely high enough to stand upright in them. I may say that everything connected with the National Board was satisfactory, while everything connected with the Robertson endowment was quite the reverse."

Appendix
C, p. 252.Hist.
p. 393.

The state of instruction at the Donegal school Mr. Moore describes as very unsatisfactory, the answering of the twenty-six boys and girls present during his inspection being the worst he had ever heard. At Raphoe the answering of the pupils was good.

Hist.
p. 382.

Donegal: The Prior Endowed School, Lifford.

This school was founded by the will of Miss Eleanor Prior, dated 2nd November, 1870, by which she bequeathed to the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, and the Rev. William Edwards, Rector of the Parish of Clonleigh; or to the Bishop and Rector of the said Diocese and Parish for the time being, and their successors; or to John Colquhoun, of Castletown House, Stralane, in the county of Tyrone, solicitor, the Rev. John Samuel McCintock, and William McCrea Knox, their successors and assigns, all the rest residue and remainder of her property, upon trust to build, establish, and endow a superior school or college near the town of Lifford, in the county of Donegal, on that side of the said town next the village of Ballinacruit, with all the necessary accommodation for the teachers required for conducting and carrying on the same, with power for the said trustees, their successors and assigns, to acquire and hold all lands necessary for carrying out the purposes aforesaid, it being her wish to carry into execution what she believed to have been the intention of her late brother, Sir James Prior. The teachers of the said school for the time being, always to be members of the Episcopal Church of Ireland, and none others to be eligible for such office save those embracing and professing the said religion. The name of the said School to be "The Prior Endowed School."

Returns.

Miss Prior died in the month of January, 1878, and the trustees received the bequest and expended a sum of about £2,500 in building, and invested the residue in about £15,000 Government Stock, which they now hold to the credit of the trust.

The school had not been opened at the date of our inquiry, but a scheme had been

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*Marilla-
school
Schools.*

settled for its management, a copy of which was furnished to us, from which it appeared that the trustees proposed to establish three distinct schools, viz. :—A primary school for boys and girls, an upper school for boys, and an upper school for girls. The primary school to be conducted as a mixed school according to the system of the National Board.

The trustees proposed providing education of a higher class in the upper schools for boys and girls respectively, which should be managed in accordance with the principles indicated in "The Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878."

They would appoint to the upper school for boys a Head Master competent to give instruction in English history and literature, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics; and to the upper school for girls, a mistress who should be fully qualified to teach the English language literature and history, French, plain and fancy needlework, with the elements of music and drawing.

Every pupil of any National school who had been promoted by the District Inspector, at the annual results examination, out of the fourth or any higher class of such National school was to be deemed educationally eligible for admission to the upper schools. The eligibility of every other applicant was to be determined by an examination, conducted by the head master or mistress of the school into which such pupil might desire to be admitted, according to the scale of proficiency for promotion out of the fourth class of the National system.

There was to be once in every year an examination of the pupils attending the upper school, by an examiner or examiners appointed for that purpose by the trustees, but otherwise unconnected with the schools; the examination to be similar to the annual examination for results in the primary schools of the Board of National Education.

The trustees would, moreover, provide by means of special classes for the further advancement in music and drawing, the Greek and German languages, the higher mathematics and natural sciences, of such pupils, boys and girls, as might exhibit a sufficient aptitude for these subjects.

The fees were to be in the primary school one shilling and sixpence per quarter, if in the second or any lower class; two shillings and sixpence per quarter, if in the third or fourth class; and five shillings per quarter, if in any higher class; and in the upper schools, for every pupil taking the ordinary course of instruction one and a half guineas per quarter.

The governing body consisted, under the will of the founder, of five trustees—of whom two were ex-officio, and three were to be co-opted.

The ex-officio trustees are the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, and the Rector of the Parish of Clonleigh, for the time being, if they respectively shall be willing to accept the office.

The co-optative trustees, at the date of our inquiry, were John Colquhoun and William Smyth, the survivors of the three co-optative trustees nominated by the founder in her will, and the Earl of Erne, who had been co-opted by the surviving trustees as the successor to the late William M'Crea Knox, who had died on the same day as the founder.

The number of pupils for whom accommodation has been provided is 220, viz. :—primary school, 100; upper school, boys, 60; upper school, girls, 60.

Down: Bangor School.

Evid.,
9166-92.

This school was founded in 1856. The endowment arises from a bequest of £1,000, under the will of the Right Hon. Robert Ward, dated 7th November, 1823, with accumulations of interest, and was stated by the agent, in a return furnished by him, to have amounted in 1882 to £2,016 15s. 6d., of which sum £200 was applied by order of the Court of Chancery to the building of the school-house, Lord Bangor and R. E. Ward, Esq., giving additional funds for the same purpose, and also granting a free site for the school of about 1n. 14r. The remainder of the endowment was invested in Consols and produced, at the date of our inquiry, an annual income of £60.

Evid.,
9181.

There were at the date of our inquiry 30 pupils in the school, 2 boarders, and 28 day pupils; 20 of the latter were Presbyterians, the other pupils were members of the Church of Ireland.

Evid.,
9190.

The fees were £35 to £45 for boarders, and £2 2s. to £16 16s. for day boys. The course of instruction was in English, French, Greek, Latin, and mathematics.

App.
A. p. 248.

Mr. Mahaffy found 3 boarders and 32 day boys at the school. He reports:—

"Bangor School is one of the clearest cases of an endowment which is now badly applied, and might be made of great value. . . . The house is anything but commodious, and the out-offices and latrines are very badly kept. The boys being of various ages, and the summer attendance being

for larger and very different from the winter, the master is unable to cope with his difficulties. Nevertheless there are many deserving boys at the school, and one young child of remarkable ability. . . . Some outlay is imperatively required to make the school fit for any head master to invest in it his time and money. The play-ground wants levelling and improving; there must be a proper water supply; and if the number of boarders be increased, the present sleeping accommodation and beds are quite insufficient.

"The fact that the present master started with three boys in January, 1878, and now has over thirty, shows that even under the present difficulties something can be done. But I do not think any outlay in Bangor will ever make it a valuable school. The children now at the school are very young and not advanced, but answered me well according to their knowledge."

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Down: Donaghadee School.

This school was founded in the year 1764, by the Countess of Mount Alexander, and was endowed by her with a rent-charge of £35 7s. 10d., on her estates in the parish of Donaghadee, for the payment of a master, the clothing of thirty free boys, and the apprenticing of such boys to Protestant tradesmen. Evid.,
10036-65.
10039.

The school premises were purchased in the year 1842, from Daniel Delacherois, esq., out of the funds of the school. Com.,
1854-8,
Rep., Vol.
III., p. 534.
Evid.,
10063.

There was a subsequent endowment of £3 a year, charged on the lands of Mr. Delacherois, and applied to the repairs of the schoolhouse.

The appointment of the schoolmaster was given by the founder to the Bishop of Down, the master being required to be of the Protestant Established religion.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported unfavourably of the condition of the school, but it was subsequently placed under the Board of Erasmus Smith, who granted £28 6s. 8d. annually as an addition to the master's salary. The pupils can compete for exhibitions in the Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, and also for the Henderson Free Scholarship, Dundalk. Evid.,
10964-74.

Mr. Moore reports that he found the premises in good order, and the answering of the senior classes good; but the junior classes were deficient in spelling and arithmetic. The numbers then on the roll were forty-nine members of the Church of Ireland, and three Methodists. App. C. p.
253.

Down: Downpatrick Blue Schools.—Male and Female.

These schools were founded in 1750 by Edward Southwell, Esq., who endowed them with a rentcharge of £142, late Irish currency, charged on the lands of Listowder and Ballydian in the county of Down, and payable to four trustees. The trustees at the date of our inquiry were Lord Dufferin, Colonel Forde, and the Rev. G. T. Payne, one place being then vacant. Evid.,
9475-9618,
9483.

The master received £13 16s. 11d., and the mistress £11 1s. 6d. from the endowment, with a voluntary addition from John Mulholland, Esq., which raised the salary of the schoolmaster to £40, and of the schoolmistress to £30 a year. The teachers were appointed by the Trustees. Evid.,
9483-7.

There were twenty five pupils in the boys' school, and seventeen in the girls' school, ten in each school were "blue coat scholars" receiving a quarterly allowance of 12s. 10d. Mr. Mulholland had added to these allowances also, making the total expenditure about £215 a year. All the pupils were members of the Church of Ireland. In each school an elementary English education was given, and needlework was taught in the girls' school.

Mr. Moore visited these schools, and reports that the answering was very good, except in arithmetic, which was decidedly below the average, he reports that the sanitary arrangements were most defective, and that there was a great want of painting and papering. The schoolrooms were otherwise in good order, and suitable for double the present number of pupils. App. C. p.
283.

The schools were formerly inspected by the Church Education Society.

Down: Joseph Brown's Endowment.

By his will dated 8th November, 1867, Joseph Brown, late of Portavogie, in the county of Down, devised and bequeathed all his real and personal estate to certain trustees upon trust, amongst other things, out of the annual income to pay yearly to a committee of all the clergymen of every religious sect or denomination who should for the time being be officiating in or for the parishes of St. Andrew's *alias* Ballyhalbert, Innishargy, and Ardkeen, in the county of Down, and should notify their consent to set on such committee, a sum of £100—£50 portion thereof to be expended in the par- Returns.

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chase of suitable and warm clothing to be distributed in the months of December or January in every year amongst such of the children of the poor as should during the preceding year have been regular attenders equal to the average of the rest of the scholars in any of the schools in operation in the aforesaid townlands, such distribution to be made equally without reference to religious creed or opinion and in such manner that each donation should be sufficiently large to be useful and beneficial to the object of such donation. And also upon trust to set apart a further sum of £100 and apply the same in every year as follows, viz.:—That the said trustees should in the month of December in each year examine and ascertain how many schools should be in operation in the aforesaid townlands on the principle of imparting secular education to children of all creeds and denominations, and so conducted that no pupil should be required to be present at any religious instruction of which he or his parents or guardians would not approve. The said sum of £100 to be divided between the patrons or managers of such schools in proportion to the average number of pupils in attendance in each school during the preceding year, and to be distributed by the patrons or managers as prizes in books or money as they should think fit. The said yearly sum of £100 to cease to be payable and merge into the residue of the estate in case there should cease to be a non-sectarian school in the aforesaid townlands.

And the testator directed that in case there should, in any year, be any surplus remaining of the income of his real estate and the residue of his personal estate, after answering the previous trusts of his will, that his trustees should, out of such surplus, retain a sum of £30, and should distribute the remainder amongst and for the benefit and support of such non-sectarian charitable or educational institutions in the county of Down, conducted and managed on principles which his trustees should consider the testator would have approved of if living, as his trustees should think proper.

The testator died on 26th June, 1868. Each year since his death there was a surplus of about £120 available for the purposes of the trusts, the accumulations of which were represented at the date of the last published account of the trustees (7th January, 1880), by a sum of £2,000, cash, invested in Government Stock, and a sum of £66 16s. 3d., lying on deposit receipt in the Belfast Bank. The yearly rental of the testator's real estates amounted to about £480, and the personal estate was represented by a sum of £600 11s. 2d., Government Three per Cent. Stock.

A scheme for the application of the surplus was settled by the Court of Chancery on 13th December, 1879, and will be found in Appendix O, p. 344, *infra*.

By this scheme it is provided that the surplus income shall be applied each year by the trustees for the support and benefit of such non-sectarian schools in the county of Down as the trustees shall think fit: the same to be distributed in prizes awarded at public examinations held at each school by an examiner appointed by the trustees. The trustees are, each year, to furnish to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests a return showing the number of schools sharing in the division, the number of years appointed for the continuance of such participation, and the date of such appointment.

The trustees, at the date of our inquiry, were William Sanderson, James Rankin, and John Boyd.

Fermanagh: Vaughan's Charity, Tubrid.

Rep. p. 162. The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that this Charity was founded by George Vaughan, Esq., who, devised half of his estate for the purpose of establishing a school, to be called "The Charitable Charter School of George Vaughan, Esq.," and for building a church for the accommodation of the pupils. His design was that 300 boys and 200 girls should be educated, maintained, and instructed in the linen manufacture, and in husbandry; and, that the property might be sufficient for this purpose, he directed that the yearly produce should be suffered to accumulate, and, from time to time, be invested in land, until the income for the Charity should reach £2,000 a year. However, the testator's relatives, being desirous to receive their share without further delay, agreed with the trustees to divide the property; and the agreement was sanctioned by Statute in 1776, when the entire property, real and personal, produced an income of £1,284 15s. per annum. The endowment came into operation in 1791.

In 1857 the Charity possessed estates of the extent of 4,388A. OR. 14P., producing an income of £1,037 5s. 7d., school premises of the annual value of £260, and an income from Government Stock of £181 10s. At that date there were only sixty boys and twenty-seven girls in the school; the state of instruction was considered by the Assistant Commissioner "very satisfactory in the boys' school, but not so in the girls' school." The domestic arrangements he reported upon favourably; but he considered

Abol. Vol.
III., p. 574.

that the master had not sufficient assistance, having regard to the number of boys under him.

The school was, at the date of our inquiry, managed by a Board of Governors, thirteen in number, who, when a vacancy occurred, co-opted a member at a meeting at which the quorum was seven, that for all other purposes being five only. Three of the Governors were ex-officio, viz.—The Lord Primate as Bishop of Clogher; the Bishop of Derry, and the Rector of Drumkeeran. At the date of our inquiry the other Governors were the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl of Belmore, the Rev. T. R. Robinson, D.D.; the Dean of Clogher, Lord O'Neill, the Rev. A. Williamson, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Erne, the Dean of Armagh, and the Archdeacon of Armagh. The Board of Governors met once a year, usually in Dublin. They elected three of their number as a Board of Auditors, who had the control of all the ordinary expenditure. The Governors nominated the pupils, each Governor nominating two boys and three girls; all other vacancies were filled up by the Board of Auditors at their quarterly meetings. The pupils, after nomination, were examined by the Chaplain and by the Medical Attendant, and any who could not read, or in whom the doctor found a defect, were rejected. Two Auditors formed a quorum, and, if two did not attend, all except "necessary business" was postponed.

We were informed by the agent that the estates contained 4,292 acres, according to a survey made in 1862, but 1,046 acres were let in perpetuity, at a rent of only £11 7s. 9d., the remaining lands were let to tenants, and produced a rental of £1,606 9s. 5d., and there was an income of £45 from lands let for grazing from year to year, making a total gross income from the estates of £1,653 17s. 2d. The rental, which the agent considered fair, had been increased by nearly £100 during the last twenty years on the expiration of leases and by reclamation of bog. The tenement valuation (made in 1862) of the portion of the estate let to tenants, was £1,528; that of the farm occupied by the Charity was £195. The agent stated that, in 1878, after deducting incidental expenses he had lodged to the credit of the Governors out of the rents, the sum of £1,293 5s. 5d. There was also the sum of £1,191 1s. Government stock, producing an income of £35 14s. 8d. From the minute-book of the board it appeared that there was, in the year 1845, the sum of £7,565 9s. 11d. invested in Government stock, but that in 1851 £1,500, and in 1854 another sum of £1,500 were ordered to be sold out for building and repairs; in 1858 £500 was ordered to be sold out to pay "balance of Tubrid works," also £550 to build "offices at Tubrid," and £300 to build a National school for the tenantry on the estate; £250 was sold out in the year 1860 to replace money taken from a building fund to meet the current expenses of the institution, and £600 was sold out in 1862 to build on the estate a police barrack, for which the Government paid a rent of £30. A sum not exceeding £500 was also placed at the disposal of the Lord Primate in 1862 towards the enlargement of the parish church of Drumkeeran, which the pupils attended, and which adjoins the school. Stock to the value of £1,061 had also been sold out to pay the Church Temporalities Commissioners the price of glebe lands which lay in the centre of the estate. From the amount of stock still standing to the credit of the governors it appeared that those orders for sale of stock were not acted upon to within over £1,000 of their full amount.

The school was exclusively a Church school. There were, at the date of our inquiry, forty-eight boys and twenty-eight girls on the roll, all boarders. The number had since 1857 been reduced by ten by a rule of the board, but the course of instruction, viz., reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, mensuration, and book-keeping, originally prescribed was adhered to.

No instruction in agriculture was imparted beyond the reading of the Agricultural Class-book of the National Board. The large farm surrounding the institution was worked by day labourers under the direction of a steward. The pupils assisted, however, in keeping the house in order, no servant being kept except a cook; but the instruction in linen manufacture, directed by the will to be given, had been discontinued, and the looms were sold off thirty years ago. The girls made their own clothing, but the boys' clothing and shoes were made outside by contract. The boys had given up going to trades, and generally went into shops and offices, also into the police, the army, and navy. The boys when going to situations received, in accordance with the wishes of the testator, a gratuity of £5, where they did not get the benefit of an apprentice fee of £7 or £10.

In reply to a question whether it was not desirable that domestic duties should be more taught, the Earl of Belmore, one of the governors, replied that cookery and other domestic work might be taught with advantage, but that this could not be done without additions to the staff of servants, which could not be made without extra expenditure, and this would, of course, entail a farther reduction of the number of the pupils, which already fell very far short of that contemplated by the founder.

Miscellaneous
Schools
Evid.,
13598-746

12911-15.

12747-801.

13783.

Evid.,
13618.

Evid.,
13534.

12718-36

13662.

Evid.,
13609.

*Middle-
sex
Schools.*
Evid.,
12600-2.

The institution was under the control of the "Chaplain." On him devolved the general internal superintendence, and he attended specially to the religious instruction of the children. His salary was £130 per annum, the original sum of £50 at which the testator had fixed it having been many years ago raised to its present amount, as it was clearly no longer sufficient. Certain charges against the management of the school were made by Dr. Graham, late medical superintendent of the school, of which the chief were that the salary of the chaplain had been raised beyond that authorized by the Charter; and that the sanitary condition of the school was bad, but it appeared that he had never reported to that effect to the Board while medical attendant, nor until he had been appointed sanitary officer to the dispensary district in which the school was situated. It appeared further that the condition of the school in this respect had been much improved.

The schools were inspected by Mr. Rudkin, inspector of the English schools under the Board of Erasmus Smith.

App. C. p
264.

Mr. Moore reports that the answering of both boys and girls in this school was good, and he was sure it was greatly due to the systematic inspection carried out by Mr. Rudkin. The dormitories, he stated, were clean and airy, but he condemned the system of urinals fixed in the walls. The infirmary was unfurnished, and in a room directly underneath paraffin and other oils were kept, which would render the atmosphere most unhealthy for any sick person in the rooms above.

Londonderry: Gwyn's Institution.

Evid.,
12607.

This endowment consisted principally, at the date of our inquiry, of £35,353 17s., lent on mortgage in two sums of £23,076 18s. 6d., and £12,376 18s. 6d., at 4½ per cent. There were also two farms in the neighbourhood of Derry, and some house property, producing £73 13s. 8d. a year. The property was managed by twenty-one trustees, of whom the Bishop of Derry, and the Minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Derry were *ex-officio* two. The remaining nineteen were elected from among the merchants of Derry by the other trustees as vacancies occurred. The trustees met quarterly, and appointed from among their number a committee to act during the quarter, which met once a week.

Rep. p. 157
Vol. III. p.
602.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that Gwyn's charitable institution was founded under the will of John Gwyn, who died in 1829, for the purpose of clothing, boarding, educating, and apprenticing children of poor persons who had resided in the city of Londonderry and neighbourhood. No distinction was to be made as to religious persuasion. Roman Catholics were to be taught Roman Catholic doctrines, if their parents desired. The principles of sound Christian morality were to be taught to all. The master and assistants were to be Protestants.

Evid.,
12638-42.

At the date of our inquiry there were fifty-three pupils in the institution, of whom twenty-three were Presbyterians, fifteen Episcopalians, and fifteen Roman Catholics. The pupils were fed, clothed, and educated free, and it was necessary for their admission that they should be the children of poor parents. Children belonging to the city of Londonderry whose parents were both dead had a preference. Those who had one parent dead had the next claim. Children from a district called the Liberties came after; and the village of Muff, which was the testator's birthplace, had a special privilege for the admission of children from the village or a mile round it.

Evid.,
12632-36.

The head master received £130 per annum, and for some years past he had received additional sums varying from £28 to £64 for extra teaching in science. There was an assistant master and also a paid monitor. Pupils were eligible for admission from eight to twelve years of age, and usually remained in the institution until sixteen. Sir Edward Reid, *q.c.*, informed us that the trustees were chosen from the merchants of the city without any reference to religious qualifications. There were, however, no Roman Catholic trustees. The boys went to their respective places of worship every Sunday, the Roman Catholic boys being placed under the charge of the senior Roman Catholic pupil. The latter also were allowed to go to the Roman Catholic clergyman whenever he sent a message that he wished their attendance for religious instruction. The religious services in the school were conducted by the schoolmaster, it having been ordered by the will of the founder that no services should be conducted in the school by any clergyman. Mr. Irvine, the treasurer, stated that the trustees gave him £50 to meet any advances required during the month. The site on which the institution stood had been purchased from the Church Temporalities Commissioners. Mr. Snowden, the head master, informed us that the pupils assisted to keep the grounds in order and to crop the garden, but that there was no other industrial training. There were prayers, morning and evening, which the Roman Catholics did not attend; but the Scriptures were read every

Evid.,
12696-120.

12121-48.

day to all the pupils, according to the will of the founder. Except during religious instruction the pupils were always together. Mr. Moore reports :—

"I examined the boys of this institution in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and the answering in these subjects was highly satisfactory. The house seemed nicely kept and the grounds about it were beautifully laid out. There were in the school as boarders, twenty-one Presbyterians, seventeen members of the Irish Church, and sixteen Roman Catholics."

*Magdalen-
school
Schools.*

*App. C, p.
254.*

Londonderry: Rainey's Charity, Magherafelt.

The Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, reported that Hugh Rainey, by his will dated in 1707, left property which, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1711, was permanently settled as a rentcharge of £175, Irish, for the education, clothing, boarding, apprenticing, and instructing in prayer and Scripture of children of parents who had been reduced to poverty. It was provided under the Act that the yearly rentcharge was to be paid to the Archbishop of Armagh for supporting, maintaining, educating, and placing out to trades twenty-four boys, under the trusts and subject to the nomination directed by the testator's will. There were in the School in 1857 ten pupils. The state of instruction was reported as being unsatisfactory, and the endowment inadequate to carry out the trusts of the will.

The Rev. Thomas Jordan, Rector of Magherafelt, informed us that he was a visitor of the school in conjunction with the agent of the Salters' Company. The school was situated on the estates of the Salters' Company, who, in 1864, had built a suitable school house. They had also made a certain grant to the school, and the boys were nominated by himself, as Rector, acting for the Primate, and by the agent of the Salters' Company acting for them. The number of boys on the foundation was thirty, and it was contemplated to receive in addition thirty non-foundation boys, who were to pay for their education. The yearly expenditure, at the date of our inquiry, including the rentcharge forming the original endowment, amounted to between £300 and £400, and was provided for by the Salters' Company. The boarding school had been entirely abolished. Of the pupils on the foundation eleven were Presbyterians, two were Roman Catholics, and seventeen were members of the Church of Ireland. Mr. Henry Kincaid, M.A., the head master, informed us that he received a salary of £150 a year, together with a house and some other advantages; also about £25 a year school fees. The school was a classical school, and was inspected at regular intervals by an examiner appointed by the Salters' Company. There was an assistant master who was paid £80, and a monitor £6 a year. There were also prizes to the amount of £10 annually. The conscience clause contained in the Intermediate Education Act was in force in the school.

*Rep., p. 188,
Vol. III., p.
466.
3 Geo. II.,
cap. 2.*

*Evid.,
10094-116.*

*Evid.,
10117-47.*

Mr. Moore reports :—The present teacher has entirely changed the course of instruction, and now tries to teach classics, mathematics, French, and German, though, I fear, with no very great amount of success. The answering of the boys in English and mathematics was very poor. There is a good classical school in the town, and Rainey's school would be much more useful if it were made an English and commercial school.

*App. C, p.
284.*

Galway: Male National School, Lombard-street.

This school is described in the report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, as the Market-street Free National Boys' School, and as possessed of a site and school premises of the annual value of £89 10s., and of bequests and donations lent on bond or mortgage or invested in bank shares, producing in all about £160 a year. There were then 802 children, all Roman Catholics, on the roll, the average attendance being only 345. It was stated to us that the existing endowment consisted of "some land held in fee, mortgage on landed property, and some shares in bank and railway companies." The school buildings consisted of four large rooms, with two wings attached, one used as a breakfast-room, in which 150 poor boys were daily provided with breakfast; the other was occupied by the members of the community of the Brothers of St. Patrick, who acted as the teachers in the schools, which are in connexion with the National Board. A sum of £170 per annum was paid by the Committee to the Community for teaching the schools. The education was primary, with some intermediate teaching, not including Greek, Latin, or French. The average number of pupils on the roll for the year ending September 30, 1879, was 573, all Roman Catholics. The Very Rev. Peter Dooley, M.A., College House, Galway, was the manager of the schools, which were founded about 1787, by a committee of Galway gentlemen, who purchased the premises and erected the school at a cost of about £1,000. The buildings were kept in repair at the cost of the school. The community were subject to the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese.

*Rep., Vol.
III., p. 683.*

Return.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

*Manufacturing
Schools.*
31 Vic., c.
23.

By an Act of Parliament passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty, cap. 35, after reciting that it was expedient to provide for the establishment and regulation of Industrial Schools in Ireland, it was enacted that any person may bring before two justices or a magistrate any child apparently under the age of fourteen years that comes within any of the following descriptions, namely—1. That is found begging or receiving alms (whether actually or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything) or being in any street or public place for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms. 2. That is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode or proper guardianship or visible means of subsistence. 3. That is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment. 4. That frequents the company of reputed thieves. And the justices or magistrate, on being satisfied that the child comes within one of the aforesaid descriptions, and that it is expedient to deal with him under the Act may order him to be sent to a certified industrial school.

An industrial school is defined as one in which industrial training is provided, and in which children are lodged, clothed, and fed as well as taught, and must be certified and inspected in the same manner as a reformatory school.

The Act also provides that where a child, apparently under twelve years of age, is charged before two justices or a magistrate with an offence punishable by imprisonment or a less punishment, but has not been convicted of felony, and the child ought, in the opinion of the said justices or magistrate (regard being had to his age and to the circumstances of the case) to be dealt with under said Act, the said justices or magistrate may order him to be sent to a certified industrial school.

The Act further provides that no child is to be detained in an industrial school after sixteen years of age unless with his own consent in writing, and also that no child shall be sent to an industrial school which is not under managers of the same religious persuasion as the parents.

The Act also provides that it shall be lawful for the Grand Juries, Town Councils, and Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to contribute to the maintenance and support of these schools in the same manner as reformatory schools, and also that the parents, step-parent, or other person legally liable to maintain any such child, shall, if of sufficient ability, contribute a sum not exceeding 6s. a week to his maintenance and training in the same manner as in the case of reformatory schools.

The Inspector of reformatory schools is also appointed inspector of industrial schools.

At the date of our inquiry there were fifty schools in Ireland certified as industrial schools under the provisions of said Act. Their names, localities, and religious denominations were as follows:—

| FOR PROTESTANT MALES. | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Belfast, . . . | Ulster Industrial School Training Ship (Gibberth). | Cavan, . . . | St. Joseph's, Cavan. |
| Cork, . . . | Boys' Home, Blackrock. | Cork, . . . | St. Aloysius, Coadjutor. |
| " . . . | St. Nicholas, Cork. | " . . . | Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale. |
| Dublin, . . . | The Mouth, Blackrock. | " . . . | St. Coleman's, Queenstown. |
| Kerry, . . . | Trillick, Kerry House. | " . . . | St. Fisher's, Sanday Well. |
| | | Galway, . . . | St. Anne's, Galway. |
| | | " . . . | Children. |
| | | " . . . | St. Bridget's, Loughrea. |
| | | " . . . | Oughterd. |
| | | Kerry, . . . | Penelope's Almshouse, Tralee. |
| Belfast, . . . | Hampton House. | Kilkenny, . . . | Kilkenny. |
| Cork, . . . | Training Home. | " . . . | St. John's, Parnassian. |
| Dublin, . . . | 12, Heytesbury Street. | Limerick, . . . | St. George's, Church-street, Limerick. |
| Wicklow, . . . | The Mouth, Bray. | " . . . | Mount St. Vincent, Limerick. |
| | | Longford, . . . | Our Lady of Roscoe, Newtownfether. |
| | | Mayo, . . . | St. Columba, Westport. |
| | | Monaghan, . . . | St. Martin's, Monaghan. |
| | | Rooscommon, . . . | St. Michael's, Rooscommon. |
| | | Sligo, . . . | St. Lawrence. |
| | | Tyross, . . . | St. Catherine's, Strabane. |
| | | Tipperary, . . . | St. Francis, Cashel. |
| | | " . . . | St. Augustine, Templemore. |
| | | " . . . | St. Leon, Thurles. |
| | | " . . . | Tipperary. |
| | | Waterford, . . . | St. Donalrick. |
| | | Westmeath, . . . | Mount Carmel, Moate. |
| | | Wexford, . . . | St. Aidan's, New Ross. |
| | | " . . . | St. Michael's, Wexford. |
| FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC MALES. | | | |
| Belfast, . . . | St. Patrick's, Milltown. | | |
| Cork, . . . | Greenmount. | | |
| Dublin, . . . | Arden Castle, Arden. | | |
| Galway, . . . | Saltduff. | | |
| Kerry, . . . | St. Joseph's, Trillick. | | |
| Limerick, . . . | Limerick. | | |
| Louth, . . . | House of Charity, Drogheda. | | |
| Waterford, . . . | Cappoquin. | | |
| FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC FEMALES. | | | |
| Dublin, . . . | St. Mary's, Lusk, Dublin, Sandyhook. | | |
| " . . . | Boostenstown. | | |
| " . . . | Merrion. | | |
| Belfast, . . . | St. Patrick's, Grosvenor Road. | | |
| | | FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC MALES AND FEMALES. | |
| | | Kerry, . . . | St. Joseph's Home, Killarney. |

Of these twenty-four were attached to National schools, and were examined for results by the Inspector of the National Board, viz :—

| County. | School. | County. | School. |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Monaghan, . | Monaghan, . | Tipperary, . | Tipperary. |
| Tyrone, . | Strahane, . | Dublin, . | Boonstown; . . . Female. |
| Cork, . | Kinsale, . | King's, . | Parsonstown, . . . " |
| " | Queensdown, . | Longford, . | Newtownforbes. |
| " | Clonakilty, . | Louth, . | Drogheda, . . . Male. |
| " | St. Nicholas, . | Westmeath, . | Maste, . . . Female. |
| Kerry, . | Trillick, . | Wexford, . | Wexford, Infant, . . . (2). |
| " | " | Galway, . | St. Anne's, Newtown Smith. |
| Limerick, . | Mount St. Vincent. | " | Oughterard, . . . Female. |
| Tipperary, . | Chahel. | " | St. Vincent's, . . . " |
| " | Charles Convent. | Rescommen, . | Rescommen, . . . " |
| " | Templemore | Sligo, . | Sligo, . . . (3). |

In these twenty-four schools the number of pupils on the rolls in January, 1878, was 1689. Males, 181; females, 1508.

As in the case of the Reformatory schools we have not thought it necessary to inquire minutely into the management and working of the Industrial schools.

One of the witnesses examined before us, the Very Rev. H. H. Dickinson, Dean of the Chapel Royal, stated that he had considerable experience in getting children into industrial schools, and that he hoped that some modification might be made in the present Industrial Schools Act. His reason was that under the Act as at present administered the child must be taken to the police court at a time when trials for assaults, drunkenness, or worse are going on, and then the child is ranked more or less among criminals. He thought it would be a great advantage in all cases of industrial schools that the magistrates should hold a separate sitting, always, if necessary, in open court, but so distinct from the criminal court that the little children might not feel themselves degraded. He stated that he had seen little children sobbing and crying believing themselves guilty of some unknown crime, because they were to be "as the phrase is, committed," and given into charge of a policeman, and that many accompaniments of crime were thrown unnecessarily around children guilty of no crime.

Evid. 4181.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

By an Act of Parliament, passed in the 21st and 22nd years of Her Majesty, cap. 103, after reciting that it was expedient to provide for the establishment and regulation of reformatory schools for the better training of juvenile offenders in Ireland, it was enacted that whenever, after the passing of the Act, any person should be convicted of any offence punishable by law (except the offence of vagrancy) before any Judge of Assize or Judges sitting under a Commission of Oyer and Terminer or before any Court of Quarter Sessions or before the Divisional Justices of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District or before any Justice or Justices of the Peace at Petty Sessions under the Provisions of the 6th section of the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851, whose age should not, in the opinion of such judge or court, exceed the age of sixteen years, it should be lawful for the judge or court or justices before or by whom such offender should be convicted, in addition to the sentence passed as a punishment for the offence, to direct such offender to be sent, at the expiration of such sentence, to some one of the reformatory schools (certified as such by the Lord Lieutenant in the manner in said Act provided) the directors or managers of which should be willing to receive such offender, and to be there detained for a period not less than one and not exceeding five years. Provided, however, that the punishment for the offence should be one of imprisonment for a period of not less than fourteen days, and that the offender should only be sent to a reformatory under the management of persons of the same religious persuasion as the offender. And it was provided that it should be lawful for the Grand Jury of any county, county of a city, or county of a town, if they should think fit at any Assizes, and for the Town Councils of the boroughs of Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, upon the application of the directors or managers of any such reformatory school, to present a sum of money in aid of the maintenance of any such offenders, to be raised off the said county or borough in the same manner as presentments for the current expenditure of gaols; and also that it should be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, upon the representation of the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to defray out of any funds which should be provided by Parliament for that purpose, either the whole cost of the care and maintenance of any juvenile offender so detained in any reformatory school, at such rate per head as should be determined by them, or such portion of said cost as should be recommended by the said Chief Secretary.

21 & 22
Vic. c. 103.

Miscellaneous
Schools.

And it was further provided that the parent of any juvenile offender so sent to any reformatory school should be liable, if of sufficient ability, to contribute to the support and maintenance of such offender a sum not exceeding 5s. a week, each contribution to be recoverable in manner therein mentioned, and to be increased or diminished according to circumstances, provided that in no case it should exceed the weekly sum of 5s. The Act also provided for the appointment of an inspector of reformatory schools.

At the date of our inquiry there were in Ireland ten schools certified as Reformatory schools, in the manner provided by said Act, viz.—for Protestant males, Dublin, Hehahoth-place, South Circular-road, and the Malone Reformatory, Belfast; and for Protestant females, the Cork-street Reformatory, Dublin; for Roman Catholic males, St. Kevin's Reformatory, Glencree, county of Wicklow, Philipstown Reformatory, King's County, and St. Patrick's Reformatory, Upton, county of Cork; and for Roman Catholic females, High Park Reformatory, county of Dublin, St. Joseph's Reformatory, Ballinasloe, St. Joseph's Reformatory, Limerick, and Spark's lake Reformatory, Monaghan.

Reformatories being public institutions under the inspection of the Government inspector (Sir John Lentaigue, &c.) we did not consider it necessary to inquire into their management, or to notice them further in our report than by stating their names and the Act of Parliament under which they are supported.

CONCLUSION.

We have now endeavoured to fulfil the duty with which we were entrusted, of ascertaining and reporting upon the existing condition and present management of the Endowed Schools in Ireland.

The Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant under which we have had the honor to act does not commission us to put forward suggestions for the remedy of the evils which we may have found to exist, or to make recommendations for the improvement of the system upon which the Schools are conducted and the endowments managed.

The information which we have obtained as to the matters of inquiry specified in the Warrant, will be found collected in the annexed Tables, which have been prepared as nearly as possible in the form adopted in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, and as a continuation of the Tables annexed to that Report. It must, however, be remembered that we possessed no compulsory powers of investigation, and that all the information which we received was voluntarily supplied, or was obtained by our own references to public sources of knowledge.

In the foregoing pages we have stated such matters relating to particular Schools or classes of Schools as appeared to us to call for special remark. It would be impossible, without repetition, to present a complete summary of the observations which we have made, but it may be useful to mention the most effective agencies which, since the date of the Royal Commission, 1854-8, have operated for good or evil upon the Endowed Schools, and also to refer to some of the most important matters noticed in the course of our inquiry.

The inactivity of "The Commissioners of Education," and the inadequacy of their powers have continued to cause the inefficiency of that Board, and tended to confirm "its failure as an institution for the promotion of education." In this and other instances the selection, as the *ex-officio* managers of endowments, of dignitaries and officials whose time and attention are otherwise occupied, has tended to preclude that active personal exertion and interest, and that sense of individual responsibility on the part of the members of a governing body, which are necessary to secure efficiency.

Considerable improvements have been introduced (chiefly since the appointment of the present Treasurer) in the management of the Schools and property under the control of the Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith.

The Incorporated Society has made some improvements in its mode of administration, and has maintained the comparatively favorable character for efficiency and good management which it held at the date of the Royal Commission, 1854-8.

Since the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1869, the resources of the educational Societies and of the independent Schools connected with the Church of Ireland have generally diminished, and many of the primary Church Schools have in consequence

been brought into the system of National Education. Where this step has not been taken these Schools have generally deteriorated.

Provision has been largely made for the education of Roman Catholic children under the supervision and management of members of their own denomination, in Colleges and Schools which have been established throughout Ireland by the exertions and from the private resources of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity. The members of that Church claim to participate in the public endowments, and complain that they have been unable to avail themselves of them.

Several important institutions have also been founded through similar exertions on the part of Protestant denominations.

A growing tendency has been manifested, especially by the members of the Church of Ireland, to place primary Schools, possessing endowments or aided by voluntary contributions, in connexion with the National Board, retaining the patronage or management in private hands. The Schools so placed have generally benefited by the change, but have remained practically denominational. We met but very few instances of "non-exclusive" Endowed Schools where the attendance of children of one denomination did not largely preponderate, and owing to the objections of Roman Catholics to "mixed education," and to the mode in which the majority of the "non-exclusive" Endowed Schools were managed, we found that the benefits of such Schools were usually enjoyed by Protestant children, and that the management of their endowments had generally passed into Protestant hands.

The want of summary powers for the control of the Irish educational endowments, through the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests or otherwise, and the expense, delay, and complication of the legal procedure available in Ireland for that purpose, have produced injurious consequences in many cases. The absence of an inexpensive, independent, and regular audit of accounts, and of an efficient and responsible system of periodical inspection of the buildings and property of the Schools have resulted in the insecurity and misapplication of pecuniary endowments, in wasteful and irregular expenditure, and in the neglect of necessary works of repair and maintenance, while the landed endowments have almost universally suffered from defective supervision, and failed to produce a due return. There is also a serious difficulty in legally dealing with endowments and premises which were formerly vested in persons or bodies affected by the Irish Church Act, 1869.

While the course of discipline and instruction in the larger Grammar Schools is in most cases satisfactory, and much sound and careful teaching is given in the Schools of every class, many of the smaller local endowments (especially for higher education) have proved inadequate, and have failed to effectuate the intentions of the founders. With few exceptions the teaching of natural and experimental sciences and of modern languages has been comparatively neglected; the Schools are in general insufficiently furnished, and imperfectly supplied with libraries and the appliances required for special instruction and for recreation.

The want of more extensive provision for practical and technical training, and of an education adapted to prepare pupils for commercial life and other pursuits not calling for classical study, has been much felt.

The fortunes of many and important Schools have been exposed to injurious fluctuations from the absence of any provision for the removal or retirement of masters who have proved inefficient, or have become incapable of further service, and at the same time meritorious and successful teachers have suffered from the want of the promotion which they deserved.

We desire to conclude by acknowledging the services of those who have assisted us in the discharge of the duties of the Commission. Our Secretary, James Creed Meredith, Esq., M.D., rendered us his services with indefatigable industry, uniform courtesy, and remarkable ability. We are indebted to Messrs. Hunt and Holt, who acted as our shorthand writers, for their accurate and expeditiously furnished reports of the evidence given at our public courts. Our Assistant Secretary, Mr. G. W. Bradshaw, who acted under our direction throughout the Commission, Richard E. Meredith, Esq., who assisted the Secretary in the preparation of our Report, and the other gentlemen who aided in the completion of the Report and of the Tables which are annexed to it, have performed their several duties to our entire satisfaction.

The exertions of the Rev. John P. Mahaffy, of Hugh Keys Moore, Esq., and of Edmund Murphy, Esq., in the inspection of the Schools and Estates which they were engaged to visit, and in the preparation of their several Reports, have supplied us with much of the information of which we have availed ourselves. Especially in reference

to the Estates, the inspections were attended with many difficulties which were cheerfully met and efficiently overcome. The observations of our Inspectors, which we have caused to be printed in full, will, we have no doubt, be found valuable and practically useful additions to our Report, though the opinions expressed may perhaps, in some instances, relate to subjects which are beyond the scope of our Commission, and as to which we therefore do not feel at liberty to offer any observations.

All which we have the honor to submit for your Excellency's consideration as our Report in the premises.

Witness our hands and seals this 30th day of October, 1880.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| ROSSE. | (L.S.) |
| RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL. | (L.S.) |
| GERALD FITZGIBBON, JR. | (L.S.) |
| RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY. | (L.S.) |
| AND. S. HART. | (L.S.) |
| ARTHUR HILL CURTIS. | (L.S.) |

JAMES CREED MEREDITH,
Secretary.

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF REV. J. P. MAHAFFY, F.T.C.D., INSPECTOR OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

INTRODUCTION.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—I beg hereby to lay before you my report upon the Grammar Schools of Ireland, made in accordance with your appointment and directions in August, 1879. It will be desirable before proceeding to details to inform you briefly of the course pursued in my inspection, and of the order adopted in the classifying of the various schools.

As it was understood that I should not spend more than two days in any school—indeed the Treasury seemed to contemplate one day for each—I spent two days in each of the larger schools only, and one in the smaller, so that each received a proportionate amount of investigation. My visits to the schools were not specially announced beyond the formal circular of your Secretary, and thus I had the advantage of seeing them when unprepared for official inspection, and in their normal working order. But this advantage, suggested by your general directions, was counterbalanced by the fact, that here and there I chanced upon a school in holiday, which postponed my examination of the boys.

But for the pressure of time, and the urgency of the Commissioners to have this report before them, I should have paid these very few schools another visit; but, as will be seen from the detailed statement, they are very few and unimportant.

From the amount of time given to each school, you will understand that it was totally impossible to examine each class minutely in several subjects. To do this in the larger schools would have required at least a week for each, and would have indefinitely extended my inquiry. Nor was it fair to submit the smaller schools to a stricter examination, even where it was possible.

This was accordingly my general procedure. I inspected not only the buildings, but the out-rooms and play-grounds, giving special attention to the dormitories, latrines, and other parts of the houses which best indicated either care or neglect in their daily management. In order to test the diet and ventilation, I dined, whenever possible, with the boys, and also visited the dormitories in the middle of the night, wherever they were fully occupied, and this, too, without notice or preparation.

I spent hours in school time, going from class to class, taking up some in classics, some in elementary mathematics, others in English, French, and German; others (and especially juniors), in dictation, modern geography, and history. This was done without any regularity, and often the same boys were taken through several subjects, in order to test their general development. In pursuing this course one may often hit upon the inferior, and pass by the superior boys; and this was in some cases complained of by the school-masters. But my object was not to discover the shew boys, it was to test the average, and if I missed good boys in some cases, it is equally certain that I missed many more backward boys in others, so that while it is quite likely that in particular cases I may have been misled and made errors in judgment, it is not likely that my general estimate of the schools is far from the truth. The details of the inspection were noted down in every case at the moment on printed sheets, and these now serve me in preparing this report, and save me from errors of memory, or from any confusion among the schools. But the inspection was too general, and in many cases too incomplete, to allow me in fairness to print these rough notes of individual cases, and of the answering of particular classes.

I have to report the greatest alacrity on the part of almost all the school-masters in furthering the investigations of the Commission, and the greatest kindness shown to me personally everywhere. The school-masters are agreed that nothing is more urgently wanted throughout the higher schools of Ireland than regular inspection, and they hailed even this occasional and exceptional inquiry as of great service, both in stimulating their pupils in showing weak and defective conditions, and in suggesting opportunities for farther improvements. While several non-endowed schools solicited inspection, one endowed (Lisnora) consented, with some hesitation, to submit to it, and one other (the Wesleyan Connexion in Dublin), refused, on the ground that it was not endowed, and, therefore, not within the scope of the Commission.

There was the same kindness and readiness to assist me among the head-masters of the great English schools, who placed everything at my disposal, and allowed me to examine classes in any subjects and after my own fashion. To these gentlemen I am bound to record my sincere thanks.

The order followed in the subjoined list of schools is as follows. First come the Royal Schools, and the lesser schools managed by the Royal Commissioners, next come the Erasmus Smith's Schools, then the Incorporated Society's Schools, the remaining Diocesan Schools, and the various schools with private endowments, arranged, as far as possible, according to the date and the management of the endowment, lastly, the Roman Catholic Colleges, and the unendowed schools which invited inspection.

There are added at the end of the report some general suggestions as to the better economy of the endowments, and the better management of the schools, which have arisen partly from this study of the Irish schools, partly from a comparison with English schools, partly from suggestions made concurrently, though independently, by several Irish head-masters.

DETAILED REPORT UPON THE ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I. a.—ROYAL SCHOOLS.

My visit to the four principal Royal schools took place in last November, when they were well advanced in their autumn term, and should have been in full working order. In no case had the head-masters more than a few hours notice of my visit, and I saw them in their ordinary condition, without any preparations on my account. I will take them in the order of their present importance.

ARMAGH.—(67 boarders, 65 day-boys, of whom 29 live in the boarding houses of two of the masters.—There are 10 assistants, including music-master, they generally teach two subjects. The first thing to be noted is the position and character of the buildings and grounds. They are not as good or as commodious as might be wished, being cramped in on two sides by high roads, and by the walls of gardens belonging to various proprietors. These now permanent objections can only be obviated by selling the whole of the present buildings and grounds and moving the school into the country. If it belonged to an English board, and was under English management, no doubt this would at once be done, and it would tend to the permanent good and probably to the permanent prosperity of the school.

But assuming that this large change is impossible, or at present impracticable, the following suggestions strike me as easily to be carried out. The play-ground, which is small and badly situated, is limited on one side by the head-master's garden wall, and by no more important obstacle. As the grounds all round the present infirmary, and even to the opposite slope of the hill, belong to the school, there could be no difficulty in moving the garden and thus gaining as much ground as is required for the boys' play. But on a second inspection lately made, I think that the construction of a second play-ground, for cricket, beyond the garden might be a cheaper and more satisfactory change, as it would accommodate the out-boarders also.

In the present play-ground the wall separating it from the town might be improved into a valuable and sunny cloister merely by building a narrow shed along it and flagging this shed underneath. Thus a dry and pleasant place would be secured for wet weather in which the boys could amuse themselves. This has been carried into practice by Rev. F. H. Wall, at Portlannington school. The large ball-alley should be divided into two ball courts.

I visited the dormitories carefully in the middle of the night, in order to test the ventilation, after the boys had been sleeping in them for some time. There was one of them, the senior dormitory, very fresh and pure, but both the others were close and showed a want of proper ventilation. This difference was mainly due to the much greater width of the senior dormitory, which accordingly contained a much greater cubic area. The dormitory lately built is not as well constructed as it ought to be in this respect.

The ventilation of the school-rooms is also inadequate. By keeping windows open any room can be ventilated, but this is a somewhat rude method, and the constant use of large jets of gas all through the winter afternoon tends to make the rooms very close, apart from the very injurious effect which open gas jets have upon the eyes.

Turning to the intellectual side of the school, it appeared on the whole in a state of energy and progress. Though the classes were, in my opinion larger than they should be, there was a great deal of careful teaching, and consequently of good answering, especially in the younger classes. The answering in dictation and modern history was better than I had then found in any school in Ireland, so also was the answering in elementary arithmetic, in which many younger boys did questions easily without paper. I can say the same of the elementary classics. In the higher school and among the elder boys there was not a corresponding progress except in geography, and this seems owing partly to the accident of the elder boys not being so clever (as the head-master pointed out), and partly to the injurious effect of the competition for intermediate scholarships and prizes. This is a large question to be discussed hereafter; but I will note two salient facts. Under the rules of the Intermediate Commissions it is found more advantageous to answer in a number of unimportant subjects, of which a hastily learned smattering suffices, than to study with earnestness the great subjects of education—classics and mathematics. Hence, boys spend every leisure moment, and even part of their proper school time, in learning little text books on natural sciences, music, and even Irish, to the detriment of their solid progress. This is not all. Owing to the appointing of fixed texts in classics, and the pendency of new passages in the examination, the boys are merely crammed in the appointed texts without being taught real scholarship. When examining a senior division in classics I observed that they all brought up annotated texts, in fact so fully annotated that every second clause was translated for them, and upon observing this to the master, he replied that he knew the evil, but that he could not get them through the intermediate course in any other way.

As regards the discipline of the school, there is still something to be desired. The classes were not very docile or attentive during my examination. In one dormitory a prefect was up after twelve o'clock at night making himself coffee, nor did the head-master, who was with me, think this wrong, but told me that he allowed the prefects to sit up till twelve. It appeared to me that all the dormitories should be perfectly quiet by eleven o'clock.

Here are a few more points. The boys in the assistant-masters' residence houses are, to all intents and purposes, day-boys at the school, and not boarders. They do not associate generally with the boarders in the house, and when they are taken ill they are not admitted to the infirmary. They are, however, both comfortably housed and well cared. Yet they did not appear to me as a real fraction of the large boarding-school, and their position is doubtful and undefined.

The town of Armagh is probably the most suitable place in the north of Ireland for a Royal school. It now supplies (apart from the day-boys in the residence houses) about 40 day-boys, and the college is therefore, in spite of its insufficient grounds, the most successful boarding school in the north of Ireland.

In my opinion the school exhibitions should be kept quite separate from the intermediate scheme, and I cannot think that a change of the present arrangements in this respect is at all desirable.

Finally the school is in crying want of proper book-shelves for the boys' library. At present there is a room applicable to the purpose; but the books are huddled into clothes-purses in a passage, two or three tiers deep, and the task of keeping them in order, and even of getting at them, is no small one. In this particular Armagh presents a striking contrast to other schools, and the expense of a few pounds would effect a remedy. Whether the library itself was adequate I could not see, as I could not make any survey of the books.

ENNIISKILLER.—(45 boarders, 30 day boys, 5 assistants, teaching 2 subjects each).—As regards the grounds, this school is very handsomely and commodiously situated, and ought to be most attractive were it not that the boundary of deep water affords an opportunity for boys running into danger. No amount of precaution can entirely obviate this risk. The buildings are rather extensive and handsome than really commodious, for they straggle over an inconvenient amount of surface. Not only is it very difficult to keep such premises in repair, but the separation of the school and class-rooms from the other buildings compels both masters and boys to pass constantly through the open air in crossing the yard.

The present head-master feels it a grievance that certain heavy outlays have not been refunded to him by the Board—a question which I do not discuss; but I think the discontent and weariness caused by this controversy, and his increasing years, have prevented him from applying to the Board for the necessary repairs of painting and papering. Hence the school has, internally, a somewhat neglected appearance. Whitewashing, painting, and scoring of floors are urgently needed, indeed an additional supply of soap to the boys would not come amiss.

A yearly inspection by the Secretary of the Commissioners, or other competent officer, would obviate this evil, which is sure to arise after a head-master has been many years in office. With the exception of this general cleaning and painting, I do not see that anything could be done for the buildings except to make a covered way from the main house to the school-rooms. This is very much wanted, and would not cost much.

I found the dormitories (at 1 a.m.) admirably ventilated and cool; indeed the whole house was very well managed in this respect. The means of heating the school-rooms seemed to me quite adequate; nevertheless a very untidy habit prevails among the boys of carrying railway rugs into school, and sitting with them wrapped round their knees. When I was there the weather was warm, and such a thing inexcusable; an inspection in cold weather with a thermometer would show whether there is, in winter, any cause of complaint.

My examination of several classes showed the following results. The highest class are admirably taught in classics, nor is there any sounder or more patient scholar in Ireland engaged in teaching than the chief classical master. I speak from discussions with him, as well as from testing his pupils, and believe that his best scholars ought to turn out superior to any in Ireland, except those of Mr Ringwood, who has the same high personal qualifications. There was the same good teaching in French and German by a really competent gentleman from Göttingen, but who is not likely to stay in Ireland. I here call attention to the fact that (with rare exceptions) the only decent teaching of French and German which I have found in Ireland is that conducted by respectable foreigners, especially Germans, and I differ wholly from the opinion of many head-masters, that this study is efficiently or even better done by English or Irish masters. This may, no doubt, here and there be the case; but the mistake made by the head-masters who have found foreigners useless or objectionable, is that they have obtained them by advertisement or through London offices, whereas an application to the rector of a German university would say day obtain a learned and competent teacher. There are numbers of really high-class German scholars whom £100 per annum would tempt to come to Ireland for some years.

In Mathematics the answering was indifferent, but this is not due to the present science-master, who seems (like all Santry men) very competent. He has not been appointed long enough to produce any large effect. In history and geography, and in dictation, as well as in classics, I found the junior classes deficient, and think much improvement is required. The head-master fully agrees with me that any modification of school work or of school prizes in the direction of the intermediate examinations would be injurious, and he does not encourage this tendency.

The discipline of the school leaves something to be desired. The present head-master was the apostle of a new theory, that of treating boys with lenity and generous confidence. There is no doubt that this is the right extreme, if any extreme be right; but the order and regularity of a school may suffer through such lenity. I have already noticed the travelling rugs in the school-room. While I was there, two or three boys were absent from dinner without any reprimand or inquiry. In the dormitory there were two boys (one of them a prefect) up at 1 a.m., and this the head-master justly censured; but a proper inspection of the dormitory at 11 o'clock would render such a thing impossible. I have also reason to believe that reports to parents are not furnished with either the frequency or the regularity which is desirable. These defects result mainly from the weariness of thirty years' unbroken school-work and can hardly be obviated by any precaution except the establishing of retiring pensions for head-masters.

The library arrangements were very good. There were both good shelves and room for books and readers, and there appeared to be a fair stock of books. But these libraries ought to be included in the annual inspection, and a small annual grant for books would keep them up and replace such as get worn out from constant reading.

The town of Enniskillen is by no means so well suited as Armagh to produce a good class of day-boys, but still there is a large number of rich Protestants, and some boys whose parents cannot afford boarding fees, come to live in the town and attend as day-boys. At present there are about thirty day-boys attending. But the great proportion of these boys desire merely a mercantile education and do not proceed to universities. Hence their parents seem content with a low standard of

education. There was a general feeling about the country that the estate had been mismanaged and might produce a larger income, but it was not my duty to verify this rumour.

DUNGANNON.—(16 boarders, 20 day boys; 2 assistants, 1 classical, 1 science).—The actual site and the buildings are the best in Ireland. Not only are the buildings isolated on a healthy hill, but they are admirably planned and compactly put together, so that the present head-master, by whose plans and advice they were carried out, deserves the credit of having permanently benefited the school. They were, moreover, kept neatly painted and white-washed, and were all in good order except the so-called library or boys' play-room, which is the most difficult place to keep clean. But it seems a pity that these fine buildings should have been erected in a place so near the other schools and yet not so important in situation or so likely to be permanently useful. I have reason to believe that if offered for sale, they would, however, bring their full value.

I found the senior classes exceedingly well taught in classics, and they also answered well in Euclid and French. But I found the junior classes backward in all subjects, and in dictation there were very few either senior or junior who did not make mistakes. One young boy who came from a National school, showed a remarkable superiority to the rest in arithmetic, but he may have been a smarter boy naturally. The science-master had been lately appointed, and was, therefore, not responsible for the answering. The head-master is strongly opposed to the multiplication of subjects supported by the Intermediate Board, which sent inaccurate and ill-taught pupils far better than those who learn the great subjects thoroughly.

The discipline seemed good, but of course it is very easily kept up in a small school. Though there is a very good library-room, the books formerly collected have been worn out and not replaced, and there is now no adequate provision for the boys' improvement in this direction. I found that neither at this school nor at Enniskillen were there regular reports sent home to the parents. It is possible they do not require this, but still it should form part of the routine of strictly managed schools. The head-master has been thirty years at work, and is naturally weary of his labour. No head-master in Ireland better deserves a pension. I do not feel confident that all his assistants stand high enough in qualifications, and think there is a great contrast between his teaching and theirs. There is, unfortunately, a strong tendency in a failing school to economise in masters, and thus its recovery becomes impossible.

The conditions of the town of Dungannon are unfavourable to a large supply of day-boys. It was reported to me that owing to the policy of the owner of the town (a parliamentary borough) leases for building were until lately refused, and thus respectable dwelling-houses could not be built for the people who desired to come and reside for the benefit of their children. Neither are there such attractions as Armagh possesses, nor does Dungannon lie in a good railway thoroughfare, so as to command a large district. County towns of this sort are now decaying in Ireland, and I see little chance of Dungannon ever becoming a desirable place of residence. Hence the school can only succeed as a boarding school, and will probably do so at the expense of Armagh and Enniskillen. But no doubt a young head-master would cause it to revive considerably.

CAVAN.—(15 boarders, 10 day-boys, 2 assistants, one in science and the other in classics).—The buildings here are commodious and well situated, but the play-ground is too narrow, and an adjoining field (which now belongs to the head-master) should be secured for the boys. The rooms are large, and the dormitories high and airy, but there are no partitions or small bedrooms. The master who sleeps in charge of the boys has no privacy. This should be remedied. Owing to the small number of scholars, there is little difficulty in keeping the rooms aired and fairly clean.

As to the knowledge of the boys it should be remarked that many of them are very young and have not been long at the school, but nevertheless I got good answering from them in *Accidence* (Latin). I did not think the classical answering of the higher classes good. In science they were decidedly bad, and attempted to do sums and easy algebraic questions in the clumsiest way. I may say the same of their geography and their dictation. Their geography was learned (I fancy) out of a book without reference to maps—a sort of thing constantly to be found in schools, and most of them made mistakes in dictation. But both the assistant-masters were newly appointed, and so far the blame does not rest with them. I formed a very high opinion of the science-master (Mr. Todd) who comes from Satory, and anticipates that in a year or so he will produce a marked change in his department. The head-master has been far too long in office and ought if possible to be relieved from active work. In fact if a responsible assistant-master could be appointed and paid directly by the Commissioners, the head-master might practically retire upon his present salary and residence. He seems to have been harshly treated by them in former years, and such a policy is sure to react injuriously upon the school.

The people of Cavan, as well as the head-master, complained to me, that after a distinct promise that school exhibitions should be given, this promise was not carried out, and they regard this as a breach of faith on the part of the Commissioners. A respectable man in the town, who was preparing his sons for the school, came to complain that he had sent up a memorial on the subject some weeks ago, at the suggestion of some members of your Commission, and that its receipt had not even been acknowledged. Surely this apparently just complaint should be met by granting at once the promised exhibitions. If the Board felt any difficulty as to the conducting of the examinations, joint examinations might be held at one of the schools, or at some convenient centre (like *Clones*) for boys entering or attending the several different schools. A joint board of examiners might be selected, from the masters of the schools, and perhaps it would avoid any complaints if the science master of Cavan (already mentioned) were at times appointed to take part in them. It is fair to add that since my visit some of these matters have been rectified, and the exhibitions granted.

Though the town of Cavan is a far cleaner town than either Enniskillen or Dungannon, it

does not seem a good centre for a school, which can never command a large number of day-boys, and has never yet (I understand) been well filled. If this school were changed into a preparatory school, admitting boys from nine to fourteen only, it might enter upon a new sphere of usefulness. The want of such schools is much felt in Ireland; they are at present few, and only carried on in private schools, where the want of endowment prevents the engaging of efficient masters. For most Irish people cannot pay the very high charges demanded by such schools in England.

BARROW.—(15 boarders, 30 day-boys, of the latter two-thirds Presbyterians; 2 assistants, one in classics and one in mathematics).—This school is doing quietly, and, without making any display, a considerable amount of work. It lies in the centre of perhaps the richest agricultural population in Ireland, and farmers' sons come, at day boys, on ponies and cars, from several miles off to the school. The style of the school, which is ruder than the other Royal Schools, is perhaps suited to the class who chiefly attend it. The head master, in spite of his deafness, is a sound and careful teacher, and his assistant in science is perhaps the best of the kind I have met in Ireland. I noticed that the vegetables and fruit of the garden appeared not to be applied to the use of the boys, but sold as a perquisite of the head master. The day I dined in the school no vegetables appeared on the table (middle of September), and when I found quantities of gooseberries dropping off the trees in the garden, and asked why they were not given to the boys, I was told that they were kept for sale. I also noted that the boys were silent during dinner—a practice both unsocial and unwholesome, and one which a careful schoolmaster should take care to obviate.

I desire to call attention in all the Royal schools to the dirty condition of the school-room floors—owing to day boys coming from a distance in muddy boots, and boarders coming in from play in the same way; hence the floors are so filthy as to give a grimy and disgusting appearance to the whole room. People are so accustomed to this in all Irish schools that they wonder at my remarking it. As is done in St. Stanislaus' College, every day boy should be obliged to keep a neat pair of house shoes in an ante-room, and neither he nor the boarders should be allowed to enter the school-room in muddy boots; also to avoid permanent ink stains, the school-room floors should be covered with oilcloth or some substance which could be easily and completely washed. I need not speak of lesser improvements while this remains not even desired.

The history of these schools seems to point to the fact that a frequent change of the head masters is beneficial. Whenever an active young man is appointed the school improves for some years. Hence the promoting of elderly and already wearied men to such posts is inadvisable. On the other hand it is necessary, for the success of the school, that the assistant masters should be experienced and patient, and I do not know whether Irish schools have suffered more from elderly head masters or from juvenile assistants. The disproportion of the allowances for assistant masters at the various schools requires the Commissioners' attention. At Armagh the allowance is not half that of Enniskillen.

BANAGHER.—(4 boarders, 9 day-boys, no assistant masters).—This school is a complete failure, nor do I think the appointment of a Protestant head master, or any other internal change, will make it recover. The buildings were dirty and in decay, and I found only eight or nine boys preparing for special competitions, such as Civil Service or bank appointments; in fact rather private pupils over the ordinary school-age than ordinary scholars. But if the school were removed but a few miles to Parsonstown—a town of a similar character to Armagh, and always the residence of gentry—it would, doubtless, become a large school. This might be more efficiently secured by amalgamating it with the present good preparatory school flourishing at Parsonstown. The present Head master of Banagher is intellectually a competent man, nor could any charge of inefficiency in this respect be sustained against him.

I. A.—LESSER SCHOOLS UNDER THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.

BALLYROAN.—(No boarders, 11 day boys, 1 assistant).—As regards the position of this school, it is now impossible that it should ever become suitable for the purpose. The village is several miles distant from any town, it is out of the reach of any railway station—being about five miles from Abbeyfeix, nor is there any special trade or industry likely to produce an increase of the population. The few boys who now frequent the school come from some miles distance on the Kilkenny side, where there are small coal mines, but they are obliged to come on ponies or in donkey-carts. There is a girls' school in the village, to which their sisters come, and so the same conveyance suits both. But so far as I could judge there will never be a sufficient number attending to make the establishment satisfactory. The present schoolmaster is trusted by the Roman Catholics, who do not object to send their sons to him. But this is probably exceptional, and arises from his being brought up in the place (his father was his predecessor in the school), and thus they know him from childhood.

I found the school-buildings quite large enough for the attendance; indeed, there were several bedrooms which had once been occupied by boarders, now empty. The hall and reception rooms had been recently painted and papered, and this was done at great inconvenience to the master in the middle of winter. But in many respects the place was in bad repair, and not properly furnished. The school-room was not supplied with maps on the walls, or with convenient benches. The condition of the lavrine outside (there was none for the boys inside) was simply disgraceful, and the out-offices round the yard were in a state of ruin or decay. The master complained that he had applied frequently to the agent of the estate, and to the former secretary, to have these matters repaired, but in vain. No doubt the necessary repairs might still be executed at a moderate cost, and they ought to be carried out without delay. It is also clear that if the building and out-offices were put into proper order, a yearly inspection should be made by some one from Dublin, in order to secure proper attention on the part of the master to keeping them neat and clean.

As regards the land round the school-house, the master complained that he had till recent years been obliged to pay an excessive rent for it, and that even now he was paying rent, which seems a hardship considering his small salary (£80 and house), and the fact that there is an ample estate for the endowment of the school. But he complained still more that certain valuable grass fields, which he showed me adjoining his lawn, had been taken from his father by the late agent, and let to a distant farmer. He is thus deprived of the best part of the school farm, and is also annoyed by threats of prosecution for trespass when his boys cross the dividing fence. There is no house attached to these neighbouring fields, and he believes there is no lease to the present tenant, who resides at a distance, so that their recovery for the schoolmaster might be easy. So far as my information could reach, this grievance of the schoolmaster was a reasonable one, and the increase of his grass farm would be in effect a considerable increase of salary without cost to the Commissioners.

The teaching in the school, as it now exists, labours under great difficulties. For the number of boys though small (11) comprises boys of various ages and degrees of advancement, who require to be in separate classes sometimes containing only one or two boys in each. This could only be done by the present staff (of two men) if the assistant was an active and able teacher of the primary work, the head-master taking the higher and collegiate teaching. For this latter the present head-master seems to me well qualified, and the more advanced boys were soundly and well instructed. One of them (a boy named Welsh) showed remarkable talent.

But when we come to the assistant-master, we find things in a deplorable condition. He holds his place by appointment of the patron, and is not removable by the head-master or Commissioners, or perhaps by any one. The present usher is a man of about eighty or ninety years of age, indeed he may possibly be one hundred; he is so dull and shrivelled with age that he only comes in late, and is unable to teach anything; I do not think he comprehended who I was, or what I wanted. His appointment dates from the remote past, and when I asked what his qualifications were, or had once been, I could learn nothing but some vague legends about his great severity in early youth; in fact I was told he had once put the ear off of a boy. But these were venerable traditions. The Commissioners should communicate with the patron, and have this man pensioned out of the funds lying to the credit of the school. There ought not to be much difficulty in persuading him to resign, if he cannot be removed.

If the school be maintained in its present place, it is hard to see what can be done to enlarge it, except to offer some money prizes at a yearly examination. For the offer of free tuition will effect nothing. The master informed me that if he made this offer, the farmers were offended, and took it as a tender of charity. On the other hand when he charges £2 or £3 a year, they undertake to pay it, and do not keep their promise. But a couple of £3 prizes would probably stimulate the boys now at the school, and bring down some more from the mines. Of course the Intermediate examination makes the offering of larger prizes quite unnecessary.

MILNATON.—(45 boarders, 27 day boys [10 R.C.], 5 assistants, not including the drawing master).—This school is evidently situated in an important and convenient place, but owes its remarkable and steady prosperity during the last fifteen years, first to the ability and zeal of the head master, secondly, to the fact that the county of Cork, and even the city of Cork, does not possess any day or boarding school of high repute. From what I heard in Cork by careful inquiry, there is no good collegiate teaching to be found there. From the moment Mr. Moore was appointed, the school, which had practically ceased to exist, sprang into life, and being well-supported and favoured by the Commissioners, through their late secretary, has averaged (between day boys and boarders), at least 90. The railway brings boys daily from the neighbourhood (as far as Youghal), and the Roman Catholics seem disposed to support it.

As regards the actual buildings, they are not at all so well situated as appears at first sight. Though the house is on a slight eminence, it is built in a hollow on that eminence, so that all damp immediately about the house runs into it, if not secured by deep drainage for a short distance. This is a serious disadvantage, and affects particularly the outside latrines, which are in a very bad and unwholesome condition. The drainage question should be examined by a competent architect, and reported on specially to the Commissioners. The buildings have been lately increased by class rooms, in addition to the large school-room, and these are, of course, in good repair, but the older part of the house, and the out-offices, are in a very bad state, the wood-work is decaying and wants painting and a considerable outlay upon it is imperatively demanded. The whole of the school-house appeared to me much wanting in cleanliness. The usual habit of allowing boys to run in and out of the school-room had reduced the floor to the condition of a road. Benches and walls were very dirty and looked squalid. So also the dormitories and beds in anything but a satisfactory state. The w.c. upstairs was not free from bad odour. What was still more serious was the habit permitted in the dormitories of boys using paraffin lamps of their own, by which they read after the gas is turned out. When I visited the dormitory, the smell of paraffin which had been spilt was very offensive, and I found those wooden ledges, or tops of drawers, on which the lamps were placed, saturated by a course of such accidents. If cleanliness were a quality esteemed by the middle classes of the county Cork, these fixtures would be a serious drawback to the school; and if the use of paraffin lamps be continued, we may some day bear of a terrible catastrophe, involving the loss of the school-house, and of the lives of some of the boys. But I represented the matter so earnestly to the head master that he promised me to have the gas kept lighting an hour later, and forbid the use of lamps. In answer to the natural query, how such a habit should ever have been allowed, I may say that it had grown up gradually among diligent senior boys, who wanted to study late, that the head master had never thought about it, and that he himself complained very fairly of the total want of periodical inspections under the Commissioners' authority, by which such matters as at once strike a stranger, should be noticed, and by which a country schoolmaster can obtain new lights and suggestions as to the conduct of his school. Nothing could be fairer and more candid than the way in which Mr. Moore received my criticisms.

It is obvious that the present income applicable to the school is quite insufficient, and I understand there is an endowment of £200 at Cloyne, which should be united by legislation with Midleton, reserving privileges for Cloyne boys at Midleton.

As regards the teaching, it appears to me that the work done by the head master is excellent and that the classes under his management were doing good work. But in the case of the other classes I did not think so. The assistants were either antiquated (though not very old) or very young. If the young assistant in classics remains, he will make a good master, but what all require is experience got by teaching, or what may be learned from a proper yearly inspection, and from this point of view the masters were much interested in listening to my examination. The success of Midleton boys in Trinity College shows that on the whole the education must be fairly good. But there seemed to me great want of school libraries, newspaper clubs, and of that general stir which is to be observed about other schools not better in actual learning.

It is to be observed that both the head master and one of his assistants take clerical duty—a practice not to be encouraged, and which may lead to abuse. The present head master does so, not for the sake of emolument, but to help the clerical work of the diocese. Still, this duty separates him from his boys on Sunday; it gives him labour on his only holiday in the week, and it seems to me that his duty to the school should override all other considerations. The assistant-master is at present, I believe, curate of Midleton, and has boys residing as boarders in his house. Such an arrangement may be advantageous in a poor school, provided always the master is appointed to be curate, not the curate appointed to be master. In the latter case the teaching may suffer seriously.

There is no doubt that Midleton school is an important foundation, and ought to fulfil the duty of giving the better middle classes in the county of Cork a good education. But it needs a considerable sum of money expended upon it, and also some increase of endowment. I suggest that this may be provided chiefly by the endowment at Cloyne, but also by persuading the Duke of Devonshire to apply his endowments of £40 and a house at Youghal to the providing of cheap and convenient trams for Youghal boys to Midleton. Some actually come at present. All the Youghal boys might be reached by this small outlay, and their school-fees would materially strengthen Midleton. Thus is, in fact, the general policy to be pursued all over Ireland. In the days of the old founders small local centres were necessary, and the few subjects taught could be compassed by one master. We must now, with the aid of railways, and to meet the varied requirements of modern education, pursue a different policy.

The method of election of the head master seems unsatisfactory, although a fortunate accident has secured the present head master. Such matters should not be left to the chance of an exchange, or to a local body, who may be ignorant of the true conditions of education.

CLOYNE.—(3 boarders, 26 day-boys).—There are three resident and two non-resident assistants. The position of this school, in a large town, and with a large number of good middle class residences in the neighbourhood, makes it peculiarly suitable for a good day school. There are, in fact, few places in the south of Ireland better situated, and hence the older history of the school shows it to have been very successful. As a boarding school, it is a failure. There are only nine at most now in residence, and the appointments are not adequate to the reception of any considerable number. There is no bathroom in the house, and water is only obtained by being pumped up, with a troublesome process. In the matter of playground the school is also badly supplied. I will not say that if all these things were remedied, a master of high qualifications would not attract boarders, but it ought to be a good and full day school under any but untoward circumstances.

I know nothing particular about the estate of the school, except that it seems sufficient with proper care to do all that is necessary for sustaining the buildings and staff.

As regards the teaching of the school, I was impressed with its want of soundness and efficiency. There was one clever boy of about sixteen who answered me well, but the rest of the twenty-six present were unskilled and slow in all their knowledge. Thus even in dictation, which the smaller boys could not attempt, ten out of seventeen made serious mistakes, and this in a tolerably easy passage. In Latin, in arithmetic, in geography, there were the same results. The elements of modern languages only were well taught by a very competent and intelligent foreign master. Indeed the other assistants seemed to me gentlemanly and sensible men, but their salaries were quite inadequate, and the foreign master was allowed to take out his £40 per annum by giving lessons in the town. It is not in this way that an efficient school can be kept up.

We have here the natural results of that sort of election which has accidentally turned out so well at Midleton. The electors are two absent lords, and I suppose a more unlikely Board to select a good schoolmaster could not easily be found. In the present case a rule has been followed the very opposite of that which prevails in England. There a schoolmaster retires upon a living; here a clergyman has retired from a living upon a school—not, probably, from any other motive than that of improving his income. It appeared to me from examining carefully the case he was himself teaching, that he could hardly have undertaken school work from a strong desire for this kind of life, or from any zeal or experience in teaching. According to his own very fair and candid statement, he took it as promotion, obtained by interest with the electors.

NAVAN.—(There is one assistant). The day I visited this school (April 10th) I found that the boys (10 day boys) had been granted a holiday on the score of the Meath election. But this was of the less importance, as the present master—the Rev. James Keene—had only just been appointed, and no examination of the ten little boys who had come to him would give any clue to his efficiency, or the general character of the school.

I examined the buildings with care, and found them very clean and in good repair. They consist of two dwelling-houses joined by a large school-room, so that rooms can be made use of as

class-rooms which open on the school-room. There are no dormitories, the space over the large school-room being divided into bed rooms. In these about fifteen boys could be accommodated, but baths, lavatories, &c., would still be wanting. There was a great deal too much accommodation for the present size of the school. Of the two dwelling-houses, one is allotted to the head-master, and the other to the assistant, but has not lately been so occupied. It will be, however, soon applied to its purpose. The school furniture—maps, benches, &c.—was ample, and in very good condition. There is, however, no playground whatever for the boys, the adjacent field being formed by the head-master. Even with day-boys, some such outlet is desirable, if the master took boarders, it would become essential. The water-supply in Navan seems also bad, and the water obtained by pumping is of inferior quality. Drinking-water is obtained from a neighbouring chalybeate spring.

The appointment of the head-master and of his assistant is on a most unsatisfactory basis. I can speak the more freely, as the present head-master is a man of the highest collegiate distinctions, and experienced in teaching, so that no censures can possibly be considered to apply to him personally. I can also speak the more freely, because the assistant—a brother of the late head-master—is now in New Zealand, but has appointed a *locum tenens*, with the consent (I was informed) of the patron. But the present head-master is also rector of the parish of Navan; and though the parish contains only 400 Protestants, all in the vicinity (I am informed) of the town, the simultaneous holding of both offices is only compatible with a very small school, and the natural tendency must be to acquiesce in this condition of things. The curate of the parish is about to be appointed assistant-master, to occupy the second house and receive the salary of £50 a year; and thus the endowment of the school will practically be applied to the relief of the Church parishioners of Navan, or to improve the stipends of their clergy. This result is brought about, I presume, by the private influence of the bishop with the patron or his agent, and though fortunate in the present case, is surely liable to grave abuse. For here as elsewhere the school would come to be used as a pension for a disabled rector, and it would be worth while for an old man to discourage the school, and take out a quiet subsistence by merely holding the place.

As to the position of the school as a centre for education, it appears to me that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. It is urged that the great majority of the population of Navan are Roman Catholics, who will not support the school; but, on the other hand, there is no other higher school for many miles round. Railways run into Navan from four directions, and the local gentry all keep houses and parties, on which the boys can come in from considerable distances. Thus an energetic school-master must command no small public, and that, too, of the better classes. But so long as he is either curate in sole charge (as the last master was), or rector, I do not think he will be able to make the school all that it should be. It is, of course, also necessary that he should have his assistant under his control.

But if it be true, on the contrary, that even the most efficient management cannot command more than ten boys, this would be a strong argument for obtaining power to transfer the endowment to the next town, Drogheda, and so strengthen a fuller and more populous centre. Perhaps the very suggestion of this would stimulate the surrounding people into active support, as most people do not value their privileges until they find themselves in danger of losing them. I have found this spirit strong in many places, when I ventured to make similar suggestions.

II.—ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL IN HARCOURT-STREET—(no boarders, 146 day boys when I saw it (November 25), now 170). There are five assistants, with a drawing and a French master. This school, founded not many years ago in Dublin, ought to supply a great want. Dublin, as compared with Belfast, is singularly ill supplied with large high schools. The recent appointment of a young head master with a high reputation has caused the school to increase rapidly, and if properly managed and inspected, it ought to stand first among the day schools of Ireland. But here as elsewhere, I found that the immediate patronage and supervision of the Governors, whose official meetings are actually held in the house, had not conferred the benefits that might have been expected. I was detained some time at the door, owing to the deafness of the porter, and thus having ample leisure to inspect the front of the house, found that the exceeding dirt of the windows made it pre-eminent, even among its shabbiest neighbours. I learned on inquiry that most of the window sashes are not movable, and that accordingly the cleaning of them is attended with danger to life, and never (I suppose) attempted unless some adventurous person can be induced to do it. It is surprising that the members of the Board are not offended by this aspect of squalor and decay. I found the playground a mass of mud which was carried on the boys' boots all through the stairs and school-rooms, thus making the inside of the house correspond with the outside. This mud, when turned into dust, injures the air of the rooms, which are in any case very deficient in ventilation. Many of the boys were untidy in dress, and sufficient attention was evidently not paid to these external matters.

I was only able to examine parts of this school, on account of its numbers. But a careful investigation of the senior classes showed me that the boys had been unsoundly taught, and made the grossest mistakes in ordinary grammatical forms. I also found the answering of junior classes in arithmetic, in history, and in modern geography decidedly bad. I found especially that the latter was taught from a very poor text-book without the use, or at least with inefficient use, of maps, so that many children who had learned off pages of facts from the book, were quite helpless when asked practical questions about maps. The higher mathematics seemed to be carefully and well taught, and the head master is working hard, and after original methods of his own, to implant an intelligent interest in English literature in his pupils. Nothing struck me more forcibly than the fact that owing to a wretched system of management, an exceedingly able and enthusiastic head master is unable to cope with the defects enumerated, and that he is wholly free from any blame as

regards either the permanent repairs of the house, or the intellectual condition of the pupils. The Governors give him no control in appointing or discharging his assistants or even his pupils. Thus if they are respectable and diligent, but incompetent, as this last defect can hardly be proved before a Board, and no man will risk the attempt, they are practically irremovable. Moreover, the number of them was quite inadequate. Most of the classes I saw consisted of thirty or forty boys, and if some of the Governors choose to inspect the school, and cannot see this crying defect at first sight, there seems little use in their personal supervision. Indeed it seems hardly reasonable to promise the head master a capitation fee on each boy over 150, and yet give him a staff hardly sufficient for eighty boys. The fact is that the Board is too large to exercise proper control. A small sub-committee, say of three practical educators, accustomed to the new ideas concerning ventilation, and particular about cleanliness or order, would soon operate a vast change. But all this will be of little use, if the head master is not given the complete control of his staff. He will then surround himself with men of like sympathies, and of modern ideas; and any failure may then fairly be laid to his charge.

There is perhaps less reason for the Governors to provide a library in this school, than in those situate in the country, and containing boarders. But still if we consider how many of the boys come from modest homes, where there is little literary cultivation and little reading, a proper lending library might be of real and permanent advantage. The free boys are elected by the Governors without examination, are not submitted to any sufficient periodical test, and are not under the complete control of the Head Master, hence there is a tendency in them to think lightly of their privileges, and these boys were reported to me as among the worst and most troublesome in the school. This serious evil could easily be remedied by making them submit to a qualifying examination every half-year.

It is but fair to add that since my visit, some attempts have been made to improve matters in the school. The play-ground has been drained and levelled, and I hear that an estimate is being obtained with a view of making the window sashes movable, and so clearing them occasionally without danger to life. If the constitution of the school were changed from the cumbersome one under a Board to that of a despotism tempered by dismissal, very important results might be attained.

ENNA.—(39 boarders, (3 R.C.) 18 day boys, (1 R.C.) There are 3 scholars and 2 pupil assistants. I found this school in a surprisingly good state considering its antecedents. The last master left under such circumstances as must necessarily have brought the school to a low ebb. Since the new master has come, one boy's life has been lost by an accident, and another by sickness. But he was so popular in his former place (Dundalk) that he brought all his boarders with him, and that he has since obtained others from distant parts of Ireland. He also labours under disadvantages of situation and of appointments, which are difficult to overcome. Hence his success so far is somewhat remarkable, and only attributable to his peculiar fitness for his duties.

The buildings are large and straggling—indeed, too large for the requirements of the place, and requiring new plaster over the whole outside surface. A considerable outlay appears to have been made within the last few years in building useless and disfiguring walls, and in adding unnecessary class-rooms, whereas additional bath-rooms are really needed; and, still more, the levelling of the playground, which though ample in size, is so rocky and irregular as to be useless for games. The present head master feels this to be an urgent difficulty, and when I pointed out to him that it could best be removed by turning his garden (which is level) into playground, and taking in some of the playground for a new garden, he declared himself quite willing to submit to this great temporary inconvenience. If the money laid out of late years by Erasmus Smith's Board had been laid out with reasonable judgment all this might have been done long since. Two enormous ball-alloys have been built, whereas one was sufficient, and if divided into proper five-courts, would have served its purpose far better than the present extravagant erections. A yard immediately outside the school-rooms, surrounded on three sides by house walls, could have been covered in and lighted from the top, so as to form an excellent gymnasium at small cost, yet this was never thought of.

The present keeping of the buildings seemed to me fairly good. The supply of water is difficult, and must be pumped up to a great height; nevertheless, the inside latrines were well kept, the dormitories clean and airy, and, when I inspected them in the night, were fairly ventilated—indeed, one of them perfectly so. The outside latrine was in very bad order, and ought to be kept in quite a different way, with some flow of water through it. The boys' diet was comfortable, and they seemed cheery, and talked freely at their meals. Indeed, they were all genial and ready to talk, from which we may infer that they were happy and kindly treated. If Enna be an out-of-the-way place, it can at least boast of very pure and exhilarating air, and great healthfulness of climate.

A very brief examination showed me that in science the boys were admirably taught. The head master is himself a distinguished science scholar, and devotes his whole time to this side of the school, accordingly the smallest boys could answer readily in mental arithmetic, and the elder understood Euclid very thoroughly. The most advanced I did not examine. The little boys also answered me well in spelling, not so well in easy geographical questions. The answering in French and German was fair, but none of them had yet got a good hold of these languages. I also examined the upper classes in Latin and Greek, and found them fairly prepared, though only one of them showed any high faculty for classics. But, on the average, they were not behind the boys of the other schools. There is hardly any teaching as yet in natural science, but, no doubt, the Intermediate Examinations will presently produce here, as elsewhere, such cramming in it as will obtain a certain amount of marks in that competition.

The modern languages are taught by a cultivated German gentleman, who only knows enough English to give his lessons; and this class of teacher I have always found the most efficient for the purpose.

In addition to the levelling of the playground, there is urgent need of a school library and a reading-room for the boys. One of the class-rooms should be fitted up with proper shelves,

and the Board should make an annual grant towards this object. It would be easy to persuade the older boys to add something by way of parting gifts when they are leaving the school. This plan has been followed with great success at Marlborough and other schools in England.

A detached infirmary would also be desirable.

TIPPERARY—(48 boarders, 28 day boys, [17 R.C.], 5 assistants).—My visit happened only two days after the boys had returned from home (January 29 and 30, 1879), and thus I found them in lower spirits than they might otherwise have been, and also not so fresh in their knowledge. The school is, on the whole, flourishing, when it is remembered that up to two years ago there were constant and severe epidemics, probably owing to the position of the school grounds below the ancient town of Tipperary. By careful revision of the drainage the evil seems now perfectly removed. Marlborough College has had a very similar sanitary history. The buildings, however, did not seem to me attractive, and the infirmary was too small, too near the main building, and had no proper convalescent room.

The playgrounds are good, but there is no gymnasium. There is one bath-room, in which the boys get baths in rotation; the water supply, being obtained from a deep pump in the yard, is not very facile, though it may be sufficient. The inside was seemed to me insufficient. The dormitories are arranged on the cubicle system, which is approved of by the master on account of its privacy, especially for the boys' prayers. But there are other things promoted by privacy besides prayers, and in England, where morality is not so good, and the boys not so innocent as they are in Ireland, the cubicle system is out of favour, and in some schools, such as Winchester College, will not even be tolerated. I fancy cubicles are also stuffy at night, but in the way of neatness and comfort they are very attractive, and are to be found in many of the best and newest dormitories.

No doubt the discipline of the school is very good, perhaps too strict, for the boys did not talk freely at meals. There is a great want of a school library, though the boys, by private subscription, have collected a few books. The religious teaching in this school is peculiarly careful and complete, but I do not mention this as if it were at all neglected by any of the rest. The diet was good, and the whole tone of the school gentlemanly.

On examining them I did not find the answering very good. Out of 48 dictations set by me of varying difficulty, according to the advancement of the boys, 26 were bad, and only 12 were without mistakes. Some boys answered me very well in Euclid, and some fairly in French and German, but others were very slow in arithmetic, and the Greek and Latin was not above a moderate average, though I got some excellent replies in Greek and Roman history. There is nothing done in the way of teaching natural science. The boarders are mostly the sons of people residing in the country through the south of Ireland; there are very few gentry in the neighbourhood, and the town being a garrison station, and not a busy place, is, on the whole, not very desirable for a boarding school. The neighbouring Galtees, however, afford fine walks for the boys, and even some fishing in the streams which run through their glens.

GALWAY SCHOOL—(28 boarders [9 Protestant Dissenters], 40 day boys [7 R.C.], 54 actually present, 4 assistants).—This school is situated in a place eminently unsuited for a boarding school, but for the same reason eminently requiring a good day school, or any other culture which can be promoted there. No advantage is offered by Galway except good sea bathing. The town is full of decay and pauperism. Idle boys trespass on the school grounds, and molest the school, because it is respectable. It does not command, by means of railways, a populous or thriving country. Nevertheless, the conditions of Erasmus Smith's property, which compel the Governors to keep a school there, are not to be regretted. Nowhere have I seen day boys of so respectable a class; even some of the free boys were particularly remarkable for their gentlemanly appearance and manners. The neighbouring gentry are among the few Roman Catholic gentry in Ireland, and are less likely than the lower classes to be prevented by their priesthood from taking advantage of a secular education. I found the school buildings commodious, though unfortunately in the suburbs of the town, and surrounded by wretched cabins. They were not in perfect repair, but I was told that whitewashing and other improvements by the Governors were impending. Meanwhile neither were the school-room floors nor the boys' well kept, and both wanted brushing and cleaning. A small close yard inside the house was in a very bad condition—in fact the air of Galway seemed to have exercised an unconscious influence on the keeping of the school. For, otherwise, the head master is a very able and thoughtful man, full of new ideas, and exceedingly attentive to his school. He is stricter about sending reports, and these even weekly, than other Irish schoolmasters—a very important point on which most of the schools are deficient. His discipline is also strict, and he has devised the excellent punishment for idleness, of making the offender get up an hour earlier next day to prepare his work. Games and sports are carefully encouraged. In examining the boys, I found their Latin and Greek on the whole good, and their mathematics very good—as might be expected from the head master's antecedents—but their English, both writing and spelling, as shown in dictation, was deficient, and their French indifferent. There were weekly lectures in natural science; and a small library merely of boys' books of amusement. This might be improved. I consider the staff of masters at this school peculiarly good in this respect, that they are all experienced teachers who have made this their profession, and are not hurrying or hoping to attain some other way of living.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(25 boarders [7 Dissenters], 18 day boys [5 R.C.], 3 assistants).—Is now a small school, owing to the deficiencies of the former management, but is rising steadily in numbers under the present master. The buildings are very commodious—indeed, the school-room, with its adjoining class-rooms, is a model of what such a building ought to be. There is an immense hall alley in perfect condition, which would make two good and useful fires courts, also an excellent

gymnasium, and the boys' sleeping rooms—separate bedrooms, containing six to eight beds each, are clean and well aired. The master's residence is also a fine mansion, with a great deal of valuable oak panelling—partly, also, covered with paint. Water being supplied by high pressure, the lavatories and latines are clean and well provided. But the situation of the school in a street of Douglas makes it impossible to obtain a proper play-ground, so that the Governors are obliged to rent a field for cricket at some distance. I did not visit this, and cannot, therefore, report upon its fitness for the purpose. But it should always be remembered that most fields are quite useless for modern games, and that without proper levelling and sodding, a play ground, however extensive, is of no avail. I examined the boys in the principal subjects, and found them on the whole fair in their answering. But in some points improvement is desirable. A senior class wrote almost uniformly bad dissertation exercises, and a junior class were almost all puzzled by an ordinary sum in interest, though they were familiar with the rule. Yet, both in languages and in science, one or two of them showed remarkable talent. A chemical laboratory has just been started, and attention is paid to the teaching of natural science. But most of the boys are very young, and the present master has not been here long enough to give his teaching a fair trial.

A large outlay on the school buildings was, as usual, made without much judgment; a distant and detached building was erected for a laundry, with empty rooms on the upper floor, whereas the infirmary is in connexion with the boys' house, and not even isolated by doors. If an epidemic ever breaks out, these buildings must have their uses interchanged, and people will wonder what suggested to the Board the present arrangement. By way of completing the absurdity, the recovery room in the present infirmary faces north—an architectural vice not uncommon in Irish schools.

III.—THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The Incorporated Society's Schools are scattered all over Ireland, but are managed on so regular a system, that the education in any one of them is a fair index to the rest. I visited carefully the more important of them, the Peacock Institution near Kilkenny, the Dundalk Institute in co. Louth, the Ranelagh Institute at Athlone, and Primrose Grove, within a few miles of Sligo, the last-named smaller than the rest, but the most beautifully and healthfully situated school in Ireland. I did not examine the boys in these schools, for it appeared that the best of them were all sent up to the head school at Santry and so afforded an opportunity of testing their knowledge there. But the system of these schools hardly brought them within the scope of my inquiry, for the only compulsory subjects seem to be Scripture and Mathematics, and in the latter there can be no doubt, judging from results, that the teaching is thoroughly efficient. With the exception of the highest classes at the Belfast Academical Institute I found no boys so advanced in their studies, and the atmosphere of all the schools was essentially an atmosphere of work. No idling was tolerated, nor had the masters any trouble in enforcing either discipline or attention in their pupils. In comparing the several schools I found that the master of the Ranelagh Institute was the most enterprising, as he had lately engaged both a classical master, and a native Frenchman, in the expectation of being paid by an increase of boarders. The fees required from boarders (£30 per annum, with a few extras) are so low, that luxuries cannot be expected in return. But surely the Inspectors of the Incorporated Society should see that a better supply of water and means of bathing are provided in the schools. They should also direct that the immense and very ill-repaired bell-alloys should be subdivided into proper fires-courts, and kept properly flagged and cemented. The danger in all their schools is that the boys will overwork themselves, and therefore games and recreations should be made as attractive as possible; the masters should also insist upon the playing of games, and on proper exercise. Though the Society has lately made some small grants for books, I found the library arrangements in all of them very deficient, in fact libraries could hardly be said to exist. A small annual grant spent in buying well-bound standard books at sections, and the appointment in each school of a deserving boy as librarian, with a trifling emolument, would raise the tone of the schools, and perhaps indicate to the pupils that there exist useful and interesting works outside their fixed courses. I also think that the school-rooms should be better whitewashed, and the floors kept cleaner.

All these defects exist, perhaps, more obviously in Santry school, which is under the immediate supervision of the Society, than in the rest. The buildings are here partly older, and partly more out of repair than in the other schools. Plastering and decorating are urgently required to make the place look comfortable or attractive. The school-rooms were unswept. There are no bath-rooms, nor has the river which runs beside the house been utilized for a plunge-bath. There is not even a lavatory upstairs, so that when the boys get up, they are obliged to come down to a distant room on the ground floor, which is quite insufficient for their wants nor can they come there without partially dressing; indeed I suppose they dress first and wash afterwards. Moreover, the principal school-room is under the principal dormitory and is ventilated into it, there being apertures through the ceiling of the one into the floor of the other. For these defects the Society is clearly to blame, as a head-master cannot be expected to spend his time in constant complaints or appeals for improvements. But what may be fairly charged against the management of the house was this, that I found the boys' dinner, which professedly consisted of hot stewed beef, oat and served out on the several plates at 1 o'clock, with a second plate laid over each under pretence of keeping it warm. At 1 o'clock it was barely lukewarm, when the boys came to dinner at 2.15, it must have been extremely unwholesome and unpalatable. I do not think that the fact of these boys, being poor and economically kept is the smallest excuse for such miserable fare.

I examined some classes carefully in Latin and Greek, in Geography and History, and looked over some dissertations. The classical answering was not good; the boys though not young had either begun the languages lately, or had made little progress. One boy who had qualified in Latin at the

Intermediate Examination last year seemed to know very little. In Geography and Modern History the answering of some of the boys was very good, and they showed clearly that many of them had been selected by a careful competition.

General Remarks on the Incorporated Society's Schools.—There appear to be no other higher schools in Ireland which have had the benefit of constant and careful inspection, and hence there have been no grave abuses allowed to grow up, the masters seem very competent men, and there is good economy practised in the management of all the details. But there might be room for improvement in the following respects.—In the first place, there is a great deficiency in classical teaching through all the schools, a deficiency not arising from neglect, but from the original conception having failed to satisfy the clever and ambitious youths trained under the old system. The schools only profess to teach Mathematics, English, and Scripture, whereas of late years all the most brilliant of the pupils seek scholarships and other honours in the University of Dublin, and thus require the "humanities" to a larger degree. The Mathematical teaching is no doubt the best in Ireland, but so far as we may judge, from the many instances before us in Trinity College, the most careful teaching in English, without Classics, fails to produce good English scholars, and I have known more than one first-rate Sonty pupil suffer miserably from a vicious English style, if not from more serious defects. This is a most remarkable practical instance of the old theory which is now reviving, that the teaching of English in the modern fashion is of little value, and that the old method of teaching Latin grammar, and allowing English to take care of itself, is really sounder and more practical. If a boy in the Incorporated Society schools has classical tastes, he is obliged to prosecute them outside the usual school hours, he requires no classics for his school competitions, and he often begins his Latin and Greek at an age far too advanced for the easy and thorough acquisition of languages. If the elements of Latin were allowed to replace the inordinate amount of Scripture insisted upon at the entrance examination for foundations, and if some allowance was made to the masters for classical teaching, these excellent schools would become far more efficient.

Secondly, as the fees obtained from boarders are so low, and hence the profits of the schools so small, the Board should supply for cricket-grounds, gymnasies, &c. the funds which in richer schools may be supplied from the profits, or even by subscription among the boys themselves. An allowance of £10 per annum to each school under this head would be well spent, and would conduce greatly to a cheerful and happy life among the boys; and this seems to me not well attained by the present system. Lastly, the inspection by the Society should extend to the question of baths, lavatories, and general cleanliness.

IV.—THE STILL REMAINING DIOCESAN SCHOOLS

The Diocesan School at Sligo (2 boarders, 25 day-boys, 2 assistants).—This school is in a most unsatisfactory condition, owing to the curious forgetfulness of education manifested in the general scramble for compensations under the Irish Church Act. The diocesan school-masters were all very justly compensated, but no attempt was made to preserve for the diocesan the grammar schools which had given the principal higher education in many parts of Ireland. Thus when the present head-master of Sligo school dies, the school must collapse, if not reconstructed by the people of Sligo; and even now the school is conducted principally by a deputy-master, who is indeed an able and competent man, but who has no material interest in the school. The head-master induces boarders, as it is not convenient for him to have them, and his health compels him frequently to absent himself. It is evident that the inhabitants of Sligo, which is well provided, by model and national schools, with primary education, should combine to found a proper grammar school, and the Board of Erasmus Smith, which owns property in the neighbourhood, should be one of the principal subscribers.

The Diocesan School at Tralee (19 boarders, 1 day-boy, 9 resident and 1 visiting assistant).—Is in a better condition than that at Sligo, not by having better teaching, but through the fact that the head-master and his wife are attached to it, and spend all their life and energy in keeping it up. Yet it is not a desirable place for a boarding-school, and there is little doubt that the school will disappear, at least as a boarding-school, when the present master, who has compounded for his salary, resigns or leaves. I found the boys very carefully and kindly kept, and the contents of the school well attended to; but I was not impressed with the teaching or answering in the various classes. The school is at present decaying, the present master having been twenty-two years at work, and the rise of the Erasmus Smith's school at Galway, which is less out of the way than Tralee, has, no doubt, affected its prosperity.

The town of Tralee ought to support a good Grammar day school, but as the great majority of the people are Roman Catholics, it cannot prosper under the religious management of a Church of Ireland clergyman, who thinks it his duty to instruct in his own religion. I think in a rearrangement of endowments, Tralee might have a fair claim to have a perfectly unsectarian Grammar school established, or if a really competent Roman Catholic layman could be found, it might be well to appoint him as head-master, though nothing can be more vicious than the appointment of masters because of their religion.

Ballymena.—I visited this school, which is the remains of a Diocesan school, at an unfortunate time, for it has lately undergone an amalgamation with another (intermediate) school in the town—an experiment which has not yet had sufficient trial, and, moreover, there had lately been such serious sickness in the master's family and throughout the town, that many of the boys had scattered, and were not yet re-assembled. It is, however, a great pity that in entering upon a new scheme a young master was not appointed, for the very

worthy and learned clergymen who still occupies the post must now be getting weary of his work, and anxious for repose. I examined the children present in the elements of Latin and of arithmetic, as well as in modern history and geography, but they were mostly new scholars, and had as yet made small advance. The difficulties in the school management in this place arise from the jealousy, not of Roman Catholic and Protestant, but of Church people and Protestant Dissenters. The latter, especially the Presbyterians, are the majority, but the Church people socially the superior, and so there was much difficulty in finding a governing board to satisfy both parties. This seems to have been done, as all sides had much confidence in the learning and fairness of the present master of the diocesan school, and the master of the rival school had lately died. Perhaps the most remarkable feature in this school, and one of great importance to the Commissioners when considering the question of endowment, is that the inhabitants of Ballymena—a town of moderate size—subscribed £530 per annum to its support, when they became convinced that it was necessary for the proper education of their children. Instead of begging for endowments, and pretending a desire for education as a means of obtaining them, these people showed that where education is really wanted, means are easily forthcoming; and there is little doubt that in a few years Ballymena will become, like Coleraine and Lurgan, the focus of a very good and well-attended day-school, though it is not likely to attract many boarders. The old diocesan school-house is, however, not well fitted for its purpose. The dormitory accommodation is probably sufficient, but in due time more schoolrooms and class-rooms will be required.

V.—THE OLDEN PRIVATE ENDOWMENTS.

Kilkenney College, a fine building, with a good endowment, and with most respectable traditions, is in a melancholy state. The house and grounds are there to testify that there was once a flourishing school, but various untoward circumstances have reduced the boarders to three, and the day-boys to four. The present master is too old, and otherwise unfit to raise a school. The Provost and Bishop of Cewsey, as visitors, have lately ordered an inquiry into the school, and are actively considering the best means for improving it. The appointment of a good and young head-master, with some connections, would probably raise it again to a condition of usefulness.

The Grammar School at Elphin is endowed with a considerable income from Bishop Hodson's bequest, and as there are no religious directions whatever in the will, but strict injunctions that the school is to give free instruction to the poor of Elphin, it might have been made a most useful establishment but for the resistance of the Catholic priesthood, who prevent their people from enjoying its benefits, and have even set up a rival school.

If the will does not permit its removal, it seems a pity that the dean and chapter, who are the trustees, should not at least appoint a layman (if not a Catholic) master, and encourage the Catholic authorities to join in the management of the school. As it now stands, there are only a very few Protestant children there, but the present dean has done a great deal towards making it a resource for the poor Protestants of the district. Indeed he thinks that by establishing a cheap boarding house in the adjoining girls' school, which is now available, for want of pupils, the school might benefit all the poorer Protestants through the country parts of the diocese. This is an ingenious and well thought out plan for utilizing the school, under the terms of the will, but for Protestants only; with the Protestant curate acting as master, it is not likely that the Catholic children of the town will ever be induced to attend. Half the proceeds of the estate are bequeathed for "beautifying the Cathedral," a parish church attended by about forty people. Here, if anywhere, the waste of some £150 per annum should be stopped by legislation, and the whole, or almost the whole, estate applied to the school.

The claim made lately by the people of Sligo to have the school transferred to them, is not only at variance with the directions of the founder, but a very melancholy instance of the begging turn of the western Irish. If Sligo were a northern town, the condition of the schools there would long ago have been settled by a body of governors, and by private subscriptions. A place so large and so important has no claim whatever for extraneous aid in education, which the people could easily provide for themselves if they really valued it.

The school is chiefly primary, and of the 17 boys on the roll only two were reading classics, &c., in a special class, for the Intermediate Examinations.

Currickmacross—This school affords one of the most signal cases of an endowment which has lost its usefulness. The house was given, and endowed with £70 per annum, by the Earl of Weymouth, and afterwards the Marquis of Bath. So long as railroads did not exist, and many of the lower gentry were still scattered through the counties, and so long as the Roman Catholics did not object to sending their children as day-boys to a Protestant school, this endowment was very useful. Dormitories were added by various masters, there were at times twenty-five boarders, and a good many day-scholars, and the school was of good repute. Now all these things are changed. No parent is likely to choose this school, in an out-of-the-way country town, as a boarding-school for his boys. The Roman Catholics will not use it. The Marquis of Bath will not keep a large empty house in repair. The result is that the present master, an elderly man appointed in 1807, lives as a sort of pensioner on the endowment, and in a small part of the house, of which the rest is falling rapidly into decay and ruin. He still teaches ten little boys, who have lately come to him, with some hope of intermediate prizes, but his zeal and interest in the school are gone, nor is it likely ever to revive. If the endowment be not handed over to the Roman Catholic schools in the town, it should be applied in some other way for the benefit of Lord Bath's tenants in other and more efficient schools. A certain number might be sent as boarders to the Dundalk Grammar School, and thus this latter school would be strengthened, while the scandal of an endowed ruin and its pensioned occupant would be spared to the town of Currickmacross.

Lismore, Ballymena, Foughal, and Bandon schools are founded upon the small, old-fashioned endowments of a house and £40 per annum, which were very useful when locomotion was difficult, and many local centres were necessary, also when a single master was sufficient to teach the small number of subjects comprised in our school education. I found at Foughal that a new master had just been appointed, but being in bad health the school was not to meet for some days. He had not more than eight pupils. At Bandon the master was dead, and the school closed, since that time a new master had been appointed, but hitherto this school also has been very small and of little importance. It is, nevertheless, the most important school entire on the peeron's (Duke of Devonshire) estate, as there are many Protestant tenants living on his land round this town. But neither in Foughal or Lismore can there ever be many Protestant day-boys, nor is there any reason why they should be selected as boarding-schools.

In the case of Foughal the obvious suggestion for the better use of the endowment is to apply it to paying the railway fares of boys to reach Millston, where they will get better teaching than they can ever expect in Foughal, with its poor house and small endowment. Bandon may possibly, under its new master, rise to the condition of a useful day school, with some boarders.

Lismore I inspected in its working order and found 20 boarders and 4 day-boys, 2 assistants, 1 non-resident. I found the assistants men of good qualifications, and the building, though not suited for a very large school, commodious and well ventilated. There is a good play-ground, and a large asphalted ball-court which serves as a racket-court, but is kept locked to prevent the boys playing in it without proper shoes, so that it is not very useful. The town is beautifully situated, and of so small a size as to afford no temptations to boys. But the teaching seemed rather for special competitors, than regular schooling. It struck me here very sorely as elsewhere, that the boys, even when not overworked, were addled with a quantity of subjects. Some of them answered well in science; but in languages, both ancient and modern, there was little accurate knowledge. Occasional good answers in all the subjects, rather surprise an examiner, but they are another proof of what I have observed. The boys are taught a great many valuable truths, they have not assimilated them, and only answer by accident. I have found this mental condition all over the country.

Dread St. Endowed School—(8 boarders, 23 day-boys on roll, 22 in all present)—is one of those small foundations which is of little service, and might profitably be abolished. The patron merely pays his £40 per annum, and cares no more for the school. The house is not commodious, or well situated; yet under the late master, who is now removed to Knaish, it was prosperous, and when the present master, who is but lately appointed, begins to make way, it may again become a useful day-school, at all events. It has been remarkable of late years in producing several very eminent scholars. I examined the children, and found them fairly taught, but do not think that the present master is here long enough to make him responsible for any defects.

The Tailors' Hall school, Dublin—(26 day boys present)—has been removed to a building, lent by the merchants on the quay, at the Metal bridge. This building, otherwise suitable, is very dirty and in bad repair, the latrines being exceedingly disgusting. The children are taught free, and elected at a monthly Board. This requires modification, for there are now funds only for a single master. Though he is an exceedingly competent man, and teaches all the subjects in a manner surprising to me, this curious relic of the ancient fashion is an anachronism. If the children paid but a small fee it would help to improve the school, and if the numbers rose accordingly, would pay a second master. This advantage would be far greater than that of admitting boys free. It would save a great deal of the boys' time, which is now lost by the master in going from class to class, and striving to do what seems high impossible—to teach 28 little boys in five or six subjects. Nevertheless, it is well done even under these difficulties.

VI.—THE NEWER PRIVATE ENDOWMENTS.

FOYLE COLLEGE—(52 boarders, 52 day boys, 7 assistants)—may fairly rank beside the Royal schools, on account of its important situation, its high character, and the good endowment granted to it by the "Irish Society." There is no school in Ireland, except Enniskillen, so well endowed, but then the Governors only grant the master's stipend quarterly, and refuse to call it an endowment. If they have of late been liberal in this respect they have not been so as regards the accommodation for the boys, which is here very inferior to that of any of the larger Royal schools. As the house is situated (picturesquely enough) on the side of a steep hill, the playground is quite useless for games, and the boys are obliged to tent (for £25 per annum) a cricket ground at a considerable distance. There is no gymnasium, but a wretched shed stands suggesting its absence. Though the master is anxious to teach natural science, which might be very useful to boys preparing for mercantile pursuits in Derry, there is no laboratory. The condition of the latrines, both inside and outside, is very bad, those in the bath-room being particularly objectionable. This is the more inexcusable as the town (and school) is supplied with water at high pressure, and the draining of the playground rising behind the house would afford water for the filling of large tanks, both for lavatories, and to help in case of fire. More classrooms are much wanted, and altogether the school seems not to have profited as it ought by the patronage of a rich and liberal corporation. The outlay recently made appeared to me almost pure waste, and it were much to be desired, that when the members of the Irish Society visit Derry, they should themselves inspect the school, and obtain from some competent adviser his suggestions on the spot, otherwise their money will be (as it has been) squandered, and their school buildings will remain, as they now are, a discredit to them. But in any case there is required a considerable outlay in permanent improvements. Some of the Governors

ought to visit any good English school and then compare its appointments with what they now control and tolerate in Derry. We should expect a wealthy English corporation to show an example to the less enlightened and less endowed Irish Boards, and yet there are unendowed schools in Ireland which now put them to shame. There is a good hall-alley, of the Irish kind, and a separate house, conveniently situated, for an infirmary.

As regards the actual management of the house it seemed fairly comfortable. The dormitories were well ventilated, but the floors wanted sweeping under the beds exceedingly, the diet seemed fairly good, and the boys cheerful and happy. The peculiar theories of the present head master as to discipline are well known from his writings. He has abolished all corporal punishment, and relies by moral suasion. By making himself the companion and friend of his boys, he has succeeded perfectly in making them docile and manageable, and they struck me as peculiarly open and friendly in their manners. But I have doubts whether their intellectual development is equally successful. There is in many boys an ingrained idleness, which is not (like more serious vices) to be overcome by moral suasion, and perhaps the answering to me might have been better if more tangible advice had been sometimes administered. With a diligent boy such incitements have of course no place. Except in French I did not find any good answering. The knowledge of classical forms was not accurate, and the answering in science slow and unsteady. But still it is not wise to infer that the teaching was inadequate. I attribute it partly to the fact that I did not chance, out of so many, to pick out the best boys, partly to the kindly and not very diligent atmosphere of the school. The head master has himself paid special attention to Latin grammar, on which he has published an important work, but he finds it difficult to make his assistants adopt his ideas, or rival his energy, and thus the teaching is perhaps not uniform in quality.

ST. COLUMBA'S COLLEGE—(73 boarders, 7 day boys).—The history and traditions of this school make it unique in Ireland. It was founded avowedly on the plan of an English public school, and intended to be a model in Ireland of the system which has been one of the most active and splendid causes of higher English culture. It is not too much to say that what distinguishes the Englishmen all over the world above men of equal breeding and fortune in other nations is the training of those peculiar commonwealths, in which boys form a sort of constitution and govern themselves under the direction of a higher authority. So far as this sort of school can be carried out on a small scale, it is done at St. Columba's. The endowment consists of the buildings, with a considerable library, handsome furniture, and very spacious grounds (under a rent of £100) in a beautiful situation. Moreover, so important are the 'old boys,' and so fond are they of the college, that additional subscriptions are easily obtained for new buildings, and in this way a handsome stone chapel is now being built instead of the older wooden one. The chapel, with its service twice a day, is very imposing, and distinguishes the school from the rest in Ireland, the boys attend in gowns or surplices, and the music is well performed by them. It, nevertheless, appeared to me that even the shortened services, which are performed twice a day, though very attractive to a stranger, are burdensome to little boys, and not the best way of fostering a love of true religion.

The dormitories and school-rooms are well ventilated and spacious, and very well kept, the cubicle system being here in fashion. The only room actually untidy was the boys' library, which looked uncomfortable and little used. There is an excellent racket-court, and also two Eton five-courts, both almost useless in an Irish school; but strongly enough, the present boys have but little taste for these games, and the courts looked deserted. This is surely a serious sign in a school. It did not seem to me natural that boys should prefer walking about the country to playing good games. Cricket however flourishes, and was to some extent engrossing the boys at the date of my visit. There is an excellent swimming bath within the grounds, and plenty of water at high pressure from the mountain; in fact, nothing is wanting for the boys' comfort but a gymnasium and a workshop, and probably these would not be attractive to the boys who will not play rackets or five.

The education is conducted by the Warden and his assistants in this peculiar way, that each tutor or assistant teaches all the subjects in turn, taking the head class in his own speciality, and the whole school is kept working at the same subjects simultaneously. The tutor also takes great part in the discipline of the boys, and in the supervision of the dormitories, they are all English public school men by education, and their position is made so secure and attractive by the warden that he succeeds in obtaining men of good standing and manners, such as are found in good English schools. They also have a direct interest in the success of the school, one quarter of their income fluctuating with the number of the boys.

From the brief examination made it did not appear to me that this system of having every master teaching everything worked well in science. I found the boys' answering singularly uneven, and the little boys seemed better for their age than most of the older ones. In classics the education is, no doubt, more ambitious than in other Irish schools. Credit is given for essays and for English verse translations, as well as for compositions in Greek and Latin, and this ought to produce better scholars. There are also many special prizes for extraneous subjects, such as Divinity and Irish antiquities. But still I did not meet with any remarkable answering. Probably this English school classical training, which strikes one so at Winchester or Marlborough, requires rather preparatory teaching, and a longer period of higher schooling, than Irish parents can afford to give their children, and without these conditions it rather produces showy than sound results. It is also singularly inconsistent in the Warden, who professes not to care for distinctions in the University of Dublin, owing to its implied inferiority to English Universities, that he should throw himself so eagerly into the lowest and poorest of all public competitions, the Intermediate Examinations.

Nevertheless, taking the whole aspect of the school, its fine situation, and the favour with which it was long regarded by many Irish noblemen and gentlemen, we may wonder that it does not hold a more commanding position. For it is not now more expensive than the Royal schools, and has many advantages which they have not. The dormitories are indeed practically full, under the active

and stirring management of the present warden, but they ought to be far larger, and contain twice the number of boys.

I attribute this comparative failure to the harsh system of punishments adopted by the warden, and still more to the theory which underlies them, as appeared in his evidence before the Commission. He considers Irish boys given to lying and immorality, he thinks their home training exceedingly defective in these respects, and that in consequence very strict discipline is required to correct it. He considers that flogging is absolutely necessary, nay even public flogging, and this (as he told me) for the purpose of degrading before his fellows a boy guilty of any self-degrading fault—as if punishment were not intended to correct and improve, but to stereotype a fallen nature! I feel assured that all reasonable parents, if they realized this system in its details, would at once revolt against it, and though I differ widely from most of the educational theories now fashionable, I am firmly convinced that in this point the milder spirit of the age has corrected a grave abuse, and is fully justified in its repugnance to the barbarities practised at the public schools in older days, and still surviving in some of them from the force of tradition. But the aping of this mediæval savagery by modern schools should not be tolerated for an instant. In the case of timid and sensitive boys such a system of punishment must rather encourage lying than cure it, and nothing is more certain to lead to cases of gross injustice than a belief that the majority of boys are given to fraud and profligacy. As a matter of history, the Warden appears to have been less successful in eradicating grave school vices than other schoolmasters. Whether it be the case that under a milder discipline these vices are merely ignored, and allowed to spread themselves unchecked in Irish schools, was a matter of argument between us. From my review of the Irish schools I do not think them morally low. They are rather wanting in public spirit, in the spirit which develops into the political instinct of the Englishman as contrasted with the particularism of the Irishman.

THE METHODIST COLLEGE, BELFAST (40 boarders, 20 theological students, 150 day boys, 30 girls, and ladies' classes, 17 assistants) is a very fine establishment, so far in connexion with the Queen's College in Belfast, that it does the duty of a collegiate residence for Methodist theological students attending the arts course, and hence it must be regarded as a school and college combined. The constitution is remarkable in having a president separate from the head master, not controlling the teaching, but controlling all appointments of assistant masters along with the head master. The theological teaching is under the president's care, and so is the moral side of the college, apart from the question of punishment for idleness at lessons.

The buildings are very spacious, and recently built, in a very handsome site opposite the Queen's College; but like those of other schools in Belfast, they are very deficient in cleanliness. There were pieces of paper scattered about and trampled down all about the grounds. These pieces of paper had been used by the day boys to wrap up their luncheons, and were then thrown at random over the ground. A poster was employed periodically (I was told) to pick them up; such a piece of untidiness should not be permitted for an instant. The inside of the building was also wanting in neatness, and the latrines were in a bad condition. I saw the dinner of the boarders just ready for the table, and was struck with the insufficiency of vegetables. The dormitories were well ventilated, there is a good swimming bath and gymnasium. The infirmary is rather too close to the house, and the recovery-room has a gloomy aspect.

Owing to its character as a college, this school has a good laboratory and set of instruments provided, and there are special classes in natural sciences. Most of the boys, when I visited the school, were under examination in mathematics, and I was struck with the advanced papers which they were able fairly to attempt. The science teaching is no doubt good, and well directed. I was not so well satisfied with the answering in classics and elementary English. The classes of little boys seemed too large, and their training not very methodical. But there seemed to me less of slave driving, and more of higher training in this school, than in its rivals in Belfast, and while it is not likely to be so successful at competitions like the Intermediate, the head master seems to me to understand better how to make his boys fond of learning for its own sake.

Bangor School, near Belfast (8 boarders, 32 day boys) is one of the clearest cases of an endowment which is now badly applied, and might be made of great value. The Ward family have given a house and £60 a year for the benefit of their town. The house is anything but commodious, and the out-offices and latrines are very badly kept. The boys being of various ages, and the summer attendance being far larger and very different from the winter, the master is unable to cope with his difficulties. Nevertheless there are many deserving boys at the school, and one young child of remarkable ability. The endowment would easily afford the poorer inhabitants' children free or almost free railway tickets daily to Belfast, where they could obtain the highest class of teaching in Ireland for the same school fees which they pay in Bangor.

If this change be not adopted, some outlay is imperatively required to make the school fit for any head master to invest in it his time and money. The play-ground wants levelling and improving, there must be a proper water supply; and if the number of boarders be increased, the present sleeping accommodation and beds are quite insufficient.

The fact that the present master started with three boys in January, 1878, and now has over thirty, shows that even under the present difficulties something can be done. But I do not think any outlay in Bangor will ever make it a valuable school. The children now at the school are very young and not advanced, but answered me well according to their knowledge.

Watts' School at Lurgan I visited, but was unable at the time to examine the boys, which I hoped to do on another occasion. The building, which was erected from the accumulated endowment left thirty years ago, is very pretty, and situated in a very healthy, breezy place near Lough Neagh. The head-master is an active, stirring man, who conducts his school on the northern type, and is fully

acquainted with the modern needs of education. His boys are chiefly boarders from the Belfast district, and day-boys from the neighbouring town of Lurgan. But his accommodation is not very large, and if the school increases much there will be new buildings required.

Heney's School at Mullingar, placed on my list, is almost exclusively a primary school, under the management of the Christian Brothers. A priest was allowed to teach classes in classics on his own account in one room of the building, but he had very few boys, and no endowment.

The Christian Brothers' school was examined by Mr. Moore.

The *Masonic Orphan school* has now been settled in a very healthful and pleasant house at Sandymount. The building is however not well suited for a school. The school-room and dining-room are outside the main building, and built of wood, so that they must be draughty and cold in winter, though the master makes no complaint and says he finds them comfortable.

The dormitories have their ceilings too low, and if these were removed, as they are on the top storey, a good many more cubic feet of air could be obtained. They are at present ventilated by keeping windows open at night—a rude and dangerous method in the case of delicate boys, as some of them seemed to be. Again, the lavatories are down stairs, so that the children must go down from the dormitories to wash in the morning. This conduces much to insufficient cleaning, and the scanty use of soap and water.

The school is now in the hands of a first-rate master who understands his business thoroughly, and the Order may feel quite confident that he will do all that can be done for the boys. Their discipline and training seemed excellent. But as they are elected without regard to their knowledge, there are boys of all stages together, and they require to be separated into more classes, and separately taught, more than the same number of boys in other schools. This produces a peculiar difficulty for the master, and should be considered in giving him ample assistance.

THE ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION OF BELFAST—(21 boarders, 238 day boys [religions not ascertained]) is, in many respects, the most remarkable school in Ireland, not only for the large number of its day pupils, but for its curious constitution. It is not under any single head, but is managed by an oligarchy of six head masters—each head of one department—who have equal authority, and who meet in conference under the nominal presidency of each in turn. There are 9 assistants to the 6 head masters. There is besides a Board of Managers and of Visitors, but these, I believe, have little cause to interfere in the working of the school, which is conducted with great regularity and efficiency in each of its departments. As a boarding school, it may be said to have failed, for though two of the masters have ample accommodation in the wings of the building for boarders, there are only twenty-one now in residence. This is to be attributed mainly to the fact that the town of Belfast is not a suitable place for a boarding school; but it may also be caused by the anomalous constitution of the place, as the boarder must pass in his studies beyond the control of his own master to other departments. The buildings are large and commodious, and I remarked that, though mainly a day school, gymnasia and a fine swimming bath have been provided for the use of the boys. On the other hand, an old library, once attached to each department, has been closed and abandoned, so that there is no intellectual stimulus beyond that of the class work.

I found all the entrances, staircases, and school-rooms exceedingly dirty, there being no proper staff of servants to keep them clean, and no interest among the various masters to see it done—evidently one result of divided headship. But whatever the cause, the extreme neglect of cleanliness in the building is a great disgrace to Belfast.

The answering in the various subjects I took up was excellent, and there can be no doubt that the teaching is most efficient. But it struck me rather as a great coaching establishment, which merely regarded the intellectual attainment of a certain amount by the pupil, and neglected all moral control, or any personal interest in the character and general development of the boys, who are hurried from class to class under various teachers who may never see them elsewhere. Nevertheless, this seems to suit the business instinct of the Belfast people, who pay a certain fee for having boys taught a certain course, and get (so far) excellent value for their money. There are no questions about religion asked to day boys, nor do they come there except to learn definite subjects.

It is to be remembered, in defence of this peculiar constitution, that the institution once performed the work taken up by the Queen's College, and had a full staff of professors, and a library. The professors, and most of the books, passed to the College. In former years some Roman Catholics attended, even as boarders, but this is no longer the case. There is a special department for natural science, with a separate lecture-room and appointments, but as yet there are very few pupils. However we may be disposed to criticise it, this institution performs a very valuable function, and is excellently organised, very much after the fashion of a model National school, with higher subjects, by the influence of Mr. Carline, the head master in English. But the knowledge imparted is rather the knowledge fit for examinations than the knowledge which will form and stimulate true scholarship. In this respect it seems to be very analogous to St. Stanislaus' College. It is to be desired, however, that if the managers think it desirable to afford their day boys the luxuries of gymnastics and swimming baths, they should also cultivate in them the habit of neatness, and this would above all things be done if the entrances and staircases of the building were properly cleaned, and an ante-room prepared, in which every boy should keep (as they do at St. Stanislaus') a pair of clean house-shoes, which should be put on as he enters the school. There should also be a proper staff of servants to keep the house clean. It is now in the condition of the large Roman Catholic college buildings which I have visited in various places, where there are perhaps six servants kept to clean a building requiring at least twelve, and these six seem not to have the smallest notion of their duties. This is a reprehensible feature in Irish schools, because there is nothing more certain to

prejudice respectable parents at first sight, very justly too, then dirt in the very face and fore-front of a school. It is also necessary that we should combat without ceasing against one of the chief national vices, which reaches even into the educated classes.

The *Belfast Academy* is in a transition state, and is but nominally worked in a temporary place, pending the completion of the very handsome buildings at the north end of Belfast, and well separated from most of the other day schools. I did not therefore think it necessary to inspect the school in a condition which was so transitory, that my report must have been obsolete before it was printed. But it is evident that this Academy ought to be one of the most important schools in Ireland. Considering, however, the active competition of other large and efficient day schools in the town, it is essential that the governors, who are not educators, but shrewd business men, should put the whole conduct of the school from the very outset into the hands of a young vigorous headmaster familiar with the new theories and fashions in education, and likely to attract boys by his reputation and consideration. To delay in doing this would be a serious injury to the school. They should also insist on making their Academy a contrast in cleanliness and neatness to the other Belfast schools, which are sadly deficient in this respect.

VII. ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

St. MALACHI'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.—(58 boarders, 150 day boys).—The assistants are 5 priests and 5 laymen. This school is perhaps the best specimen of those diocesan schools or colleges which were evidently once intended to be affiliated to a Catholic University, but which are now diverted into the pursuit of two objects only (1.) the finding out and preliminary training of candidates for Maynooth; (2) the competing for the intermediate prizes. It is hardly fair to compare them with the non-Catholic higher schools. They have no direct endowment except their buildings, which have been built by subscriptions, or from the funds of the diocese. They are intended to educate even the lowest classes, and the charge made for boarders—at this school £30 per annum, at some of them even less—is meant to tempt the sons of poorer farmers to come to them with the hope of obtaining them for the priesthood. At the same time I am not aware that any pressure is put on the pupils in this direction. In several of them I found, however, that theological pupils had certain privileges. By theological pupils are meant those intended for Maynooth; theological instruction proper is not, I believe, given in any of them. As in the rest of the buildings of this kind, I found ventilation neglected, and little care to supply the boys with means of recreation or encouragement for culture. The dormitories were, indeed, constructed with a great show of ventilating apparatus, but when I visited them (about 1 o'clock in the day) the beds were only being made; the windows had not been opened that day at all on account of the cold, and consequently the air was little short of poisonous. The rector informed me that the servants' orders were to open the windows every morning; but of course every opportunity is taken of evading these orders; for the hatred which the Irish of the lower class have for ventilation is something remarkable. If any one will visit any of these Roman Catholic colleges at study time, and enter the rooms where a large number of students, with many jets of gas burning, with all the windows shut, keep themselves very warm while they read, he will, indeed, wonder whether any real intellectual work can be produced in such an atmosphere.

In St. Malachi's College I found much careful teaching, and fair answering in most of the elementary subjects. In dictation the boys were very good, and so in Euclid and arithmetic. The rector regretted that the want of endowment prevented him from adequately teaching natural science, for which he has good appliances left him by the late R. C. Bishop. But all attempts to obtain any answering in subjects outside the intermediate course were idle. In fact the rector expressly discouraged general culture, and the boys were not allowed to read newspapers. "If they want to read," he said to me, "let them read their business."

Other Catholic Colleges.—I went over the buildings of the Roman Catholic Diocesan Colleges at Armagh, Cavan, and Athlone. That at Athlone is about to be closed, and presently turned into an Industrial school. The rest were more or less empty, owing partly no doubt to the bad season, and the consequent agricultural depression in Ireland, which has kept many farmers from sending their sons to them. I proposed to examine the College at Armagh, if the Rector would name a suitable day, but have not since heard from him. At Cavan the Bishop showed me every kindness. I do not think that his College differs in any important feature from that at Belfast, save that the number of day boys is evanescent; indeed the boarders (80) make up the principal part. But here also many beds were empty, and the Institution, which charges the minimum, and can only prosper by a minute profit on each boy, is not at present successful.

It is not likely that additional endowments given to these Colleges would do more than attain for their boys additional intermediate prizes, and secure to the Church a larger number of intelligent candidates for the Priesthood. For it is certain that this latter will always be a main object with the Bishop and Diocesan authorities, who keep such Colleges under their complete control. I say this though they all insisted on the completely lay character of the teaching, and the readiness with which they seek and accept pupils who do not seek to enter the Priesthood. It is only fair to respect and to record here these assurances, but I cannot see how a great and united profession like the Catholic Priesthood can avoid the constant and anxious endeavour to collect able recruits for their ranks, nor do I know any other means of obtaining them comparable to the influences which they can legitimately bring to bear in these Colleges.

THE FRENCH COLLEGE, BLACKROCK.—(280 boarders, 34 day-boys; there are 34 teachers, each usually occupied with one subject only). Of the large number of boarders at this most successful school, about 70, and these the best, are theological students, selected to supply the foreign missions of the Order of the Holy Spirit, especially on the coast of Africa; these pay reduced fees. Thirty more are candidates for the Civil Service examinations, they are older than ordinary schoolboys, and pay for their special position 74 guineas. The ordinary boarders' fees are 45 guineas, and therefore about the same as those at St. Stanislaus'. The school founded from the funds of the order has become not only self-supporting, but handsomely endowed by its own success, so much so that very high salaries are paid to the lay teachers, nine in number now employed, and a good many school exhibitions are given to younger boys. At the Intermediate examinations this school has been remarkably successful. The pupils are recruited from the most respectable Roman Catholic classes in the country. I found the teaching of foreign languages exceptionally developed, and there were many boys learning even Spanish, but this, I suppose, for missionary purposes. The play-grounds are not very attractive, being somewhat confined by neighbouring villas, but the boys seemed cheerful and keen about games. The dormitories were well ventilated, but the general arrangements of the house as to sweeping and other neatness left something to be desired.

The principal has very large and independent views about education, which are well worthy of serious consideration. He complains bitterly of the low standard of the prize and scholarship examinations at the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Galway, boys having obtained distinctions there, whom he had resolved to send home to their parents on account of their stolid and invincible ignorance. This has a most injurious influence on their class-fellows who remain at school, and often takes away from his care boys who are just beginning to learn something.

He objects altogether to the Intermediate examinations, and says that his profession is ruined by the complete obsequiation of all school-work to the fixed programme, which is quite insufficient to occupy the better boys for a year, and which thus seriously impairs their progress. He fully agrees with me that it is the duty of that examination not to test the coaching in particular books, but the various methods of teaching at diverse schools, and that if no course were prescribed, very different and far sounder results would be attained. He thus differs fundamentally from the theory of the Jesuit Fathers at St. Stanislaus' College. He also protests against the variety of unimportant subjects which produce results fees, and thinks that a minimum of at least 35 per cent should be struck off, the answering of those subjects are retained. It was very satisfactory to me to find my own conclusions backed by the experience of this enlightened and experienced Roman Catholic schoolmaster.

ST. STANISLAUS' COLLEGE, TULLAMORE.—(164 boarders, no day boys) There are 20 assistants, not including the Rector and Vice-Rector.—The Rector of this large school willingly permitted inspection, though not classing his school as endowed. But it may fairly be doubted, whether a school supported by the Jesuit Order can be called unendowed, in any practical sense. The Order supplies the great majority of the teachers, ready trained, and taking no salary beyond their mere support. The Rector being, *ex hypothesi*, without the necessity of providing for a family, or permitted to amass money, spends all the profits of the school upon its improvement. The average bill of the boys amount to £55 per annum, and thus, even allowing for some free boys admitted by the Rector, there is an income of more than £8,000 to support the school. Perhaps not more than one-half of it is necessary for the mere maintenance of the boys. The rest goes to the support of the Jesuit teachers, the salaries of a few lay assistants, the large hospitalities of the establishment, and its general improvement. The buildings, and a considerable farm at a low rent, are entrusted by the Order to the Rector. Such is the enormous benefit gained by the existence of celibate teaching orders among the Roman Catholic clergy. The results in the case of this college are commensurate. Everything is richly and completely appointed—and there is constant entertaining of visitors. All the buildings are in thorough repair, clean and well ventilated. The boys are supplied with three good school libraries, besides a fourth reference library for the higher school, and a masters' library. They have a good cricket ground, and large ball-field, and so carefully are sports encouraged, that a yearly sum is charged in the accounts for subscription to them. Sports may in fact be regarded in this school as compulsory. Hence their cricket is the best to be found at any school (except perhaps Portlinton) in Ireland. Moreover there are several billiard rooms in the house for the use of the boys, and prizes are even given for proficiency in playing whist and chess. There are six bath rooms in the house, and special arrangements at the gate-ledge for bathing in the adjoining river. There are two separate infirmaries. There is also a debating club, and in many respects, the establishment combines the character of a boarding school, and of a coaching place for older boys who are already matriculated in the London University, or working for Civil Service appointments. When I visited the school, an examination was actually being conducted by an examiner sent from London for that University, and thus I had no opportunity of examining the best classes. The older boys are allowed a good deal of liberty, and even smoking is not prohibited in their case. There are a great many arrangements peculiar to this school, partly the result of the well tried and perfect Jesuit system, partly the work of the present able and enlightened Rector. In addition to what has already been mentioned I noticed an admirable rule that all boys coming in took off their dirty boots in a convenient corridor, and placed them in a numbered spot on a rack over a hot water pipe. Thus the boots were rapidly dried, and nothing but clean house shoes worn indoors. There is besides an excellent hot room for clothes, and a tailoring room, to which any torn clothes can be at once brought, and replaced from the boy's store, which are there kept under his number.

In the matter of discipline, which is much stricter than would perhaps, be tolerated in Protestant schools, there were many points new to me and very interesting. The Prefects, Jesuit fathers with moral control, are separate from the masters, and are constantly with the boys.

In case of an offence against a Prefect, he reports it to another, who punishes the boy, in serious cases with the Rector's consent. Thus the offended Prefect never can revenge himself by vindictive punishment. No formal flogging is allowed.

In the working of classes, there is first the excellent rule of the order, that none shall work more than two hours continuously, and thus the working hours are far better distributed than elsewhere, and diversified with study in a different room. Secondly there is the curious principle of dividing each class into two compartments in which each boy is matched against a special rival, and the two divisions struggle to gain an aggregate superiority in answering, for which they obtain credit. This is a better method than that of moving up each boy in class according as he answers what the boy above him misses—a clumsy and disturbing process during lessons, which I saw in operation at the City of London School. Thirdly, there is a good collection of physical instruments, and every boy in the school is taught natural science—a matter on which the Rector lays great stress. In my opinion the number of subjects already taught in schools is too great, and if we except the university students living at the college, no class is benefited by it.

The intellectual outcome of all this splendid discipline did not appear to me commensurate. I repeat that the best pupils were at the moment under examination, and so my visit was rather one of courtesy than of formal inspection, I did not obtain a thorough insight into the working of the classes. But it was evident that the whole energies of the place were directed to passing various competitions, especially the Intermediate Examinations, and that this running along fixed grooves has a very injurious effect on the growth of the mind. I should expect that while turning out many successful pupils, and thus gaining much credit, and perhaps justly, with the public, the system of this College will produce few real scholars or men of science. The boys I examined seemed to me not to have thought round their subject in the way that boys of the same age in English schools are encouraged to do. The answering in Euclid was indifferent, possibly because I asked questions out of the regular groove which pays at examinations. The Rector thinks that he labours under unfair disadvantage in not having endowments in the shape of scholarships for his pupils. Yet it is clear that if such scholarships entailed upon them additional competitions, they must do more harm than good. I am quite averse to encouraging the present grood of ignorant parents to make their children's education a lucrative speculation.

The relation of the college to the university question has constantly occupied the Rector, and he has basied himself much in the various attempts to obtain a system of university examinations for his boys after the London fashion. The new Irish University will probably be arranged (like the Intermediate system) in such a manner as to suit his views exactly.

Though the various school boards and head masters through Ireland may find, as I did, a certain restraint among the boys, which diverse people will attribute to diverse causes, they would all profit greatly by visiting the college, and learning from it the many points of good management, of neatness, and of order which make it quite exceptional in the country.

I may add, in fairness to the school, that I examined it just after a vacation, so that the boys were somewhat rusty in their back work.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS MODERN FOUNDATIONS AND NON-ENDOWED SCHOOLS WHICH SOLICITED INSPECTION.

The *Académie Institute of Coleraine* (60 boarders, 70 day boys, 5 resident and 2 non-resident assistants) is a large and flourishing school. When I visited it the boys had just re-assembled after an epidemic of scarlatina, so that the number of boarders was not up to the normal strength. The whole house had undergone thorough painting and whitewashing, and looked very clean. Some defects in ventilation were at the time in process of being remedied. In addition to this improvement the governors should add (1) a detached hospital; (2) a covered gymnasium, which in our damp climate is of the last importance; (3) a proper play-ground, free of rent, and adapted to playing the modern games. In older days any field was thought sufficient for a play-ground. The requirements of modern amusements are much more exacting, and so large and thriving a school as this should at once be provided with these now necessary appointments. There was also a want of a good library for the boys—a deficiency which should be remedied by a small tax on outgoing boys, and by a grant to the master. A very small sum expended annually at book auctions would acquire good copies of all the older standard works at a cost less than the value of the binding. This school is provided in a manner quite peculiar to it with a plunge bath in the basement story of the house—an admirable arrangement due to the ingenuity of the present master. As regards the intellectual condition of the boys, I found them much more advanced in science and English than in classics or French, and this I attribute mainly to the character and tastes of the Coleraine people, who like the people of Belfast are too essentially "business people" to understand the value of a classical education, which does not represent immediate money value. The present master is fully alive to this defect and is doing everything to counteract it, so far as it is possible when many boys will not go on to the universities. They are all taught book-keeping.

The religious difficulty, here as elsewhere in the north, seems hardly to exist. Boys of various religions meet without any difference, and dogmatic questions are never asked.

Thus was one of the schools in which the pronunciation of French was very incorrect, as the practical spirit of the school fully appreciated its uselessness in the preparation for the Intermediate Examination.

PORTARLINGTON SCHOOL.—(107 boarders, 5 day boys, 8 assistants).—I visited this really unimproved school at the wish of the head master, and found it worthy of very special remark. The buildings, though old, and not very lofty, especially in the dormitories, have been most comfortably fitted up with cubicles—perhaps not the best arrangement in such a case. Still, I found them well ventilated into at night, and in all the class rooms there was plenty of fresh air. In play-grounds, ball-courts, gymnasia, swimming baths, and every other reasonable comfort, this school stands, with St Stanislaus, quite at the head of the Irish schools. No expense has been spared by the head master, the chief is, perhaps, the head of the Irish schools. A separate house for the lower school, with open dormitories, and rather too luxurious, and there is a separate house for the lower school, with open dormitories, and a drawing-room where the little boys assemble in the evening, and spend their leisure in games and music. Nothing can be more attractive than this homelike and humane practice. The whole management of the discipline is in the hands of the head master, and of six senior boys, who are prefects, and have considerable liberty in consequence; I do not believe that this government is sufficient, but the results of their mild and gentlemanly rule are very apparent in the cheerful and friendly manners of the boys, who are all taught to conduct themselves like gentlemen.

The head master has undoubtedly paid more attention than any of his compars to external points, and he has been rewarded by a great success. It is surprising that this valuable experiment has not been more widely attempted, but it requires a taste for the refinements of life, as well as a bold outlay at the beginning, which most of the Governing Boards would not sanction. And yet the deficiency in elegant externals and in refinement are the real obstacles in the way of many Irish schools, and the main reason why so many of the better classes send their sons to England.

Whether the intellectual condition of Portarlington school stands equally high, may, I think, be doubted. The head master pointed out to me that the cleverest boys are sure to be sent to endowed schools where they obtain scholarships, and that therefore he does not compete on fair terms. Moreover, he absolutely refuses to grind his boys in the mill of competition, and rules with the mildest of discipline. The boys' handwriting was not properly watched, and their dictation exercises to me were bad. In classics, the answering was fairly good. It appeared to me that some of the assistants then (October 22, 1879) at the school were not sufficiently qualified, and I do not know any better method of spending the bibe or perverted endowments than to grant a yearly sum to such a school as this, while successful, or when promising, for the appointment of good assistants. They have all been changed since my visit, and are now on a better footing, but the frequent changing of assistants is in itself a considerable disadvantage. French and German are particularly attended to, and many boys have made some progress in them.

Parsonstown School (58 boarders, 10 day-boys) is a very well situated preparatory school, not endowed, but successful both under the former and the present master. It is now quite full, indeed the separate rooms intended for an infirmary were occupied, and the buildings seemed hardly sufficient for their purpose. Yet in Ireland it is so risky an investment to increase a school-house, that few head-masters will attempt it. Parsonstown is a very neat town, in which many respectable people reside, and thus this school serves as a day-school for their children, as well as for those of the officers on duty in the garrison. I found the boys comfortably kept and kindly treated, though in many lesser details more niceness were desirable. The school-rooms were very dusty, and an aerial adjoining details more niceness were desirable. The school-rooms were good and convenient. In answering the boys did not strike me favourably. No doubt many of them had only been a short time at school, and had come from home perfectly ignorant. For it is not an uncommon thing for Irish parents to delay parting with their boys from home until they have acquired idle habits and a dislike for learning. They do not the less expect that schoolmasters are to make good this waste of time, and turn out their boys as advanced as those who have been early watched and trained. On the other hand, perhaps part of the indifferent answering to me might arise from the fact that the assistants were young and inexperienced, and did not teach upon a strict enough method. Still the head-master deserves great credit for carrying out an idea not usual in Ireland—that of weeking a preparatory school, to which little boys can be safely sent. The junior divisions of St Stanislaus' Armagh, and Pecklington schools are the only other high-class schools professedly of this kind, though all admit young boys, and it is often the necessity of sending little boys to England which has determined parents to educate them altogether outside this country.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL (29 boarders, 47 day-boys, 3 resident and 6 non-resident assistants).—This unworlded school has for a long time enjoyed a very high reputation, especially since the rise of competitive examinations for the Army and Civil Service, in which its pupils have been singularly successful. In fact it combines the advantages of a coaching establishment with a school, and many of the day-boys are really over the ordinary school age, and pay as much as 36 guineas for their special teaching. These classes account for the large number of non-resident masters, generally University men of the highest calibre, who devote a couple of hours in the day to special teaching. But no day-boy pays less than 14 guineas, an unusually high fee for an Irish school. The boarders do not pay more than the average. The grounds appeared beautifully situated, and the buildings though old and enlarged by patchwork not inconvenient. But the short tenure of the lease of both ground and buildings, and the want of endowment make it difficult to obtain any large investment from a head master, and without such investment no school can keep up well with modern requirements. There is, however, a good cricket ground, and sea-bathing is within reach. In the boys answering I found the French and the Science above the average. Intelligent masters there have complained to me of the absurdity in the intermediate examination of setting papers in natural philosophy to boys not required to know, and perfectly ignorant of, trigonometry. But this is only one point among many such.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE IRISH GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I should premise that though my principal duty was criticism, and I have therefore spoken clearly and without mercy concerning the defects of the Irish schools, so fair inspection could fail to notice a great quantity of honest hard work done by both head masters, assistants, and pupils. Most of the head masters are men of high intellectual attainments and (originally at least) of zeal for their profession. Many of the assistants are in no way inferior to them in either quality, and it was often a wonder to me that the younger among them taught so well as they did, seeing that they did not regard their duties as permanent, or likely to lead to advancement. But from these very conditions arose the many exceptions I noted in zeal and earnestness, and no doubt much of the slovenly answering in classes of intelligent and diligent children. As for the boys, I considered that wherever they were fairly and kindly treated, they were easily to be managed, and more easily to be taught than English boys—I mean more easily taught owing to intellectual quickness, for in point of order and method it was not so. The real faults of Irish boys, so far as they differ in degree from those of other boys, are, perhaps, a little more idleness, owing to the fact that the Irishman has more means of enjoying idleness than his diller neighbours, and certainly more thriftlessness, shown in his want of regularity, and his want of order and tidiness. There is, no doubt also, a less attention to cleanliness, which arises from the general neglect of this virtue among the people. But on the other hand he is certainly morally cleaner than his English or German or French equal. Gross offences against morality are very rare in almost all the Irish schools, and cause but little difficulty to the masters. As to the charge of untruthfulness, which certainly prevails the lower classes generally, and which is commonly thought a national characteristic, I am persuaded that it is not a feature in Irish boys, and that with proper management it ought to produce no special difficulty. I examined this matter very carefully, and am convinced that in a sensitive race, and one even now not yet possessed of that self-respect which is only created by national freedom and importance, it is, indeed, easier for a master to induce lying by tyranny, unfairness, or stupidity, than it would be to induce it in England. For an Irish boy suffers more from a flogging, and is more prone to conspiracy against ill-used authority. Yet my complaints of general untruthfulness are not the less a confession of incompetence on the part of the master, and probably a confession of injustice and cruelty. The position and character of the Irish boys at most of the English public schools afford, indeed, sufficient refutation of such a charge. The real want in training Irish boys is a very firm but kindly discipline, enforcing order and neatness, punctuality and thoroughness of work, with constant and zealous care. Hence, the general impression produced by a survey of the Irish Grammar schools is this, that while a great deal is being done for the youth of Ireland, while there are many earnest and able men engaged in teaching and in improving the condition of education, all these efforts are individual efforts, or scattered efforts, and the results produced are vastly inferior to those which might be expected from the existing national endowments both of money and of talent. For the Irish nation, with all its patent faults, is a clever nation; Irish boys are above the average in smartness and versatility; if the system of education were at all perfect, great intellectual results might fairly be expected.

The hindrances to these results may be divided into those which act upon the schools from without, and those to be found in their internal economy. To take these in their order:—

I. (a) First comes the want of endowment—a complaint which would, perhaps, not have been heard, but for the proximity of England, with the lavish wealth of its old foundations. And it should be remembered, that such establishments as Marlborough, Cheltenham, and others, show that without one penny of endowment, people who are in earnest about education can found great schools, and that no enterprise is more thoroughly self-supporting than a successful school. It is not money which is wanting in Ireland for such a purpose, it is rather want of earnestness about education, want of enterprise in its management, and the consequent distrust felt by Irish people in anything undertaken by themselves. This feeling is, of course, increased by the contrast of England, and by the facility with which the richer classes can now send their sons there.

It is, indeed, not to be expected that we can ever rival the public schools in England, but the number of Irish boys sent to them is really small. It has been pointed out to me by the head master of Foyle College that the competition is with smaller and inferior schools in England—schools which profess to educate boys for about the terms usual in Ireland (£80 per annum), a proper organization of the Irish endowments ought to make Irish schools easily successful as against these. I say organization, for I have no sympathy with the cry for more endowment; it is merely another form of the cry which is now under our very eyes reducing the majority of the people to the condition of beggars and liars. Success in schools as in everything else must come by energy from within, not by largesses from without.

(b). Next to the want, or rather the dissipation, of endowments, comes the want of proper inspection and control. Most of the Irish schools I visited had never been inspected; they carry on their work in isolation; until the foundation of the schoolmasters' association, a very few years ago, the principal schoolmasters had never met each other. These defects are allowed to grow up from the mere ignorance of isolation, which any periodical inspection would at once check or remove.

There may be called the negative causes of the defects in Irish schools, which act from without. There are also positive causes—the production of a false or unhealthy stimulus by the attempt to attain some object, or rival some false model.

(c). The most obvious of these is the attempt to imitate the English public schools with insufficient means, and for insufficient reasons.

Thus, for example, there has been considerable outlay in some schools in erecting separate cubicles in the dormitories—a plan now going out of favour in England, and certainly open to many grave objections, both physical and moral.

There is also a desire of having English assistants, however incompetent, on account of their accent. Of course the accent of a master has little effect on his boys, so that it must be chiefly intended to impress the outside world. It is based, too, on the very reasonable desire of many parents, that their

children shall not be marked in after life as provincials by their speech. But to this feeling far more important objects are often sacrificed.

The imitation of the flogging system at the older English public schools is the most unreasonable of all these defects.

(d). Vastly more important is the false stimulus now supplied in the system of intermediate examinations established by Government. This system at best, and with all possible precautions, must tend to substitute for the good schoolmaster the successful coach; it must tend to subordinate the general moral and intellectual training of boys to the attainment of money successes at a special examination. Thus the school most successful in all Ireland at the last competition is the very school which has most assimilated itself to a grinding establishment, and which takes no thought for the moral welfare of its pupils beyond their actual working hours. So strong a mercenary spirit has been excited both in masters and parents by this system, that all the schools in Ireland, with one exception (the Friends' School in Waterford), have been forced into the competition; every boy is being taught the Intermediate course, every error in the management of that course is affecting the whole country, and the best educator is unable to stem the tide, or do more than protest against any of the defects. But the only protests hitherto of importance, have come from the very bodies which ought not to have had such importance, I mean the associations of schoolmasters with a direct pecuniary interest in the examination. Thus the Roman Catholic schoolmasters, whose boys come to them very late, clamour for extending the limits of the age of candidates, while others, who find they cannot create good scholars in a very short period, urge the multiplication of subjects, and the equalisation of classes, in order that a general smattering in the elements of many things may outweigh the sound knowledge of a few great subjects. This produces large results, but what about the interests of knowledge?

II. We now come to the defects within the schools themselves, so far as these can fairly be separated from external causes; for, of course, all of them act and react, produce and result from, one another.

1. Foremost is the difficulty of old head masters. I found in England that such an obstacle would not be tolerated. In the newer schemes he is required to retire at sixty, and generally pays something yearly towards his own pension, which is supplemented by funds from the Governing Body. But in many others there is no such provision, and yet it is clearly understood that he must retire after a reasonable tenure of his office, and generally much earlier than sixty. The result is that the spectacle of a school languishing under an old and weary head master, so frequent in Ireland, is unknown among the better schools in England. Still less, I suppose, could we find, as we do in Ireland, men of so scholastic competence obtaining by interest or otherwise the management of an Endowed school as a sort of pension. When the school dies away the assistants are dismissed, no new scholars acquired, and the head master lives on the income of the endowment in part of the school-house, allowing the rest to fall into decay. These are the worst cases. But there are many others where the head master, having no retirement provided, is obliged to stay against his will, and so stops the way of younger, if not abler, men, who would at once restore the school to some prosperity. Many of these posts are held by charter, or in such manner that no Board has the power to remove the occupant except in the case of flagrant crimes. The majority of the greater Endowed schools in Ireland are at present in this condition, which is, of itself, enough to account for their languishing state.

2. Next, and hardly less important than the defect of old head masters, is that of young and inexperienced assistants. It is, in some respects, the direct consequence of the other, for when the school is decaying, the head master will not afford to pay able and experienced assistants, and will be content with undergraduates, or men of no literary training, who seek these posts, not as an honest profession, but as a bridge to some other advancement in life. Indeed the profession of assistant master presents so few attractions, it has so little social status, and such small chance of preferment, that able and gentlemanly men cannot be expected to embrace it, nor will any remedy be found till this important profession is improved as to emoluments, and so organised that the better men will be recognised and advanced while they are still young. Let me add that the difficulty of obtaining even decently qualified assistants is daily increasing; they are becoming so rare and precious as cures, and in my position as a College Tutor, I am constantly receiving despairing applications to find either from many parts of the country. But no promising classical student can now be induced to leave Dublin for a school charge, except on the ground of poverty. It is regarded not as a profession but a hindrance to a profession.

Of course this youth and inexperience of the assistants specially affects classical and literary teaching, whereas science suffers but little. There are many science teachers of the highest competence through Ireland, especially those trained by the Incorporated Society; for arithmetic, geometry, and algebra are definite matters, which can be learned by a lad of no other talents, and no collateral culture, sufficiently to know them and impart them thoroughly. This is not the case in classics. The mistakes in form and in style of half-trained masters are being perpetuated to their pupils, and thus the classical education of the Irish boys is lagging far behind that of the English at their public schools.

The same thing may be said about modern languages, which are frequently in the hands of Irish masters who know them very imperfectly, nor is there any teaching of them worthy the name, except that carried on either by foreigners, or by those rare natives who have been brought up abroad, and have spent there a considerable portion of their lives. The study of natural science is exceptional, and not now worth considering. For

3. I find that by the spirit of the age, and the various requirements of many competitions, both English and Irish schools have been driven into the great vice of multiplying subjects of instruction, and so crowding together hours of diverse teaching, that the worst results must inevitably ensue. There is in the first place that everlasting mental fatigue, and consequent ill health, which is beginning to occupy the attention of the learned, and has been fully discussed of late in the columns of the *Times* (April, 1880). When I visited Winchester, it was easy to distinguish in a large class the boys who had won their way into the foundation by competition; they were remarkable for their

worn and unhealthy looks. Many of our finest boys are being, if not killed outright, killed in a worse sense by this early and continuous strain; they come into mature life weary of work, and unfit for any energetic or fruitful labour. They may even pass their university examinations brilliantly, but what then?

This evil, however, the evil of overwork, at examination courses has already excited public attention, and is, I trust, in a fair way of being remedied, either by the wisdom of school authorities, or by the indignant rebellion of parental affection. Nor did it strike me as at all so frequent in Irish schools as another mischief arising from the same cause. It rather appeared to me all over Ireland, and in England also, that the majority of boys, without being overworked, were added by the multiplicity of their subjects, and instead of increasing their knowledge had utterly confused it. I heard everywhere from the masters the same complaint. Whenever I asked them to point me out a brilliant boy, they replied that the race had died out, that brilliant boys could no longer be found; that ten or fifteen years ago they had been frequent enough, but now they were gone. Is it conceivable that this arises from any inherent failing of the race, and not rather from some great blundering in the system of our education? The great majority of thoughtful educators with whom I conferred agreed that it was due to this constant addition of new subjects—to the cry after English grammar, and English literature, and French, and German and natural science, to the subdivision of the wretched boy's time into two hours in the week for this, two hours for that, alternate days for this, alternate days for that—in fact to an injurious system of teaching him everything so elaborately that he can answer intelligently in nothing. I cannot speak too strongly of the melancholy impression forced upon me by the examination of many hundred boys in various schools through England and Ireland. I sought in vain for bright promise, for quick intelligence, for keen sympathy with their studies. It was not, I am sure, the boys' fault. It cannot have been the master's. It is the result of the present too constrictive system of competitive examination, which is strangling our youth in its fatal embrace.

There is but one more criticism to be made, which has a general application to Irish, as contrasted with English schools. It is the reflex of a serious national defect, which is not foreign even to the better classes. Many schools in which the teaching was careful, and in which the boys were otherwise well trained and mannerly, were exceedingly unsatisfactory in their keeping, unventilated or unwept, and even squalid in appearance. Many which were in some respects clean and airy, failed on a closer inspection of corners and passages. Those places in our modern houses which most of all demand fresh air and tidiness were often grievously offensive. The school-room floors were in most cases exceedingly dirty, nor had it occurred to any but two or three schoolmasters, that boys should be required to change their shoes when coming in to work in school. In the large buildings of the Roman Catholic diocesan colleges the staff of servants is generally quite insufficient to keep them, nor did such an idea appear to have occurred to any one in charge of them. Yet the class of pupils trained in them are above all those who would profit by habits of neatness superior to those of their homes.

I cannot avoid indicating briefly, in conclusion, the feasible changes and improvements by which a wise legislation might remove these defects, and make the grammar schools of Ireland more efficient for the requirements of the middle classes throughout the country.

I. In the first place the various governing Boards might be amalgamated, and the control of the schools, both as to property and as to the appointments of head masters, might be in the hands of one responsible body, not made up altogether of lords and bishops and judges, who give their spare moments to such duties, but mainly of practical educators, and men young enough to keep pace with the changing fancies and theories of the age. For these are the real conservatives in such matters. No one is so likely to be led away by novelties as the elderly amateur in education, who knows nothing of its practical working, and legislates on specious theories. So long as Boards in Ireland are chiefly made up of people of social or political importance only, education will not prosper. The amalgamation of the Commissioners of Education, the Erasmus Smith's Board, and the Incorporated Society's Board, would effect considerable saving in office rent and salaries, and thus supply one or two retiring pensions for head masters.

II. Following out this idea, a good many of the endowed schools should be suppressed, and the endowments applied in other places. When these schools were founded, locomotion was difficult, railways and steamers unknown, and many local centres of education were imperatively required. With the change of the times these conditions are reversed. Except for day scholars, local centres are of no use. It is a matter of hardly any importance to parents, in what part of Ireland a good boarding school is situated. The boarders at Dundalk school lately migrated with their master to Ennis, and did not complain of the change. Thus the four Royal schools are now unnecessary as boarding schools. The wants of day boys in their respective towns would be amply satisfied by supplementing the model National school in each with a classical master. One of them should be turned into a preparatory school, of which there is still a want in Ireland. One should be suppressed. The resulting funds would help to endow the remainder so as to secure better assistant masters, and place the head master on a different footing.

Something similar might be done with the other schools. Drogda and Dundalk do not require separate boarding schools. The school in Banagher might be suppressed, and its funds applied to Parsonstown. But these are matters of detail, which would require careful consideration. Still more imperative would be the suppression or amalgamation of numerous small private endowments, which were once very serviceable, but are now worse than useless. They are fixed in places so decayed, that they can command neither boarders nor day pupils. The endowments generally amount to £40 and a free house—a reasonable bequest when one man could teach the whole curriculum, and the ideal village was in the condition of Goldsmith's Auburn. But a single master is quite helpless in the face of modern requirements.

Some of these local endowments, such as Elphin, Ballyroan, and others, are considerably greater. Their estates have often been mismanaged, and sometimes even dissipated. If the private patrons were compensated by part of the proceeds, these estates—as, indeed, all the school estates—might be

and, and the Central School Board would have a far simpler and larger income to administer. Special privileges might be reserved at the new school centres for the boys who would have been educated at the suppressed schools. In some cases, such as Bangor and Youghal, the endowment might most profitably be applied to conveying the boys by rail to the nearest efficient school—an arrangement by which both the boys and the selected school would benefit considerably. Indeed, our policy should now be the reverse of that justly adopted by the pious founders. They sought to have as many local centres as possible; we should strive to reduce the number.

As I am discussing the improvement and consolidation of these endowments, not their diversion, we need not consider the claim which would be made by the Roman Catholics for a share in the redistribution. I will only remark that in no case, except that of the Incorporated Society's boarders, are the grammar schools worked in a religious spirit, that Roman Catholics are treated with every respect and consideration as to conscience in all of them, and that the number of Roman Catholic boys now attending them would be very largely increased but for the active interference of their clergy. They cannot show a single case of attempted proselytism; they might even have formed the majority in many of them, and given a tone to the school. But this is not the clerical policy.

Whether such pertinacious obstruction deserves success I leave to politicians to decide. The last Liberal Government even tried the experiment of appointing a Roman Catholic master to Bangor Royal School, but the antagonism of the clergy caused it to fail.

It may be added that in their teaching orders the Roman Catholics have provisionally a large endowment already provided. The Christian Brothers in the primary, and the Jesuits in the higher schools, teach, without salary, with devotion and success. Thus the Rector of St. Stanislaus' College, with his magnificent grounds and buildings, erected by his Order, with most of his masters supplied by the Order—all bound by their vows to poverty and celibacy—is really, though styling himself non-endowed, the best endowed schoolmaster in Ireland. Yet as this is the benefaction of a private society, it may be argued that the endowments of Bangor should in fairness be made over to the school which in the south of Ireland has been doing the work which the Royal school ought to have done.

III. Returning to less controversial points, it seems obvious that the Central Board, or the present Boards if they remain, should have power to dismiss their head masters, and that the failure of a school ought to produce as a natural consequence the retirement of its master. It is, of course, absolutely necessary for the discipline and management of any school that, as the head master is under the control of the governing body, so his assistants should be entirely under him; but though he should have power to dismiss them, their salaries should remain untouched, so that he should be allowed to choose his men, but not interfere with their pay. If this were provided out of the endowment, and the head master's salary made up almost entirely of capitation fees, a failure of the school would of itself force him to resign. This prospect should be relieved by some system of pension after a reasonable service.

By encouraging boarding-houses, as at Armagh, by raising the salaries of experienced assistants to £300 and a comfortable residence, and by providing pensions, a different class of men would be induced to enter the scholastic profession. But I do not propose that the head master should be chosen from the senior assistants. It seems, perhaps, paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that we want young head masters and well-tried assistants. The former is in contact with the public, he must know the new theories and fashions, he must cultivate a connexion with the rising generation. The latter must have the patience and temper of middle age, they must be men of settled and quiet life. Hence it will be seen that all the most successful head masters in Ireland (with one exception) were appointed when very young, and full of zeal and vigour for their work.

As to the qualifications of assistants, we have now none to guide us but collegiate distinctions. It were much to be desired that something like a College of Preceptors existed in Ireland, and that candidates for masterships were tested not merely in their knowledge, but in their method of imparting it.

IV. I have already spoken above of the need of regular inspection, and of inspection in minute details, especially as regards neatness and gentlemanly habits. Perhaps the Central Board should choose English inspectors, or at least such men as were known to have a taste for neatness, to appreciate this quality, and censure its opposite, for many learned men, otherwise highly qualified, tolerate, whether from dulness of organs, or preoccupation of mind, this untidiness in their own establishments, and are, therefore, unfit to pick the notes out of other people's eyes. In testing the knowledge of the classes, they should be versed not only in science and classics, but in English and modern languages, and thus points to a sub-division of their duties, and the appointment of pairs of inspectors to undertake each school in succession. Of all the suggestions here made this is the easiest, that which will produce the most immediate good, and the least possible harm. It were also desirable that the inspectors were frequently varied, as the peculiarities of each man are easily learned, and are apt to become unduly attended to if he regularly visits the same schools.

V. We come lastly to the reforms desirable in the Intermediate Examinations, which now have so great an influence on the country. My experience is, that numbers of boys who succeeded last year, not merely in passing, but in getting prizes, knew nothing of the subjects in which they competed. They had, no doubt, learned the text-books off by heart, but as they had been occupied in doing this with five or six subjects, their education was at a standstill. There were, of course, some cases of cheating of candidates leaving the room with their papers; I do not allude to these, which will be obviated by the appointment of proper sub-examiners and examiners. We should consider rather the *bona fide* cases, in which the learning off of short text-books met with an undue reward. I found this particularly the case in music, in French, and in Latin. In Latin, the worst cases were those of boys who passed only, but who should at once have been rejected. Nothing would be easier than to attach more weight to the translation of strange passages, and to Latin

prose. Indeed, I am strongly of opinion that no text-book should be set in this subject, except to the junior class. Above all, long notice of a short text-book is fatal to an examination conducted without *visa voce*. Very much the same observations apply to the case of French, except that here the absence of *visa voce* is still more fatal. I found that, in many schools, the reading of the language was omitted, because it did not form part of the examination; and so, when I asked the boys to read the text which they had prepared for the last competition, there came out an unintelligible jargon so ridiculous that they laughed at it themselves. They did not even know the first elementary rules of pronunciation. In other less flagrant cases, they were perfectly helpless at the earliest strange text put before them. As for asking them to write English into French, or to speak with me in French, it was perfectly idle to propose such a thing. Now in Latin, there is something to be said for a mere knowledge of the grammar, without gaining a hold on the language, for it is the key to modern grammars, and has, therefore, an independent value. But surely a study of French which neglects all pronunciation, all reading of new texts—in fact, all practical use of the language—is a mere imposture. Among the many boys examined, I only found one or two who seemed at all likely to attempt the reading of a French book when the examination was once over. This has, indeed, been the case with the teaching of French in English schools for years back. Every day I meet at my lectures boys who have learned their wretched two hours per week for years at school, and have since lost every vestige of the language.

I am, therefore, fully convinced that the present study of French in the schools is generally waste of time, and that parents are being gulled with the idea that their children are learning it. Two or three hours per week will learn no language, if the child has not already acquired a large vocabulary in the nursery, or from residence abroad. Where, therefore, I have spoken above of various schools as efficient in French I mean only that the teaching was efficient, and that the boys answered well in some things they had prepared, or something very easy, not that any of the answering showed a real command of the language. In the Intermediate Examination, as *visa voce* is impossible owing to the vast number of the candidates, the only remedy is to appoint no fixed books, and to make French composition a very large part of the examination. I know that many of the schoolmasters will cry out against such a change, but let us merely ask them what their object is in so doing? Is it their mere intention to gather prizes into the pockets of undeserving people, and gain results fees for themselves? If this be so, let them state it. But if they really desire to educate the people under their charge, they should not advocate a policy which looks as if they were not in earnest, and preferred the show of success to the acquisition of any real culture. As regards music, Irish language, natural science, and all the other lesser subjects, the sooner they are excluded from the competition the better. The best answers in music knew nothing whatever practically, nor could they apply one word of their theory. In fact, a musical examination without *visa voce* is perfectly absurd.

The present system makes it far more lucrative to smatter through all these things than to learn the great subjects. Thus it is that boys' time is dissipated, and their brains confused and addled by constant changes of work. If the lesser subjects are not abolished, there should be at least a large minimum struck off in each, so as to deter inferior students. Above all, great credit and special prizes should be given to all very high answering in the greater subjects. For all professional examiners know that every mark gained in any subject beyond the first sixty per cent. is worth three or four times the same number of marks reckoned under forty per cent.

But I must refrain from further detail. If we consider the general working of the examination, the precise limits to which it ties down all the classes, and the impossibility of now getting a boy taught anything at our schools except the Intermediate Course, it seems a pity that the better endowed were not excluded from competing by the Act. For my own part, I feel constrained to recommend schools in England or elsewhere where this enervating system has not penetrated. It may no doubt act as a good stimulus to bad schools, and to a low type of scholars, who had otherwise been subject to no test whatever. To all higher schools, and to the higher class of boys, who desire and deserve a real education in literature and science, this competition is an almost unmitigated evil. To the real schoolmaster, who desires to develop the nature of his boys after his own fashion, and by his own methods, such a system is a death-blow. The day will yet come, when men will look back on the mania for competition in our legislation as the anxious blundering of honest reformers, who tried to cure the occasional abuses of favoritism, by substituting universal hardships, and to raise the tone of lower education by levelling down the higher, by substituting diversity for depth, and by destroying all that freedom and leisure in learning which are the true conditions of solid and lasting culture.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS ON SOME OF THE GREATER ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

It may perhaps be desired that I should say something more particularly concerning the great English schools I visited by way of comparison with those of Ireland. As was already before suggested, this comparison was inadequate to test the whole of the question as to the preference now given by Irish parents to English schools. For in the great schools the fees are confessedly much higher than in Ireland, and consequently the majority of Irish parents are unable to send their sons to them. It did not occur to me to ask for powers to visit smaller and private schools in England, where lower fees are charged, nor is it likely that such an inspection could have been easily accomplished. From the head masters of the great schools, on the contrary, I received not only the greatest hospitality, but every assistance in inquiring into the smallest details of their establishments.

I visited Winchester, Marlborough, Cheltenham, Uppingham, and the great Birmingham and City of London day schools. The above were chosen as representative schools—one the work of centuries, another the creation of a single man, the rest an outcome of the social needs, and the private enterprise of the present day. The Edward VI. school at Birmingham is in its present endowment

(£20,000 per annum) out of all comparison with anything in Ireland; so is the City of London school, for it has the endless resources of the Corporation of London available to meet any difficulty. But in them I could study the best intermediate education for the middle, and even lower middle classes in England.

The English schools are not wanting in some of the faults noticeable in this country. The great day schools are, by no means so clean and tidy as might be expected from the habits of the nation, and a considerable reform in this direction would make them much more cheerful, and wholesome for their inmates. A dusty atmosphere cannot possibly be a very healthy one, and the problem of keeping school-room floors clean, and school-room furniture neat, has not been solved by these schools. When the City of London school moves into its new building, I have no doubt the very able and energetic head master will be better able to reform these minor points.

A far graver defect—in fact the most serious defect of modern education, I found to exist in England as in Ireland. This is the confusion of ideas in the minds of boys owing to the multiplicity of subjects which they learn. The evil is not so systematically sanctioned, and heiked, as it is by the intermediate competitions in Ireland, but there are many inducements of the same kind for smattering at diverse things, and consequently the answering even of the English boys was by no means so good as it ought to have been, or as it would have been in the greater subjects twenty years ago. The fundamental mistake seems to be this, that with the proper desire of giving boys general information, and teaching them useful and practical knowledge, there has come in the stupid notion, that this is to be done effectually by pouring these subjects directly into the mind. In the case of young boys it is quite clear that this is perfectly absurd. They require first to be taught how to learn, how to think out a subject consecutively, how to co-ordinate facts, and deduce inferences. Then the acquiring of various knowledge is easy enough, and is done upon principle, and by a rational method. A boy so trained, even if he knows no modern or practical subjects, ought to outstrip easily in the race of life those who have been taught all manner of facts without attaining them rationally. Thus the boy who has French and German and Italian thrust upon him at so many hours per week, is perfectly helpless in acquiring any real knowledge of them, when compared with a boy who has been taught Latin scientifically, and has thus learned the principles of grammar, and the real meaning of forms and of constructions. Nay even in English the same thing applies. We do not find that all the modern study of English, all the subtle analysis and psychological talk about English sentences and constructions, has any effect upon the minds of boys who have not studied, in some other language possessed of a real grammar, what all these speculations mean. Of course Latin is the most perfect for the purpose; the forms are the most distinct, the syntax the most logical. But even German or Italian will show what cases and tenses mean, and will expound the laws of grammar in a way unattainable to the student of English alone. Hence to all boys who study Latin, English grammar is mere waste of time, and to all those who do not, the study of the modern English Grammar will replace it in a very inadequate and unsatisfactory manner. If the study of English, and for similar reasons that of natural science, were struck out of our school teaching, perhaps our boys would lose but little, and gain what is beyond everything else in importance—the habit of studying thoroughly what they attempt. Whether the particular economy here suggested is the best or not, may be doubtful; the principle involved was admitted by every thoughtful schoolmaster (except Mr. Thring) with whom I talked on the subject. They all agreed that the boys of the last generation who learned no English, but Latin thoroughly, were at least able to write purer and better English than those who are now wearied with artificial rules and distinctions about their mother tongue.

But even still the English schools are far more favourably circumstanced than the Irish, as regards classes. In the first place there are many good preparatory schools. The children begin early, and come to the higher schools with some knowledge. Again they remain longer at school. The sixth form boys are generally in a stage unknown in Ireland—boys of 17–19 who know far more than enough to enter an University, but who remain as prefects in their school, perfecting their classics to a degree unknown in Ireland. In fact their knowledge of grammar and of composition is complete before they appear at their University.

UPPERMER (March 8–9, 1880).—This school has been practically created by the present master, Rev. E. Thring, it being before only an obscure grammar school, though of old foundation. The endowment is considered in England very small, but now amounts to about £1,200 per annum. It shows the curious confidence of the English public in a good master, and the enormous pecuniary profits attending a school, that a large number of houses perfectly useless for any other purpose have been recently built there for boarding houses. This outlay, a distinct speculation on the part of the masters and builders, cannot amount to less than £30,000, and is probably much more. The houses are too far separated from the school, and the boys in the head master's house have, I think, a great advantage over the rest. At present there are at the school (counting a preparatory school) 340 boys, who pay not less than £100 each, their school fees (without boarding) being £40, so that the board of trustees has about £13,000 per annum to allocate and disburse. This puts it out of comparison with any Irish school. The assistant masters get salaries far higher than most head masters in Ireland, most of them have besides the profits of a boarding house. Hence these posts are held by men not more able, perhaps, than many Irish assistant masters, but settled men who make teaching their profession, who will only change for good promotion, and whose regularity and interest in filling their houses make them vastly superior as teachers. I took up and examined senior classes in classics, and also read a good many of their compositions and translations. I found the latter far superior to those produced in Ireland, though in most cases the boys were not so clever, or ready to answer. The whole style of the school far exceeded any of the Irish schools, especially in that every boy had a little study fitted up with taste and elegance. Of course the gymnasia and play-grounds, were excellent. The work-shop, the gardens given to the boys to cultivate, and the careful musical training under a first-rate master (with £700 per annum) were very

interesting. I heard a choir of little boys singing the choruses of St. Paul with much precision and full intelligence. Thus with a moderate endowment, a good English master can obtain control of a great income, and meet all the outlay of a great school.

This kind of training, combined with the higher training in sports and games, which produces the perfect English gentleman, is one which requires an outlay of time and money impracticable to the mass of the Irish gentry. They are anxious to push their boys into life; they long to see them independent, and working to earn their bread. Hence it is that we cannot expect from Irish schools the refinement of scholarship we find in England. For even the younger boys come into contact with this higher teaching; the masters feel bound to impart it, and thus the English public school remains and will remain a kind of training place to which no nation in Europe, not to say the Irish, can show a parallel. It is, therefore, not the least surprising that Irish parents who can afford it should choose this system for the education of their boys. No foolish talk about patriotism, no idle rant about absenteeism can turn any conscientious parent from studying above all his children's welfare, and if he visits the great public schools of England, he will certainly be impressed with their enormous advantages. The majority of our professional men's children are, however, not born with means sufficient for this education; they have been and will be educated in Ireland, and for them a sound education, though shorter and less refined, may well be provided by the endowments in Ireland.

CHELTEMHAM AND MARLBOROUGH (March 16-21, 1880).—These two great modern schools may be considered together on account of the similarity of their foundation. They were created some forty years ago, to meet the want of first rate boarding schools beyond the old public schools, at a more reasonable cost, and with more attention to actual work. The necessary funds were originally subscribed by a number of private gentlemen, and so valuable did the shares at Cheltenham become that until it was prevented by legislation, they were sold (like Irish bank shares) at 100 per cent. above par. Even now the temporary ownership of shares, which involve a right of nomination, is rented at the rate of 10 per cent. at either school. At Clifton, at Malvern, and elsewhere through England, the same sort of speculation has met with the same pecuniary success.

But quite apart from this, these modern creations have extended and utilised, for the bulk of the better classes, all that is best and most honourable in the public school training of England. Yet with all due regard to economy this is not done for less than double, or nearly double the fees charged by the royal schools in Ireland. To the £60 direct fees charged in Ireland corresponds a charge of about £95 in England. There is in addition the expense of travelling, and those various outlays for the comforts and refinements of school-life, which are natural and ordinary in English schools, and which parents acquiesce in readily as necessities, whereas an Irish schoolmaster proposing such things would be charged with extravagance and even with dishonesty. Thus a sixth form boy at Marlborough thinks it natural to buy the newer standard works on the authors he is reading, or the better histories and books upon classical archaeology. In the boys' studies here, as at Cheltenham or Uppingham, the visitor sees a small but solid library, pretty photographs and pictures, often the lightest ornaments of a little drawing-room. All these things cost money, but without money culture, at least modern culture, seems unattainable.

If we turn to the special features which distinguish these schools, we find the most important to be that of situation. The College at Cheltenham is in a town, and in close relation to it. It is certainly one of the cleanest and best kept towns in England, and therefore in the world. The playground, though surrounded by houses, some of them boarding houses, is vast and in every way suitable. The racquet court, five court, and gymnasium are all commodious and well planned. Even the want of a proper plunge bath, which will soon be remedied, is partly met by the supply of public baths in the town. It may be added to these advantages, that the masters' boarding-houses are close to the College. This is not the case with all the houses at either Uppingham or Marlborough, and it is certainly a great hardship for little boys to be obliged to come in before breakfast to early school or prayers in cold or wet weather, often a distance of half a mile.

If Cheltenham College derives benefits by its proximity to a considerable town in these respects, they are counterbalanced by distinct disadvantages. I could not ascertain in my brief visit whether it affords such dangers to senior boys as towns certainly afford in Ireland, but this I know, that owing to the hospitality of Cheltenham people, and their ample leisure—for no one there seems to do any thing—many boys are invited out, and so come in contact with a very luxurious and thoroughly idle society. The very example of a large number of independent people living for the sake of amusement is anything but stimulating to an idle boy.

In this respect Marlborough has the advantage. The town is so small and insignificant that the College may be regarded as in the country. On the one side are high grass downs, rather a park than a playground, in which successive cricket grounds are terraced, and on which not only football and hockey, but even rifle shooting can find ample room. On the other is Severnake Forest, affording with its birds, its insects, and its plants a perpetual study to the quieter boys, and shady walks when the downs are parched with summer heat.

The original foundation of this College, moreover, gives special advantages to the sons of the clergy, and thus a large proportion of the boys come from sober and studious homes—a fact which has contributed, not less than able and efficient management, to develop the spirit of work, and the respect for intellectual endurance, in which this school is remarkable.

Both colleges have this peculiarity, as compared with the older public schools, that they pay special attention to the competitors for all departments of the public service, and thus the Woolwich classes, and Sandhurst classes, and Civil Service classes are in both an important feature. I confess that to me this special training, though doubtless necessary to the success of any modern school, is no great recommendation. The bifurcation of modern and classical departments works real mischief, for I have known many boys who had taken up the modern side merely to avoid Greek, bitterly repenting this early mischoice when a change of circumstances led them to seek for an university degree.

am convinced that up to the age of fifteen all boys should be taught the main subjects of a liberal education, and among these should be Greek. A change of resolve as to a profession would not then entail upon the boy the tax of beginning again the rudiments which he should have learned in early youth. For it is not possible in most cases to predict what career a boy may adopt.

From what I saw of the modern department at Cheltenham, I thought that a good many of the boys must have entered it from a desire to escape the classical studies, but the working of this department was clearly on the lines of a first-rate coaching establishment, to meet the requirements of public examinations. In this respect the college has been extremely successful. I paid more attention to the classical side at Marlborough, and found, as at Uppingham, that the teaching of the higher forms was very superior to anything we have in Ireland. But the earlier training at good preparatory schools contributes also to this result. In certain departments of knowledge, such as classical geography, I found the boys backward, but this was justified by the master on the bold and sound plea, that as everything cannot now be taught, such subjects as may be afterwards most easily acquired are best omitted. This plea showed an honest and practical view of the present condition of education. I wish it were more largely applied, especially to the subject of English, which has attained undue and mischievous proportions, owing to its convenience as a subject for State examinations.

But both these and the other English schools were inferior to the Irish schools in not cultivating a habit of free and elegant *vis-à-vis* translation from Greek and Latin. This habit is perfectly compatible with the most accurate scholarship, nay, is generally its most perfect index. It is, moreover, the only sound preparation for young boys in the invaluable acquirement of prompt and ready utterance,—the first condition of good public speaking. This kind of training is, I know, not in fashion with Englishmen, it is vulgarly identified with mere glibness; stammering translation has even become so fashionable, with its affectation of accuracy, as to infect the ordinary conversation of many scholars, especially at Cambridge. All this weight of authority does not shake my growing conviction, based on many years examining of both English and Irish schoolboys, that a properly conducted *vis-à-vis* examination is not only far the shortest, but the most thorough way of testing real knowledge. Apart from this it tests the quality of ready utterance far better and more soundly than recitations or debates, and for this purpose it is not sufficiently practised at English schools.

WINCHESTER (March 25-4, 1880).—Nothing can be more impressive than the whole aspect and surroundings of the college at Winchester. Separated only by a road from the close of the great Cathedral, with its picturesque ecclesiastical residences overshadowed by the gigantic church, provided with mansions for a provost and fellows, who hold splendid sinecures; rivaling in beauty and quietness the best colleges at Oxford, with their cloisters and chapels and choristers, their towers and peals of bells, their portraits of ancient worthies, betraying in its very language, in its 'moods' and 'hills' in its 'domum' and its 'cloister-time' a long and splendid history since the days of its great founder—this venerable institution is above all others suited to impress the foreigner with the stability and the greatness of the English school system. There are indeed boarding houses, which are kept upon the usual modern system, but the college which contains the scholars now elected by open competition, and almost completely educated by the foundation,—this it is which naturally attracts our attention. The papers set for the entrance competition are very difficult, and the fact that they can be answered by boys of fourteen shows how very superior the English training must be. At the Irish schools such papers would be perfectly useless from their difficulty, and would reduce all the candidates to the same level. But I noticed in examining a class that many of the boys were very pale, and had distressing coughs; others showed an abnormal development of brain, and altogether the general appearance of the scholars, though interesting and suggestive of talent, was not normal or cheerful. Indeed it was not difficult to pick out in the class those who had succeeded by competition, and those who had been allowed to live more natural and healthy lives.

I cannot think that the curious traditional roteness of the scholar's life at Winchester is likely to suit boys rendered delicate by their training. The appointments of the dormitories seemed not to have been changed for centuries, and were of the coarsest description. As housemaids are not permitted within the college, their duties are performed by men, indeed often by the younger boys as fags for the elder. It can easily be imagined what kind of order and neatness is produced by this class of attendance. At their meals the scholars are attended by the choristers, dressed in gray liveries, and nothing can be more picturesque than the old dining-hall, a very grand and rude apartment, peopled by nothing but boys both as guests and attendants.

I read many of the compositions of the elder boys, and was much struck with their smartness and elegance. Indeed while the material appliances are so rude and antique, everything else about the college tends to refinement and grace of manners. I was informed that the former evils of the prefect's rule, with its cruel punishments and its crying injustice, were rapidly passing away, and that purer morals prevailed with milder laws. If the senior prefect possess a solid and humane character he has great power for good in the college, but one shudders to think of little boys exposed to the tyranny of a harsh and cruel nature, at the very time of its life when cruelty often seems an enjoyment, and injustice a delight.

Nevertheless, one cannot wish that any sweeping reform should produce sudden changes in so venerable and so characteristic an institution. It were like that ignorant and cruel restoration of old buildings, which cuts away the work of historic hands for the sake of baser ornament or vulgar convenience.

THE CITY OF LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM DAY SCHOOLS.—It has already been indicated how the wealth of these foundations precludes any fair comparison with Irish schools. But as to the intellectual standard of the boys, it appeared that the lower social scale of the parents had prevented the early training so conspicuous in the public schools, and hence the answering was not above a moderate

level. The head master of the City of London School particularly pointed out to me the great ignorance of the boys sent to him, when tested by the easiest possible entrance examination. He considered this evil to arise from small and obscure preparatory schools in London, managed by incompetent persons, where the boys were taught nothing soundly. We discussed the expediency of having all such establishments subject to some supervision, and requiring some license, and it appeared that in this class of schools some authoritative inspection was not less urgently required than in Ireland. The majority of the boys did not intend to adopt a classical or university education, but all those who showed peculiar talent in that direction were encouraged with prizes, and their course made easy both by excellent higher teaching and substantial scholarships. The buildings, as I have said, were neither commodious, nor by any means clean, but they were condemned, and did not deserve any outlay previous to the removal of the school.

The KING EDWARD VI. SCHOOL at Birmingham is rather a great system of schools, including primary and girls' departments, than a mere place of intermediate education. One thousand eight hundred children receive instruction daily in the various branches of this magnificent foundation, which has buildings in several parts of the town. Here I found the very same difference in intelligence I had often noted in Ireland between the boys in the primary, and those in the higher departments. The former, who were taught a few subjects thoroughly, as at our National schools, were exceedingly quick and well trained. It was a great pleasure to examine them. The boys in the classical department were on the contrary stragglers with a variety of subjects, and were comparatively dull and uneven in answering, often knowing a difficult point and yet stumbling at some elementary truth; and this not for want of the very best teaching, but because of it, and because they had got too much of it in too many subjects.

I cannot do better than close my report with the reiteration of this, the most signal fact brought out with remarkable consistency throughout the whole of my inspection.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. MAHAFFY.

October 7, 1889

APPENDIX B.

GENERAL REPORT OF MR. HUGH KEYS MOORE, SCH., T.C.D., INSPECTOR OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

30, TRINITY COLLEGE,
Dublin, 4th May, 1890.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—I have the honour to submit to you my report on the condition of certain primary schools, which, for the purposes set forth in your instructions, I visited and examined during the past six months.

These schools included some under each of the following systems of management, viz:—The National Board, the Christian Brothers, the Erasmus Smith's Board, the Incorporated Society, the Society of Friends, the Church Education Society; and also a number, which are more or less independent, and subject to the regulations of none of the above-mentioned bodies.

As to my mode of inspection, I may state that, in schools of which I had not previously an intimate knowledge, I considered it necessary to examine every class, where time would at all permit it, and, in all cases, I examined at least three classes, choosing the highest, lowest, and an intermediate one; besides this, I availed myself of every opportunity of observing the discipline of the school, and the means used by the teachers in endeavouring to impart instruction to their pupils.

It is absolutely necessary for the efficient working of a primary school that the teachers should be properly trained, that there should be a thorough and minute system of inspection, and a definite and fixed programme of instruction. It is to the observance of these three principles that the prosperous condition of the National schools is due, and any fault found in a school may be immediately traced to the neglect or improper carrying out of one or more of them.

National Schools.

The teachers in National schools have been in most cases educated in such schools themselves, and so have an accurate acquaintance with the system, besides which, many of them have gone through a thorough course of training in the Marlborough-street Training Schools.

They seemed to me, on the whole, an intelligent and competent class of persons, and much superior, as teachers, to those of the Church Education Society.

The system of inspection is effective for two reasons:—

(1.) A large sum of money in the shape of results fees depends on the result of the Inspector's examination; a good teacher, in a contributory union, being able to make from 10s. to £1 by each scholar.

(2.) It is most minute, since the mark of every pupil in each subject must be recorded in the report; thus the only way in which the system could fail would be through the incompetency or neglect of District Inspectors.

With reference to National schools, Mr. Scott Oswald, Esq., reports—"Much of the value of inspection depends upon the individuals who are employed as Inspectors, and its morale—

not its least important aspect—affects very much upon them. Their influence reaches to the teachers and through them to the children, and may do much good or may do harm." "I could see very few traces of such influences." "The manners, ways, and general tone observable among the teachers did not convey to my mind that they had been for years in contact with courteous gentlemen, they did not seem to comprehend that one could combine all the respect and kindness due to them, with the strict performance of an official duty." While I have pleasure in reporting that, in many schools under the National Board, I observed, both in teachers and pupils, unmistakable signs of such influences, there is, in this respect, still much room for improvement.

The general tone is undoubtedly lower than in corresponding schools in England, and I concur with Mr. Coward in attributing the deficiency, in part, to the Inspectors. The English Inspectors are, as a rule, of high University distinction, for two reasons this is not the case in Ireland—(1) The salaries in Ireland are lower, and the duties more arduous. (2) The course of examination for Irish Inspectors includes so many subjects, and requires such a limited acquaintance with them, that the University candidate has no better chance of success than the National school teacher.

There is one rule which ought to be strictly adhered to by all Inspectors, that is never to reprove a teacher in the presence of the pupils. It is when the examination is over that reproofs should be administered, and suggestions for improvement made, thus the teacher would see that they were not the mere outbursts of temper, but the result of a consideration for the best interests of the school.

The programme of instruction is as definite and fixed as could be desired. It seems to me to be most admirably drawn out, giving proper weight to reading, writing, and arithmetic, while the more advanced subjects are by no means neglected. The doctrine that the eye is the best teacher of spelling, is acknowledged by requiring the children to transcribe, on slates and paper, passages from the reading book, while the excellent plan is adopted of compelling the pupils to learn by rote, a certain number of pieces of poetry for the annual examination of the Inspector. These two regulations are very important, and might, with advantage, be enforced in other schools.

Paying teachers by result fees has had a beneficial influence in improving the reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic. Owing to the excellent plan adopted by the Board, of supplying the inspectors with printed questions—to be worked on paper by the scholars—it has had no bad effect on advanced arithmetic, geography has suffered, and there is a most lamentable ignorance of the meanings of the words and sentences which occur in the reading books. The latter defect can be remedied by a more searching examination by the Inspectors, in what is called in the programme the "subject matter" of the lessons.

Christian Brothers' Schools.

Of the schools conducted by the Christian Brothers, I visited and examined seven.

These schools are carried on according to a fixed system, and the chief point of difference between them is, that in some the boys—owing to local circumstances—remain longer at school than in others; in such schools, more advanced mathematics, science, music, and drawing, are taught, and sometimes French and elementary Classics.

While the Christian Brothers devote their principal energies to elementary education, they find time to give advanced instruction to those boys who show special abilities. Many of their pupils are thus fitted for high positions in after life.

The system carried out differs from that of National schools in that the greater part of the teaching—particularly in the junior rooms—is done by unpaid monitors, in many cases but little older than their pupils. Now, this would appear to be a very faulty system, and in most circumstances it would prove a failure, because such monitors could not command the respect which is necessary to maintain order, without which it is impossible to teach. However, the influence of the "Brothers" is so great that one of them can perfectly control the 100 boys under his charge, and thus the duty of the monitors is reduced to teaching alone. I believe the efficiency of the schools would be increased by the employment of regular paid monitors. In most cases, the want of funds renders this impossible.

In Cork and Limerick, where the Brothers have numerous wealthy supporters, paid monitors are employed, and with the greatest advantage, these schools being the best Christian Brothers' schools which I visited.

The inspection is carried out by Brothers who are regularly appointed for, and experienced in that work, and, so far as I could judge, it is both minute and thorough.

There is a regular programme of instruction, which, though differing in detail from that of the National Board, is very similar in its ultimate object. The subjects specially well taught are writing, reading, and arithmetic, the boys being unusually smart and accurate in making up long money totals.

It is worthy of remark that the pupils spend from three to four hours a day out of school at their home lessons, and at their exercises, the necessity of which is beyond all praise, and I have in my possession papers worked for me by the boys at St. Mary's-place School, Dublin, which, for good penmanship and neatness, would do credit to the boys in any school, whether intermediate or primary. Where advanced subjects are taught, I found the boys—as a rule—well and intelligently instructed, so far as they had gone. This was most apparent in Euclid and algebra, which are much better taught by the Christian Brothers than in National schools.

Vocal music is always taught, generally by the *Tonic Sol Fa* method, and there are no schools in Ireland where better singing is to be heard. As to religious instruction, there is no more time spent at it than in National schools, but the reading books contain numerous extracts of a religious nature, which would unfit them for use in a mixed school; while at certain hours, as the clock strikes, the children cross themselves and say short prayers. With reference to the opinions of the Christian Brothers on religious instruction, I quote from the preface to their Fourth Reading Book:—

"As religion, considered even in an intellectual point of view, apart from its necessity and importance, has always appeared to them (the Christian Brothers) an object of essential beauty, brightening and elevating every subject with which it is associated, touching the deepest chords of feeling in the human heart, and thereby

exalting and refining the taste, whilst it purifies and strengthens the moral energies, *many* of the extracts will be found to breathe its spirit or inculcate its principles.

"Their story-book will thus represent their own opinions on the subject of education and embody the spirit of their system, by presenting religion, not in an isolated form, but in its natural connection with science and literature."

"It is only in such a course of training—on based on the principles and pervaded by the spirit of religion—that the Brothers of the Christian Schools, emboldened by long experience, venture to assert that the ardour and generosity of the youthful mind will find their legitimate direction and appropriate object."

Now, while declining to pass any judgment on these opinions, it is only fair to state that they are fully carried out, and with the very best results. It is a special feature of the schools that the pupils take the liveliest interest in their studies, and the intelligence and eagerness to answer, shown by them at an examination, is truly gratifying, and proves that a due balance is maintained between mechanical and intellectual teaching. The school buildings are by far the best of those which I inspected. The rooms are lofty, spacious, and well furnished, while the out-offices are constructed according to the most approved methods—a thing which is sadly neglected by other Boards.

The Christian Brothers seemed to me, more than any others, to have studied the science of teaching, and their ability, as teachers, is of the highest order.

The discipline maintained is almost perfect, as there is prompt obedience, without any sign of fear. The changes of classes are performed with order, with celerity, and without needless display.

Erasmus Smith Schools.

Of the Erasmus Smith English schools, six were on my list, and these were admirably chosen to give me a general knowledge of the system carried out by the Board, and its practical results, as they included some of the largest, and some of the smallest, with regard to numbers; while with regard to situation, some were in towns, others in the country. I have before stated that, for the success of a primary system of education, it is necessary that there should be a thorough and minute system of inspection, and a definite and fixed programme of instruction, and I would now wish to show how far these principles are carried out, and in what particulars they are neglected. The Inspector's report sheets are too indefinite, for, in them the condition of instruction is represented by such words as "good," "bad," "indifferent," &c., which are not sufficient, unless supported by figures, showing the number of children who passed in each subject. I think the Board might even regulate the number of questions to be given in each subject. This number should not be less than five to each child. Only one Inspector, Mr. Rodkin, is employed, and it may be said that, in these circumstances, such formal regulations are unnecessary. This may be answered by referring to the past history of these schools. Mr. Abraham, Assistant Commissioner in 1856, reports—"Of the Erasmus Smith English schools, I may say, as will appear from my reports, that they are miserably inefficient." Now, at that time there was a regular paid Inspector, but from the fact that a new Inspector was appointed, in consequence of the Assistant Commissioner's Reports (see Minutes of Evidence, 2825), it is clear that the Board had but little idea of the then condition of their schools.

There is no programme of instruction, and the teachers have complained to me that while Mr. Rodkin—as far as they could judge by his questions—examined in a fixed course, yet they had no intimation of that course, at least in writing. In this Mr. Rodkin is not in fault, as it is the duty not of the inspector but of the Board to prepare a programme. It seems to me an unreasonable thing that the experience and ability of the gentlemen who form the English or the Irish National School Boards should be entirely ignored, as nothing would be easier than to adapt the inspection forms and programmes of either one or other Board, or at least modifications of them.

Therefore, I cannot state that the schools are properly looked after by the Board, and I would strongly recommend that the inspectors' report sheets should be revised, and that a standard be prepared, and a printed copy sent to each school. The actual condition of the schools was, on the whole, satisfactory, so far as the instruction is concerned (though by no means so good as it might be, if more carefully managed). This is due, not to the regulations of the Board, but to the conscientiousness and energy of Mr. Rodkin (who has to do the double work of inspection and organization), and should the inspection fall into hands of a less competent person, the schools would most probably relapse into the miserable condition in which they were found in 1856. The special feature of Erasmus Smith schools is the excellent manner in which spelling and geography are taught. In these subjects, the pupils answered as well as, if not better than, those of any other school which I examined. The method of teaching spelling is principally by dictation, and the peculiar plan adopted here is that the mistakes made by each child are written in copy-books, kept for the purpose, and then they are examined from these copy-books, both by the teachers and inspector. Now while testifying to the excellent results of this plan, so far as spelling is concerned, and while recommending it to small schools, I am convinced that it is by far too elaborate for large schools, and would entail too much work on the teachers. In comparison with the plan of "transcribing," adopted by the National Board, its elaborateness completely overweighs its special advantages. The answering in geography was excellent, but I fear that the time spent at it is taken from arithmetic, which is very much inferior to that of National schools. Here we see the need of a standard of education, which would maintain a just balance between the ordinary subjects, a thing which, it seems to me, is almost impossible for one man to maintain, without the aid of a standard, drawn out by the experienced men who ought to form the school boards. The school-rooms were generally in good condition, though the teachers' apartments were very often much neglected, and were evidently considered a matter of secondary importance. A gratuity—not exceeding £5—to the teacher depends on the general report of the Inspector. This gratuity might with advantage be increased, and it should be made to depend on the percentage of passes at the examinations. As to the absolute usefulness of these schools to

the country, I can only, of course, judge of the six which I visited; these serve merely as parochial schools, but they are much superior to the schools ordinarily called by that name, though not, in my opinion, so useful as National schools. Three, of the six, had not an attendance which would entitle them to any material assistance under the "National" regulations; in such cases, the Erasmus Smith grant is of great service.

Incorporated Society's Schools.

The Incorporated Society have the management of two distinct classes of schools, namely, boarding schools and day schools. Of the former, I visited and examined five, viz. —Pooeoke, Primrose Grange, and Farra boys' schools, and Celbridge and Rosecommon girls' schools. The course of instruction in the boys' schools is thorough English and advanced mathematics, in fact, the boys in the senior class at Farra and Primrose Grange are taught a course of mathematics, which is little short of that for scholarship in Trinity College, and the proficiency shown by them in that course was surprising, and superior to that of any other schools in Ireland, whether Intermediate or Primary. The majority of the boys are on the foundation, and receive board and instruction gratuitously for three years, after which time they may compete for admittance to Santry school, where they receive another year's training, and in many cases gain entrance to Trinity College as seniors, thus winning by their ability, a free education from their childhood until they leave the University. Now, while the pupils are so well grounded in English and mathematics, as many of them make their way to the University, it seems a pity that elementary Classics should not be included in the programme of instruction. Many cases have come under my own observation where pupils from Santry, who entered in the first rank as mathematicians, had to spend the best part of their Freshman years in making up sufficient Latin and Greek to carry them through the ordinary examinations, thus giving their competitors, who could devote their entire time to mathematics, an enormous advantage. It may be said that some classical knowledge is given; but the importance of the annual examination is so great to both teacher and pupil, that any subject which is not included in that examination is practically neglected. I am sure that Latin and Greek grammar, and, at least, two classical authors might, without materially interfering with the English or science courses, be taught in the three years which are spent in the schools.

In the girls' schools the English education is of a high order, and well suited to qualify them as teachers in elementary schools.

The annual examination, of which notice is given, is carried on by a deputation sent by the Board, and is confined to the foundation pupils; thus that part of inspection which relates to discipline, classification of pupils, cleanliness, &c., is totally neglected. There should be a regular paid Inspector appointed, who should visit without notice, and report accurately on the working of the school, cleanliness of the house, &c. This fault was found with the Incorporated Society by the Assistant Commissioner, in 1857, and the appointment of an Inspector was then recommended. In every school I visited, the effects of this want were apparent; in Pooeoke College, the non-foundation boys were much behind the foundation boys; in Farra, the non-foundation boys were almost the most backward, for their ages, that I examined, and the house and out-offices showed very great neglect; while in Primrose Grange, where a large number of boarders are kept, the fact that there was not a single bath in the house showed that it was not inspected by a person acquainted with the ordinary necessities of an educational establishment. Until this suggestion is carried out, it cannot be considered that the Incorporated Society are entirely fulfilling their trust, though the greatest credit is due to them, in every other respect.

The day schools are a very little better than ordinary parochial schools, though the teachers seemed of a somewhat higher class. They are entirely in the hands of the local clergymen, which, in itself, is a sufficient reason for their comparative inefficiency, as those gentlemen cannot be supposed to have that knowledge of primary education, which is only acquired by studying different systems, and comparing different schools. The want of inspection is here more apparent than in the boarding schools. There is no definite programme of instruction.

Society of Friends' Schools.

The six schools, conducted by the "Society of Friends," which I examined, included four Primary and two Intermediate ones. The special characteristics were cleanliness, excellence of moral training, properly paid teachers, and conscientious and intelligent managing committees. It is hardly necessary to say that, with such characteristics, the schools were in a highly satisfactory condition, yet they fail in some points, and the most important failure I believe to be the want of a thorough system of inspection. At present, a different person examines each school, and so no comparison can be drawn between them. All the schools should be examined, once or twice a year, by a professional Inspector, and a detailed report, including the average marks of each class, in each subject, should be sent to the school committees, with a general report, arranging the schools in order of merit. This plan would create a healthy spirit of competition, which is very much wanting under the present system.

It is a marked example of the care which the "Friends" take for the education of all connected with them, that they have a school expressly for the children of parents who, from breach of discipline, have been excluded from the membership of the Society.

Church Education Society's Schools.

The Church Education Society's Schools are far inferior to the National, or Erasmus Smith schools. They are but little use to the country, in their present condition, and they should be immediately placed under the control of an efficient board. In them may be seen all descriptions of abuses: inefficient teachers, useless inspections, with misleading reports, a badly-graduated standard of instruction, and inadequate salaries to teachers. The causes of these abuses are numerous; among

the most important are—the want of money, and the ignorance of the local clergymen, in matters of education. It should also be stated that, while the reports of former Commissions have been carefully considered and acted upon, with the greatest advantage, by the Erasmus Smith's Board, they have been totally ignored by the Church Education Society, so far as I could judge, and their schools are now little better than they were in 1857.

The objects of the Church Education Society, the Erasmus Smith's Board, and the Incorporated Society, in reference to primary education, are very similar; and, I have no doubt that, if these three societies would co-operate, they might employ the same inspectors, and use the same standard of instruction, with great advantage. Proper care might thus be taken of all these schools, which, from paucity in numbers, or conscientious objections of managers, receive no assistance from the National System.

Convent Schools.

Of Convent schools, I visited and examined two not in connexion with the National Board, and three in connexion with it. In all these, the zeal and industry of the Nuns were beyond all praise. The school-rooms were in excellent order, and beautifully clean, and the girls neat and tidy, while it was easy to see, by their conduct, that they regarded their teachers not only with respect, but with affection. In cases where boardless were kept, the household arrangements were nearly perfect, while the lavatories and out-offices were built on the most approved principles. I believe, no persons are better suited than nuns to take charge of educational establishments for Roman Catholic children, though, from their position of isolation, none receive more benefit from inspection than they do; and, therefore, I would strongly advise that the Convent schools, which are not at present under the Board, should avail themselves, as soon as possible, of its numerous advantages.

Schools under "The Commissioners of Education"

I examined some schools nominally under the control of the Commissioners, but as they had no features in common, the only general remark I can make about them is, that they are much neglected by that Board, whose connexion with them is limited to the sending of circulars to be filled by the teachers. Some of the schools have been transferred to the National Board; "The Commissioners of Education" should transfer the remainder, if possible, without delay.

General Remarks.

Of the remaining schools, there is but little to be said, which has not been included in my detailed reports, and, indeed, it would be almost impossible to classify them, as they present all varieties, from purely primary to intermediate, and from total imbecility to comparative prosperity. As an example of the influence of an inspector on the condition of education, I may state that the schools examined by one inspector always showed the same faults, and always the same advantages. It seems almost possible to know the state of a school, simply from a knowledge of the opinions of its inspector.

Having now reported on all the various educational systems, which came under my notice in the discharge of my duties, it only remains to draw attention to certain failings of most ordinary occurrence in schools, and to make suggestions as to their remedies.

In the condition of premises, the most common abuse was the improper state of the out-offices, they were, with very few exceptions, built on wrong principles—that is to say, in such a way as to render their cleanliness a matter of great difficulty, in some cases, almost an impossibility. In this respect, the National were not any better than other schools, though it is in the power of the Board to refuse grants, in cases where the premises are not in proper condition. Managers do not pay sufficient attention to the neatness and comfort of their schools, they are generally quite satisfied if the roofs are sound and the walls fairly clean. Too much weight can hardly be given to this particular, and I have no doubt that the proverbial carelessness of the Irish people, with respect to the comfort and cleanliness of their homes, may be traced, in a great measure, to neglect of these things in schools. These remarks do not apply to the Christian Brothers' or Nuns' schools, where nothing is left undone to inculcate principles of tidiness and order.

While recently on a visit in the Eastern Counties, England, I took the opportunity of inspecting some schools in one of the large towns, and the arrangement of the desks in them pleased me very much. Instead of being placed, all together, in the centre of the room, they were in three or four rows, parallel to the side walls of the school, thus leaving a large vacant space in the middle. Again, between the ends of each desk (or of each second desk, according to the size of the classes), a space was left, in which was a curtain-bar and curtains, which could be drawn or not, at pleasure, thus having the children either isolated in classes, or all together. There was ample room in the middle space for teachers, black-boards, &c. The advantages of this simple contrivance are numerous and obvious, and its simplicity and inexpensiveness are not the least of them.

It has been my duty to draw attention to the misleading reports, which I met with in many school minute books, and I would here state what, in my opinion, is a chief cause of them. It is the neglect of the inspector to take proper precautions for the prevention of "copying." Children, no matter how carefully trained, will not look upon it in the same light as teachers and examiners do, and thus it becomes the inspector's duty to make it impossible for the children to assist one another, during the examination. In arithmetic, most failures would result from the neglect of preventing "copying," and in this subject the majority of schools, where such precautions are not taken, showed the greatest inefficiency.

The proper method is to give separate sums of equal difficulty to each child; this may easily be done, without any additional trouble to an examiner of ordinary tact. It is utterly impossible so to separate the pupils—except in very large school-rooms, with very few pupils—that they could not copy, and the plan of putting them back to back is in my opinion equally useless.

The National Inspectors, more than any others, study this important particular, and, consequently, their schools are much better in arithmetic than those examined by less experienced persons.

In grammar, the chief failing is that it is taught too mechanically, children, who are able to parse difficult sentences, having little idea of what it all means, and never dreaming that it has any application whatever to ordinary conversation. I believe it to be almost impossible for a teacher thoroughly to understand English grammar, without a knowledge of that of some other language, and, for this purpose, none is more suitable than the Latin. If the teacher does not understand grammar, how can it be expected that the pupils will do so?

This is an additional reason why the Incorporated Society should have elementary classics taught in their boarding schools, as large numbers of their pupils become teachers in after life.

History, where taught—in commercial and better class primary schools—seemed to be dealt with in a very unsystematic and unsuccessful manner. The ground-work of any lasting knowledge of history must be an accurate acquaintance with the succession of kings, dates of their accession, and Houses to which they belong. The succession of kings might be taught in rhyme, even in infant schools.

In teaching a class history, the first thing to be done is to fix the portion to be learned for the term. The next thing is to teach the succession and dates of kings, in that portion, with one or two striking events in each reign; finally, histories may be put into the pupils' hands to be read at home or in class, and questioned on by the teachers. Of course, in a high class intermediate school, the duty of a teacher is much more than mere questioning, but we cannot expect in the teachers of primary or commercial schools, that knowledge of history, ancient and modern, and, indeed, of literature, which is absolutely necessary, in order to set a boy or girl on the straight road to an intelligent and useful knowledge of this important subject.

The effect of the want of a standard of instruction is very apparent in geography. Much valuable time is wasted endeavouring to teach children the names and situation of towns, rivers, &c., in every part of the world. The short time for which the majority of children remain at primary schools renders such an endeavour fruitless, the result being that the pupils are quite as ignorant of places in Ireland as they are of those in Africa or Australia. When a knowledge is given of the form and motions of the earth, of the general distribution of land and water on its surface, and of the details of the maps of England, Ireland, and Scotland, little more can be given, without interfering with more useful subjects.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of information which may be conveyed to the minds of children by well-chosen and instructive pictures, hung on the walls of the schoolrooms. Such pictures are to be seen in very few schools, though they could be procured for a small sum, and would serve to decorate as well as to instruct.

In many of the schools, which I visited, the average attendances were very small; it is impossible to provide as thorough a training in such schools as in those where large numbers attend. Assuming that as good a master can be employed—which is seldom the case—it is improbable that a teacher should take the same interest in teaching half a dozen children, in the corner of a large room, as he would in superintending and teaching a large number. These schools should—where possible—be amalgamated. This would not only improve the condition of instruction, but would diminish the expenditure on repairs, paying of inspectors, teachers, &c. I believe that but little good can be done to the Endowed Schools, until some system of amalgamation is carried out. In the city of Limerick, there is an excellent building, well situated in Hartestown-street, and suitable for the accommodation of large numbers of boys and girls, within a few minutes' walk stands Villiers' School, suitable for about 100 boys and girls, while, in one of the worst lanes of the city is to be found the Cathedral Grammar School (so called), dragging out a miserable existence, with some dozen scholars. Now, if these three schools were collected in Hartestown-street, there might be formed, with proper management, a first class primary school, with intermediate classes, where boys could be prepared for the higher examinations, and, thus, Limerick would be supplied with a school, which could compete with any in Ireland. A full discussion of this question—the importance of which can hardly be overrated—would entail a minute consideration of all the endowed schools in Ireland, both intermediate and primary. The above case is given merely as an example of the necessity for amalgamation, and the advantages which might be gained thereby.

In towns, where there is but one primary school and an Endowed intermediate School, and where the primary school is small, it would be of the greatest advantage to join the primary with the preparatory classes of the intermediate.

Again, in places connected by railway lines, the endowments might, in many cases, be well spent in making arrangements to convey the children from one place to the other, and thus amalgamate the primary schools.

I had a good opportunity of observing the effect of the late Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act on primary schools, and I regret to report that the results are the reverse of beneficial, in that it encourages teachers, who are in the slightest degree capable, to spend their time grinding the smartest pupils of course, proportionately neglecting the rest. There is but one more point to be noticed, that is the ignorance displayed by managers and teachers of any other system of education except their own, and I would strongly recommend them to take every opportunity of visiting schools, both good and bad, as the former will afford many suggestions for improvement in their own, and the latter will show them what errors are to be avoided.

I would, in conclusion, take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to Mr. Keenan, C.S., and the Inspectors of the National Board, also to the Managers and Teachers of Schools, for the assistance which they gave me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. K. MOORE

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APPENDIX C.

DETAILED REPORT OF MR. HUGH KEYS MOORE, SCH., T.C.D.,

INSPECTOR OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

RATHVILLY; HOUSE, BOYS.

This school, under its present master and mistress, is a most useful and successful one. The course of instruction includes elementary classics and French, and the pupils are prepared for the intermediate examinations. The answering in English was very good, with the exception of spelling, which was much below the average, while the senior class showed an intelligent knowledge of Euclid and algebra, and answered extremely well in Latin Grammar.

The premises are now in good condition, but the expense of most of the repairs has been borne by the master, and it seems very hard that a man receiving such a limited salary should have to spend it in such a way.—5th March, 1880.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

BOOTHSTOWN; NATIONAL, BOYS.

The school-house, which was built by the National Board, is a very suitable one, and would accommodate 150 boys. There were only 37 present on the day of my visit.

The reason for the low attendance is that Boothstown is principally composed of gentlemen's houses, and there are very few children who would attend a National school. The answering was below the average in National schools. The attendance is very irregular. All the boys are Roman Catholics.—27th February, 1880.

BURLINGTON-ROAD, MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN.

The girls of this school are divided into three classes, all of which I examined. With one exception, the answering was highly creditable. In the junior class, the geography seemed to be taught without any system, the teacher informing me that the girls had learned Africa, though they had not the slightest knowledge of Ireland or England. I was by no means surprised that my questions in Africa were universally missed.

The course of instruction is admirably chosen to fit the pupils for the highest situations as governesses, and the arrangement by which some of the best girls are assisted in finishing their education abroad seemed to me a most necessary and useful one.

The house was in excellent order, nor could I find any fault, except that there was no fire-place in the junior school-room. The increase in the number of applicants for admission to the institution has rendered it necessary to secure a larger building, which is in the course of erection.—24 December, 1879.

CASTLEKNOCK, PAROCHIAL, BOYS AND GIRLS.

I examined the boys and girls present in arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, and Euclid; in all these subjects the answering was indifferent, in spelling and Euclid, it was decidedly bad. The fault here is not with the teacher, who is an intelligent and hardworking person, but with the manager. There were 79 boys and girls present, and these the teacher, with one female assistant, is required to instruct in a course which includes Latin, Euclid, algebra, shorthand, book-keeping, singing, and drawing.

The ridiculous system—so much condemned by the Assistant Commissioner in 1857—of giving the teacher a shilling for each pupil advanced a class is here carried out, with its obvious bad results, and the school is inspected by the clergyman of an adjoining parish—the reports of that gentleman merely consisting of the usual and well-known compliments to teachers and pupils. The large sum of money spent annually in bringing strong healthy children to school in covered vans would be much better spent in increasing the staff, and providing such an education as would make it worth the children's while to walk.

There is no urinal in the boys' play-ground; and the girls' play-ground is disfigured by an ashpit, the front wall of which is broken down. The boys' and girls' schools have been amalgamated.—23rd February, 1880.

CASTLEKNOCK, MERRICK'S.

This institution impressed me as being in a highly satisfactory condition, both as regards the education and the household arrangements. The answering of the 38 girls present, in all the English subjects, including history, was excellent, while they are well instructed in music and drawing, and a few in Latin. Six girls passed at the last Intermediate examination, two being on the prize list.

The house is exactly similar to Morgan's School, and the remarks about the infirmary and lavatory equally apply.—24th February, 1880.

CASTLEKNOCK MORGAN'S.

The answering of the boys, though passable, was by no means so good as might be expected, in a school where there are two masters for 28 boys. The writing was good; and the maps, drawn by the pupils, excellent.

The house is in good repair, and the internal arrangements satisfactory, with the exception of the infirmary and lavatory. The former seemed to me too near the dormitories, and the latter too far away from them, as it is on the basement floor.

All the boys are members of the Irish Church.—24th February, 1886.

HAROLD'S CROSS, ST. CLARE'S ORPHELAGH.

This institution impressed me most favourably, in every respect.

Nothing is left undone by the Nuns to make the household arrangements perfect; and although the domestic work is done entirely by the girls, their answering in the ordinary English subjects was very creditable. The writing was excellent, and the arithmetic quite as good as in any girls' school which I have examined.

The needlework, both plain and fancy, was about the best I have seen in any school.—25th September, 1879.

NORTHEROCK-ROAD (LEESON PARK) IRISH CLERGY DAUGHTERS.

I gave the senior class in this school an essay to write, on an historical subject, and the knowledge shown of the leading facts of the period was creditable, while the composition was very good; they also translated, some into French and some into German, a short sentence, which I read to them in English; the drawing also, and music were extremely good.

The answering, in English subjects was not good; in spelling, geography, and history, the junior class made gross mistakes, while the arithmetic, though a very limited course, was inaccurately worked by all.

The house arrangements were as perfect as in any school which I inspected. The dormitories are provided with separate cubicles for the senior girls, in each of which there is a basin, supplied with water-cock and waste-pipe.

There is much need of a room in which the girls could play in wet weather, and receive calisthenic lessons.

The arrangement that the senior class only should be examined by the annual Inspector seems to me very wrong, as junior classes are much more in need of inspection, and the requirements of the seniors are, to a certain extent, tested by the Intermediate examinations.—18th March, 1880.

NORTHERBERLAND-ROAD, ST. STEPHEN'S, NATIONAL, BOYS.

The answering of the boys was passable, in the National programme, though there seemed a great want of energy about the whole school. This is hardly to be wondered at, as the school-room is one of the gloomiest I have seen, the walls being low and dark, and the roof disproportionately high, while the floor, instead of being boarded, is tiled.

The order, too, of the 36 boys present was not as good as it might be.

The sanitary arrangements were defective.—13th January, 1880.

NORTHERBERLAND-ROAD, ST. STEPHEN'S, NATIONAL, GIRLS.

The answering of the fifth class (3 girls) was creditable, but that of the other classes, very bad in arithmetic and spelling. The school-room was somewhat more cheerful than that of boys', but the mistress's apartments were most uncomfortable.

The 35 girls present were composed of 27 I. C., 7 Pres., and 1 B. C.

In the infants' school there were 55 children present.—13th January, 1880.

PACIFIC PARK, ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY.

This institution has, within the past twelve months, undergone considerable changes, and, as far as I could judge, these changes will materially improve it.

Under the old system, the work of the establishment was done by servants, now it is done almost entirely by the boys. Formerly, the greater part of the day was devoted to school work, and the instruction in trades, drum practice, &c., was proportionately limited; now, three hours a day is devoted to school work, and three to trades,—half the boys being at trades, while the other half are in school. This not only provides for a proper amount of instruction in both, but also greatly diminishes the teaching staff. The house was in every respect well managed, and scrupulously clean.

I examined the boys in the National programme, which is adopted, and the answering was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The trades are generally taught with system and regularity. The work done by pupils in the boot trade is confined to cobbling, and it would seem desirable to teach the making of boots and shoes.—15th March, 1880.

SWORDS, BOROUGH, BOYS.

I examined the 23 boys present in the usual English subjects, and the answering was very creditable, while the writing, in both copy-books and exercises, was neat and legible.

The buildings are in excellent order, and sufficiently large to educate every boy, girl, and infant in Swords.

There are a number of apprentice fees and money prizes competed for annually by the pupils of this school and the Swords National schools. Though a clergyman cannot conduct the examination, its management is in the hands of Canon McDonagh, and it seems to me that the way in which he fulfils his trust is unsatisfactory. His *modus operandi* is to employ a van and drive down from Dublin with some ten or twelve divinity and other students, whom he sets to examine the classes. It is no excuse that these inexperienced persons are only examining junior pupils, as it is quite as difficult to set a suitable examination for them, as for more advanced classes. These gentlemen are unpaid.—26th March, 1880.

SWORDS, BOROUGH, GIRLS

The answering of the 25 girls present was quite equal to that of the boys, and showed careful teaching.

All the children in these schools are members of the Irish Church.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

ANNE-STREET, NORTH, ST. MICHAEL'S NATIONAL, BOYS

The school-house is, from its situation in North Anne-street, naturally gloomy, but still a plentiful supply of whitewash would make a vast improvement. The answering of the boys, in the National programme, was fairly good, and the discipline, maintained by the teacher, excellent.

The 140 boys present were all Roman Catholics.—26th September, 1879.

ANNE-STREET, NORTH, ST. MICHAEL'S NATIONAL, GIRLS

The answering of the 35 girls, who were present on the day of my visit, was not so good as that of the boys; however, they read distinctly, and spelled very well.

There is a good Convent school almost next door, and the teacher informed me that her girls were those only who could not attend regularly at that school.

There is also in connexion a large infants' school—81 present.—26th September, 1879.

BLACKHALL-PLACE, BLUE COAT HOSPITAL AND FREE SCHOOL OF KING CHARLES II.

The course of instruction in this school seems to me unsuitable for the class of boys educated in it. Too much weight is given to mathematics, and even the ordinary English subjects are neglected, in order to teach Euclid, algebra, and trigonometry. The age at which they must leave the Hospital is 16, which is too young to compete for scholarship in Trinity, as the pupils from Santry do, and the parents cannot send them to any other school, so that they are compelled to enter offices or business houses, crammed with a mathematical education, of little or no use in afterlife. In my opinion, this ought to be a thorough English and commercial school, and the pupils should be prepared for commercial appointments and the Civil Service.

I examined the boys both by paper and *vis à vis*; and the answering in spelling, grammar, and geography, was unsatisfactory, considering the number of the teaching staff, while the writing was not to be compared with that of the pupils in the Christian Brothers' schools. The house, was in general, clean and well-managed, though there is no bath for the use of the boys, nor are there separate towels for each, in the lavatory.—11th March, 1880.

BRUNSWICK-STREET, GREAT, KRASMUS SMITH'S, ENGLISH, BOYS

I examined a large number of the 63 boys present in English and mathematics, and the answering was, on the whole, satisfactory, though the papers of the senior class were by no means as neat as they should be, in a school where boys are prepared for offices, &c.

The order was not good, and the noise, occasioned by four classes all saying lessons at the same time, was so great that it was necessary to shout, in order to be heard.

There is much need of a class-room.—3rd March, 1880.

CAMDEN-STREET, LOWER, PLEASANT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The principal object of this school is to educate the daughters of reduced gentlemen and others as governesses. The girls are instructed in English, French, music, and drawing. The answering of the fourteen girls present was, on the whole, satisfactory. The house is very old, and it must take a large sum to keep it in its present state of repair. I was greatly pleased with the care which is evidently taken to make the girls happy; they seemed thoroughly to appreciate it.—15 September, 1879.

CIRCULAR-ROAD, NORTH, FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE.

I confer with the Assistant Commissioner, of 1856, who reported that this institution was cleanly and orderly in every department, and that the children looked cheerful and healthy. I examined three large classes in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The reading and spelling were creditable, and the writing legible, but the working in arithmetic—simple and compound rules, and simple proportion—was decidedly bad, while the answering in grammar and geography showed very little knowledge of those subjects.

The entire work, including cooking, milking a number of cows, &c., of this extensive establishment, is done by the orphans, and the way in which this work is divided, joined to the fact that the

schoolmistress has no assistance in teaching 75 girls, fully accounts for the low state of instruction. The head girl in the kitchen has no lessons for the fortnight she is so engaged. The laundry girls (5 in number) have no lessons on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays; on Wednesdays and Fridays, they have an hour and a half, if the weather is wet, if not, they are taken out to walk. There are, of course, numerous other duties which take away the girls from their school work, and I merely state these cases as examples of the system at present in force.

The remedy for all this seems to me to be the adoption of the half time system, which regulates that each girl should work six hours a day, three being devoted to industrial work, the remaining three to school work. By this means, a thorough English education might be imparted, and, at the same time, all would be trained in household work, &c. A trained and paid mistress should also be appointed.

The report of Dr. McElin, with reference to the chapel, that "The expenditure of £6,000 in building a chapel so disproportionate to the actual requirements of the charity, appears to have been a capital error on the part of the Governors," might apply in a modified sense to the personage, which has been built for the use of the chaplain, as a memorial to the Venerable Cadwallader Wolesey. It is at present vacant, the chaplain living elsewhere in the city.

The number of orphans is now reduced to 75.—3rd December, 1879.

DENMARK-STREET, ST. SAVIOUR'S ORPHANAGE.

The house is very old, and was not built for an orphanage, but the best possible use is made of it, such as it is. The lavatory arrangements are particularly good, as each boy has a separate basin, supplied with water-cock and waste-pipe. The ashpit seemed to me unsatisfactory, as it is built against one of the walls of the school-room, and is not properly ventilated.

The 38 boys at present in the institution are educated in the National schools attached, and are regularly examined with the other pupils in those schools. The orphans are thoroughly instructed in instrumental music, and they have amongst themselves a well-trained brass band.—31st March, 1880.

DOMINICK-STREET, LOWER, NATIONAL, BOYS.

This school was formerly conducted at Strand-street. The present premises are very commodious, and in excellent repair. The answering of the boys was very bad in spelling and grammar, also in arithmetic; in geography, it was somewhat better; and in reading and writing, all the classes showed fair proficiency.

The teacher was only eight weeks appointed, and he stated that the school was in a bad condition when he came.

There were 26 present.

The roll is made up of 19 Presbyterians, 16 members of the Irish Church, 1 Roman Catholic, and 2 Dissenters.—23rd September, 1879.

DOMINICK-STREET, LOWER, NATIONAL, GIRLS.

The answering here was better than that of the boys, though the mistress is no longer in charge than the master. I am sure that in a few months this will be a flourishing school. Present, 25.

The roll is composed of 28 Presbyterians, and 10 Irish Church.

There is an infants' school, with an average attendance of 55.—23rd September, 1879.

DOCKET-STREET, UPPER, BETHLESDA, FEMALE, ORPHAN.

From the situation of this orphanage, it is impossible that it should be open enough to secure the health of the inmates. This was clearly shown, at the time of my visit by, the fact that 8 of the 29 girls were either in convalescence, or just recovering from that disease. Every precaution was taken to prevent its spreading. Considering existing circumstances, the answering in English was fairly good, though the spelling and geography were decidedly below average.

The house seemed to be kept in good order, most of the work is done by the girls.—2nd December, 1879.

ROCKS-STREET, BERTRAND, FEMALE, ORPHAN.

This institution is, in every respect, a model. The house was in perfect order, though I gave no notice whatever of my visit, and the arrangements, all that could be desired. The lavatory is particularly suitable, being on the same floor as the dormitories, and fitted, in the most approved manner, with basins, water, &c.

I examined all the girls in the usual subjects, and the answering was of the highest order.

The house accommodates 20 inmates, 18 were members of the Irish Church, the remaining 2 being Presbyterians.—3rd December, 1879.

ESSEX-STREET, WEST, SS. MICHAEL AND JOHN'S, NATIONAL, BOYS.

I examined the third, fourth, and sixth classes, in the National programme. The reading was fair, also the writing, the arithmetic indifferent, while the answering in spelling, grammar, and geography was decidedly bad.

The schoolrooms are commodious, and in fairly good order. There were 148 boys present, all Roman Catholics.

The class of children attending these schools is the very lowest in Dublin, and they do not come regularly to school. Taking this fact into consideration, the school cannot be considered unsatisfactory.—1st March, 1880.

ESSEX-STREET, WEST, SS. MICHAEL AND JOHN'S, NATIONAL, GIRLS.

Considering the class of children that attends this school, the answering showed an amount of work satisfactorily done, though it was not so good as it might be, in arithmetic or geography; the reading and writing were good, and the spelling, fair. The buildings are in excellent repair, though in a very poor locality, and quite adequate for the number of girls present.

The girls are all Roman Catholics.—1st March, 1880

FISHamble-STREET: UNITED PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS OF ST. AUDOEN, ST. NICHOLAS WITHIN, AND ST. MICHAEL, AND OF ST. JOHN AND ST. WEINBURGH, BOYS.

The state of instruction in this school was most unsatisfactory.

The reading and writing were disgraceful, the grammar and geography very little better. It is only fair, however, to the present master to state that he has had charge of the school for a very short time, and that it was in a miserable state when he came into office.

The boys are all members of the Irish Church, and belong to the lowest class.—16th September, 1879.

FISHamble-STREET, UNITED PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS OF ST. AUDOEN, ST. NICHOLAS WITHIN, AND ST. MICHAEL, AND OF ST. JOHN AND ST. WEINBURGH, GIRLS.

The answering of the 37 girls present was most creditable in all the usual English subjects, and presented a pleasing contrast to that of the boys.

The writing was particularly neat and legible, and the uniformity in the answering showed good and careful teaching.

The girls are all members of the Irish Church, and were clean and tidy, though children of the poorest parents.

There is an infants' school in connexion—85 present on the day of my visit.—16th September, 1879.

HARRINGTON-STREET, METHODIST, FEMALE ORPHAN.

This institution, whose object is the training of destitute girls as servants, is situated in Harrington-street, and affords accommodation for 10 boarders. The 9 who were present read very well and intelligently, and wrote a clear legible hand; the working in arithmetic was also very fair, quite sufficient for making up any calculations, which the girls might need in after life. The domestic arrangements were quite satisfactory.—18th September, 1879.

MERRION-STREET, UPPER, HIBERNIAN MARINE SOCIETY'S.

The answering in this school in reading, spelling, and elementary arithmetic was fairly good. The discipline was not quite so rigid as it should be, in such an institution.

The house is kept in very good order; there is a good gymnasium on the premises, and the boys have a boat at Kingstown.—3d December, 1879.

MOLESWORTH-STREET, RALPH MACKLIN'S, BOYS.

The building is most suitable, and in good repair. I cannot say that the answering of the boys was good. The senior class, though supposed to be learning Euclid and algebra, failed in the easiest questions. The general answering in English history was very poor, and the working in arithmetic inaccurate. In writing and drawing there was more than average proficiency shown. With an assistant teacher, a drawing master, and French master, the 42 boys present should have answered much better.—24th September, 1879.

MOLESWORTH-STREET, RALPH MACKLIN'S, GIRLS.

The answering of the girls was highly satisfactory, they read extremely well, and answered intelligently in spelling, geography, English history, and arithmetic. I noticed, with much pleasure, a neatly written programme of the day's work, hanging on the wall, and wish that the plan was more universally adopted in other schools. There were 29 present—all members of the Irish Church.—24th September, 1879.

PATRICK'S-CLOSE, KNIGHT'S, ENDOWED.

The house contains an excellent school-room, board-room, and teacher's apartments, all in very good order. The object of the school is to give a good commercial education, this object is admirably carried out by the present teacher, and the only thing to be regretted is the fewness of scholars.

The 7 boys present answered very well in arithmetic and spelling, wrote an excellent commercial hand, and showed a possible acquaintance with grammar and geography.

This used to be a large school, but now almost all the Protestant families have left the neighbourhood.

The success of this school is fully proved by the long list of excellent clerkships gained by pupils, educated in times past by the present teacher.—22nd September, 1879.

ST. MARY'S-PLACE, CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

I examined a large number of the boys, both by paper and *sic* voce, and I came to the conclusion that the education, given in this school, is of a very high order.

The papers were by far the neatest and best written of any which I have received, this is a very important thing for the class of boys attending, as they, in most cases, go into business houses.

The answering in English subjects was very good, while the senior class showed an intelligent and accurate knowledge of elementary Euclid and algebra.

In the junior rooms, the pupils are quite as well instructed as in schools where a large staff of teachers is employed.

The school-rooms are large and lofty, and quite adequate for the 411 boys present—26th February, 1880.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

CHLBRIDGE, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S INSTITUTION.

This is, in every respect, a well-conducted establishment.

Thirty of the girls are nominated by Mrs. Connolly, the remainder gain admittance by competitive examination.

The answering in geography, grammar, spelling, and arithmetic was very good, and the writing, excellent. The girls are all educated, clothed, and boarded free, and in many cases become teachers in afterlife.

The 59 present were all members of the Irish Church.—20th September, 1879.

CLANE; BETHAGHSTOWN.

The house is large and rambling, but still in sound repair, and quite suitable for the accommodation of the teacher and his eleven pupils.

The Rev. Mr. Cooke and some others are anxious to remove this school, and amalgamate it with the Clane Parochial school, but, I fear, the advantages gained by such a union would never repay the amount of money spent upon it. The answering of the boys was not satisfactory, nor, indeed, under the circumstances, could it be, since the teacher was but a short time appointed, and his predecessor was allowed to ruin the school. I have no doubt, that under its present managers, it will soon rise to a state of efficiency.—30th September, 1879.

KILL, ERASMUS SMITH'S.

I examined the 10 boys and girls present in all the usual subjects, and their answering was highly satisfactory.

The building is suitable, and in good repair.—4th March, 1880.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

KILKENNY; ST. JOHN'S, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S, FODDICE INSTITUTION.

In this school, a high class English and mathematical education is given to some 53 boarders. About half this number are free, and gain admittance by a competitive examination.

The answering of the senior class in grammar, geography, Euclid, and algebra was very creditable; whilst the junior boys acquitted themselves well, in reading and arithmetic.

The school is pleasantly situated, a short distance from Kilkenny, and is kept in perfect repair, owing, I believe, to the exertions of the head master, at whose suggestion all the improvements are made. Amongst the past pupils, who received a free education, there is a classical Student, and a mathematical gold medalist of Trinity College.—2nd October, 1879.

KINGS COUNTY.

TULLAMORE, CONVENT, NATIONAL.

In this school, I examined the second, third, and fifth classes in the National programme; the answering, in each case, was extremely good; and yet the girls could not explain the most ordinary sentences in their reading books, nor give the meanings of commonplace words. Besides the girls' school, there is an infant boys' school, and also a few girls of the better classes are prepared for the Intermediate examinations.

There were 432 girls present, all Roman Catholics.—11th November, 1879.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

GRANARD, ERASMUS SMITH'S.

The school-rooms here was in very nice order, but the master's apartments seemed quite neglected; in one bedroom, there was a hole in the roof, through which, the master stated, the rain poured in, and the whole house was badly in need of paint and paper; while the school privy had not been cleaned for eight years.

The answering of the children present was good in spelling and grammar, but in arithmetic, though they could work with passable accuracy, they had no idea of the meanings of the simplest operations.—18th February, 1880.

NEWTOWNFORTH, LEEBARD

This school, though intended for poor children on the estate, is now attended by the sons and daughters of well-to-do farmers, &c. The course of instruction is somewhat similar to that of a Model school, under the National Board. I examined the second, third, fifth, and sixth classes. The answering of the fifth and sixth classes was most creditable in arithmetic, spelling, history, Euclid, and mensuration; that of the third class, fairly good; but the answering in the second class, which consisted of 6 pupils, ranging from nine years old to fifteen, was as bad as it could possibly be. The classes seemed to be arranged in no kind of order; different children, in the same class, working different rules in arithmetic, and reading in various books. The spelling was taught by no acknowledged system.

The local trustee informed me that he leaves the management entirely in the hands of the teacher, and I have no doubt that, but for the efficiency of that person, the school would be again in as miserable a condition as it was found in by the Assistant Commissioner in 1836.—21st November, 1879.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

DUOGHEDA, BLUE.

This school impressed me most favourably, in every respect. The house is in excellent order, both inside and out, and the education given is thorough and useful. The boys are prepared for the various examinations of the lower branches of the Home Civil Service and for business, at which they have in times past been very successful.

There were 12 boarders and 17 day scholars, and the roll is composed of 25 Irish Church, 5 Presbyterians, and 3 Dissenters.—19th January, 1880.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

KILLS, DEMPSEY'S, BOYS.

This school is conducted by the Christian Brothers, and presents no material difference from the other schools taught by that excellent order. The answering of the boys in the junior room was particularly good.—12th December, 1879.

KILLS, DEMPSEY'S, GIRLS.

I examined a number of the girls of this school, and found them well instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; but the answering in grammar, geography, and spelling was indifferent.

The schools are very large—182 girls present—and it would, in my opinion, be a great help to the teachers if they were subject to such periodical and judicious inspection, as that given by the National Board. Thirty-seven of the 182 girls compose an intermediate school, which need not be subject to such inspection, as I have mentioned.—12th December, 1879.

NAVAN, FLOWER-HILL.

The teacher of this school seemed a conscientious and painstaking person, and yet I have very little hesitation in pronouncing the school unsatisfactory.

The reason of this, I have no doubt, is the want of proper inspection.

In arithmetic, children who could work practice utterly failed in multiplication of money, while those who were doing long division had not the remotest idea of nomenclature.

There was no knowledge of grammar, and the spelling of the head class was very defective.

The 17 boys and girls present were all members of the Irish Church.—15th January, 1880.

OLDCASTLE, ENDOWED, BOYS.

It would be well if there were many more such schools as this in Ireland, both as regards religious and secular instruction. The former is conducted by two paid chaplains, one being the Roman Catholic, the other the Protestant clergyman. The latter is of a very high order, and fits the boys not only for commercial life, but also for competition at the Intermediate and other examinations.

I examined most of the boys, either by paper or viva voce, in the usual English subjects, also in Euclid and algebra. The answering was excellent in all these subjects.

There were 123 present, and the roll is composed of 144 Roman Catholics, and 32 Irish Church.—11th December, 1879.

OLDCASTLE, ENDOWED, GIRLS.

The answering of the 123 girls present was not inferior to that of the boys, and reflected the greatest credit on the teachers.

These schools are conducted according to the National system, and are examined by Mr. Edw. Gerald, Head Inspector, and I have no doubt that their present state of efficiency is greatly owing to the thorough and systematic inspection of that highly qualified and experienced gentleman.

The roll is composed of 178 Roman Catholics and 18 Irish Church.—11th December, 1879.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

KILBRICKEN, TENANTRY, NATIONAL.

The boys' and girls' school-rooms here have been thrown into one, and the schools amalgamated. They are under the National Board, and well conducted by the present teacher. The privies are in very bad order, as there seemed no way of emptying them, but they are about to be entirely changed, and a proper system introduced. There were 49 present, and the roll is composed of 61 Roman Catholics and 10 Irish Church.—10th March, 1880.

MOUNTKILICK, SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, GIRLS.

I cannot speak too highly of the excellence, in every respect, of this establishment. The course of instruction embraces all the subjects taught in a high class ladies' school, with the exception of music. The senior class wrote for me an essay, on the comparative merits of poetry and prose, in which the composition, writing, and spelling were all that could be desired. If I might find any fault with the essays, it was the limited acquaintance with English literature which they displayed, but this is fully accounted for by the fact that the "Society of Friends" prohibits the study of many books, which are used as class books in other schools. The success of this and the other schools belonging to the Friends is, I am sure, entirely owing to the great interest taken in them by the Boards of management, who spare neither trouble nor expense, in securing the services of highly qualified teachers.—8th October, 1879.

PORTARLINGTON, FREE, BOYS.

The master of this school has been teaching for 43 years, and, I fear, is now rather behind the times. There was considerable want of regularity in the classes; and the answering was decidedly second-rate. It seems a pity that a pension could not be raised, which would be some compensation for the teacher's miserable salary of £30 per annum, and a more modern teacher put in his place.—20th October, 1879.

PORTARLINGTON, FREE, GIRLS.

This is a prosperous and well conducted school. The 38 girls present answered very satisfactorily, were neatly dressed, and in excellent order. I am sure its present satisfactory state is greatly due to the interest taken in it by the Rev. Mr. Tripcock, who is the nominal master.—30th October, 1879.

STRANGLALLY, THE CURRY, NATIONAL.

This school is not only under the National Board but also under the Incorporated Society. I examined the head class (8 in number) in Euclid and algebra; they knew nothing whatever of these subjects. The answering of the junior classes in the ordinary National programme was very good. The building is a most suitable one, and in good repair.—1st October, 1879.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

BUNBURNNA; FARRA, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S INSTITUTION.

A thorough English and advanced mathematical education is given to the boarders of this school, which is under the management of the Incorporated Society.

The course in mathematics is little short of that for students in Trinity College, and the answering in that course was highly satisfactory.

The school hours begin at 7 A.M., and thus day boys are at a great disadvantage. The answering of the 7-day scholars present was disgraceful, and I think worse than anything I experienced in the whole course of my inspection.

The premises, both inside and outside, were in a bad state of repair as regards painting, wood-work, whitewash, &c.—14th November, 1879.

MULLINGAR, (HEVEY INSTITUTION), ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

I examined almost all the boys in the senior room, some by paper, and some viva voce, the answering was highly satisfactory, while the neatness and good penmanship, displayed in the copy-books, home exercises, and papers, was beyond all praise. In the junior rooms, after carefully questioning the boys, I came to the conclusion that they were quite as well instructed as they would be by paid assistants or monitors, in any ordinary National school. The number present—276—was much below the average, as the day of my visit was the fair-day in Mullingar.—13th November, 1879.

MULTIFARSHAM, WILSON'S HOSPITAL.

The answering of the boys was not satisfactory in spelling, geography, arithmetic, or Euclid, and only passable in the other subjects. This is not to be wondered at when we consider that 159 boys are taught a course including history, Euclid, algebra, and drawing by a staff which consists of but one assistant, and one monitor.

The house is very old, but I am quite sure the most will be made of it by the present manager, who has but lately been appointed.

The system of urinals in dormitories, which is in force here, cannot be too strongly condemned, and Mr. White informed me that he would have them at once removed. No encouragement is given in learning trades, and there are no workshops of any kind in connexion with the establishment.

I noticed some seven or eight beds on a very draughty lobby outside one of the dormitories, and on inquiry found that boys were made to sleep there as a punishment for undecent habits. I consider this a dangerous and unsatisfactory system.—20th February, 1880.

TYRRELLSPASS, BELVEDERE ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

This orphanage consists of detached cottages, situated in a lawn, each cottage containing a dormitory, kitchen, and nurse's room. The girls—14 in number—are educated at the parish school according to the will of the founder. They read very nicely, and wrote fairly well, though their answering in arithmetic, spelling, and geography was decidedly deficient.

The present teacher is only a few weeks appointed, and I am sure will raise the school, in a short time, to a state of efficiency.—12th November, 1879.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD

ENNISCORTHY, BRASSIUS SMITH'S

This is an excellent building, containing one large school-room, and two smaller ones, as well as a house for a master. The large school-room is in use, the other two are locked up, and there is a caretaker in the master's apartments, as the 13 little boys and girls who were present are taught by a female teacher, who lodges in the town. The answering in spelling and geography was very good (as it usually is in schools examined by Mr. Rudkin, the Inspector), that in grammar only fair, whilst the arithmetic was decidedly below the average.

The children are all members of the Irish Church. I do not think the state of education in Enniscorthy would be much lowered if this school were closed, as in that case I am sure the scholars would attend the National school.—19th September, 1879.

WEXFORD, TAIT'S.

This school is very beautifully situated on an eminence just outside the town. The building is large, and suitable for about 26 boarders, though Mr. Caldwell, the present master, is only allowed to receive 4. Considering the short time Mr. Caldwell is appointed, and the state in which he found the school, the answering was good, and I fully expect that in a few years there will be a most flourishing school here. The 24 boys are all members of the Irish Church, and are, principally the sons of shop-keepers in the town.—20th September, 1879.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

ARKLOW, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S

The building is large, airy, and in excellent order. The first floor is occupied by the boys' school, and the basement by an infants' school.

The answering of the 37 boys present was most creditable in all the usual subjects, with the exception of grammar. The writing was specially good.

The teacher seemed a competent and intelligent person, and his pupils have been very successful in gaining admission (on the foundation) to the higher schools of the Incorporated Society.—18th September, 1879.

AUGHRIM; CARYSPORT, ROYAL, BOYS AND GIRLS.

This school seems in every respect neglected. It was not professionally inspected, before my visit, since the Royal Commission in 1857. The premises, being built of stone, look well on the outside, but even there signs of neglect may be noticed, in gates off their hinges, &c. Inside this neglect is much more conspicuous, the walls being in a miserable state with regard to white-washing, papering, &c. One of the two school-rooms is used as such, the other is at present occupied with coal and all sorts of lumber.

Just outside the school-room door is an open privy, with no kind of outlet whatever, so that, when from absolute necessity, it had to be cleaned it was necessary to undermine the wall.

The master stated that in summer-time the school-room was almost unbearable.

The 18 little boys and girls answered fairly in spelling and arithmetic, but their writing was not so good as it ought to be. The master seemed to me an intelligent and well-informed person, and I have no doubt that, if he was directed by proper inspection, he would raise the school to a state of efficiency and usefulness.—17th September, 1879.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

COUNTY OF CLARE

ENNIHYMON, CHRISTIAN BROTHERS'.

The answering of the boys in the senior room of this school was as good as it usually is in Christian Brothers' Schools. The boys in the junior room did not answer so well. There were 161 present.

The premises were in excellent order.—17th November, 1879.

COUNTY OF CORK

CLOTNE, ROBERT CROW'S

The master of this school impressed me as being an able and conscientious teacher, and the answering of his pupils fully confirmed that impression.

The house is very old, but in good repair.

I examined the 11 boys present in grammar, geography, spelling, reading, arithmetic, and Euclid, in all these subjects the answering was quite as good as I have heard in any school which I have visited.

The dormitory for the 6 free boarders present was ample in size, and kept in nice order.

I have no doubt that the efficiency of this school is greatly owing to the interest taken in it by Dr. Moore, head master of Mileston College, who is one of the trustees.—1st November, 1879.

CORK CITY, COVE-STREET, ST. NICHOLAS, INDUSTRIAL.

The boys of the industrial school are taught separately and, though examined by the National Board's inspectors, do not gain any results fees. Their answering on the whole, was about the worst I have heard in any schools, the spelling being particularly bad.

The workshops seemed to be conducted with very little order or system, and there is no carpenter's shop. I think that Dr. Webster should institute a whitewashing brigade, and I am sure they would find employment enough to keep them engaged for many a day on the dusky walls of the institution.—28th October, 1879.

CORK CITY; COVE-STREET, ST. NICHOLAS, NATIONAL, GIRLS.

In this school, I examined the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes. The answering in the programme was fairly good, but the easiest question outside the programme was universally missed. This, in my opinion, shows that the girls are merely "crammed" for the results fees examination. The writing and elementary drawing were above the average. There were 31 girls present, all members of the Irish Church.—28th October, 1879.

CORK CITY; COVE-STREET, ST. NICHOLAS, NATIONAL, BOYS.

I examined the sixth, fifth, and third classes in this school, the answering of the fifth and sixth was excellent in arithmetic and geography, but they were ignorant of Euclid, though supposed to be learning that subject. The third class answered badly in grammar and tables.

The 38 boys present were children, in most cases, of the working classes, and all members of the Church of Ireland.—28th October, 1879.

CORK CITY; DOUGLAS-STREET, PRESENTATION BROTHERS.

This school is under the National Board. The school-rooms, though in good order, were very much overcrowded, and the ventilation seemed very defective.

I examined the senior classes in Euclid, algebra, spelling, reading, and arithmetic. No boy could define the Least Common Multiple, and in a sum in multiplication of algebra only one boy had a correct answer. Only one boy could demonstrate the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid. The answering in arithmetic and spelling was fair, and the reading only possible.—4th November, 1879.

CORK CITY; PEACOCK-LANE, CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Of the excellent, and truly useful schools conducted by the Christian Brothers, this is, I think, the most efficient both as regards the course of instruction—which includes English, French, mathematics, experimental science, drawing, and music—and the quality of the instruction given in these various subjects. I only regret that the limited time at my disposal prevented me from examining a greater number of the pupils. The senior class, 20 in number, I examined in Euclid, algebra, dictation, grammar, and geography. In dictation, about 15 boys had no mistake, and no boy had more than two. In arithmetic, including long money sums, the answering was all that could be desired, whilst in geography, grammar, Euclid, and algebra the answering was excellent. No praise can be too high for the neatness and legibility of the writing, which, in my opinion, is brought to a greater degree of perfection in these schools than in any other schools in Ireland. The other boys that I examined, about 100 in number, answered most creditably. All the boys in the senior room are instructed in experimental science, and about 100 boys are learning French.

By the indefatigable zeal of the Brothers of this order, they have built a physical laboratory and a drawing school, both well adapted for the purpose. After a careful examination of the instruments in the laboratory, I came to the conclusion that they were well chosen to give the pupils a thorough knowledge of the principles of science, and also to awaken in them a lively interest in the subject. The singing—in parts and by note—both of sacred and secular music, was beyond all praise.

So far as I could judge, nothing is left undone by the Christian Brothers to bring this school as nearly as possible to a state of perfection.—31st October, 1879.

CORK CITY; PETER'S-LANE, NATIONAL.

The answering in the programme was most indifferent, the children being unable to explain the simplest sentences in their reading books. The school-room, though situated in a bad locality, was in good order, and had ample accommodation for the 49 pupils present on the day of my visit. There is a well conducted infants' school in connexion with this school; 38 present.—30th October, 1879.

CORK CITY; ST. ANNE'S, SHANDON, BOYS.

The answering of the 15 boys present was fairly good in the usual English subjects, though there appeared to me a considerable want of life in the school. It would, in my opinion, be a great improvement if the male and female schools here were amalgamated, and placed under the National Board. The pupils are all free, they are children of the poorest parents, and all members of the Church of Ireland.—3rd November, 1879.

CORK CITY; ST. ANNE'S, SHANDON, GIRLS.

The answering in this school was much better than that of the boys. I examined the head class in arithmetic, grammar, dictation, and history; in all these subjects, the girls made most creditable answering, while their writing was neat and legible. The second class answered well also, and read clearly and intelligently.

There were 16 girls present, all members of the Irish Church, with the exception of 3 Presbyterians and 2 Methodists. In the infants' school there was an attendance of 16.—3rd November, 1879.

CORK CITY; STEPHEN'S-STREET, ST. STEPHEN'S, OR BLUE HOSPITAL.

This institution was in a most unsatisfactory condition, both as regards the house arrangements and the school work.

The only provision for washing was a filthy bath in a dark, downstairs room, and there were only two or three towels for the 16 boys. The master's excuse that "his boys were clean boys" seemed rather paradoxical.

The answering in arithmetic, spelling, and grammar was decidedly bad, in geography somewhat better, and the writing of all the boys was excellent. This bad answering is the less excusable when we consider the course of instruction, which is very limited.

This school, being intended for the sons of reduced gentlemen, should impart a thorough English education, and also such a knowledge of mathematics as would enable the boys to compete, not only for the Banks, Encise, &c, but for higher appointments in the second class of the Home Civil Service. As it now is, I do not think this institution is of any use, beyond keeping the boys out of harm's way for the time they are in it.—30th October, 1879.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

LIMERICK CITY; BOW-LANE, CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR.

This is, in every respect, an intermediate school, and for such a school no locality could be more unsuitable than Bow-lane. The school-room itself is in good order. The 12 boys present were arranged in two classes. The answering of the junior class was by no means satisfactory; in a sentence for dictation they missed the easiest words, while their answering in grammar, geography, and history was very poor.

The senior class made very good answering in Euclid, Latin grammar, and arithmetic. The boys are prepared for the Irish Universities, the College of Surgeons, &c, and have in times past been fairly successful.

There are on the roll 11 members of the Irish Church, 2 Roman Catholics, and 1 other Dissenter.—25th October, 1879.

LIMERICK CITY; HARTSTOGUE-STREET, LEAHY'S, FREE, BOYS.

The building is in every respect suitable for a large school, and might accommodate 500 boys, though there were but 48 present on the day of my visit.

The answering in the National programme was highly satisfactory, besides which the senior class answered well in English history. The school is examined (by arrangement) by the National Inspector, and I have no doubt that its present efficient condition is chiefly due to that fact.

The roll is composed of 33 Irish Church, 4 Roman Catholics, 6 Presbyterians, and 4 other Dissenters. There are 7 free boys.

The pupils belong to the middle and lower classes of society.—24th October, 1879.

LIMERICK CITY; HARTSTOGUE-STREET, LEAHY'S, FREE, GIRLS.

The building is similar to that of the boys' school, and would accommodate an equally large number. The girls read very badly, but their answering in spelling, grammar, and geography, was good, whilst the working in arithmetic was fair.

There were 38 girls present. The roll is made up of 16 Irish Church, 4 Roman Catholics, 17 Presbyterians, and 1 other Dissenter.—24th October, 1879.

LIMERICK CITY; HENRY-STREET, VILLIERS', BOYS.

I examined the senior class of this school in Latin grammar, spelling, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic; in all these subjects, with the exception of geography, the answering was decidedly bad. In arithmetic they could not work the compound rules with any accuracy, though supposed to know Interest, Discount, &c.

The fault in this school is, I believe, that the master advances his boys too quickly; this would, of course, be prevented by proper inspection. It is only fair to state that the master is but twelve months appointed.

The pupils are, I was informed, principally the sons of professional men, and pay from 10s. to 30s. per quarter.

There were 12 boys present, and the roll is made up of 11 members of the Irish Church and 3 Methodists.—22nd October, 1879.

LIMERICK CITY; HENRY-STREET, VILLAGERS', GIRLS.

I examined the second, third, and fourth classes in this school, they all answered most creditably, the reading and arithmetic being particularly good. The school-room is quite suitable, although it could not accommodate any more pupils. There were 47 girls present, and the roll is made up of 26 members of the Irish Church, 14 Presbyterians, and 8 belonging to other dissenting bodies.

In the orphanage, although the house was clean and evidently well kept, the arrangements were defective. There is not a separate bed for each girl, nor, as far as I could see, a separate towel.

Very little improvement has, I fear, been made in this respect since the unfavourable report of the Assistant Commissioner in 1856.—22nd October, 1879.

LIMERICK CITY; MOUNT ST. VINCENT, NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

In every respect this orphanage is in a highly satisfactory condition. The dormitories are large, airy, and scrupulously clean, each girl occupying a bed separated from the others by curtains. The lavatories are on the most approved system; and there is a drawer for each girl, wherein to keep her towel, comb and brush, &c. The school is under the National Board, and the answering of the girls, in their respective subjects, was very good.

The singing was uncommonly good.—25th October, 1879.

LIMERICK CITY; ROXBOROUGH-ROAD, FEMALE, FREE, BOARDING.

There were present on the day of my visit 64 boarders and 30 day scholars. These were arranged in four classes. The answering of the fourth (senior) class, in which there were 4 girls preparing to enter Killybeg-place training school, was very good in geography, grammar, and arithmetic; but the answering, or rather missing, of the second and third classes was most disgraceful; in a sum in simple subtraction, only about 4 girls, out of some 20, had a correct answer; and the spelling was about the worst I have ever heard.

The excuse that the boarders had a great amount of house work to do was, in my mind, by no means sufficient. There is no infant school-room or infant teacher, so that a number of children must be in the girls' room, thereby hindering the school work, and being themselves, to a certain extent, neglected. The house was in nice order, except for the lavatory, where there were only about a dozen basins, and not a separate towel for each girl.—27th October, 1879.

LIMERICK CITY; SEXTON-STREET, CHRISTIAN BROTHERS'.

This was the first school, taught by the Christian Brothers, which I visited, and every thing I saw pleased me very much. The relation between teacher and pupil seemed all that could be desired, as there was perfect and prompt obedience, without any sign of fear. The discipline was admirable, the Brothers being able to arrange the boys in any desired way almost with a word. The course of instruction embraces a thorough English education, mathematics, French, vocal music, and elementary sciences.

I examined more than two hundred of the boys in one subject or another, and the answering in every case was highly satisfactory.

In the senior room, I gave some sixty boys long sums in addition of money, which they worked with surprising rapidity and accuracy. In dictation, I read out a paragraph from the morning paper, which a large number wrote without a single mistake; the answering in Euclid was good, and the writing, both in copy-books and in home-exercises, particularly good. I have rarely heard better singing (by note) than in this school. There were 672 boys present.—23rd October, 1879.

LIMERICK; MUNGRET, NATIONAL, BOYS.

This school is temporarily conducted in one of the rooms belonging to the Model Farm. The 48 boys present answered well in the National programme. The boys are all Roman Catholics.—27th October, 1879.

LIMERICK; MUNGRET, NATIONAL, GIRLS.

This school is built on the ground of the Model Farm. The answering was quite satisfactory, the Drawing being particularly good for a country school. 34 girls present, all Roman Catholics.—27th October, 1879.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

CASHEL; ST. JOHN'S, PAROCHIAL, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S, BOYS.

The answering of the 9 boys present was very good in the ordinary English subjects; the senior boys were learning Euclid, but they failed to answer any questions in that subject. The back-yard, &c., needed whitewash.—7th October, 1879.

CASHIEL; ST. JOHN'S, PAROCHIAL, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S, GIRLS

The 11 girls present answered fairly, and I have no doubt that they are carefully taught. It is impossible, I understand, to have large schools in this town, as the Protestant families are but few, and the Roman Catholics are well provided for by the Christian Brothers.

The boys' and girls' schools here should be amalgamated.—7th October, 1879.

CLOSSMEL; ST. MARY'S, PAROCHIAL, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S.

The 23 boys present answered fairly in the usual English subjects, with the exception of arithmetic. The school is carried on in a room belonging to the parish, the Incorporated Society's room being at present vacant.—6th October, 1879.

NEWPORT, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S

The 9 little boys and girls present, on the day of my visit, answered passably in the usual programme.

There are two large school-rooms, each suitable for about 80 pupils, one of which is, of course, unoccupied. The teacher has but one room to live in, and I think it would be very advisable to partition a room for him off the unused school-room.

There is one Roman Catholic attending this school, but she is a mere infant.—21st October, 1879.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

DUNGARVAN, CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

The children attending this school are very poor, and the course of instruction necessarily more limited than in the city schools. The answering of the boys was very good in spelling, grammar, and geography; and the writing in copy-books and exercises excellent; while the arithmetic sums which I set were worked with accuracy and despatch.

The buildings are suitable, and in excellent order.

There were 364 present.—29th October, 1879.

WATERFORD, BISHOP FOY'S

I examined the boys of this school in reading, spelling, grammar, geography, and arithmetic, in which subjects they acquitted themselves most satisfactorily.

The master is a highly qualified music-teacher, and he has brought the singing of his pupils to almost the highest degree of perfection, as well as having trained an excellent band. He informed me that one of his boys is about to go into training with the object of becoming a regimental band-master.

The house arrangements are in every particular suitable; and I noticed, with very much satisfaction, a well-stocked carpenters' workshop, which has been lately fitted up for the boys.—4th October, 1879.

WATERFORD; LADY-LANE, MASON CHARITY, OR BLUE, GIRLS.

The school-room was in good order, and sufficiently large for the 16 girls who attend.

The course of instruction is very elementary, but I was not able to test the knowledge of the pupils as the day on which I visited was a holiday.—4th October, 1879.

WATERFORD; NEWTOWN, MUNSTER PROVINCIAL SCHOOL OF SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

This school is a model of cleanliness, neatness, and order. The dormitories, lavatories, &c., are in every respect suitable.

The senior boys were provided with separate cubicles, boarded off from the dormitory. I should strongly recommend that half a foot of space be left between the partitions and the floor, in order that a thorough current of air might pass underneath.

The 59 boarders are divided into four classes, of which I examined three. The answering, in each case, was highly satisfactory, as might be expected from the staff of masters employed (fewer in number, and highly paid). I noticed, in masters and boys, a certain degree of listlessness, which is, I am sure, fully accounted for by the want of competition with other schools, either in games or in scholarship. I understand that they are not allowed to play cricket or football matches with outsiders, and the Board prohibits the boys from competing at the Intermediate Education Board examinations.—3rd October, 1879.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

LISBURN, ULSTER PROVINCIAL BOARDING SCHOOL OF SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, BOYS.

The house is in every respect suitable for a large boarding school, and is kept in thorough order.

I examined the boys both by paper and *à vue*. The answering of the junior class was good in reading, spelling, and geography, but deficient in arithmetic and grammar. The arithmetic, on paper, of the senior class was quite up to the average, as also the algebra, but the boys were utterly

ignorant of Euclid. In fact Euclid's methods are entirely ignored, though the boys were quite as ignorant of that miserable substitute (Wilson's Geometry), which they were supposed to have learned. The writing was particularly good, and the reading, excellent.

The school is annually inspected by a graduate of the Queen's University, sent down by the President of Belfast College, but that gentleman's report—like many other reports, which I have seen in the different schools—does not contain a single suggestion, as to how any branch of education might be improved.—20th January, 1880.

LESSBUR, ULSTER PROVINCIAL BOARDING SCHOOL OF SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, GIRLS

The answering in all the usual subjects was extremely good, with the exception of arithmetic, which was rather bad. The writing was neat and legible, and the girls read distinctly, and with a good accent.

It is a peculiarity of this school that the boys and girls live in the same house, dine in the same hall, and use almost the same playground, and all this, so far as I could judge, without any evil results.

There were 10 boarders and 2 day pupils present, all children of members of the Society of Friends.—20th January, 1880.

MOIRA, BROOKFIELD, AGRICULTURAL, BOYS AND GIRLS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the general good management and satisfactory state of education in these schools. The boys labour four hours a day on the farm, and four hours in school, besides which they have an hour and a quarter's study at night.

The answering of the boys in reading, arithmetic, and grammar, including analysis, was very good, and showed intelligent teaching, while the spelling and geography were, considering the existing circumstances, satisfactory.

The girls answered well in all the English subjects, with the exception of geography.

The sewerage has lately been completely altered, and is now in excellent order.

There were 28 boys and 32 girls in the school on the day of my visit.—19th March, 1880.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

ARMAGH, DRELSINCOURT, NATIONAL, BOYS AND GIRLS

These schools are now under the National Board, and well conducted by those in charge. The house is old, but in good repair.

There were 45 boys and 44 girls present on the day on which I visited.—11th February, 1880.

ARMAGH, MALL, NATIONAL

This school is now under the National Board, and in excellent working order.

The boys, that I examined, answered well in the programme. The school-room is in good condition, but much in need of a clean-room.

There is between the doors of the boys' and girls' schools a long porch, which is in very bad condition, as the rain drips down, and completely soaks the walls of the girls' school-room and the female teacher's apartments. The girls' school is similar to the boys', but I could not examine the scholars, as the day on which I visited was a holiday.

The premises were in a very bad state of repair, and totally unfit for use.—11th February, 1880.

LOUGHGILLY, MULLAGHMORE, TENANTRY, BOYS AND GIRLS

The boys and girls are taught in one room, leaving the original girls' school-room vacant. The reading, writing, and geography were good, while the arithmetic was fair, but the spelling and grammar, bad.

The present teacher, who is about to leave, was in the habit of teaching classics and mathematics, out of school hours, and it would be greatly to the advantage of education, if a person were employed who could prepare for the Intermediate Examinations, as this neighbourhood is stocked with primary schools.—12th February, 1880.

LURGAN, ERASMUS SMITH'S, BOYS

This is the largest school under the Erasmus Smith Board which I have visited. There were 167 boys present, though the only help the teacher had was two monitors, nor do I think these monitors were of a high class, as one of them, in the only sentence I heard him speak, made two gross errors in grammar.

The answering was very good, with the exception of grammar, which was bad, and arithmetic which was indifferent. The discipline was excellent, though the boys are children of the poorest people in the town.

25 of the pupils were Presbyterians, the rest, I. C.—23rd January, 1880.

LURGAN, ERASMUS SMITH'S, GIRLS

The answering of the girls was good in spelling and grammar; bad in geography and arithmetic; the writing was very good; the reading not nearly so good as it ought to be.

There were 13 present, and the roll is composed of 106 I. C., 12 Pres., and 3 R. C.—23rd January, 1880.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

COOTEHILL; BESDAWN.

The answering of the 25 boys and girls present was highly satisfactory in all the subjects of a strictly primary education.

The school is carried on in a miserable farm-house, which is in no way suitable for the purpose, though there is a vacant parochial school-house close at hand, to which it would be very desirable to move it.—17th February, 1889.

COOTEHILL, TULLYVIN.

The teacher of this school is an intelligent and painstaking person, but much in need of proper direction from an inspector. This I fear he does not get, as the examination is carried on by a neighbouring clergyman, who, as far as I could judge from the condition of the school, has little experience in such matters.

I examined in all the usual English subjects.

The junior classes were decidedly bad in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography; while the senior class answered well in grammar, geography, Euclid, and algebra.

The school is thought well of in the country, and attended by children of all religious denominations, and it seems a pity that its usefulness should be hindered by the want of regular professional inspection.

There were present 24 girls and 36 boys; and the roll is composed of 40 Irish Church, 24 Presbyterians, 7 Roman Catholics, and 2 Methodists.—17th February, 1889.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

DONEGAL, PAROCHIAL, ROBERTSON'S.

This school I found in a very unsatisfactory state. I examined the 26 boys and girls present in the ordinary subjects, and the answering was the worst I have ever heard. The school-room too, was most unsuitable, it is flagged, and the floor becomes quite wet in damp weather, which must, in my opinion, be a cause of sickness, and even of death, to children with bare feet.—3th February, 1889.

DONEGAL, TOWNAWILLY, TENANTRY.

This school is conducted by National teachers, and is about to be placed under the National Board. The answering of the 60 pupils present was highly satisfactory, and they showed an intelligence and quickness very gratifying to an examiner.

In the teacher's house there are only two habitable rooms; if the walls were raised a few feet, two additional rooms would be rendered available, which are at present merely lofts and utterly unfit for use.—3th February, 1889.

LIFFORD, FREE, NATIONAL, BOYS AND GIRLS.

The answering in the programme of the National Board was very good, and I have no doubt that the schools are well conducted by the present teachers.

The house belonging to the school, from the endowment, is very old, in bad condition, and totally inadequate for the number of boys, girls, and infants attending, so that the male school is now carried on in the Parochial Hall, and the old house left to the girls and infants.

A large legacy (some £15,000) has been left by a Miss Prior for the endowment of an intermediate and primary school, and some of the trustees are very anxious to amalgamate the endowments. If this cannot be done I fear the old endowment will become practically useless, as Lifford is not large enough to supply children for both schools.—17th February, 1889.

LIFFORD, NATIONAL, ROBERTSON'S.

I examined here the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes, and the answering in all was good.

The school building is very unsuitable in every respect. The school-rooms could only accommodate 72 scholars, whilst there were 100 present on the day of my visit. There is no proper ventilation, the windows being cordless, so that they must be either open fully, or not at all, and the teacher's rooms are scarcely high enough to stand upright in them. I may say that everything connected with the National Board was satisfactory, while everything connected with the Robertson endowment was quite the reverse.—3rd February, 1889.

RAY, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S.

I examined the 35 scholars present in arithmetic, spelling, grammar, and geography, and the answering in all was unsatisfactory.

The condition of the premises showed culpable neglect on the part of the Society, as the wood-work, and everything which could decay, were allowed to go to ruin, until the appointment of the present teacher, at whose suggestion certain improvements have been made, though the house is yet far from being in a satisfactory state.—4th February, 1889.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

ANNABLY, NATIONAL, BOYS.

This is a well conducted National school, and the boys answered well in the usual programme. There were 38 present; all Presbyterians, except 6, who were members of the Irish Church.—21st January, 1880.

ANNABLY, NATIONAL, GIRLS.

The answering of the girls was quite as good as that of the boys, and convinced me that the school is well managed, and in good order. There were 20 present, and the roll is composed of 73 Pres., 8 I. C., and 2 R. C.—21st January, 1880.

DOWAGRADE, ENDOWED.

This is one of the schools under the Board of Erasmus Smith, and is inspected by them twice a year.

The premises are now in good order, but all the repairs and improvements have been made by the patron, Mr. Delachanale, who informed me that, after applying three times to the Board, he had to pay for everything himself. The answering of the senior classes was good, but that of the juniors deficient in spelling and arithmetic.

Thirty of the boys receive a uniform, and £2, Irish, as a fee when leaving. The roll is made up of 49 I. C., and 3 Methodists.—24th January, 1880.

DOWNPATRICK, BLUE, BOYS.

In this school, 29 poor boys receive a good English education free, 10 of them receive a uniform and £2 10s. when leaving, as an apprentice fee.

The answering of the 19 boys present was highly creditable in the usual English subjects, but the working in arithmetic was decidedly below average.

The school-room was in good order, and suitable for the accommodation of 60.

The teacher's apartments were very much in need of painting and papering.

The sanitary arrangements, both for the schools and old men's asylum attached, were most defective, as the premises had not been cleaned within the memory of one of the oldest men in the institution.—23rd January, 1880.

DOWNPATRICK, BLUE, GIRLS.

This is in every respect similar to the boys' school. The answering of the 18 present was good, with the exception of arithmetic, which was no better than with the boys.

These schools are confined to members of the Irish Church, and are inspected by the Church Education Society.—23rd January, 1880.

HOLYWOOD, SULLIVAN'S, NATIONAL, BOYS.

This is in every respect a first class National school, and the instruction given is of a very high order. The head master, who is a B. Sc. of London University, is a most intelligent person, and peculiarly well fitted to teach and manage the large number of boys under his charge. The answering of the classes, which I examined, showed not only a knowledge of their programme, but also an intelligence rarely to be met with in primary schools, while the writing of the majority of the boys was excellent. There is a good chemical laboratory, and the head master's pupils have been wonderfully successful at the examinations conducted by the Science and Art Department.

There were 125 boys present.—22nd January, 1880.

HOLYWOOD, SULLIVAN'S, NATIONAL, GIRLS.

The answering of the girls was highly creditable in reading, spelling, and arithmetic, and the instruction given in drawing and vocal music seemed extremely good. The discipline is strictly maintained, and the school well conducted in every respect.

There were 62 girls present; and the roll is composed of 68 I. C., 16 Pres., and 8 Dissenters.—22nd January, 1880.

HOLYWOOD, SULLIVAN'S, UPPER.

I examined the 5 boys present, on the day of my visit, in English subjects, Euclid, algebra, arithmetic, Latin and German grammar, and one boy in experimental physics. The answering in English subjects, Latin grammar, and arithmetic was very good, but the knowledge of mathematics and German was extremely limited.

This school is for two reasons unsuitable for an intermediate school, first, its proximity to Belfast, which induces the boys to go into the excellent and very successful schools of that town; secondly, it is impossible for one man to prepare boys in mathematics, classics, and English for the three grades of the Intermediate examinations.—23rd January, 1880.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

KERR, TURNER, VAUGHAN'S CHARITY.

The answering of both boys and girls in this school was good, and I am sure it is greatly due to the systematic inspection carried on by Mr. Rodkin.

The dormitories were clean and airy, though I feel bound to condemn the system of urinals fixed in the walls, which is here adopted. The infirmary was unfurnished, and in a room directly underneath, paraffin and other oils are kept, which would render the atmosphere most unhealthy for any sick person in the rooms above.—30th February, 1890.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

COLERAINE; BERNESFORD-PLACE, IRISH SOCIETY'S, NATIONAL, BOYS.

This school is under the National Board, and is worked most efficiently by the present teacher.

The school-room is commodious, and suitable for the number of pupils attending.

There were 183 present, and the roll is made up of 177 Presbyterians, 137 Irish Church, 23 Dissenters, and 1 Roman Catholic.—30th January, 1890.

COLERAINE, BERNESFORD-PLACE, IRISH SOCIETY'S, NATIONAL, GIRLS.

This school is also under the National Board, and is exceedingly well conducted. The discipline was peculiarly good, the changes are made to the music of an harmonium.

There were 174 present; and on roll 153 Presbyterians, 103 Irish Church, and 13 Dissenters.—30th January, 1890.

LONDONDERRY, GWTN'S CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

I examined the boys of this Institution in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and the answering in these subjects was highly satisfactory.

The house seemed nicely kept, and the grounds about it were beautifully laid out.

There were, in the school, as boarders, 21 Presbyterians, 17 Irish Church, and 16 Roman Catholics; all these, though they may attend their respective places of worship, are bound to read the Bible.—31st January, 1890.

MAGHERAFELT, RAINEY'S CHARITY.

This is now only a day-school, and the building, which has been erected for it, is well suited for that purpose, and in good repair.

The present teacher has entirely changed the course of instruction, and now tries to teach classics, mathematics, French, and German, though, I fear, with no very great amount of success. The answering of the boys in English and mathematics was very poor. There is a good classical school in the town, and Rainey's school would be much more useful if it were made an English and Commercial school.

The roll is composed of 21 Irish Church, 16 Presbyterians, and 3 Roman Catholics.—29th January, 1890.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

MONAGHAN, JACKSON'S, NATIONAL.

This is an ordinary National school, and the children answered as well as they usually do in those schools.

The premises consist of two school-rooms—of which one is in use, and the other fitted-up as a room for bible-classes, &c., connected with the parish—and a house, in which four poor old women used to be lodged, which is now vacant.

The premises, connected with the schools, are in very bad repair.

There were 45 pupils present.—10th February, 1890.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

DUNGANNON, ERASMUS SMITH'S, BOYS.

The boys of this school answered well in spelling, grammar, and geography, but they were very deficient in arithmetic.

The school-room was in good order; and the discipline maintained, excellent.

There were 47 present on the day of my visit.—13th February, 1890.

DUNGANNON, ERASMUS SMITH'S, GIRLS.

The answering was very similar to that of the boys, and showed the same deficiency in arithmetic, which, indeed, is common to most of the schools of the Erasmus Smith Board.

The walls of the mistress's room were damp, and the boarding of the floor broken, in two or three places.

There were 43 girls present.

These schools are, I understand, about to be placed under the National Board, and I have no doubt that they will be improved by the change.—13th February, 1890.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

CLIFDEN, IRISH CHURCH MISSION, BOYS.

The answering of the boys, 16 in number, was disgraceful; nor could I make any distinction between the subjects, all being about equally bad. The fault, I think, does not lie so much with the teacher, who seemed a suitable person, as with the managers, who employ all inspectors gentlemen who overlook the faults of a school, giving at the same time a glowing account of all that seems to them worthy of praise. It is unnecessary to add that such inspectors are totally useless.—19th November, 1879.

CLIFDEN, IRISH CHURCH MISSION, GIRLS.

The answering of the girls in the usual subjects was passably good, with the exception of the senior class in arithmetic.

The buildings are nicely situated, and in excellent order. There were 22 girls and 20 infants present.—19th November, 1879.

GALWAY, ST NICHOLAS', NATIONAL.

The answering of the 78 boys and girls present was very good in the National programme, though I noticed many signs of too much "rote" work, and consequently a want of intelligence, many of the children seeming to be perfectly ignorant of the meaning of what they read in their class-books. The dictation was particularly good. As to derivation of words, I thought it quite unnecessary to examine children of this age and social condition, so that I cannot state whether they have made much progress, since they were examined by the Assistant Commissioner in 1855; while I have pleasure in reporting that the tendency to "profane swearing," spoken of by that gentleman as noticeable among the girls, has, as far as I could judge, totally disappeared.—18th November, 1879.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

ROSCOMMON, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S, BANELASH INSTITUTE.

This is one of the boarding schools belonging to the Incorporated Society, and, as in their boys' schools, the girls gain admittance by competitive examination.

The answering was exceedingly good in the subjects of a primary education, including English history. The house was in excellent order, and very suitable for the 18 girls present.—26th November, 1879.

COUNTY OF SLEIGO.

SLEIGO; FREDERICK-GRANGE, INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S INSTITUTE.

This is, in my opinion, the best of the Incorporated Society's schools, which I have examined.

The answering of the boys, in a thorough English and advanced mathematical course, was most creditable, and the writing was clear and legible.

The house is kept in good order, but I noticed the want of an infirmary, and also of a bath-room. There is not a single bath for the use of the boys.—7th February, 1880.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT BY MR EDMUND MURPHY, JP, INSPECTOR OF ESTATES.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—I have the honour herewith to present you with my report on the estates belonging to various endowments for educational purposes in Ireland. I have not thought it necessary to have a set of maps prepared, inasmuch as I have had access to the very complete volume of maps prepared by Mr. Murland, Endowed Estates Inspector for the former Commission, which show sufficiently accurately the lands which are the subject of my report. I have visited and carefully inspected the greater portion of the estates comprised in my report, but have not thought it necessary to inspect those lands out of which head rents and other perpetuity interests are derived. I have to express my thanks to the various Boards and their agents, with whom I have come in contact, for the courtesy and kindness exhibited towards me, and for the readiness and facility with which they endeavoured to afford me any information sought from them. I have, wherever practicable, endeavoured to contrast the Poor Law valuation with the rents of the lands under review. This I have done more in compliance with the prevalent ideas of the day than with any hope that such comparison would afford any reliable basis on which to form an opinion as to the fairness of the present rents. All through this inquiry I have found numerous instances in which the valuation is utterly at variance with the letting value of the land, and most uneven as concerning lands of the same quality. As a general rule, all over the grazing counties of Ireland, I have found the valuation very much below the figures placed on lands of a similar quality in the same localities, but which are devoted to tillage purposes, arising, no doubt, from the fact of the low price of beef and butter at the period when the valuation was made in the south and west of Ireland, and of the high price of other agricultural produce. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that the Poor Law valuation affords no basis whatever on which to estimate the letting value of the lands in the south, west, and midland counties of Ireland. The impressions formed on my mind by the inspections I have made will be gathered from my observations on each estate. I have endeavoured to state as fully as possible the data on which I ground my impressions, so that your Commission may have ample opportunity of arriving at independent conclusions. It will be amply evident from reading my report on the estates of the Royal Schools in Ireland, that I formed a very strong impression of the mismanagement of that property, and I think it only due to the agents of those estates to record my opinion that the fault does not rest at their doors. As a rule, I found those gentlemen to be active, intelligent, and competent—fully alive to the deficiencies of their management, but the complaint was general that their recommendations were not attended to. They have been supplied with no suitable or sufficient records of the estates. The maps, which were evidently got up at great expense, and must have caused much trouble in preparation, are now obsolete and utterly useless. There has been no personal supervision of the estates on the part of the Board, and the agents have thus had no support in carrying out rules and regulations which they are quite aware should have been enforced. Large sums of money have been expended in improvements, and, generally speaking, no return has been received for this outlay. The tenantry are holding their lands at very much below the average rents of the districts in which they are situated. They have been fostered and assisted, perhaps, in a too indiscriminate manner, and yet, with all this, I was sorry to observe on some of the estates a spirit of insubordination, which certainly one would not have expected, considering the treatment the tenants had received from the Board. I am glad to be able to add my opinion that under the management of the present secretary, who has recently paid a visit to most of the estates, and whose very admirable code of rules for their management will be found in my report, matters will assume a more prosperous appearance on those estates. The maps should be at once revised, the rentals corrected so as to be an exact record of the tenancies, the agents should be held responsible that no further subdivisions shall take place, and arrangements should be made for at least one annual visit to the estates by some member of the Board, or other deputed person, qualified to form a just estimate of the various matters of estate management that might come before him. These remarks have general application to all the estates I inspected. I found the tenantry, as a rule, largely expectant of allowances of one kind or another, and not as self-reliant as they should be, and certainly not in as prosperous a condition as the very favourable terms on which they hold their farms would warrant one in expecting, affording further proof of what I have often observed—that a very low rent is not conducive to industry, particularly where the tenancy is a yearly one.

In conclusion I may say that the impression made on my mind in reference to the Endowed Estates is that they are not, as a rule, managed so carefully as private estates are generally, and that the supervision on the part of the various Boards is rather lax. They are, in fact, the worst class of absentee. Usually the agent of an absentee landlord is vested with full authority, or has little difficulty or delay in communicating with his principal; but the agents of the estates under consideration are controlled by Boards who meet only at stated intervals, and who very generally, as represented to me, lend a deaf ear to the agents' appeals.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDM. MURPHY.

I.—ESTATES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.

(a.) ARMAHIC ROTAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This estate is situated about half way between the towns of Newry and Armagh, and on the leading road connecting these towns. It consists of six townlands, as set forth below—

| Townlands | Townlands | Acres. | Best | Poor Law Valuation of land | Of buildings |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Ballyvaughy, | 13 | 185 0 31 | 180 10 3 | 184 5 0 | 24 5 0 |
| Bellon, | 15 | 330 3 35 | 380 19 7 | 369 16 0 | 00 0 0 |
| Carragally, | 33 | 302 1 4 | 305 3 5 | 319 15 0 | 50 15 0 |
| Kilken, | 7 | 86 2 5 | 89 9 9 | 87 10 0 | 32 10 0 |
| Mullinghose, | 33 | 331 0 16 | 283 11 9 | 232 0 0 | 45 10 0 |
| Mavonacoolan, | 15 | 206 3 30 | 213 8 4 | 201 10 0 | 33 5 0 |
| Totals, | 107 | 1,592 2 11 | 1,453 3 0 | 1,435 19 0 | 286 5 0 |

From the above figures the following may be deduced—

The average acreage of each tenant's farm, 14a. 0n. 9p., statute measure; of each tenant's rent, £13 11s. 7d. average rent per acre 19s. 3d. The rent is 1s. per cent over the Poor Law Valuation, excluding the buildings, and 18½ per cent under the valuation, the buildings included. There is a further sum received each year, averaging £22 11s. 6d., the proceeds of auction of hay grown on marshy land to which I shall again refer. The outgoing of the estates estimated for the four years, 1875 to 1878, inclusive, average £272 9s. 8d., from which must be deducted £6 6s. 6d. each year, for income tax and poor rate received from Church Commissioners, leaving the net outgoing at £266 3s. 2d. In the rental to November 1st, 1878, furnished March, 1879, there was only an arrear of £10 2s. due, at the date of Mr. Murland's report in 1867, the arrears amounted to £2,601. There are about seventy acres of land flooded by the Cusher River, and rendered almost useless. The land is of a deep, alluvial character, and would amply repay a considerable expenditure. At present only the small sum mentioned above (£22 11s. 6d.), is realized for the semi-aquatic grass which grows upon it. There is a small mill on Mr. Cope's estate adjoining, which is allowed the privilege of diverting the water from the Cusher River. This is effected by means of a weir, in which are two small sluices, through which the flood water is discharged into the original course. These sluices are so small that they create much unnecessary damage—indeed it is lamentable to see so valuable a tract of land as that on each side of the Cusher, on the property of Mr. Cope, as well as on the lands under consideration, destroyed by exercise of the right of a miserable little mill, to obstruct the flow of the water. A small drainage district under the Drainage Acts should be formed. This obstruction could then be easily got rid of, and a large tract of good productive land added to the resources of the district. I think the system allowed of letting the marsh land by auction is highly objectionable. The ground is marked off into small lots varying from half an acre to four acres. These lots are held practically by the same parties each year for just what they wish to pay for them, and I need scarcely add that the sum paid is the very smallest that decency will permit them to offer. That the prices realized are only a nominal value was forcibly illustrated this very season, when, owing to some personal matter, a man named Weir bid over the head of Michael Murlagh and offered 30s. or 32s. for the lot that Murlagh had heretofore held at 6s. I think strenuous efforts should be made to reclaim these meadows, and if this cannot be effected they should be added to the farms of the tenants at a fair annual rent. Tenant-right appears to prevail to a very full extent on this estate, the lands being sold by auction. In a recent case Samuel Malcolmeson paid £150 for 5a. 1r. 20r statute measure which adjoined his farm, the rent being, in addition, about 20s. per acre. There can be no doubt, however, that the lands are most moderately let, and this accounts in a great measure for the excessive price paid by Malcolmeson. In the same townland (Bolton) Mrs. Malcolmeson has sublet her farm, containing about 16 acres, to Thomas Alexander, she retaining the house and a garden of about half an acre. Her rent is £15 13s. 6d. Thomas Alexander pays this rent and also gives Mrs. Malcolmeson £20 a year. The Poor Law Valuation of this farm, including the house, is £23 11s.; without the house £17. Some of this land is good value for 30s. per statute acre. The Commissioners at an early date gave the tenants assistance to build good slated houses, indeed in some parts of the estate the tenants appear to me to be over housed and all, so far as I saw, appeared to be thriving and industrious. The estate has evidently improved much since 1857, the date of Mr. Murland's report.

(b.) BALLYROAN ENDOWED SCHOOL ESTATE

This estate consists of the townland of Cappakoughlin or Cleard, in the Queen's County, together with 48a. 1r. 34r. close to the village of Ballyroan in the same county, on which latter lot the school of Ballyroan stands, and a head rent is payable of £22 18s. 4d.

The townland of Cappaloughlin is distant about one and a half miles from the town of Mountath and is bounded by the river Nore. The lands of this estate are scheduled below—

| Townland. | No. of Tenements. | Area, Statute Measure. | Average Rent Paid. | Poor Law Valuation of Lands. | Poor Law Valuation of Buildings. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Ballyroan, | 3 | 48 1 34 | 46 8 0 | 42 5 0 | 15 5 0 |
| Cappaloughlin, | 53 | 1,438 1 30 | 741 8 5 | 596 12 0 | 87 13 0 |
| Bog, | | 300 0 0 | — | — | — |
| | 56 | 1,776 3 14 | 787 6 5 | 638 17 0 | 103 16 0 |
| Rate of Turf (Average), | | — | 17 9 0 | 103 18 0 | — |
| | | | 804 15 5 | 742 15 0 | |

From these figures may be deduced that the average area of each holding in Cappaloughlin is 25½ acres statute.

The average rent of each holding is

The average rent per acre, inclusive of bog, £13 6 0

The lands are let at 19½ per cent. over the Poor Law valuation, excluding the buildings, and 7½ per cent. over that valuation including the buildings.

The outgoings of the estate as furnished by the agent, and taking the year 1878 as an average year may be classified as follows:—

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--|-----------|
| National School Teacher, | £ s. d. | Law Costs, | £ s. d. |
| Fuel for School, | 42 0 0 | Agent's Fees, | 2 8 9 |
| Head Rent of Ballyroan, | 8 13 4 | Stamps and Stationery, | 40 11 4 |
| Quilt Rent, | 32 13 5 | Allowance to one Tenant, | 1 15 0 |
| Tithe Rent-charge, | 14 14 6 | Paid for making a Bog Drain, | 25 0 0 |
| Balliff, | 39 1 7 | | 8 0 0 |
| Taxes, | 10 10 0 | | |
| County Cess, | 32 15 9 | | |
| | 1 13 5 | | £286 17 2 |

The two last items are the exceptional items in the expenditure for the year 1878.

The average outgoings for the four years ending November, 1878, I find to be £237 15s., of which about £222 may be taken as constant, the excess being occasioned by allowances to tenants for drainage or repairs to their houses. I observe in the accounts that the agent debits himself with an annual sum of £5 13s., stated to be "instalment of drainage loan and interest."

The land in the townland of Cappaloughlin is of excellent quality, and the farms are well fenced, and the houses comfortable.

There are over 300 acres of bog conveniently situated in three divisions. There is also limestone on the estate.

The tenants are charged 2s. 6d. a perch for the ground covered by the turf they cut; they hold the same turf banks continuously, outsiders are charged 5s. a perch.

Fenton Conroy has an excellent and well-cultivated farm. He has built two houses, one of which is occupied as a public house, and one is sub-let to a man named Moore. These houses are close to the Mountath Railway Station, and are built on the site which Mr. Murland recommended should be offered as building sites. The Board do not derive any advantage, such as Mr. Murland anticipated, and which, I think, they might fairly have expected for permission to Conroy to erect these houses, as the bog becomes cut out, the tenants reclaim it, and are holding it free of rent.

Kavanagh Dumas complains that his rent is too high, he pays £30 11s. 2d.; the poor law valuation is £26. He was "allowed" slates for his house. He says he drained a considerable portion of cut-away bog five years ago, and was not allowed for it. I think it is very questionable whether he is paying any rent for this reclaimed land.

He thinks he should be allowed for the loss he sustained by death from distemper amongst his cattle.

Tenant-right is recognised on the estate. Widow Delany sold three acres to John Cullen; the price was made by arbitration.

Mr. Hawkeworth holds an excellent farm of 161 acres statute measure, for which he pays £106 16s. a year. The rental of the townland of Cappaloughlin, when Mr. Murland made his report in 1837 was £727 15s. 3d.; the rental of this townland now is £741 3s. 5d. Skerrard and Co. valued it in 1816 at £1,065 15s. 7d.

In my opinion the present rent is very much under the letting value, and the tenants have every reason to be thankful for the generous way in which they have been treated. They were supplied last season with potatoes for seed of the Champion variety by the Board, and the produce is very large indeed.

There is a capital National school on the estate; the Board supplement the teacher's salary by £42 a year. The average attendance, however, is only about forty-five, which is much less than might be expected from the number of the tenants on the estate. The teacher complains that the tenantry are not very anxious for the education of their children. I do not know of any way in which an agent could more benefit the tenantry on an estate than by using his influence to get them to send their children to school; and certainly, on an estate where the tenantry derive so many advantages, the agent ought to be able to use very considerable and very legitimate pressure in this direction. The

tenantry of the estate are, I believe, all of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and the Board have very judiciously appointed a teacher of the same persuasion. The teacher's wife assists in the school, but the attendance is not large enough to enable her to obtain salary from the National Board.

The lands at Ballymore are held as shown on the schedule. I visited the school at about three P.M. on a Saturday evening. The master was absent, and the only occupant of the house was the solitary "boarder" of the establishment, a nice intelligent lad. He informed me that about twenty day boys attend the school. The school-room was in a most untidy condition, the books torn and lying about, the walls and ceiling dark, dirty, and dismal, the bed of the "boarder" unmade, and there was a general appearance of a determined abhorrence of soap and water.

The hallif resides on the estate. He appears to be a respectable man who evidently thinks that the "less he knows the better" He could scarcely tell me the acreage or rental of any of the tenants. I asked, both by letter and telegram, for some information from the agent, but I received no reply, and I was, therefore, at a considerable loss to get at the required details to enable me to make my report.

On this estate the agent appears to retain the balance at foot of his yearly account for a considerable time. Thus in his account dated 26th January, 1878, for year ending November, 1877, the balance at foot in the agent's hands is £416 2s 3d, which does not appear to have been placed to credit of the Board until the 29th of March, 1878, at least this is the date given in the Board's cash book. The balance at foot of account for year ending November, 1878, is £423 13s 4d. The agent does not debit himself at all in his account for 1879 with this balance, but he lodged it to credit of the Board in April, 1879, more than four months after his account closed (on the debit side at least). The account gives no clue as to the date at which the outgoings were paid. The agent only debits himself with the cash he receives, and takes no notice of the arena.

I am informed that the tenants of an adjoining estate, to the number of thirty or thereabouts some years ago took forcible possession of a considerable tract of the bog on the estate near Mount-
rath, and have held it ever since.

(a) BANAGHER ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This estate is situate in the King's County, and consists of three townlands, one Bocknarrigg, about one and a half miles north of Parsonstown, and Ballincurrey and Derry about six miles north-east of Parsonstown.

These townlands are set forth in the following schedule :—

| Number of Transacts | Transacts | Account, British Measure | Yearly Rent | Four Year Valuation | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------|--|
| | | | | of Lands | | of Buildings | |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | |
| 5 | Becknaregg, | 85 0 7 | 34 15 0 | 35 5 0 | | 2 10 0 | |
| 4 | Bullmerry, | 217 0 32 | 33 0 0 | 50 10 0 | | 5 15 0 | |
| 1 | Derry Upper and Lower, | 261 3 34 | 32 2 8 | 83 15 0 | | 3 0 0 | |
| 10 | | 555 0 23 | 179 4 8 | 169 10 0 | | 11 5 0 | |

Of the above acreage 166 acres are now retained in the Board's own control. The remaining 359 acres are in the hands of ten tenants as set forth above. The average acreage therefore of each holding is close on thirty-six acres. The average rent of each tenement is £17 18s. The average acreable rent of land in tenants' hands is 6d.

The Poor Law valuation given above includes £11 for bags in the Board's own hands, the tenanted lands are therefore valued at £138 10. The yearly rent is 11½ per cent. over the Poor Law valuation, excluding the buildings, and about 5 per cent. over the valuation if the buildings be included.

The above average acreage does not convey a correct idea of how the lands are held, as —

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 farm contains, | 80 acres |
| 1 " " " " " " " " | 164 " |
| 3 farms contain, each, | 20 " |
| 1 farm contains, | 32 " |
| 4 farms contain | from 8 to 15 " each |

In addition to the rent received from the tenants an income is derived from the sale of bog to "cuttellers" which has amounted to for years ending—

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|---|----|-----|------|
| | | | | \$ | c. | d. |
| November, | 1876, | - | - | - | 9 | 16 6 |
| " " | 1876, | - | - | - | 9 | 10 6 |
| " " | 1877, | - | - | - | 9 | 11 0 |
| " " | 1878, | - | - | - | 15 | 40 0 |
| " " | 1879, | - | - | - | 13 | 17 6 |
| | | | | | \$6 | 19 8 |
| Average per annum, | . | . | . | 11 | 8 | 0 |

2 P

The outgoings of the estate, so far as same have passed through the agent's hands, have averaged for the five years ending November, 1879, £35 per annum, made up of the usual outlay of an estate and including a rentcharge to Lord Downshire of £2 10s. 4d. per annum.

In year 1875 the agent charged £10 10s. expenses in connection with the business of the Banagher School and his travelling expenses.

In 1879 he charges £5 10s. expenses incurred in his visits to inspect the school. £1 a year is charged for stamps, stationery, and postage; and in 1879 these charges amounted to £1 10s. for this estate of ten tenants.

The tenants are all yearly. The arable portions of the estate are generally of a good sound fertile character, and the farms are well fenced, and the houses moderately comfortable.

In 1837 the rental, according to Mr. Muland was £164 10s. 7d., it is now £169 10s. The estate was valued in 1816 by Messrs. Sherard and Co., to £288 16s. 7d., in 1842 the rent paid by the tenants was £260 3s. 5d.

The rent was reduced in the depressed times of 1847, and has never since been raised.

Booleenagry townland adjoins Lord Rosse's demesne, there is a considerable portion of scrubby land on this townland. The best part of the lands are held by John Madden, a merchant, who resides in Parsonstown. He holds thirty-three acres, for which he pays £14 10s., the Poor Law valuation being £17 15s. The other tenants on this townland hold at or slightly under the Poor Law valuation.

John Kelly held twenty acres statute measure, at a rent of £6 12s. per annum, the Poor Law valuation being £6 10s. He wished to part his interest, and with the agent's consent, Downey, the adjoining tenant, bought the farm for £40, but before the transaction could be completed a man named Morris, from another estate, offered £47 10s. and Kelly accepted it, and Morris, though warned that he would not be acknowledged as tenant, has gone into possession, and defies the agent.

There is no turf bog on this townland, and the tenants complain bitterly of the way they were treated by the Board, they state that they were offered a turf bog on Ballinacurry, one of the other townlands of the estate, some four and a half miles from Booleenagry, they say they told the agent that the distance was so great this would be no boon to them unless allowed to dispose of the turf bank thus given them, and with the proceeds pay for bog nearer to them, they say the agent agreed to this and the arrangement lasted for four years, when they were interdicted and a demand made, and attempted to be enforced by legal proceedings, which, however, failed, for the four years' rent which would have been charged to strangers.

Legal proceedings having failed the tenants received a notice from the secretary of the Board, warning them that if they did not give up the turf banks they would be evicted, and they accordingly gave them up. They think they have been harshly treated. They say that the Board never expended one shilling towards the education of any of their children, and that until a week or two before my visit the present agent had never "stood on the ground."

I am, however, glad to say that this portion of the estate does not exhibit any signs of want of supervision, the tenants are industrious and apparently comfortable, and their farms well cultivated. In my opinion it was a pity not to have divided the farms now held by Madden, amongst the other tenants when it was vacant, it would have increased their means, and they, with one exception, appear worthy of any kindness that can be shown them.

The townlands of Ballinacurry and Derry are situate some four and a half miles further from Parsonstown, in a N.E. direction. There are only five tenants on these two townlands, Mrs. Mahon occupies the whole of Derry, with the exception of the bog, the extent of bog in this townland is 50A 1R 11R. Mrs. Downey's farm therefore contains 171A. 1R. 11R. She pays £22 2s. 8d., the Poor Law valuation including the buildings is £77 3s., excluding the buildings £74 5s. The rent is therefore close on 20 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation of the lands, as the average rent for letting is only 11½ per cent. over the Poor Law valuation, this poor woman feels aggrieved, her rent, however, is only 30s. the statute acre, only 6d. per acre over the average rent of the rest of the property.

Mrs. Mahon has lost her husband and has a family of four girls, and on the day of my visit the mother and daughters were working in the fields most industriously. The house and out-offices are not such as should be on such a farm, which, in my opinion, is too large for the tenant's means, a considerable portion of the farm skirts the bog, and is becoming covered with gorse. The interest of the estate and of the tenant would be best served if this farm were divided into two.

Ballinacurry is only separated from Derry by the tract of bog before referred to. This bog is let to parties by the season for turf cutting, but the extent to which this can be carried out is limited by the want of drainage of the bog, and as the adjoining proprietor is draining his bogs, the bailiff thinks that in a year or two this source of income will cease altogether, it will not be easy to find an outfall, and I think it was a mistake to let slip an opportunity, which I understand was offered by the adjoining proprietor to aid in establishing an outfall mutually available.

Considerable tracts of the bog as yet out have been partially reclaimed by the tenants, and as I understand are not rented. Thomas Neil has I should say close on fifteen statute acres taken in this way. On Mrs. Sweeney's farm there is a cottier who holds 2s. 2R. 2SP. of what this tenant calls the common, i.e. the cut out bog land, he pays no rent, and repudiates any liability to anyone. I think these townlands require immediate attention in these matters.

Mrs. Sweeney has sold seven and a half statute acres of her farm to Thomas Neil under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Neil was the bailiff of the estate, and as I am informed told the agent that his farm needed the portion of land Mrs. Sweeney wanted to sell, and on this consideration obtained the agent's consent to buy it, and arranged with Mrs. Sweeney, but the representations made to the agent were deceptive. The land in question did not touch Neil's farm, but on the contrary touched Jane Gilligan's, and in fact there was no fence between her land and that under review. Neil has been dismissed from his bailiffship, and I believe a notice to quit has been served on him in order to compel him to give up the land in dispute, which unquestionably should be added to Gilligan's farm, and she is quite ready to pay for the tenant-right.

(d) CARTSFORTH ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This estate consists of the townland of Sheenamore, in the county Wicklow, about eight miles from Rathdrum, and two from Aughrim. The area of the townland is 590A. 0B. 10P. statute measure.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| The poor law valuation of the land is, | 129 | 10 | 0 |
| The tenants' houses, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| The school-house, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| The rent paid by the tenants, | 152 | 1 | 6 |
| The shooting let at (each year), | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 154 | 1 | 6 |

There are twenty tenancies shown on the rental; but in reality there are only nine tenants of farms, and one of a house and garden. Of the 590A. 0B. 10P. contained in the townland, 284A. 3B. are mountain, which the tenants hold in common. The remaining 305A. 1B. are arable and pasture land, varying in quality from thin poor soil to deep rich loam, and in elevation from six to seven hundred feet,—the mountains being 1,111 feet—over sea level. Of the 305A. 1B. the teacher of the school holds 5A. 3B. 4P. free of rent as a parsonage. From these figures may be deduced that the average acreage of each farm is about 34½., the average rent of each tenant, £14 13s. 6d., and the average arable rent, excluding the mountain, 8s. 9d. The poor law valuation of all the lands is, £129 10s., of which the portion held by the master of the school, free of rent, is valued at £8 5s., leaving the valuation of the lands, for which rent is received at £124 5s. The rent received is, therefore, slightly more than 6 per cent. higher than the poor law valuation. The outgoings of the estate for four years, up to and including 1878, taken from the agent's accounts, averaged each year, £46 7s. 10d., of which £25 1s. 7d. was allowed for June, to be applied to the land, the balance being the usual permanent outgoings of an estate, taxes, rent-charges, fees, bailiffs, and sundries. The teacher of the school receives £55 a year, paid direct by the Commissioners. The school-house is a commodious building, occupied by the teacher as a residence, one small apartment being set apart as a school-room, in which some thirty children receive instruction. These pupils belong to the Protestant denominations. The Roman Catholic children of the estate receive instruction in a National school which adjoins the estate. My inspection was made on a Saturday, when there was no school held, and the house was being whitewashed; but I cannot hide the impression made on my mind, that there is a very great want of cleanliness and order about the whole system. The roll-book does not appear to be regularly kept; the desks old and much abused—the whole place, in fact, seemed to me to pine for supervision, and that healthy competition which the National system of education is so calculated to generate. The tenants appear to be comfortable; they hold their farms very much under the rent which they might fairly be asked to pay, and they receive in the shape of lime, an abatement 15 per cent. of the rent each year! There is no tannery proper on the estate, but the tenants supply themselves with fuel, by cutting away the surface of the mountain, which has already too little vegetable surface, and will soon be utterly denuded. The bailiff of the estate lives some four miles away; he appears to be a very respectable man, and much regarded by the tenants. I suppose chiefly because he acts up to the principle that a bailiff's visits should be somewhat like "angels' visits," for most unquestionably his visits must have been "few and far between," or of the most unobtrusive character; as he does not appear to me to know the holdings of any of the tenants, and, in fact, little or nothing about the estate. His salary is only £4 a year, which does not offer much inducement for a more active performance of his duties. The tenants appear thankful for the leniency with which they have been treated, and they pay their rents regularly. The shooting of the estate is let at £2 a year.

(e) CAVAN ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This property consists of four townlands, part of a fifth, and a detached portion of land on which the school stands, all situated close to the town of Cavan, as set forth in the following schedule:—

| No. of Townlands | Townlands | Area, Statute Measure | Yearly Rent | Poor Law Valuation of Land | Poor Law Valuation of Buildings |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 11 | Hills, part of, | 217 3 0 | 139 11 1 | 134 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| 7 | Curraha, | 118 3 20 | 87 2 0 | 68 5 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 16 | Derrinacaw, | 197 1 27 | 125 7 0 | 118 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| 24 | Stragulla, | 234 0 34 | 129 7 11 | 138 12 0 | 15 2 0 |
| 8 | Tierquin, | 142 3 7 | 109 19 1 | 88 16 0 | 13 10 0 |
| — | School land, | 16 0 31 | — | 30 0 0 | 70 0 0 |
| 46 | Excluding the School land, | 933 8 29 | 562 7 1 | 575 3 0 | 140 12 0 |
| | | 16 0 31 | — | 30 0 0 | 70 0 0 |
| | | 917 2 38 | 562 7 1 | 545 3 0 | 70 12 0 |

From the above figures may be deduced that the average acreage of each tenancy is 14A. 0B. 24P. statute measure; the average rent of each tenant, £8 10s. 6d.; the average arable rent, 12s. 1d.; the

2 P 2

rent is excluding the buildings 3 per cent. over the Poor Law Valuation; including the buildings it is 10 per cent. under the valuation.

The outgoings of the estate taken on the average expenditure annually for the five years previous to 1879, have been as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------|-----|----|----|
| Rentcharges, | 15 | 17 | 1 |
| Income tax, | 5 | 17 | 8 |
| Poor rates, | 23 | 1 | 2 |
| Salaries, | 9 | 4 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous, | 1 | 18 | 7 |
| Agent's fees, | 27 | 15 | 2 |
| | £83 | 14 | 3 |

In the year 1879, the outgoings amounted to £152 9s. 7d., and a sum of £58 10s. was distributed in seeds to the tenantry. This latter sum is to be refunded.

The arrears due on rental of 1878 amounted to £1,676 8s. 7d., in Mr. Murland's report (1887), it is stated that the arrears amounted to £1,679 7s. 2d., and that they had accrued in the four years from 1845 to 1848. The receipts for rents were then given on account without any gale being specified, and the rents appear to have been received chiefly by the bailiff, and in fact the accounts were in a complete muddle.

The old arrears have been retained on the estate although many of the holdings have changed hands, and many have been subdivided, and in fact the arrears have been dealt with by both agent and tenant as if they scarcely existed. One example will elucidate this matter.—John Lamb of Carabe, subdivided his farm—on which there was an old arrear of about four years rent—between his two sons, one of them got into new arrears, when he sold his interest to M'Manus, a merchant in the town of Carran; M'Manus paid £300, and was instructed by the agent to retain one year of the old arrear from Lamb. The recent arrears were of course deducted also from the purchase-money. I cannot see the good of retaining on the books the balance of the old arrear; I do not see how it could be recovered after the arrangement referred to.

M'Manus has built a good substantial house which must have cost at least £250, the whole farm only contains 2½ acres statute measure, the yearly rent is £12 2s. 10d., so that including the purchase-money M'Manus has expended £550, on an exhausted farm, making his rent amount to £40 4s. 10d., allowing 5 per cent. on the expenditure, or about 35s. 10d. per statute acre, equal to 58s. 2d. per Irish acre.

The Board have dealt most generously in not deducting the full amount of the old arrear from Lamb, and by permitting this transaction they certainly have condoned all prospective interest in this portion of the estate.

Bernard Gafney of Strapah, held 7s. 3s. statute measure, at a yearly rent of £6 14s. 11d., he owed rent and arrears to May, 1879, £51 4s. 7d., an ejectment decree was obtained in June, 1879, and Gafney has been ejected under it, but restored into possession as caretaker for six months in accordance with the statuteable period for redemption, his land is very much exhausted, and he is in abject poverty, and yet as I understand it is proposed to reinstate him as tenant, making "some arrangement" as to the arrear. Most certainly that arrangement will not be discounted in cash, and I fail to see how the estate or this individual can improve in circumstances, by the proposed arrangement. No estate can improve, if a pauper tenantry be retained on it, by any such *solemnising* system. It was remarked to me that Gafney would get his "bat-full of money" for the land if he would sell it, but that "nothing would induce him to do so."

It would in my humble opinion be better for the tenantry, and most unquestionably better for the estate, if it were made to be understood that a tenant once evicted may not be restored by any "arrangement" except a full discharge of his liability, and proof that his prospect of better circumstances had some solid foundation.

Subdivision prevails on this estate, but not nearly to so great an extent as on the Fermanagh property. The houses are tolerably comfortable, and the greater number of the tenants appear to be industrious; they hold their land at a very low rent over the greater portion of this estate; the townland of Billis is superior land; the townland of Tanquin is excellent land; the rent paid respectively for these townlands is under 13s. and 14s. per statute acre; they would be cheap situated as they are at double this rent.

The Board have undertaken in conjunction with the adjoining proprietor to open up a capital arterial drain from the townland of Tanquin; which will reclaim over six acres in that townland, and afford facility for the drainage of a considerable tract of land in the townland of Drumcra. The total expenditure is estimated at over £300, the Board are to pay a share of this in proportion to the land unwatered, but when the improvement shall be complete, strict injunction should be given that the tenantry may not cut away again the moory surface of the reclaimed land for fishing, a course of proceeding in the past which has rendered the present outlay necessary.

A road is much required into the townland of Tanquin, at the east end through Mrs. Brady's land on to the public road. There is no turtary on the estate, the maps which were excellent when drawn (1810), are now nearly useless, and in no wise give a true representation of the holdings, many of which have got intermixed, and there appears to be no official record of these interchanges; in one notable instance the case of Gafney above referred to as being now under eviction a portion of his holding had been sold sixty years ago, and the schoolmaster of the estate the successor to a tenant who occupied this portion has now gone into forcible possession of it despite the agent.

This estate as well as the Keniskillen school estate has suffered, deeply suffered, for want of more active and intelligent supervision, but under the régime of the present agent if supported, I have no doubt things will very soon assume a brighter aspect.

(f) CLONMILL ENDOWED SCHOOL ESTATE

This estate consists of the townland of Lisnareira, in the county of Tipperary, situated about five miles to the east of Templemore.

The townland has a subdivision called Killina, a portion of the townland of Lisnareira, which belongs to the parish of Kilvanoge, the greater portion of the townland being in the parish of Templemshy.

| Lisnareira contains, | A. | R. | P. | statute measure. |
|--|-----|-----|----|------------------|
| | 690 | 5 | 36 | |
| The rent received from tenants is, | | £ | s. | d. |
| for turf bog, 1878, | | 458 | 19 | 5 |
| The Poor Law valuation of the lands and bog, | | | 2 | 0 |
| of the buildings, | | 408 | 8 | 0 |
| Number of tenants, | 13 | | 17 | 12 |

Of the above acreage close on sixty acres are bog, the Poor Law valuation of which may be about £4.

From the above figures it may be deduced that the lands in the hands of the tenants give an average acreage to each of close on forty-nine acres; an average rent to each of close on £35, and that the average assessable rent is 14s 6d. The lands are let at 13s per cent over the Poor Law valuation, excluding the buildings, and slightly more than 9 per cent over that valuation if the buildings be included.

Of the thirteen tenancies on this townland, one contains 139 acres; one contains 146 acres; one contains 181 acres; one contains 56 acres; and nine average about 13 acres.

The land is chiefly a thin limestone soil, very much in need of drainage. The tenants, with the exception of those on the large holdings, are, I should say, very poor, their houses—some of them—wretched, and none, with two or three exceptions, comfortable. The lands are very unequally rented, as contrasted with the Poor Law valuation.

Thus, Tim Gwyder holds about eighteen statute acres; he pays £14 6s. 10d; the Poor Law valuation is £11 5s. He thus pays 21 per cent over the valuation.

Wm. Carroll, the bailiff of the estate, pays £10 rent, the Poor Law valuation is £12. He thus pays 20 per cent under the valuation.

Michael Kennedy holds fifty-six statute acres at £24 17s. 7d, the Poor Law value being £35.

Tim Gwyder, mentioned above, labours under the impression that he has over two acres of land under roads and a main drain, for which he is rented. He complains bitterly of being harshly treated. He was served with an ejection process, he states, for only a half-year's rent, the running gale being, however, included. He says his neighbours got abatement, and that he got none. He has twelve children, of whom seven were at school on the day of my visit. His house is a mere hovel, utterly unfit for human habitation. His land is well tilled, and he appears to be an industrious man.

The bog on this townland is greatly neglected. It requires drainage to make it available, and the road leading to it is in a bad way.

There is a National school close to the meadow of the estate, under the care of a female teacher. The Commissioners of Education do not contribute in any way towards the maintenance of this school, and it is devoid of the appliances necessary for the inculcation of habits of decency amongst the pupils.

When the Commissioners of Education got the management of these lands they were let under an old lease at £600 15s 11d, and were occupied by fifty-eight sub-tenants, two-thirds of the townland being in the hands of two. In 1847 to 1849 many wretchedly poor tenants surrendered their holdings, which in those depressed times were sold at much below their value, generally speaking.

Mrs. McGarry holds under lease a farm variously stated to contain from 146 acres to 271 acres! She does not reside on it, and a large portion is let for meadowing each year, and the hay carried off the property, and as I could not ascertain that any top-dressing is applied, I fear the land will have suffered much by the time this lease will expire, seven years hence.

I am informed that the agent has considerable difficulty in getting the rents from this townland, and that he frequently accepts bills, and returns rent as paid in the rental, when he only holds at best but questionable security for it. I do not think this is a judicious system. Sooner or later it will lead to confusion; and I think the Commissioners should have an opportunity, when they inspect their rental, of knowing the exact state of each tenancy.

The bailiff has a comfortable house which, I understand, was built by the Commissioners. He has recently purchased, with the agent's consent, some four acres of Mat Maher's farm for, I think, about £40.

Tenant-right, I am informed by the bailiff, exists on the estate, but is limited to the existing tenants—i.e., the outgoing tenant will not be allowed to sell to any but a tenant of the estate.

The outgoings of this estate for four years ending November, 1878, average £100 per annum, and consist of rentcharges, £38 8s; agent's fees, rates, and taxes, and some trifling sundries. For the year 1879 the Commissioners made sundry allowances to tenants of £30 7s 3d, but the accounts do not show how this amount has been expended.

The agent appears always to have a considerable balance in hand at closing of his yearly accounts. Thus in his account for year ending November 1st, 1877, and dated 19th January, 1878, the balance in his hands amounted to £188 16s. 8d, and this amount was not lodged to credit of the Board until 29th March, 1878.

So also the balance at foot of account for year ending November, 1878, amounting to £138 17s 9d., was not lodged in Bank until the 17th July, 1879.

The outgoings of this estate are constant, and payable at the same period of the year, and the agent could easily retain sufficient in his hands to meet these charges. At all events, I think the yearly account should be closed not by a balance in hands of the agent, but by a lodgment, which would close the account.

The agent does not debit himself with the arrears due on the estate, which, in my opinion, would be the most satisfactory way, even though the arrears on this estate may only consist of the running gale. In the account for 1879 I see the agent debits himself with the full year's rent as if paid him, claiming so arrears on the credit side. From what I learned of the estate, I am satisfied he had not received the rent in full when he closed his account for that year.

(g) DUNGANSON ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This Estate consists of six Townlands as set forth in Schedule below, and is situated about four to six miles from Dunganee, in the county of Tyrone.

| Townlands | Townlands | Acres | Bank | Poor Law Valuation | Houses |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Tumpher, | 12 | 144 0 0 | 100 11 11 | 101 7 0 | 11 5 0 |
| Mosstown, | 16 | 143 3 13 | 101 8 5 | 106 10 0 | 16 15 0 |
| Lisnastane, | 35 | 248 1 38 | 161 9 6 | 180 5 0 | 31 5 0 |
| Aughamullan, | 88 | 633 0 38 | 429 1 7 | 404 0 0 | 79 0 0 |
| Derrylaughan, | 85 | 1,801 3 11 | 328 14 8 | 318 19 0 | 56 9 0 |
| Derrytreck, | 65 | 1,020 0 33 | 526 3 8 | 495 6 0 | 64 0 0 |
| | 304 | 3,938 1 6 | 1,738 9 9 | 1,514 7 0 | 260 14 0 |
| | — | — | — | 260 14 0 | — |
| | — | — | — | 1,777 1 0 | — |

Of the above there are of arable land 1,840 acres, meadow and pasture, 1,880 acres, and of bog, 1,278 acres.

These figures give an average average of each tenant's farm of nine acres; the average rent of each tenant, £5 15s., the average acreable rent, 12s. 10d., the rent being thirteen per cent over the Poor Law valuation, exclusive of the houses, and slightly under the Poor Law valuation if the houses be included. The tithary is situated in the townlands of Derrytreck, Derrylaughan, and Aughamullan. There is no bog on the other three townlands.

Up to the year 1831 these lands were held by middlemen, and when the lease, under which they held, expired, the Commissioners got back the lands in an impoverished condition, densely populated, as is usual under the baneful sway of the middlemen. Mr. Blacker, the then agent of the Commissioners, appears to have gone to work most energetically; the farms were re-adjusted, the fences straightened, and considerable sums of money expended on improvements.

The townlands of Tumpher, Mosstown, and Lisnastane, are situated not far from the town of Coalisland, and consist of excellent arable land, quite equal in quality to lands on the adjoining property, let at much higher rents—in most instances at double the rent paid for land of equal quality by the Society's tenants. The houses on these townlands are comfortable, and the fields well fenced and nicely arranged, and, with a little more attention to the fences in having the thorns cut occasionally, these townlands would present quite a model aspect. In the rental for year ending November, 1877, now before me, there was not a shilling due on these three townlands for arrears, and indeed there could be no excuse for arrears being due, the tenants having such capital bargains of their farms. I am informed that all the tenants on this estate received on last year's rental an abatement varying from ten to fifteen per cent. This was a most generous act on the part of the Commissioners, as unquestionably the tenants should not have required any such indulgence.

The townlands of Derrytreck, Aughamullan, and Derrylaughan consist of large tracts of bog, with islands, as it were, of arable land dispersed through them, the arable land being of very fertile character, and, where cultivated, surpassing crops of potatoes and oats grow on the deep bog. The holdings on these bog townlands are very small. In Aughamullan, out of eighty-six tenancies twenty-seven are let at under £3 rent, and only eight over £10. In Derrylaughan, of eighty-three tenancies, thirty-seven are rented at under £5, and only four over £10. As a consequence, the competition for land is very keen, and the agent has no difficulty in letting the "cut-out" bog at 10s. an acre, its value being about 1s. per acre. It will take an outlay of close on £10 an acre in labour before the land will be worth the annual rent now charged for it, but the densely populated district has no employment for labour, and the tenants are only too anxious to seize upon any outlet where they may employ their time, and add to the size of their farms. In many parts of the estate, particularly in the townland of Derrytreck, the bog has been cut too low to permit of efficient drainage. The greatest care in future should be exercised in supervising the bog cutting, so as to leave the surface at least six feet over the outlet, and thus provide for sufficient drainage. I would also suggest that the cut-away bog, wherever possible, should be added to the adjoining farms, as annoyance is sure to arise where tenants' farms are permitted to overlap. There can be no doubt that the sum of 10s. per acre now being charged is too high a rent; but then it only serves to

equalise the rest of the arable land, which is now held below its value, and it certainly is a very simple plan of raising the rent. There is an immense tract of bog on this estate lying in an unprofitable condition, in its present state perfectly useless, and from the large quantities of turbarry in the district, I do not see the slightest chance of this bog becoming profitable as fuel. It strikes me that with a small outlay a large portion of these bog lands might be made available for the production of crops. Judging from those I saw growing on deep bog on the estate, it is of a quality suitable for such purposes. To bring it into cultivation it should be drained by parallel drains, say thirty feet apart, made in the form of wedge or shoulder drains, each lot of, say ten acres, being bounded by open dike and bank fences, which would also form the mains or outlets for the minor drains. This work could be done for about £5 per acre, and there would be little difficulty in getting a rent of 10s. per acre, such lots would be a great boon to the tenants, whose farms are so very small at present. I would be slow to advocate the increase of the number of tenants on the estate; but I would by every means try to enlarge the holdings of those who are already on it. The present population are scarcely able to grow enough for their own support, owing to the smallness of their holdings, and now that hand-loom weaving has, I may say, died out, it is utterly impossible that the tenants on this estate can live with any degree of comfort on their present farms. The outgoings of the estate, taking the year 1878 as a guide, appear to be:—

| | s | d |
|--|-----|-------|
| An arterial drainage rate of (now about to terminate), | 157 | 3 9 |
| Expenditure on bog, | 29 | 17 11 |
| County cess, | 9 | 2 1 |
| Tithe-charge, | 66 | 7 3 |
| Raffia, | 30 | 0 0 |
| County cess, | 14 | 15 0 |
| Poor rate, | 38 | 5 0 |
| | 29 | 18 1 |
| Income tax, | 7 | 10 0 |
| Drainage Maintenance, | 33 | 16 0 |
| Agent's fees, | 87 | 7 7 |

say £500, leaving a net income of £1,352 9s. 9d. The drainage charges will, I understand, have all been paid off in another season or so, when the outgoings will be proportionately decreased, but it will be absolutely necessary for the Commissioners to arrange some plan for the securing of the outfalls now in charge of the Drainage Board, else the very valuable tracts of meadow land, now bearing crops of hay of between three and four tons per acre, will very soon become swamps covered with semi-aquatic herbage. I allude particularly to the Blackwater River district, bounding the townlands of Derryteek and Aughamullan. An agriculturist was formerly kept on this estate, but his services have been dispensed with, and now the agent has only the assistance of the bailiff, who appears to be a steady, respectable man. His attention should, however, be carefully directed to the preservation of the estate by the prevention of the waste which has been carried to some extent, caused by the too-deep cutting of the bog, a waste that is quite inexcusable on an estate where there is a superabundance of turf, and where half an acre can be got for 8s. a year. An income of close on £200 a year is derived from the letting of turf bog to the tenants, who pay 8s. per half acre, and to outsiders, who pay 16s. per half-acre, and who cut the turf for sale. I directed the agent's attention to the enormous "crop" of turf on the banks at the time of my visit, a circumstance which raised in my mind the idea that the banks had been cut twice this season.

The accounts appear to be well vouched and carefully audited, but I would suggest that the agent should debit himself with the full year's rent each year, and not, as his custom now is, with only the amount received.

(b) ENNISKILLEN ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This estate consists of thirty-nine townlands and two tenements, as set forth in schedule below—situated in the county of Fermanagh, distant from four to nine miles from the town of Enniskillen, on the road leading to Swanlinbar, together with the school and lands of Portora.

| No. of Townland | Townland and Place. | No. of Tenement | Area, Statute Measure | Rent | Poor Law Valuation | Valuation of Buildings |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | <i>h</i> <i>a</i> <i>r</i> <i>p</i> | <i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i> | <i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i> | <i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i> |
| 1 | Glenties, | 12 | 158 0 25 | 134 15 5 | 120 15 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 2 | Derryinch, | 11 | 215 2 39 | 142 10 10 | 141 10 0 | 15 0 0 |
| 3 | Drumberry, | 10 | 110 2 4 | 61 9 4 | 69 0 0 | 8 15 0 |
| 4 | Rosalee, | 21 | 245 3 27 | 153 10 0 | 170 15 0 | 20 10 0 |
| 5 | Derryholaght, | 10 | 134 3 15 | 61 8 6 | 68 17 0 | 6 10 0 |
| 6 | Drumcroona, | 24 | 215 3 25 | 98 0 8 | 109 12 0 | 11 18 0 |
| 7 | Drumlock, | 4 | 141 1 57 | 67 5 9 | 71 0 0 | 5 5 0 |
| 8 | Drumgogher, | 11 | 108 2 9 | 47 2 0 | 50 15 0 | 4 10 0 |
| 9 | Crummer, | 17 | 339 3 29 | 111 15 4 | 137 5 0 | 9 17 0 |
| 10 | Rossherman, | 11 | 126 0 2 | 59 15 6 | 61 0 0 | 4 15 0 |
| 11 | Cornishcane, | 3 | 37 0 15 | 15 11 1 | 14 10 0 | 1 0 0 |
| 12 | Drumcannon, | 14 | 250 2 20 | 91 5 11 | 97 15 0 | 9 5 0 |
| 13 | Derryketer, | 1 | 44 1 30 | 21 10 9 | 25 5 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 14 | Drumard, | 5 | 53 2 17 | 38 4 2 | 34 15 0 | 9 0 0 |
| 15 | Gallagh, | 5 | 57 3 37 | 29 9 9 | 27 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| 16 | Drumcreek, | 5 | 143 1 3 | 54 4 5 | 66 1 0 | 8 0 0 |
| 17 | Mohar, | 1 | 113 1 13 | 39 15 6 | 43 10 0 | 1 15 0 |
| 18 | Cochranias, | 1 | 24 0 8 | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 | — |
| 19 | Erway, | 4 | 55 0 35 | 19 5 4 | 21 5 0 | 2 15 0 |
| 20 | Gorteen, | 8 | 62 3 34 | 26 3 8 | 34 19 0 | 2 10 0 |
| 21 | Laymanawry, | 6 | 66 1 15 | 17 15 10 | 23 10 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 22 | Gortabuckny, | 5 | 45 3 28 | 20 1 7 | 2 0 0 | — |
| 23 | Roskeragh, | 3 | 50 3 24 | 13 19 6 | 17 0 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 24 | Greenan, | 12 | 424 3 31 | 50 1 9 | 65 0 0 | 4 15 0 |
| 25 | Moneahewry, | 6 | 95 1 9 | 24 13 5 | 26 10 0 | 6 5 0 |
| 26 | Knockhodara, | 9 | 121 1 11 | 33 6 3 | 47 10 0 | 2 10 0 |
| 27 | Magheran, | 4 | 76 2 33 | 29 1 0 | 29 5 0 | 1 15 0 |
| 28 | Drumcullen, | 10 | 135 2 29 | 45 5 9 | 55 13 0 | 5 5 0 |
| 29 | Gortagavockny, | 4 | 77 1 29 | 16 2 0 | 28 5 0 | 2 5 0 |
| 30 | Lepidry, | 5 | 47 2 0 | 15 2 0 | 19 0 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 31 | Timaghtin, | 8 | 89 1 34 | 28 12 1 | 35 14 0 | 3 5 0 |
| 32 | Cullagh, | 10 | 150 3 13 | 47 15 1 | 57 9 0 | 3 17 0 |
| 33 | Conagha, | 5 | 79 2 13 | 35 16 1 | 28 10 0 | 1 15 0 |
| 34 | Mellan, | 10 | 141 3 22 | 58 0 4 | 60 15 0 | 4 15 0 |
| 35 | Derryagh, | 7 | 110 1 2 | 39 2 7 | 46 10 0 | 3 5 0 |
| 36 | Cornacra, | 4 | 134 2 8 | 46 15 10 | 51 15 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 37 | Kningsher, | 8 | 110 1 5 | 36 6 10 | 45 5 0 | 2 10 0 |
| 38 | Sessagh, | 27 | 332 1 12 | 156 2 5 | 184 3 9 | 25 10 0 |
| 39 | Mullinahewry, | 14 | 233 3 35 | 123 2 9 | 132 0 0 | 14 15 0 |
| 40 | Tenement in Enniskillen, | 1 | 0 1 24 | 26 0 0 | 36 10 0 | — |
| 41 | Constabulary Barracks, | 1 | — | 25 0 0 | 11 0 0 | — |
| | | 336 | 5,323 3 21 | 2,187 8 3 | 2,370 15 0 | 230 12 0 |

From the above figures may be deduced that the average acreage of each tenancy is 15a. 3r., the average rent of each tenancy is £5 19s. 7d., the average assessable rent 8s. per statute acre, the rent is 8½ per cent. under the Poor Law Valuation, excluding the buildings, and 20½ per cent. under the Poor Law Valuation if the buildings be included.

The average annual outgoings of the estate taking the five years previous to 1879, may be taken at £264, made up of the following items:—

| | Average | £ | s | d |
|--------------------------------|---|-----|----|----|
| Income tax, | for five years ending 1st November, 1878, | 46 | 13 | 0 |
| Poor rates, | " | 25 | 17 | 7 |
| Fees, | " | 44 | 4 | 4 |
| Solicitor, | " | 106 | 15 | 11 |
| Road allowances, | " | 22 | 9 | 2 |
| Lane account, | " | 7 | 17 | 5 |
| Repairs to Drumcannon Barrack, | " | 0 | 19 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous payments, | " | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | 6 | 13 | 3 |

£263 19 8

I have excluded the year 1879, from the above calculation as in that year owing to the depressed state of the agricultural interests of the country, special allowances were made by the Board referred to hereafter.

The soil of the estate varies considerably in quality, from deep moory alluvial soil, to thin, cold, wet, highland, varying in elevation from 150 to 1,000 feet over sea level. The estate was valued in 1816, by Messrs Sherrard and Co., at £3,714 4s. 2d. (exclusive of Portora), which would be 12½ per cent. over the present Poor Law Valuation. There has been practically no change in the rental

since date of the last Royal Commission on Endowed Schools 1847. When Messrs. Sherrard and Co. made the valuation above quoted, large tracts of land now under crop were valued at a mere nominal figure as at that period they were used as tannery, and were held by the tenantry as appurtenant to their farms though detached, and in many instances, at considerable distance from the holding.

The portion of the estate nearest Enniskillen, viz.—the townlands of Clonatrail, Derryinch, Drumahavy, Broadoney, Drumboora, Derrylester, Mullinavough, and Sennagh may be classed as medium lands. The first four being of rather a superior character, and the tenantry on these townlands appear to be in comparatively comfortable circumstances, the houses chiefly thatched cottages are comfortable, some of them exceedingly neat, on the remainder of the estate stretching away along the mountain side towards Swandilur, the tenants are poor and indifferently housed, the soil thin, wet, and utterly unsuited to support the number of people who are leant on it, or to the system of management—chiefly dairy farming applied to it.

A glance at above schedule will at once show that the lands as compared with the Poor Law Valuation, are most unequally let, thus Clonatrail, No. 1 on the schedule, is let at 10½ per cent over the valuation, and yet the rent is only 13s. 6d. per statute acre for land of excellent quality.

Broadoney, No. 4 on schedule, is let at 11½ per cent under the Poor Law value, the acreable rent being 12s. much of this townland consists of deep rich moorland.

Some lands adjoining were let at 7½ per cent over the Poor Law Valuation, but the tenant has given them up, the landlord refusing a rent of 25 per cent over that valuation.

I have no hesitation in saying that if the farms on this estate were of a suitable size, and judiciously arranged the tenantry could better afford to pay a rent of 25 per cent over the Poor Law Valuation than they can now pay a rent of 8½ per cent under it.

Subdivision has prevailed to a most disastrous extent all over the estate.

Brick-clay is found in large quantities on various parts of the estate, and the tenantry, heretofore, without let or hindrance have been in the habit of making bricks, which they sell at 25s. per thousand, no regard being had as to how the clay was taken up, or to the levelling of the ground afterwards, as a consequence many unsightly pools are to be seen; and considerable damage has been done in this way. This waste will be prevented in future as the agent now insists that none of the tenantry shall make bricks without first having obtained a ticket for which only 1d. is charged, but the ticket will not be given until the pools previously made shall be filled up, and on condition that the land shall be left afterwards in a suitable state for cropping.

The estate is in most parts well supplied with roads, made in the year 1847, the greater number of these roads have been repaired at the expense of the Board during last winter, and thus much needful employment afforded. The arterial drains on the estate have also been scooped, and deepened, during last winter, a sum of £196 was spent in this way on the roads and drains; about 1,000 perches of each having been done. In addition to this the tenants were allowed £102 abatement of rent, and £25 worth of coals was distributed during the winter, some seed potatoes were also supplied, but it is much to be regretted that the Champion variety was not more largely distributed, as the other kinds have failed to a great extent, whilst the "Champions" have produced very heavy crops of sound potatoes. One man showed me seven stone weight of potatoes grown from fifteen tubers.

In the year 1855, the arrear on the estate amounted to £9,231 9s. 0½d., the arrear at foot of rental of 1875, amounts to £788.

Between the years 1863 and 1869, £5,643 17s. 1d. of arrears were remitted, all arrears being struck off on the condition that the tenants paid one year of the arrears in two "crops," and executed improvements on their own lands to the value of one-half year's rent, the arrear now remaining due consists in some part of the old arrear which a few of the tenants failed to relieve themselves of notwithstanding the very generous terms offered them.

Between the years 1840 and 1863, I find that £11,045, or thereabouts was remitted, in the shape of arrears and abatement of rent, and close on £1,000 allowed for drainage and roads.

There is a Blacklin on the estate on the townland of Gorman. The Board give their tenants on certain conditions lime at half price.

There is only a small quantity of turf on the estate, the bogs being cut out and in great measure reclaimed, the tenantry get their firing on an adjoining property, paying at the rate of £10 an acre for the ground, covered by the crop of turf cut, this high rate induces the tenantry to endeavour to obtain fuel on their own farms, and considerable supervision will be necessary to prevent the surface of the moorlands from being cut away to too low a level.

Tenant-right prevails to a considerable extent. The agent endeavours to limit the price paid within reasonable bounds, but his efforts appear to be disregarded. Thus, when a tenant in Broadoney, holding 5 acres Irish measure at £6 4s. rent, was about to dispose of his interest, the agent fixed the value at £80, and decided that John Mackell the adjoining tenant should have the farm, but the outgoing tenant sold the farm without reference to the agent at £110, to a tenant of another and distant townland.

There are many instances on the estate where the tenants are paupers, and who only live by setting their land, and who do not pay their rent, thus, Carson in Drumahavy is literally starving, his land is subject to Nixon of Derryinch, the Board have received no rent for over two years, it certainly is not for the interest of the estate, nor can I think it is for the interest of Carson that he should be allowed to cling to empty walls, until the arrears accumulate to such an extent that they must either be lost to the estate, or Carson's interest in his farm be swamped.

I need not waste time in multiplying instances, they are far too numerous, and Carson's case may be taken as typical.

Subdivision appears to have proceeded without let or hindrance, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the present agent still proceeds; thus, in Derryinch the Nixons, highly respectable and industrious men, have subdivided their farm into three parts and built three houses.

Bryan and Thomas Maguire, of Gortearn, have subdivided their holding which only contains

7½ Irish acres, Thomas holding 5 acres, and Bryan 2½ acres; the whole rent of the farm being only £3 10s. On the day of my visit Bryan was engaged in building a new house, and this kind of thing has been the rule, and not the exception on this unfortunate estate. Is it any wonder that the lands and their belongings have been characterized by a local writer as being in a state "of savage nature," the people being too numerous, too poor, and too indolent to make the slightest effort at improvement.

These remarks have special application to townlands No. 15 to No. 37 on schedule.

I must, however, make honourable mention of James McGee, and James McBrine of Mullin, who appear to be most industrious men, and who should be encouraged; they have improved their little farms much by fencing, drainage, and subsoiling, and if a little of their spirit could be infused into their neighbours the aspect of the estate would soon change.

There are five National schools on the estate, viz:—One at Drumbally, under a male teacher, one at Drumbrook, under a female teacher, one at Mullinaveigh, under a male teacher; one at Derrylester, under a female teacher; one at Knockhodarra, under a male teacher. None of these schools receive any assistance from the Board, nor are they under the Board's patronage; they consist of thatched cottages, generally much out of repair, and totally devoid of the appliances necessary to insulate decent habits; the house at Knockhodarra has a damp earthen floor. I am informed that the Board offered to improve the schools on the estate, but their assistance was declined, as it was coupled with a desire to have the patronage transferred to them.

It appears somewhat anomalous that a Board whose mission, if I may so speak, is the promotion of education, should draw away so large an income without expending one shilling on the education of the district from which it is derived.

As the turbary on the estate became exhausted, the tenants held on to the soil, and have reclaimed, or rather partially reclaimed, about 170 acres in this way, for which they are not rented. No effort was made to restrain this action on the part of the tenantry, and now they assert their right to retain free of rent these lands.

The agent has had these reclaimed bogs measured, and given notice to the tenants that they will be charged from 15s to 20s an acre. The tenants appear very dissatisfied, and are disposed to resist this impost, they say they held the bogs as part and parcel of their farms, and that they have as much right to reclaim the soil where the turf has been cut away, as they have to drain or improve any other portions of their farms. These reclaimed patches are detached from the farms, and whatever arrangement may be come to about the rent, it would be desirable to endeavour to rearrange them, so that where possible the tenant may have his reclaimed lot adjoining his farm. There has not been much labour expended in the partial reclamation bestowed on these moors; the soil is of an alluvial character, and very fertile, and the tenants do little more than ridge it up, and crop it. It is now bearing most luxuriant crops of potatoes, turnips and cabbage, and is well worth the rent the agent has asked for it, and which rent he is receiving for portions of a similar character which had not been encroached on by the tenants.

The moors I refer to are chiefly in Clonsing, Derrymach and Rosdonny. There is a considerable tract of bog in Mullinaveigh, which is all but cut out. The tenants have resisted the agent's wish to sever this bog from the farms, and a large and excited meeting, I am informed, was held in the townland of Sessingh, to denounce this action on the part of the agent, and altogether a most unsatisfactory spirit seems to exist, a sure consequence of the laxity of superintendence I should say of the want of rule—which has prevailed on this estate. It is painful to me to be constrained by a sense of duty to make these observations, but I do so with less compunction when I can add, that the present agent is fully alive to the condition of the estate, and to the causes which have conduced to that condition, and is active, intelligent, and thoroughly competent; his management of other estates gives every promise that if he be supported in his efforts the estate may yet be reclaimed, and the neglect of the past in a measure condoned.

(i.) RAPHOE ROYAL SCHOOL ESTATE.

This Estate, comprising twelve Townlands, is known as the Townawilly Estate, and is situated about five miles north-east of the town of Donegal.

| Townland | Tenants | Area | Rent | Free Low Valuation, £ s d. | Special Valuation, £ s d. |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Andorra, | 10 | 86 0 0 | 37 2 1 | 40 8 0 | 4 18 0 |
| Ardsboro, | 16 | 126 2 23 | 39 5 0 | 39 5 0 | 4 10 0 |
| Ardsbank, | 21 | 146 6 14 | 49 7 9 | 64 2 0 | 9 13 0 |
| Ardsbrook, | 16 | 152 2 30 | 52 5 0 | 49 7 6 | 3 8 0 |
| Carraigagh, | 14 | 155 0 10 | 34 2 7 | 57 14 6 | 4 1 6 |
| Carraigagh, | 14 | 168 3 5 | 38 19 11 | 41 16 0 | 3 19 0 |
| Fine's Park, | 2 | 33 2 5 | 4 15 6 | 6 0 0 | 0 10 0 |
| Milltown, | 13 | 98 3 3 | 52 0 4 | 57 0 0 | 4 10 0 |
| Garvagh, | 15 | 189 2 31 | 52 15 10 | 56 13 0 | 4 13 0 |
| Galadon, | 17 | 217 3 5 | 50 8 0 | 53 19 0 | 1 0 0 |
| Townaghishan, | 11 | 125 3 4 | 36 15 2 | 56 5 0 | 3 5 0 |
| Townaghishan, | 13 | 193 3 23 | 56 11 7 | 59 0 0 | 7 10 0 |
| Monaghan, | 2 | 6,018 1 17 | 1 10 0 | 45 5 0 | 1 15 0 |
| Barrack, | 1 | — | 2 10 0 | — | — |
| Grange of Monaghan, | — | — | 15 0 0 | — | — |
| | 165 | 7,914 6 4 | 528 13 9 | 580 13 0 | 58 11 0 |

It will thus be seen that the estate consists of 7,914 acres, of which 6,018 acres are mountain leaving 1,896 acres, as comprising the farms of 165 tenants, the mountain being held as a commonsage. The rent is £523 12s 9d, including £15 as a game rent, excluding which it will be found that the average rent paid by each tenant is £3 1s 7d, the average acreage over 11½ acres, and the average assessable value about 5s 4d. The lands are let under the Poor Law valuation. The tenantry are poor, the greater number having been recipients of relief during the past spring and early summer. There are good crops of the estate made by a Mr. Rutledge in the year 1846, at which period the lands were carefully valued, and estimated to be worth £543 15s 8d. It was valued by Messrs. Sherrard, Emmsington, and Green, in 1816, at £884 13s. The farms have been well laid out, and the greater number are well fenced. The crops this season are luxuriant. The tenantry of this property appear, from an early date, to have been difficult to manage, in 1820 the Commissioners reported to the Land Lieutenant that they were "unable to collect the rents by reason of the refractory disposition of the tenants." In 1821 the management of the estate was handed over to the Masters of Raphoe School, but subsequently taken out of their hands, the estate being in a state of "utter insubordination." In 1844 the late Mr. G. C. G. Wray was appointed agent and appears to have made vigorous efforts to reduce the estate into regularity and order. The farms were squared and "rundale" abolished; between the years 1844 to 1850 the improvements carried out, together with the permanent outgoings of the estate, exhausted the total sum received, a sum of only £18 0s 3d having been paid into the credit of the Commissioners in that period, and from March, 1844, till March, 1855, the whole amount lodged to credit of the Commissioners was £370 8s. Mr. Wray resigned in 1851, previous to which an attempt was made, by "some parties unknown," to blow up his house, a keg of powder having been exploded under his window, the estate was, however, in a fair way of becoming manageable under Mr. Wray. The career of the two succeeding agents may be briefly summed up by saying that they did nothing, and, when they appeared on the estate, were "hunted off it." With such a history it is only surprising that the present agent has been able to control the tenantry or to succeed in performing his duty with even the moderate success which has attended his efforts. In 1857, at date of the last Commission, the arrears due on the estate amounted to about three years' rent, say £1,500; at November, 1878, the arrears due amounted to £1,995 12s. 10d, so that, if no arrears have been struck off in the interval, the rents have been paid more regularly than heretofore, but since 1875 the tenants appear to be falling back. Thus is—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----|----|
| 1875, rent paid amounted to | 684 | 6 | 9 |
| 1876, " | 479 | 17 | 7 |
| 1877, " | 408 | 7 | 3 |
| 1878, " | 447 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1,814 15 7 | | |

The outgoings of the estate appear to be, taking the year 1878 as a guide, as follows—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---------|----|----|
| Head rent, Rops. Mr. Connolly, | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Tithe-rentcharge, - | 20 | 11 | 6 |
| Poor rate, - | 34 | 2 | 3 |
| County cess, - | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| Income tax, - | 10 | 14 | 7 |
| Ratiff and watcher, - | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Agency fees, 10 per cent, which calculated on the gross rental of £523 12s. 9d., would be | 52 | 7 | 3 |
| | 149 4 9 | | |
| Leaving a net annual income of, | 374 8 0 | | |

But, as a matter of fact, the sums lodged to the credit of the Commissioners only amounted to—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|----------|-------------|----|----|
| 1875, to | 266 | 18 | 6 |
| 1876, " | 262 | 9 | 7 |
| 1877, " | 253 | 16 | 0 |
| 1878, " | 273 | 9 | 3 |
| | £1,055 14 1 | | |

The cash received three years being, as above, £1,814 15s. 7d., the difference £759, shows the annual expenditure to be £189 15s. on the permanent outgoings of the estate, improvements, salary to schoolmaster, law costs, &c. The allowances for improvements are now discontinued. There is a large tract of turlough on the estate, but a road to this bog is much required. The estate, as may be gathered from what has been written above, is a most difficult one to manage, the arrears, many of them carried over since 1847, are an incubus that can never be removed by the tenants, but until removed all attempts, either on the part of the tenantry or on the part of the agent, to introduce a more regular system will be futile, and yet there can be nothing more injudicious, in my opinion, than an indiscriminate remission of arrears. The agent is of opinion that a sum of £1,420 18s. 1d. should be now wiped off the books, retaining the balance of £374 14s. 9d., the latter sum having accumulated in late years. I have no doubt at all that the agent's view is correct in this matter, as to the amount to be struck off, and most probably he has carefully considered the proportions to be remitted to each tenant. I will only add that I should carefully scrutinise each tenant's account, say for the past twelve years, and I would take the greatest care that, if there be any tenants who have paid more regularly than others, they should in some way participate in the general "amnesty," and this might be arranged

by giving them an allowance for improvements to be paid for out of the arrears yet to be collected, or in any other way that would combat the idea that they had acted foolishly in paying their rents. The arrears remitted, a strict hand should be kept on the estate. There is no reason why the tenants on this estate should not pay their rents as punctually as those on the adjoining properties; their rents are very moderate, their houses are moderately comfortable, and they have plenty of fuel. Intrinsically the lands are worth close on double the rent paid for them by the tenants, but occupied as they are in such small holdings, the rent can bear but little proportion to the value of the land. I should add that there is a Capital National School on the estate, with over 100 children in attendance, under the care of most competent male and female teachers. The agent appears to me to be thoroughly acquainted with the estate and to be anxious to do his duty. The accounts appear to be accurately kept and carefully audited, but I would suggest that the agent should debit himself with the whole rent and arrears due each year, his custom being now only to debit himself with the rent received. The maps and valuation books should also be revised, so that the records of the property may accurately represent the holdings of the tenants.

Having now reported on all the Estates in charge of "The Commissioners of Education," I append, in tabulated form, the deductions which may be arrived at from the figures which I have gathered together in reference to the various Estates.

| Estate | Total No. of Holdings | Total Arrears | Total Gross Rental | Total Deductions and Out-payings | Total Net Income | Total Tenant's Valuation, Land only. | Total Tenant's Valuation, Land and Buildings | Average Rent per Acre, Arable only. | Average Proportion of Rent to Valuation | | | | Average Amount of arable Holdings, Arable only. | Average Rent of each Holding. | Average Proportion of Rent to Value of Holdings, as set forth in the Valuation. | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|----|-------|-----|---|-------------------------------|---|----|
| | | | | | | | | | Over | | Under | | | | | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Per centage | |
| Armagh, Middlesex. | 167 | 1,581 2 31 | 1,415 7 00 | 22 11 43 | 1,393 5 57 | 1,384 11 4 | 1,384 11 4 | 1,384 11 4 | 0 10 2 | 13 | - | - | 18 | 14 0 0 | 10 11 1 | 71 |
| Ballymore, Reg. | 25 | 5,415 2 24 | 5,117 4 50 | 17 3 00 | 5,099 15 0 | 495 27 0 | 742 32 0 | 0 11 0 | 18 | - | 7 | - | 7 | 19 4 0 | 10 4 0 | 61 |
| Broughan, Reg. | 10 | 298 2 28 | 179 8 50 | 31 0 0 | 148 28 5 | 156 10 0 | 180 10 0 | 0 8 0 | 112 | - | 2 | - | 28 | 17 10 8 | 17 10 8 | 31 |
| Carrigrohilly, Reg. | 10 | 388 1 28 | 189 1 4 | 40 1 10 | 197 15 0 | 224 5 8 | 112 0 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 4 | 19 2 8 | 14 12 8 | 28 |
| Carrigrohilly, Reg. | | 2 2 4 | Guano | - | - | 2 2 8 | 7 16 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clonsilla, Reg. | 46 | 517 9 36 | 502 2 4 | 32 14 0 | 470 12 16 | 545 2 0 | 615 14 8 | 0 13 1 | 0 | - | - | - | 10 | 16 0 0 | 9 10 | 27 |
| Clonsilla, Reg. | | 30 9 31 | - | - | - | 30 9 31 | 200 8 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clonsilla, Reg. | 85 | 420 2 28 | 415 12 0 | 10 0 0 | 405 12 0 | 465 8 0 | 611 9 0 | 0 16 2 | 12 | - | 0 | - | 40 | 0 0 0 | 10 8 0 | 27 |
| Clonsilla, Reg. | | 80 0 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clonsilla, Reg. | 284 | 2,726 1 4 | 1,712 0 0 | 489 18 7 | 1,222 11 3 | 1,326 7 0 | 1,771 1 0 | 0 27 10 | 18 | - | - | - | 60 | 5 0 0 | 5 15 0 | 31 |
| Clonsilla, Reg. | 244 | 5,158 8 28 | 3,127 8 8 | 94 14 0 | 1,930 8 0 | 2,350 10 0 | 2,461 7 0 | 0 2 0 | - | 81 | - | 100 | 10 2 0 | 5 13 7 | 34 | |
| Clonsilla, Reg. | 108 | 1,232 9 27 | 504 12 0 | 14 0 0 | 724 9 27 | 880 12 0 | 432 4 0 | 0 2 4 | - | 14 | - | - | 25 | 13 7 7 | 3 1 7 | 28 |
| Clonsilla, Reg. | | 5,011 1 12 | 14 0 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total. | 1,094 | 27,208 9 38 | 15,045 0 0 | 1,416 8 2 | 11,782 11 16 | 12,712 12 0 | 13,054 1 0 | 0 8 0 | 22 | - | - | - | 45 | 13 1 12 | 5 30 0 | 30 |

* Including £127 14 in considerable drainage charge.

The following instructions have been issued by the secretary to the various agents, and if carefully carried out no better code could be devised—

Rules for Guidance of Agents.

1. All accounts shall be furnished according to the enclosed printed forms.
2. The agent's annual account and rental shall be furnished on or before the 31st April in each year.
3. The agent shall furnish, in addition to the annual accounts, monthly cash accounts, with vouchers.
4. The agent shall not keep on hand a larger sum than is actually necessary to meet the requirements of the estate.

Arrears shall not be allowed to accumulate, and receipts for broken gales shall not be given.

5. Subdivision and subletting without consent shall be prohibited, and in order to enforce this rule, any tenant who infringes it shall be served with a preliminary notice, and afterwards, if he persists in breaking the rule, with a notice to quit.

6. Before serving a tenant with an ejectment the agent shall notify his intention of doing so to the Secretary to the Commission.

7. The agent shall endeavour to consolidate small farms until the holdings are large enough to support a family in tolerable comfort. Before re-letting farms the rents shall be revised by the agent.

8. The agent, or some other duly qualified person on his behalf, shall, once in every five years, walk the estate boundary with the estate map, and shall report the result to the Commissioners.

9. Bogs and waste lands shall be periodically surveyed, with a view to prevent encroachment by tenants.

10. The agent shall, along with his annual rental and account, furnish the Commissioners with a report on the condition of the estate over which he is agent. Such report shall contain any suggestions for the improvement of the estate which the agent may deem to be required, either in drainage, fencing, road making, school accommodation, the re-adjustment and consolidation of farms, straightening of boundaries, management of bog, revision of rent, remission of arrears."

If in addition to the above the Commissioners will have their maps and valuations revised, so that they may have an exact record of the holdings on their estates, and have all changes of tenements and tenancies duly recorded as they occur, they will be in a position to deal with questions as they arise on a correct basis.

And further, some regular system of personal supervision and visiting of the estate on the part of the Board, is, I should say, absolutely necessary.

II.—ESTATES UNDER THE CONTROL OF "THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, Esq."

These estates are situated in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Galway, and comprise the following townlands, as furnished to me by the agent of the estates:—

TIPPERARY ESTATE.

| Townland. | Tenants. | Area. | Rent. | Poor Law Valuation. |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Abbey Lands, | 10 | 106 3 2 | 207 2 7 | 149 15 0 |
| Bathmashrough, | 8 | 59 2 19 | 107 5 11 | 49 15 0 |
| Sallinsbeg, | 23 | 849 2 23 | 814 8 2 | 673 15 0 |
| Dromahaire, | 56 | 1,212 0 11 | 848 1 1 | 704 15 0 |
| Cortasodrush, | 7 | 183 3 27 | 43 2 7½ | 71 5 0 |
| Newagh School, | 1 | 3 0 38 | 14 0 0 | 19 0 0 |
| | 107 | 3,020 1 8 | 3,043 19 7½ Rental, 1875. | 1,708 5 0 |

LIMERICK ESTATE.

| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Clonsilla, | 2 | 28 1 31 | 32 4 2 | 25 0 0 |
| Knocklack, | 6 | 410 2 36 | 485 4 8 | 300 0 0 |
| Pallas Green, | 10 | 348 1 35 | 583 5 6½ | 350 5 0 |
| Kidd, | 16 | 418 2 10 | 696 0 8 | 422 0 0 |
| Ballyharat, | 3 | 51 0 30 | 55 16 1 | 36 0 0 |
| Tullowbeg, | 2 | 47 1 7 | 70 3 2 | 51 0 0 |
| Ballyluddy, | 7 | 142 1 5 | 155 7 10½ | 83 5 0 |
| Dromahaire, | 6 | 351 5 4 | 321 0 4 | 235 5 0 |
| Pallough, | 1 | 282 1 31 | 205 5 0 | 162 10 0 |
| Gortavollagh, | 38 | 750 1 12 | 531 4 1½ | 406 15 0 |
| " outway beg, | — | 103 3 50 | 25 17 4 | 5 0 0 |
| Clogher, | 5 | 67 2 34 | 94 8 4 | 67 10 0 |
| Gardrisha, | 2 | 52 0 19 | 25 7 8 | 18 0 0 |
| Knocknacerrige, | 1 | 117 2 11 | 86 7 0 | 115 10 0 |
| " outway beg, | — | 2 3 34 | 0 16 10 | — |
| Ballycoshown, | 9 | 169 0 29 | 135 1 6 | 100 10 0 |
| " outway beg, | — | 90 6 7½ | 7 2 8½ | — |
| " outway beg, | — | 7 1 6 | — | — |
| Gortashown, | 1 | 42 0 38 | 59 1 2 | 27 10 0 |
| Gortogurka, | 3 | 94 3 24 | 98 12 4 | 64 15 0 |
| Garran, | 11 | 97 0 24 | 101 18 0½ | 104 5 0 |
| Lisbon, | 3 | 83 2 24 | 121 14 0 | 80 0 0 |
| Cormacore, | 4 | 124 0 9 | 155 10 10½ | 115 0 0 |
| Moyhore, | 3 | 55 1 24 | 43 16 1 | 43 15 0 |
| Ballyharra, | 16 | 316 0 34 | 487 14 8 | 281 10 0 |
| | 184 | 4,195 2 18½ | 4,470 1 7 Rental, 1875. | 3,165 5 0 |

From the above schedules it will be seen that the estates situated in the counties of Tipperary contain 3,020A. 1R. 8P. statute measure, are rented at £2,043 19s 7d½, and that the Poor Law valuation is £1,708 5s, and are held by 107 tenants. These figures give an average acreage to

each tenant of 28½ acres, an average yearly rent of £19 3s., and an average arable rent of 18s. 6d., the rental being 11½ per cent over the Poor Law valuation. The county Limerick estates, as will be seen, contain 4,195s. 2s. 18½p., statute measure, are rented at £4,470 1s. 7d., the Poor Law valuation is £3,165 3s., and are held by 156 tenants. These figures give an average acreage to each tenant of 26s. 3s. 23½p., an average yearly rent of £28 18s., and an average arable rent of £1 1s. 4d., per statute acre, this rent being 2½ per cent over the Poor Law valuation.

The Limerick estate is situated close to the village of Pallas Green, the Pallas Station of the Waterford and Limerick Railway being on the estate. The lands vary in quality from cut out past to some of the very richest pasture and arable land.

There are maps of the estate hung up in the Dublin office, of some of which the agent has rough copies, but there are no recent valuations that I could bear of; at least if such be in existence the agent did not appear to know of them. The Limerick estate was valued by Sherrard, Brassington, and Green, in 1848, at £5,330 10s. 8d. The present rent, as stated in above schedule, is £4,470 1s. 7d., an increase of £145 since 1848. A Mr. Byrne appears to have valued the estate in 1840, putting the value at £3,731. It was exceedingly difficult for me to arrive at reliable conclusions in the short time allowed me for inspection, and with the meagre information which the agent could afford me, acting, no doubt on instructions, the spirit of which may be gathered from the following quotation from Mr. Brennan's letter to your secretary, dated March 10, 1880—"The Governors decline to furnish their agents' accounts." The documentary evidence furnished me shows that the records of the estate are not very accurately kept, for instance, in the only survey book of the Limerick estate submitted to me I find the townland of Moymore stated to contain 23s. 3s. 21p., Irish measure, equal to 48s. 1s. 2p., statute measure, and to be let to three tenants. The townland actually contains by Ordnance measurement 133s. 1s. 33p. The agent could offer no explanation of this discrepancy. The whole townland he believed, indeed was sure, belonged to the trustees, but he could not say how the remainder of the townland was disposed of, or by whom held. I find that the adjoining townland of Kilduff is stated, in the survey book, to contain 238s. 1s. 24p., Irish measure, equal to 418s. 1s. 10p., statute measure, in the Ordnance survey. This townland is only put at 319s. 2s. 39p., statute measure, which would more than account for the deficiency in Moymore. The rental of 1878 (of which I obtained a copy) does not, in my opinion, give a correct record of the tenancies as they now exist. The changes of tenancies do not appear to have been recorded as they occurred, and names of occupiers who have long ceased to exist appear to be retained in the rental.

Up to the year 1840 almost the whole of the Limerick estates appear to have been let to middlemen, and the evil effects of this system are recorded by Messrs Sherrard and Byrne, in their surveys of the estate. I am not aware that any portion of the southern estates are now let to what may be termed middlemen, except a portion of the townland of Solchessbeg, in the county of Tipperary, which I shall refer to again. The townland of Ballytarens, in 1818, was held under lease by a Mr. Smithwick, who sub-let it to sundry tenants, who were described as being very poor. This townland is now held directly from the trustees by the occupying tenants; it is a remarkable fact that the rent paid by the tenants of this townland is 43½ per cent over the Poor Law valuation! This no doubt arises from the trustees, at the termination of Mr. Smithwick's lease, having simply taken over Mr. Smithwick's tenants at the rent they were then paying. I could not see or learn that they were in any worse condition than the tenants on the other portions of the estate, whose rents, as compared with the Poor Law valuation, are very much lower.

At page 33 Appendix to Report presented by the Royal Commission on Endowed Schools, 1854-8, I find Mr. Murland refers to one holding "containing 34s. 0s. 26p., plantation measure, which was occupied then (1837) by the incumbent of the parish of Green, at £12 12s. per annum, or about 7s. 6d. per acre, though valued by Mr. Byrne at £38s. per acre." That farm is now held by Rev. Mr. O'Connor, at a rent of £68 6s. 6d., or about 40s. per Irish acre; the Poor Law valuation is £36 0s. The average rent of Pallas Green, in which the farm is situated, is 54s. per Irish acre, and certainly this farm is worth more than the average value. It is, therefore, still much underlet. My attention was also directed to a farm in the townland of Gairane, held by the Medical Officer of the district, the farm contains 10s. 1s. 2p.; and according to the rental of 1878 is held at the annual rent of £14 5s. 4d., or 27s. 6d. per Irish acre, a rent which appears to me to be very much below its value. I refer especially to this farm, as it affords an example of the method pursued in re-arranging the rents of the estate. When the farm in question fell out of lease, a valuator was brought in, who fixed the value at a figure which the tenant refused to pay. A second valuator was brought in, to whose figure the tenant also demurred, and finally the matter was referred to the agent of a neighbouring estate, who fixed the value at the present rent. In another case, that of Lysan's farm, the agent of the estate was directed to fix the rent, and on the tenant demurring the agent before referred to was brought in, who reduced the rent considerably. I do not know anything more calculated to destroy the influence of the agent of the estate than the course pursued in this case, nor one more likely to generate a degree of listlessness and want of anxiety for the interests of the estates. In the townland of Gortavilla, the Rev. Alexander McLoughlin holds 42s. 1s. 12p. of land, at the yearly rent of £21 2s. This land has a somewhat remarkable history. The late Bishop Daly obtained a lease of these lands, which consisted of cut-away bog, and on this erected four rows of double cottages, in which he offered a home and employment to those who, having deserted the fold in which they were reared, came over to the Church of which the Bishop was an ornament; also when tenants on the other portion of the trustees' estate got into arrears and were about to lose their holdings, the Rector of the parish became the tenant, reinstated the former occupant on his becoming a member of his communion.

I could not find on the land any trace of these "verts," as they are termed in the district. My informant, with a knowing twinkle in his eye, said—"Musha, when they got a boath of the land it's 'Fada they minded his Riverence.' The Bishop's farm, as it is still called, is now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. McLoughlin, and the houses built for his 'verts' are now occupied by his sub-tenants.

John Quinlan, of Ballycoshewan, complained that his farm was high rented. He holds 15a. 3a. 2p, Irish measure, at a rent of £25 4s. 5d., being 32s. per Irish acre; the Poor Law valuation is £92. The average rent of the townland is 37s. per Irish acre, and relatively to his neighbours, I think Quinlan is highly rented. There is a considerable tract of his farm of a poor gravelly character, which had formerly been swept over by the adjoining river, but an embankment has been erected which now protects these lands. Quinlan, however, holds another farm in this townland, containing 12a. 0a. 8c., formerly occupied by a tenant named Howard, to whom Quinlan paid £170, something over £14 per acre. Quinlan holds this farm at the rent formerly paid by Howard, viz. £—25s. per acre, and he was bound by his agreement, with the outgoing tenant, to permit the Widow Howard to occupy a house and garden, and to give her the grass of a cow, all free for her life. The land is of no better quality than his other farms, if the interest of the sum paid as tenant-right (£28 10s. per annum at 5 per cent.) be added it brings his rent up to 38s. an acre. I think that Quinlan's chief cause of complaint is, that his neighbours are rented more favourably than he is.

This is the only well established case of tenant-right custom that came under my notice, which appeared to be fully sanctioned by the trustees. Quinlan is also tenant of 4a. 3a. 14p in same townland, which originally formed part of the lands held under lease by the late Rev. Mr. Atkinson. This lease did not contain the usual non-alienation clauses, and his executors sold the interest to several parties. Quinlan paid £200 for the lot he holds, equal to about £40 per acre, the rent being 21s. 5d. per Irish acre. So soon as the lease expired Quinlan was informed that he should pay 40s. per acre, a proposition to which he strongly demurs. This is a striking example of the evil effects of granting a lease without non-alienation clauses, and the estate will be involved in trouble with the sub-tenants, particularly as the trustees did not take up the lands at the expiry of the lease.

A new form of lease has now been adopted which contains all the requisite stipulations, and further, that "tenants whose holdings shall be valued by the Poor Law valuation to over £50" are precluded from making any claim to which they would otherwise be entitled under the Land Act of 1870. I do not think this is a judicious clause; I think the tenantry and the estate would prosper more if each tenant felt that, whether he held by lease or otherwise, the value he had added to his holding by his industry, and the expenditure of his capital, was secured to him; the trustees have borrowed from the Board of Works a sum of, I believe, £1,600, under the favourable terms granted last season. Part of this money is being expended in arterial and thorough drainage, on the townland of Drumaham, close to Pallas Green. The work has been most judiciously laid out, and is being executed in first rate style. A large tract of land, now held at about 30s. per Irish acre, will be much improved, and situated as it is, should be well worth 50s. per Irish acre when the drainage works shall be completed. I am not aware of what arrangements, if any have been made with the occupiers in reference to this improved value.

(a.) THE TIPPERARY ESTATES.

These estates are considerably scattered, Abbeylands and Rathscarragh being close to the town of Tipperary and Soleahadbeg, 2½ miles from the Limerick Junction, while Drumaham and Gortacoolrush are not far from the town of Thurles. The Abbeylands contain 106a. 3a. 9p, statute measure; of these 15a. 3a. 19p, statute measure, are held as a perpetuity by the Master of the College, which is situated on the lands. The Board of Ordnance have 21a. 0a. 1p, statute measure, and the remaining 69a. 3a. 20p are held by ordinary tenants at rents varying from 52s. 6d. per Irish acre to 80s. In one case Patrick Halcan, who holds 6a. 3a. 16p, Irish measure, at £21 11s. 6d., paid £200 to the former occupant for the good will of the place, and now complains of the high rent of his farm, for which he pays 63s. per Irish acre. His neighbour (Thomas Harey) has 3a. 3a. 20p, Irish measure, for which he pays 77s. 6d. per Irish acre, it is not such good land as Halcan's. The Guardians of the Union hold 6a. 0a. 11c., Irish measure, at 52s. 6d. per Irish acre, a rent ridiculously below the value. The Board of Ordnance pay 100s. 2d. per acre for the lands held by that Department. The lands of Rathscarragh are also close to the town of Tipperary, held by eight tenants, one farm containing 16a. 0a. 24c., Irish measure, two farms of between 4 and 5 acres each, and five farms or holdings varying from 1½ acres to 2½, and rented at from 55s. 4d. to 84s. per acre, this last rent only paid for about half an acre, representing somewhere like the fair rent of the land. These little holdings are principally occupied as market gardens, and should never have been treated as farms, they and the Abbeylands should have been treated as townparks, and would have been readily sought after at very high rents for this purpose; but now that they have been treated as farms and the "good will" allowed to be bought and sold these considerations are out of the question. I cannot say when these lettings were made or if they existed when the property came into the trustees' hands. The townland of Soleahadbeg is 2½ miles north of Tipperary, and the Great Southern and Western Railway passes through it. This townland was held by middlemen up to the year 1835 at rents stated to be 33 per cent. over the rents charged by the trustees after the lands came into their hands, acting on a valuation made in the above-mentioned year by Mr. Armstrong; they also expended a large sum of money, borrowed from the Board of Works, on drainage and other land improvements, and rent the lands about the year 1856, at an increased rent of £70 4s. 8d., which only just covered the interest of the Board of Works' loan, so that practically the tenants are now paying 33 per cent. under the rent paid the middlemen in 1835. When making my inspection, I frequently heard complaints that the interest of the Board of Works' loan was still kept up on the rents, though the trustees had ceased to be liable, the loan having been paid off. A more unreasonable complaint I ever heard, considering the very moderate rents at which the lands are let. The agent has a map of this townland, and the farms appear to be well laid out and well fenced, the rents vary from 44s. to 22s. per land, and the farms appear to be well assessed. The rent received from the townland is 17 Irish acres, and appears to me to be unequally assessed. Patrick English holds close on 79 Irish acres, for which he pays £132 1s. 1d., the Poor Law valuation is £103, so that his rent is about 23½ per cent. over that valuation. I walked over his farm, which, in my opinion, is certainly not over-rented. Mary Tracy

holds 14 acres at £21 8s 2d, which is just the Poor Law valuation. Thomas McKeogh holds 26 acres, Irish measure, at £32 12s 3d, the Poor Law valuation being £49, or about 7 per cent. under the rent. Timothy Hanly holds at a rent slightly under the Poor Law valuation, and so does Edward Carey. The Rev. Mr. Smith holds 20 Irish acres at £34, the Poor Law valuation being £20 10s. In this case the rent is 22 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation. It is a remarkable fact that the Rev. Mr. Smith has sublet these lands to four tenants, one of whom at least (the son of Mary Tracy, quoted above) is tenant of other portions of the townland held directly under the trustees. Mr. Smith charges 46s per acre for this land, and I did not hear a complaint about the rent, though Tracy was very decided in his language as to the rent he pays the trustees, which is (as stated above) exactly the same as the Poor Law valuation, and 12s 6d per acre less than he pays Mr. Smith for certainly not superior land. All these facts point to the conclusion that the lands are unusually rented, and that it is high time that a new valuation should be made, in which a careful note of all improvements made by the tenant should be recorded. There is a very fine limestone quarry on this townland, but it does not appear to be much utilized for the advantage of the estate. I may mention that an adjoining townland, sold by Lord Derby, is now rented at 46s per Irish acre, which appears to me to be about the letting value of the lands in this immediate locality. There is no tithy on this townland. The houses are fairly comfortable and the tenants appear to be prosperous.

Drumbane and Gortecolnash are situated in the county of Tipperary, and contain respectively 1812a 0n 11r and 188a 3n 27r statute measure. They are occupied by sixty-five tenants who pay £906 3s 8d, the Poor Law valuation being £776, including the buildings; this gives an average acreage to each tenement of 30a 3n 5p, an average rent of each tenement £15 17s, and an average acreable rent of 9s per statute acre.

The lands are let at 17 per cent. above the Poor Law valuation, including the buildings, and at 25 per cent. over that valuation if the buildings be excluded.

The lands vary in quality from good, deep arable to thin, poor grazing land, the latter class predominating.

Of the 65 tenancies, 29 are let under £10 a year, 22 under £20 a year, 14 over £20 a year, and of these 14 only two are over £40 rent.

The lands appear to be rather unevenly let as compared with the Poor Law valuation, thus Wm. O'Brien pays £47 18s 7d., his Poor Law valuation is £34. Thomas Hayes, John Hayes, Daniel Ryan, John Ryan, Boyle, Jerry Ryan, James Quirk, Thomas Corcoran, and some others hold at or slightly under the Poor Law valuation. Margaret Carey pays £31 1s 1d., her Poor Law valuation is £21 10s. I walked very carefully over the greater part of the townland of Drumbane, on which mainly these discrepancies exist, and I have arrived at the conclusion that the unevenness is more the fault of the Poor Law valuation than of the rents charged. This opinion was concurred in by some of the old tenants, who stated that the valuation put on the arable land was much higher than that put on land of equal quality which happened to be in grass when the valuation was made.

William O'Brien, above referred to, is very dissatisfied about his rent, which is just £1 per Irish acre. He has a considerable extent of land that is not worth so much, but the remainder is good value for 25s per Irish acre, and the drainage now being executed on a portion of his land will bring up the value very considerably. O'Brien's rent is close on 27 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation, whilst Mr. Hayes' rent, who pays 21s per Irish acre, is exactly equal to the Poor Law valuation and for similar land. These inequalities in the valuation have disturbed the minds of tenants who do not see the matter in its true light, and are rather adverse to doing so. Tim Dwyer complains much of his rent. He holds 53½ acres, for which he pays 13s 4d per Irish acre. His rent being £35 12s 10d, his Poor Law valuation is £27, but this includes the value of six acres, which he holds as a sub-letting under James Dwyer, for which he pays £2 8s. The Poor Law valuation for his own farms may be taken at £24 12s. Much of his land is of a wet and cold character, greatly in want of drainage. He has drained this season about two acres by aid of a loan which the Governors have obtained from the Board of Works. It is the disparity between the Poor Law valuation and the rent, as compared with some of his neighbours, which has affected "Tim" so grievously, as assertedly his rent, which is only about 8s 3d per statute acre, is not too much for the land, and it is a striking circumstance that he paid £130 for the tenant-right of the six acres of land which he holds as a sub-tenant to James Dwyer, and for which he only pays 8s per Irish acre, equal to 5s per statute acre, to the Governors. This transaction with James Dwyer, however, was sub-rosa, as the agent knew nothing of it, and it was against the rules of the estate. The halliff, however, appeared to know all about it.

The Rev. Mr. Fy holds sixty-five statute acres, for which he pays £25 rent, or about 7s 8d per acre. I understand the agent valued this land at 25s per Irish acre, which would be 15s 5d per statute acre. In my opinion, the value placed on the land by the agent was exceedingly moderate. The land is some of the best in the townland; part of it is sub-let, I could not ascertain at what rate, but I feel satisfied the agent's valuation is fully borne out in this sub-letting.

The Governors have arranged to expend £1,500 of the loan borrowed from the Board of Works, above referred to, on these townlands, charging the tenants the same low rate of interest at which they have obtained the loan. Many of the tenants have availed themselves of this boon, as the drainage has been exceedingly well executed, and will be amply remunerative.

I should say two-thirds of the land in these two townlands require drainage, and, in fact, until it be so treated, the tenants will not be able to meet their engagements, for, trifling as the rent is, there is too great a preponderance of the wet grazing land over the arable. In wet seasons this wet land is absolutely unproductive. It would, by drainage, be rendered good, sound land, and the tenantry could more easily pay double the present rent.

The quarry, on which a very large sum was expended, yields but a very small return. It is let to a stonecutter, who pays a nominal sum per cubic yard. The late agent, Mr. Hore, appears to have bestowed considerable attention on this townland. The tenantry are, I fear, rather difficult to deal

with. One of them, Michael Doonan, can neither pay his rent nor will he part with his interest, although he could get a large sum for it. He flatly refuses to do either, but declares he will "hold a grip" of his land. James Dwyer, a carpenter, holds six acres of good land, rented at 15s. per Irish acre, equal to 9s. 3d. per statute acre. He has two cottiers who pay him £1 each per annum for small thatched cottages. He cannot pay his rent, and has sub-let his land. There are many other instances of the same kind. On the other hand, William Ardill, who holds the old schoolhouse and about nineteen perches of land, has expended over £150 on buildings. He pays £10 a year, and is driving a prosperous, general trade. He complains that the two acres behind his house, now held by Margaret Ryan, were promised to him. This field is let at 30s. per Irish acre, equal to 18s. 6d. per statute acre, and I commend this fact to attention, as compared with the rent charged to the Rev. Mr. Fry. Ardill appears to be most industrious, and he should have encouragement when opportunity serves.

The bailiff, Gleeson, resides on the townland of Drumbora. He appears to be an intelligent, well-conditioned man. He mentions that a former agent raised the rent about 15 per cent, and that before that "rise" the tenants had the land at the Government valuation, and that since the rise they have never paid pleasantly. I can only repeat my opinion that the best way to cheapen the land is to improve it by drainage, and that if in its present condition the tenants had it free of rent they would not be materially benefited.

(A.) THE WESTERN ESTATES.

| Townland | Where situate | Area, Statute Measures. | Annual Rent. | Poor Law Valuation | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Land. | | | Buildings. | | |
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Murrough, | Galway, | 238 0 31 | 163 5 5 | 179 0 0 | 39 18 0 | | | | |
| Rossmore, | Do., | 382 0 16 | 440 0 0 | 325 15 0 | 30 0 0 | | | | |
| Ballybannore, | Do., | 1,097 3 9 | 733 10 0 | 1,038 10 0 | 153 1 0 | | | | |
| Ballybannore, | | | | | | | | | |
| Rossmore, and Hare Island, | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballybritt and Park- more, | Do., | 513 3 23 | 436 10 8 | 343 5 0 | 9 5 0 | | | | |
| Glenamyle, | Do., | 178 0 9 | 63 5 0 | 74 12 0 | 4 18 0 | | | | |
| | | 2,415 3 38 | 2,061 11 1 | 1,960 2 0 | 237 2 0 | | | | |
| Town Plots, | — | — | 752 15 6 | — | — | | | | |
| Weekly Tenancies, | — | — | 37 10 0 | — | — | | | | |
| One Acre, | — | — | 18 9 6 | — | — | | | | |
| | | | 2,860 6 1 | | | | | | |

The above figures give an average assessable rent of 17s. per statute acre. The rent is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the Poor Law valuation, excluding the buildings, and 7 per cent. under the valuation if the houses be included.

The holdings are so jumbled up in the rental that I cannot accurately make out the rental of each townland, as some of the tenants have holdings in more than one, and there are no records to show the area or rent belonging to each townland. I have, however, classified the holdings into townlands and town lots in the above schedule. The townlands are held by middlemen who have sub-let a large portion of the lands to tenants.

The late agent had no map or records of any kind, and he and his assistant, who accompanied me, were utterly unable to identify the premises in the town lots.

The agent heretofore resided at Pallas Green, in county Limerick; and the person who is called the bailiff is in reality a solicitor's clerk residing in Galway. He was unable to accompany me to inspect the townlands, but supplied me with a Mr. O'Connell as guide. This gentleman, who turned out to be the process-server of the district, appeared to have a pretty intimate knowledge of the lands, although his vision had been impaired by the summary application, by a lady to whom he had paid a professional visit, of an "eye wash" of hot lime and boiling water. It will readily be understood that my guide was anything but popular, and that I dispensed with his attendance without much ceremony.

Under the provisions of 21 & 22 Geo. III., cap. 27, and 25 Geo. III., cap. 55, a portion of the property in the town of Galway was leased for forty-one years, renewable, the leases to contain covenants on the part of the tenant to lay out a sum of money in buildings on the demised premises, and said premises were to be situated in counties of cities and counties of towns, and not to exceed forty acres. The second Act made it compulsory on the Governors to renew the above leases if applied for within seven years after the commencement of said lease, one year's rent to be paid as a fine, together with the costs of the two parts of the new lease; and the Act prescribed that no tenant should have any benefit by the lease who should let seven years expire without performing the several covenants prescribed by the Act. This lease was found to be unsatisfactory, for whilst it might be looked upon as a lease for ever against the Governors, it was an uncertain

expensive tenure for the lessee; and, moreover, it was doubtful if the provisions of the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act applied to such leases.

An Act was passed, 31 & 32 Vic. cap. 62, 1868, whereby it became compulsory on the Governors to grant in fee-farm the premises demised in the above-mentioned forty-one years' leases on being required to do so, and giving them an optional power to grant in fee-farm premises heretofore demised on twenty-one years' leases. The rent in the first instance, at the option of the Governors, to be that heretofore paid, or to be fixed by arbitration in manner provided by the Act, and to be subject to future variation each twenty-one years, such variation to be based on the price of certain articles of farm produce, to be ascertained as prescribed by the Act.

In accordance with this Act, the Governors have been called upon, and have made eighteen fee-farm grants; and there appears on the rental only one forty-one years' lease which has not been so converted, but there are a great number of twenty-one years' leases still existing.

Some of the fee-farm grants are for very large areas; thus Major Lynch has in fee-farm 247A 38 12r, statute measure. Mr. Joyce has in fee-farm 145A 1s 52r. It is not quite clear to me how power was conferred on the Governors to make leases in fee-farm of more than twenty acres.

In Mr. Joyce's case the rent formerly paid was £253 10s. 3d. This was reduced by the arbitrator who fixed the rent of the fee-farm grant to £187 13s. 6d. The Poor Law valuation is £323 for the land, and £62 10s. for the houses.

I have no means of ascertaining within reach how the Governors fared in the other grants.

Mr. Joyce, Major Lynch, and Mr. Ryan had built most comfortable and substantial mansions on the lands before they obtained the grants, and it was only a measure of common justice to secure to them the fruits of their outlay, but it is somewhat difficult to see how the present rent was arrived at.

Major Lynch holds, under a twenty-one years' lease, to expire in 1891, 950 acres in the townlands of Benmore, Ballyhanamore, Parkmore, and Ballybrit. A considerable portion of these lands is let to tenants who are very fairly treated by their landlord. Some of them in Parkmore have their land for 2s. an acre less than Major Lynch pays himself. He has improved the lands in his own hands very much indeed, having removed an enormous quantity of stones, and built them into first-class fences. The land is in marked contrast to that of some of his neighbours.

Mr. Blake, who purchased Mr. Ryan's interest, holds the whole townland of Murrough; he holds a portion by fee-farm, on which his mansion stands, and the rest under a twenty-one years' lease, granted in 1870. I have no means of ascertaining what portion of the Poor Law valuation is due to the portion in fee-farm, but his rent is £168 3s. 3d., the Poor Law valuation of the lands being £179, and of the houses £39 18s. He has five or six tenants, holding from fifteen to twenty acres each. Their farms are poorly cultivated, thin rocky land, and their houses in bad repair.

Mr. Davenport and Mr. Martin Cummins hold the whole townland of Roscam, with the exception of the Glebe, and the portion taken by the Railway. There is close on a mile and a quarter of shore, bounding this townland, on which seaweed grows, and is washed in; the sea weed is let at from £3 to £5 per acre each second year. The lessees have leases of twenty-one years from May 73. They pay £440, and hold 382 acres. The Poor Law valuation is £525 for the land, and £80 for the houses. There are, according to the Poor Law valuation books, thirty-five sub-tenants under these gentlemen, to whom the land is let, so far as I could make out, at £2 an acre; but, I fancy, the rents are not very punctually paid. The houses of these sub-tenants are poor enough, and roofless houses and old walls are the prevailing features of the landscape.

Mr. Davenport complains that his rent is too high, and it does appear "sharp" enough when consideration is given to the tenants' outlay, which has been considerable. The greater number of the sub-tenants are on Mr. Martin Cummins' lands.

The leases granted by the Governors contain all the necessary clauses, but in addition bind the tenant to make no claim at the expiration of the lease for improvements or disturbance. I do not think such a clause should be enforced. I think it would be for the interest of the estate, as it certainly would be for the lessee, to let him feel that his judiciously invested capital was safe, and thus make it his interest to preserve his improvements up to the last day of his tenancy. It would, however, be desirable to guard against the land being incumbered by extravagant buildings, or, indeed, against claims being made for any buildings that might be erected without the consent, in writing, of the Governors. Mr. Davenport complains that his sea weed is invaded by fleets of boats from Galway, and he thinks the Governors should protect him legally, i.e., pay the expense of prosecutions. There are close on twenty acres of shore on which the weed grows, which, at £2 10s. per acre each year, is worth £50; and a large quantity of floating weed comes in also, worth quite half as much more. This valuable shore helps to lessen the rent of the lessees.

Mr. Somerville holds 173 acres; he pays £68 5s.; he holds at will. The Poor Law valuation of the land, £74 12s., and of the houses, £4 18s. His land is within half a mile of the town of Galway. He also holds a large farm in the adjoining townland. He sets a considerable portion of his land at from £4 to £5 per acre in con-acre. There is a splendid limestone quarry on his land, which supplies the building requirements of the district, but the Governors derive no benefit from this source, and not only that, but the very nice wall they built to fence in this quarry from the public road, is being rapidly dismantled and carried away.

Captain Blake Foster holds some land in Bohernmore—suburbs of the town of Galway. There is a row of wretched cabins on it, let at from 1s. 6d. to 10d. per week—in fact, in the general decadence which meets the eye in the town of Galway, the property of the Governors stands out in unhappy prominence. Many of the buildings are a disgrace to the age we live in, and, in a pretty long experience, I must say I have never seen the utter aspect of property culminate before.

The Governors have no maps worth the paper they are drawn on, and no one connected with them, so far as I can see, knows anything about the property, and I am strongly of opinion that valuable property has passed out of their hands. There is a row of cottages built on a plot of ground adjoining the new cemetery, which, I should say, at one time belonged to the Governors, but it has passed away.

On Wood Quay two tenants pay respectively 8s. 6d. and 13s. 3d. a year. They build and occupy some wretched cabins.

Michael Claharty, in close proximity to the above, has a lease for forty-one years, to expire in 1895, before which he can, of course, claim a fee farm grant. Part of his lot is covered by twelve most wretched cabins; and I can scarcely conceive that the covenants, which the lease for forty-one years, at least, ought to contain, can have been complied with by the erection of such buildings.

The old schoolhouse, which is a substantial building, and which was rented by the former rector of the parish, is now occupied by the present rector free of rent. It is rapidly getting out of repair, and I should have thought that it could have been let to considerable advantage. There are five good houses in Shop-street let to yearly tenants, at the aggregate rent of £125. They were built by a former lessee, whose representatives relinquished their right to seek for a renewal of the lease.

There is a capital school, or college, as it is called, situate in Bohernmore or Townpark. It is surrounded by thirteen acres, statute, of excellent land, which the master enjoys as a perquisite free of rent. The Poor Law valuation of this land is £32, and of the buildings £100.

The Governors, subject to compulsory sale, made over to the parish 13a. 0n. 16r. of land, formerly occupied by Mr. Davis, who still retains 9a. 0n. 16r. statute, for which he is to pay £15 18s. 3d. per annum. The Poor Law valuation is £16. This land "marches" the college land, and is a townpark. The Governors were awarded £354 15s. 9d. for the thirteen acres taken for the cemetery, which would be close on twenty-four years' purchase at £4 an acre. They have dealt very liberally in letting Mr. Davis have his land considerably under £2 an acre. And as compensation for the thirteen acres taken from him he was awarded £300. So that practically he holds his nine acres now free of rent; he is a yearly tenant. I must bring this report to a close; it has, no doubt, extended to too great a length already, but having formed the opinion that this valuable estate has suffered from the most sheer neglect, I felt bound to give the data on which that opinion was arrived at.

I must, however, before closing my remarks on the Galway estate, refer to the fact that a "ranging gale," or half year's back rent is allowed on this estate to what are termed weekly tenants—who pay half yearly—and to the holders of fee-farm grants! This arrears or lying gale, in the rental of 1878, amounted to over £1,200!

The items on the schedule, termed weekly tenancies, are practically yearly tenancies. The rent is only collected half yearly, and the tenants are allowed the "lying gale"!

The items on schedule, termed con-acre, are plots of land which have been held continuously by the same parties.

On Schedule No. 2, I have set forth the remaining denominations of what is classed in the Rental of the Estate for 1878, as the Western Estates.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

| Townland. | Where situate. | Area. Statute Measure. | Annual Rent. | Poor Law Valuation. | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | | | Land. | Buildings. |
| | | s. s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Clooserry Beg. | Sligo | 173 3 34 | 326 5 8 | 294 10 7 | — |
| Farranacady, | Do. | 111 0 13 | — | — | — |
| Townfubble, | Do. | — | — | — | — |
| Glenacerry, | Do. | 1,852 1 36 | 91 6 6 | 147 0 0 | — |
| King's Mountain, or Lambally, | Do. | — | — | — | — |
| Loughnelly, | Westmeath, | 751 0 23 | 443 7 4 | 339 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Kilpatrick, | — | 2,287 2 31 | 842 19 6 | 830 10 7 | 10 0 0 |
| Ballywilliam, | King's County | — | 23 1 6 | — | — |
| | | — | 846 1 0 | — | — |

Of the above lands Ballywilliam, in the King's County, pays a fee-farm rent to the Governors of £25 1s. 6d.

The lands in county Sligo were held up to November, 1879, by five tenants.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---------|
| The Hon. Mr. Wynne holds Clooserry and Farranacady, containing 173 acres, at a rent of | 78 9 4 |
| W. Clarke held of this same portion, for which he pays a yearly rent of | 31 16 4 |
| Harper Campbell held part of above at annual rent of | 85 0 0 |
| Edward Walsh holds the townland of Townfubble, containing 111 acres, at a yearly rent of | 118 0 0 |
| And Sir R. G. Booth held the remaining townlands under a lease, which expired November, 1879, at a yearly rent of | 147 0 0 |
| | 420 5 8 |
| | 2 R. 2 |

Sir R. G. Booth has surrendered his lease, and this portion of the property remains on the Governors' hands, incumbered by nine sub-tenants, who paid Sir Robert £114 10s. a year, but who appear disposed to dispute the payment to the Governors. The late agent valued this portion of the property at £171 2s. 6d., viz. —

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| 164 acres arable land at 10s. | £ | s. | d. |
| And the mountain at 1s. 6d. per acre | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| | 99 | 2 | 6 |
| | 171 | 2 | 6 |

The Poor Law valuation of all, I believe, is £31 6s. 6d., including the tenants' holdings, which are valued at £72.

The shooting of the mountains has been let for one year to Hon. Mr. Wynne, at £40 per annum.

The lands are all cheaply rented, particularly those close to Sligo, which are let at about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. over the Poor Law valuation.

The townland of Kilpatrick is situate in Westmeath, about three miles west of Mullingar. The Royal Canal and Midland Railway pass through it; it contains 751 acres statute measure. This townland is held by two tenants. Cleary, who holds as a tenant from year to year, his lease having expired in 1869. He holds 633a. 0s. 31p. statute measure, at the yearly rent of £306 7s. 4d., the Poor Law valuation being £199. There are about 150 acres of bog and swamp on this farm, the remaining 483 acres consist of a portion rough pasture, the rest prime grass land. The bog is being cut too low, so that the flood water from Lake Belvedere spreads over it. This process should be discontinued at once. The bog is of a very reclaimable character, as is proved by the luxuriance of the grass now growing on a plot of it occupied by one of Cleary's labourers. Until the waters of Lake Belvedere be lowered by drainage this bog cannot be sufficiently drained for tillage purposes, but it could at small expense be converted into very valuable water meadow. Cleary, as I am informed, was in the habit of setting this bog to outsiders, charging a considerable sum per cart-load of turf taken away. The remainder of the townland is held by John Rielly, who holds 116a. 3s. 32p., at a rent of £135; the Poor Law valuation is £101: his rent was raised from 31s. 6d. to 40s. per Irish acre, when his lease expired, and a new one for twenty-one years, from November, 1874, was granted. He thinks he has been charged for his improvements, but he got an alternative offer, he says, of £4,500 to give up the farm. I have thus passed in review the lands and premises forming the Erasmus Smith trust. The income may be summarized to be derived thus:—

| | | | |
|--|---------|----|----|
| From the Tipperary Estate, | £ | s. | d. |
| Limerick Estate. Rental of 1876, | 2,948 | 19 | 7 |
| Sligo, Westmeath, and King's County, | 4,470 | 1 | 7 |
| Galway, | 804 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2,800 | 4 | 1 |
| In addition there are annual receipts, from the bogs, Limerick Estate, | 10,245 | 8 | 3 |
| Falias Fair Green, annually, | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| Game rent, Sligo, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| And some drainage district rents, which are shortly to terminate, of | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| £331 14s. 6d. | | | |
| | 10,478 | 14 | 3 |
| There is an increase of rent on the Limerick Estate since 1876, | 59 | 3 | 10 |
| Gross income, | £10,537 | 18 | 1 |
| The outgoings of the estate calculated on the five years ending, November, 1879, | | | |
| amount on the average on the Southern Estates to, | 1,069 | 2 | 2 |
| Western Estates, | 638 | 10 | 5 |
| | 1,707 | 12 | 7 |
| Leaving a net income of, | 8,830 | 5 | 6 |

The above outgoings, however, do not include some instalments, yet due of the Mulcair River drainage, which last year amounted to £400.

I am glad to be able to say that the Governors, since I wrote the report on the Limerick estate, expressed their willingness to let me inspect the agent's accounts, which I have accordingly examined for the year 1879, time not permitting me to do more. These accounts appear to be most accurately kept and audited, and I much regret that I had not an opportunity of inspecting them before I visited the lands, they would have thrown much light on matters which puzzled me a good deal. I can only say that the way in which the accounts are kept is about the most creditable matter that came under my notice in connexion with the management of the Erasmus Smith's estates.

III.—INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S ESTATES.

The property of this Society is scattered over a wide area, as will be seen by an inspection of the schedules below. Schedule No. 1 includes such property as can be compared with the Poor Law valuation, and from which a prospective increase may be expected. No. 2 schedule contains such properties as cannot usefully be compared with the Poor Law valuation, consisting as they do of head rents, tithe rents, fee-farm grants, and leases for long terms, &c. The division may not be strictly accurate, but for the purposes of this report, it will be found sufficiently so.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

| Name of Property | Townland | Where situated | Area, Statute Measure | Rent. | Poor Law Valuation. | No. of Tenants | Reference to Poor Law Report | Outgoings, Head Rents, &c. | Amount due to Poor Law in 1851 |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Banbridge Estate, Do. | Banbridge, Co. Down. | Near Athlone, Do. | 1,245 2 20 | £ 8 6 d. | £ 80 0 0 | 35 | 1 | £ 8 6 d. | £ 8 6 d. |
| Quaker Estate, Do. | Do. | Do. | 147 2 20 | £ 14 6 d. | £ 17 0 0 | 4 | 2 | £ 14 6 d. | £ 14 6 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 405 2 20 | £ 10 3 d. | £ 10 0 0 | 29 | 4 | £ 10 3 d. | £ 10 3 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 1 3 31 | £ 18 8 d. | £ 18 0 0 | 1 | 5 | £ 18 8 d. | £ 18 8 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 15 0 30 | £ 18 8 d. | £ 18 0 0 | 1 | 6 | £ 18 8 d. | £ 18 8 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 47 1 38 | £ 73 2 d. | £ 73 0 0 | 1 | 7 | £ 73 2 d. | £ 73 2 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 150 0 30 | £ 11 10 d. | £ 11 0 0 | 1 | 8 | £ 11 10 d. | £ 11 10 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 37 8 2 | £ 18 0 d. | £ 18 0 0 | 1 | 9 | £ 18 0 d. | £ 18 0 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 8 1 2 | £ 0 0 d. | £ 0 0 0 | 1 | 10 | £ 0 0 d. | £ 0 0 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 410 5 16 | £ 66 5 0 | £ 75 0 0 | 8 | 11 | £ 66 5 0 | £ 75 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 17 8 4 | £ 10 0 d. | £ 10 0 0 | 8 | 12 | £ 10 0 d. | £ 10 0 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 8 8 30 | £ 0 0 d. | £ 0 0 0 | 1 | 13 | £ 0 0 d. | £ 0 0 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 841 8 37 | £ 121 0 0 | £ 121 0 0 | 3 | 14 | £ 121 0 0 | £ 121 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 113 2 6 | £ 43 10 0 | £ 43 10 0 | 13 | 15 | £ 43 10 0 | £ 43 10 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 31 2 6 | £ 10 10 0 | £ 10 10 0 | 1 | 16 | £ 10 10 0 | £ 10 10 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 30 2 37 | £ 10 0 0 | £ 10 0 0 | 1 | 17 | £ 10 0 0 | £ 10 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 304 0 0 | £ 40 0 0 | £ 40 0 0 | 8 | 18 | £ 40 0 0 | £ 40 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 118 8 31 | £ 313 10 0 | £ 313 10 0 | 8 | 19 | £ 313 10 0 | £ 313 10 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 117 2 31 | £ 100 0 0 | £ 100 0 0 | 12 | 20 | £ 100 0 0 | £ 100 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 20 2 0 | £ 0 0 0 | £ 0 0 0 | 1 | 21 | £ 0 0 0 | £ 0 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 40 1 3 | £ 5 5 0 | £ 5 5 0 | 1 | 22 | £ 5 5 0 | £ 5 5 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 1 6 8 | £ 12 10 0 | £ 12 10 0 | 1 | 23 | £ 12 10 0 | £ 12 10 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 35 2 1 | £ 8 0 0 | £ 8 0 0 | 1 | 24 | £ 8 0 0 | £ 8 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 71 2 10 | £ 99 10 0 | £ 99 10 0 | 1 | 25 | £ 99 10 0 | £ 99 10 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 4,156 0 10 | £ 3,318 0 10 | £ 3,318 0 0 | 140 | — | £ 3,318 0 10 | £ 3,318 0 0 |

SECOND SCHEDULE.

| Name of Property | Townland | Where situated | Area, Statute Measure | Rent. | Poor Law Valuation. | No. of Tenants | Outgoings, Head Rents, &c. | Amount due to Poor Law in 1851 |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Banbridge Estate, Do. | Do. | Do. | 1,245 2 20 | £ 8 6 d. | £ 80 0 0 | 35 | 1 | £ 8 6 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 147 2 20 | £ 14 6 d. | £ 17 0 0 | 4 | 2 | £ 14 6 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 405 2 20 | £ 10 3 d. | £ 10 0 0 | 29 | 4 | £ 10 3 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 1 3 31 | £ 18 8 d. | £ 18 0 0 | 1 | 5 | £ 18 8 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 15 0 30 | £ 18 8 d. | £ 18 0 0 | 1 | 6 | £ 18 8 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 47 1 38 | £ 73 2 d. | £ 73 0 0 | 1 | 7 | £ 73 2 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 150 0 30 | £ 11 10 d. | £ 11 0 0 | 1 | 8 | £ 11 10 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 37 8 2 | £ 18 0 d. | £ 18 0 0 | 1 | 9 | £ 18 0 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 8 1 2 | £ 0 0 d. | £ 0 0 0 | 1 | 10 | £ 0 0 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 410 5 16 | £ 66 5 0 | £ 75 0 0 | 8 | 11 | £ 66 5 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 17 8 4 | £ 10 0 d. | £ 10 0 0 | 8 | 12 | £ 10 0 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 8 8 30 | £ 0 0 d. | £ 0 0 0 | 1 | 13 | £ 0 0 d. |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 841 8 37 | £ 121 0 0 | £ 121 0 0 | 3 | 14 | £ 121 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 113 2 6 | £ 43 10 0 | £ 43 10 0 | 13 | 15 | £ 43 10 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 31 2 6 | £ 10 10 0 | £ 10 10 0 | 1 | 16 | £ 10 10 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 30 2 37 | £ 10 0 0 | £ 10 0 0 | 1 | 17 | £ 10 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 304 0 0 | £ 40 0 0 | £ 40 0 0 | 8 | 18 | £ 40 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 118 8 31 | £ 313 10 0 | £ 313 10 0 | 8 | 19 | £ 313 10 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 117 2 31 | £ 100 0 0 | £ 100 0 0 | 12 | 20 | £ 100 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 20 2 0 | £ 0 0 0 | £ 0 0 0 | 1 | 21 | £ 0 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 40 1 3 | £ 5 5 0 | £ 5 5 0 | 1 | 22 | £ 5 5 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 1 6 8 | £ 12 10 0 | £ 12 10 0 | 1 | 23 | £ 12 10 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 35 2 1 | £ 8 0 0 | £ 8 0 0 | 1 | 24 | £ 8 0 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 71 2 10 | £ 99 10 0 | £ 99 10 0 | 1 | 25 | £ 99 10 0 |
| Do. | Do. | Do. | 4,156 0 10 | £ 3,318 0 10 | £ 3,318 0 0 | 140 | — | £ 3,318 0 10 |

* The outgoings on these charges are included in the Schedule opposite the townlands of Banbridge, and composed almost entirely of agent's fees.

SCHEDULE A, being a DETAIL of ITEM No. 1 on SECOND SCHEDULE.—SUNDAY TENEMENTS in the TOWN of ATHLONE.

| Where situated. | Area, Statute Measure. | Rent. | Tenure. | Reference No. in Report. | Poor Law Valuation. |
|---|---------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. R. P. | £ s. d. | | | | £ s. d. |
| High-street, | — | 14 15 8 | Fee-farm grant, | 1 | — |
| Strand-street, | — | 5 10 8 | Lease, 99 years from May 1st, 1779, | 2 | — |
| Church-street, | — | 7 2 8 | Lease, for lives renewable, | 3 | — |
| Castle-street and Queen- street, | — | 6 6 0 | Do do | 4 | — |
| Main-street, | — | 14 0 0 | Yearly tenement, | 5 | 18 0 0 |
| Martins's plot, | — | 3 19 6 | Fee-farm grant, | 6 | — |
| Castle-street, | — | 69 10 0 | Yearly tenement, May, 1838, | 7 | 37 0 0 |
| Martins's plot, | — | 1 9 0 | Lives renewable for ever, | 8 | — |
| Castle-street, | — | 1 9 0 | Do do | 9 | — |
| Church-street, | — | 1 10 6 | Fee-farm grant, | 10 | — |
| Northgate-street, | — | 3 7 8 | Lives renewable for ever, | 11 | — |
| Court Doreagh, | — | 15 0 0 | Ninety-nine years lease from November, 1874, | 12 | — |
| Church-street, | — | 29 10 8 | Sixty-one years from 1st of May, 1835, | 13 | — |
| Do | — | 31 10 0 | Do do | 14 | — |
| Connaught-street, | — | 10 9 2 | Do do | 15 | — |
| Castle-street, | — | 3 6 2 | Lives renewable for ever, | 16 | — |
| Sheep Park, | — | 3 10 2 | At pleasure of War Department, | 17 | — |
| Northgate-street, | — | 5 0 0 | Ninety-nine years from 1st May, 1878, | 18 | — |
| Connaught-street, | — | 50 0 0 | Sixty-one years from 1st May, | 19 | — |
| Sheep Park, | 35 2 30 | 40 0 0 | Thirty-one years from Nov. 1st, 1871, | 20 | — |
| Do | — | 32 11 4 | At pleasure of War Department, | 21 | — |
| Do | 8 8 5 | 18 15 0 | Yearly tenement, | 22 | 11 10 0 |
| Do | — | 3 3 0 | Twenty-one years from 1st August, 1865, | 23 | — |
| Do | 0 8 50 | 5 0 0 | Quarterly tenement, | 24 | — |
| Do | — | 5 0 0 | Do | 25 | — |
| Do | — | 1 0 0 | Nine hundred and ninety-nine years lease, | 26 | — |
| Do | 18 2 30 | 45 0 0 | Ninety-nine years from May 1st, 1864, | 27 | — |
| Do | — | 20 0 0 | Nine hundred and ninety-nine years, | 28 | — |
| Do | — | 4 13 6 | At pleasure of War Department, | 29 | — |
| Do | — | 89 11 8 | Do do | 30 | — |
| Do | — | 7 5 4 | Do do | 31 | — |
| Do | — | 35 0 8 | Do do | 32 | — |
| Do | — | 18 9 8 | Do do | 33 | — |
| Do | — | 0 1 0 | Do do | 34 | — |
| Do | — | 81 10 11 | Do do | 35 | — |
| Northgate-street, | — | 10 0 0 | Sixty-one years from 1st May, 1832, | 36 | — |
| Do | — | 10 0 0 | Yearly tenement, | 37 | — |
| Court Doreagh, | — | 7 0 0 | Sixty-one years from 1st November, 1831, | 38 | — |
| Do | — | 5 5 0 | Sixty-one years from 1st May, 1830, | 39 | — |
| Do | — | 2 0 0 | Do do | 40 | — |
| Do | — | 21 10 0 | Lease, for 14 years from 1st November, 1873, | 41 | — |
| Queen-street, | — | 6 5 0 | Quarterly tenant, | 42 | — |
| Do | — | 6 10 0 | Do | 43 | — |
| Do | — | 7 4 0 | Do | 44 | — |
| Do | — | 5 10 0 | Do | 45 | — |
| Do | — | 7 4 0 | Do | 46 | — |
| Do | — | 8 10 0 | Do | 47 | — |
| Fishery Farm, | 13 2 37 | 15 6 10 | Yearly tenement, | 48 | — |
| Old Church side, | — | 10 10 0 | Ninety-nine years from May 1st, 1840, | 49 | — |
| Sheep Park, | 28 1 90 | 43 0 0 | Sixty-one years from May 1st, 1845, | 50 | — |
| Do | 1 3 20 | 1 0 0 | Thirty-one years from May 1st, 1871, | 51 | — |
| Queen-street, | — | 7 1 4 | Yearly, | 52 | — |
| Do | — | 9 16 0 | Quarterly, | 53 | — |
| Castle-street, | — | 26 0 0 | Do | 54 | — |
| Northgate-street, | — | 7 10 0 | Yearly, | 55 | — |
| Castle-street, | — | 3 12 10 | Thirty-one years from 1st May, 1871, | 56 | — |
| High-street, | — | 5 10 8 | For ever, | 57 | — |
| Ranslagh School, | 2 1 15 | — | Do | 58 | — |
| Do | 11 0 0 | — | School grounds, | 59 | — |
| Do | — | — | Area of small holdings, | 60 | — |
| Total, | 191 2 31 | 930 4 2 | | | |

The result of figures on schedule No. 1 would show that the estates there included contain 4,896A. 0R. 19P. statute measure, and are let at £3,518 9s. 10d. to 144 tenants, and the Poor Law valuation is £3,170 2s. From these figures may be deduced that the average acreage of each holding is 33A. 2a, the average rent of each tenant £24 16s, the average acreable rent 14s. 6d., and the lands are let at close on 10 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation.

THE RANSLAGH ESTATE.

The townlands of Boonagh and Gortousane—No 1 and 2 on first schedule—are situated within a few miles of Athlone, and are closely looked after by the agent who resides in that town. Up to the year 1850 these townlands were held under lease by middlemen, and when they came into the Society's hands on termination of the leases they were found to be densely populated by a wretchedly

poor tenantry, and the lands permanently injured by the repeated burning of the surface. On the townland of Roskeagh alone there were fifty-seven tenants who have been reduced to thirty-three, the present number, the tenants removed having been kindly and generously dealt with by the Society, and the lands re-arranged amongst the remaining tenantry. There was great difficulty in having these arrangements carried out. The reluctance of the tenants to take land from which the former occupants had been dispossessed had to be overcome, and no doubt the lands were let at that time much below their value, and have remained so ever since. There are some very remarkable coincidences between the rent paid and the Poor Law valuation, for instance, Michael Hannon holds 96a. 1b. 6p., paying £30 1s. 4d., the Poor Law valuation being £54 5s. His land, so far as I saw it, is of fair average quality, and, I should say, could easily pay a very much increased rent. This was, however, a case in which the tenant incurred risk in taking the evicted lands, and the Society, I assume, felt that it would scarcely be fair to raise the rent after the risk had disappeared. There are many other cases in this townland where the rent is considerably under, and some few in which the rent is slightly in excess of the Poor Law valuation. The whole townland, if we deduct a new bog lot let to George Selvy, which was not included in the Poor Law valuation is rented at £37 5s. below that valuation. There is in this townland a valuable tract of bog of 480 acres, much of which is very reclamationable. There is a good fall for drainage and limestone and marl abound on the lands. The Society have constructed some useful roads, and for some years maintained a nursery at considerable expense with the hope of encouraging the tenants to plant and preserve trees on the estate. This effort has only been moderately successful, and the nursery is now discontinued, and the land let to a tenant. The houses of the tenants appear to be comfortable, and the two or three that I inspected were models of cleanliness: the dairy utensils were admirably clean, and there was an air of respectability amongst the tenants, which was quite pleasing, remembrance being had to the state in which the property appears to have been under the dire influence of the middleman.

The townland at Gorteanne is close to Roskeagh and contains 42a. 2r. 33p., and let to four tenants at £49 6s., the Poor Law valuation being £51 17s. This townland was also held by a middleman, who sublet the place to seventeen families, and he and they were in object perfection, he eventually surrendered the lease. The farms are now well arranged, and the tenants moderately comfortable; their rents are below the letting value of the lands, the same causes operating, no doubt, as referred to in my observations on Roskeagh.

The townland of Clonake is situated in the parish of Drum, and barony of Athlone. The townland contains 370a. 3r. 8p. The Society, as representative of Lord Rosaleigh, is possessed of a head rent issuing out of this townland—and two other denominations—of £25 5s. 6d., and when Clonake was offered for sale in the Landlord Estates Court, the Society became the purchasers, it being arranged that the portion so bought should be freed of all head rent, the £25 5s. 6d. being chargeable on the residue of the property. The portion thus bought contains 370a. 3r. 8p. of which 663a. 3r. 24p. are let to twenty-six tenants, who pay £276 8s. 2d. One farm of 46a. 0r. 17p. is retained in the hands of the Society, and let for pasturage at £27 16s. 4d.

There are also 134a. of bog. The Society thus enjoy a rental of £304 4s. 6d. out of these purchased lands, a sum which fluctuates by the variation in amount received for the grazing of the farm in hands. The price paid for these lands was £5,250, being seventeen and one quarter years' purchase—an excellent bargain. The lands being let to the tenants on very easy terms, about ten per cent. over the Poor Law valuation, the Society has made no attempt to revise the rents but has spent some £800 in drainage and other works of improvement. The tenants are pretty evenly rented, and all or nearly all, I should say, considerably under the letting value of adjoining lands.

THE FARRA ESTATE, COUNTY WESTMEATH.—No 4 on First Schedule.

This estate is situated within three miles of the Mullingarham Station of the Midland Railway. It consists of two townlands, Rathanielka and Rathbenneth, containing 465a. 2r. 28p., occupied by twenty-two tenants, who pay £335 5s. 8d., as stated on the schedule, but of this sum, J. A. Carroll, and Rev. Mr. Jessop pay £47 1s. 6d., being their proportion of a head rent of £24 3s. 1d., payable to a Mr. Goff, and which the Society only receive as trustees and pay over to him, they paying also an equal sum of £47 1s. 6d. of the head rent. The Farra Estates, therefore, strictly speaking, is held by twenty tenants. I should mention, however, that 90a. 2r. 14p. are unlet, and are let annually for grazing, producing a rental of £135 13s. 4d. The twenty tenants therefore hold 364a. 3r. 14p., for which they pay £352 10s. The Poor Law valuation of the tenanted portion is £333 5s. Eight of the tenants hold by lease, seven of which will expire on 1st November, 1887, and the other on November 1st, 1884, when, no doubt, the rental will be revised. At present, the average rent paid by the tenants is 19s. 4d. per statute acre, which is below its value, in my opinion. Some of the lands adjoining the village of Bunbrowna are exceedingly rich in quality, and occupied for accommodation lands by persons in trade. Patrick McCormick holds 47½a., for which he pays £45 11s. 8d. The Poor Law valuation is £64. He is a yearly tenant. The whole townland is let at about 5½ per cent. over the Poor Law valuation. The Farra School stands on the townland of Rathbenneth. It consists of a straggling set of buildings, now very much out of repair, formerly occupied as an agricultural school, which failed to command itself to the public, and the buildings are now being used as an ordinary school. Some repairs were being carried out when I made my inspection; but the whole place has the appearance of decay and dilapidation, and, in my opinion, quite unsuited as a place for training the youth who attend the school. It is quite impossible with such surroundings to teach, with any chance of success, habits of regularity, cleanliness, and order—the very qualities in which the class of pupils attending such schools most require training. It is possible the Society is only trying an experiment as to the requirements of the district; but, unquestionably, so soon as it may be determined to continue the Farra School, a structure more worthy, in its internal arrangements, of the objects in view, and of the society, should be provided.

The "Lady Maud's Trust,"—No. 5 on Schedule.

"Lady Maud's Trust," known as "Moran's field," in the suburbs of Athlone, was purchased by the Society with funds left them by Lady Maud. It contains 7A. 2n. 31P. let on lease to expire in 1896, at £19 per annum, the Poor Law valuation being £11 5s. This land has been acquired by the Society since the last Royal Commission on Endowed Schools."

THE PODOCKE ESTATE.

This estate consists of nine denominations, or parcels of land, No. 6 to 13, both inclusive, on No. 1 Schedule.

Loughnacush—No. 6 on Schedule No. 1.

Is a parcel of land in the immediate vicinity of the town of Kilkenny. It contains 56 statute acres and 28 perches, was let on 29th September, 1864, at £110 a year, for thirty-one years. It had previously been let as a twenty-one years' lease, at £71 5s. 9d. It is bounded by roads on two sides, and has a capital wall fence next the public road. Although the rent has been considerably increased at the last letting, it is still very far below what it would, I understand, let for, were it again in the market. It is deep rich land, and from its proximity to the town should command a very high rent.

Costishallbeg.

This is a parcel of land, some six or seven miles from the town of Kilkenny. It contains some 47A. 1n. 24r. statute measure; was let on lease, on the 25th of March, 1871, for thirty-one years, at a rent of £75 8s. 2d. to the former tenant, who had held it on a twenty-one years' lease, at a rent of £45 6s. 9d., the Poor Law valuation is £42 15s.; the rent paid for this land is now close on 50s. the Irish acre, which in my opinion, is a very full rent. The lands on the estate immediately adjoining and of similar quality, are let at 44s. the Irish acre. The Society, however, expended £80 in drainage before reletting the land.

Clone and Balligroft, or Bishop's Land,—No. 8, on Schedule 1.

This is a parcel of land of 190A. 0n. 22r. statute measure, situated at the village of Instige, on the Nore, near New Ross. It is let to the Hon. Mr. Tighe, at £40 3s. 2d., the Poor Law valuation being £31 15s. When Colonel Tighe became tenant, there were five tenants on it, who also held land on Colonel Tighe's own property.

Kilronanconway, or Bishop Knock—No. 9, on Schedule 1.

Is a parcel of land of 27A. 0n. 0r., situated within fifteen miles of Waterford, near New Ross, at a village called The Rower, let to one tenant at an annual rent of £9 18s. 6d., the Poor Law valuation being £8 5s. There is no house on this lot.

Kilkenny—No. 10, 1st Schedule.

This is an old house and garden in the town of Kilkenny. It is let at £5 a year, the Poor Law valuation being £2 10s. It was let on a forty year lease, which will expire in 1881. It will then, no doubt, bring a much higher figure than it is now let at.

Kilronan—Nos. 11 and 11a, Schedule 1.

This townland is situated four miles south of the city of Waterford. It contains 525A. 2n. 10r. statute measure, is let to eight tenants, who pay the annual rent of £446 4s. These figures give an average rent to each tenant, of £55 15s., and an average acreage of 65½a. to each tenant. The Poor Law valuation, is £372 5s. The rent is, therefore, 16 per cent over the Poor Law valuation, including the houses, which were chiefly built by the Society. The rent paid by the tenants is about 17s. 6d. per statute acre, equal to 28s. 4d. per Irish acre. The land varies considerably in quality, from thin high land to deep flat alluvial soil, and the rents vary accordingly. The lands are all held under leases for twenty-nine years, from 29th September, 1865. They will, therefore, expire in 1894. There is a good map of this townland. The fields are all well laid out and square, and the fences in excellent condition. The Society has been most liberal in the treatment of the tenantry here as elsewhere. In the twelve years preceding 1857, the Society expended £369 3s. in buildings, and £288 in drainage, and for the past five years they have expended £106. The tenants have valuable interests in their farms. They pay a very moderate rent, and have been treated with very great consideration by the Society. Abatements of rent have been allowed during the past season in the shape of allowances for improvements, and I saw some drainage going on. Some of the tenants, however, appear to me to have more land than they are able to manage. The agent explained to me that he had such trouble in getting rid of some objectionable tenants at one period that he was most anxious to have the farms as large as possible. A farm, however, may be much too large for the tenant's capital, when both he and the estate will suffer. In some instances the Society has advanced money to the tenants for improvements, and charged 5 per cent. added to the rent, a good system, care being taken that the money shall be judiciously expended. There is a capital National school on the borders of this townland. There is a small plantation of 3A. 0n. 25r. statute measure, which the Society retain in their own hands.

Grove—No. 13, Schedule 1.

These lands were left to the Pocke Institution, by a Miss Gorman. They are situate in the county Kilkenny, about six miles from the town of Kilkenny, and contain 267A. 2n. 37r. statute measure, and let to two tenants who pay £132 3s. 6d., the Poor Law valuation being £257 10s.

William Waring, holds 46 acres of this land in fee-farm, at a rent of £32 3s. 6d. The representatives of Michael Cahill, hold 231A. 2s. 37p. at a rent of £100 a year, under lease for three lives, or 31 years, from 25th March, 1858. It appears that Miss Gorman, had a lease for ever, under Mr. Cahill, and had several tenants who left the lands, and Mr. Cahill became himself the tenant. The rent his representatives now pay is the difference between the head rent payable to them by the Society as Miss Gorman's representatives, and the letting value of the land.

DUNDALK ESTATE (from 14 to 17 inclusive, on Schedule 1.)

This Estate comprises various denominations or parcels of land, viz.—Killinchy, in the county of Down—a townland containing 363a. 3s. 36p. statute measure, let to thirteen tenants who pay £452 10s. 8d., the Poor Law valuation being £448 11s. Eight of these tenants hold by leases for twenty-one years from November, 1865. The most recent is that held by the Constabulary, dated 1868. The tenants, excluding the Constabulary, pay close on 32s. the statute measure, equal to about 35s. 8d. per Irish acre, which appears to be a fair rent. The tenants are industrious and comfortable.

"Town Parks," No. 15, on first schedule, consists of 22a. 1s. 6p. in Dundalk, let to two tenants at £93 15s. 4d., the Poor Law valuation being £92. These lands are rented from Lord Roden at some-where about the same rent as is received from the tenants. They are for the accommodation of the Society's school. There are also three tenements in Dundalk, No. 17 on first schedule, let on long leases, producing a rental of £40 1s.

Ballycastle—No. 16, on 1st Schedule

This is a farm of land of 38a. 1r. 37p. in the county of Antrim, near Ballycastle. It is held by a yearly tenant, who pays £40 a year, the Poor Law valuation being £52. There is a house on the land. The lease by which the present tenant held these lands has expired, and the rent is about to be increased.

DEAN STEWART'S ESTATE—Nos. 18 and 19, Schedule 1.

Consists of the townlands of Rathedy and Ardpatrick in the county of Louth, containing 960a. 3s. 16p., let to twenty-one tenants at the yearly rent of £494 2s. 6d., the Poor Law valuation being £263. There are only two leases. The lands appear to be fairly let at about £1 7s. 3d. per statute acre. It strikes me that there should be a revision of the valuation of this townland, as there appears to be considerable unevenness in the rents of the different tenants.

RAY ESTATE—No. 20, 1st Schedule

This is a parcel of land in the townland of Labbodish, on the main road leading from Strabane to Letterkenny, in the county Donegal. It contains 29a. 2s. statute measure. There is a good school on the lands, which were at one time let to the master of the school. This arrangement was not found to suit, and now about seven acres are let at a nominal rent to the master, and the remainder as a grazing farm at £33 a year, which, through a low rent, I believe the tenant, Mrs. Molloy, declines to pay in future.

STRADBALLY ESTATE—No. 21, 1st Schedule.

Is situated in Queen's county, and comprises the townland Aughemadock. It contains 48a. 1r. 3p., let to five tenants at an annual rent of £39 3s. 4d. There are also some houses in Stradbally let at £25 a year. The Poor Law valuation of the lands amounts to £18. The tenants thus pay about 24s. 6d. per statute acre, equal to close on 40s. per Irish acre; the rent is close on 34 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation. This house was formerly a charter school, and the lands were attached to it. The school was given up, and the lands let to the present tenants. I observe that in the year 1857 the lands were let at £45 3s. 7d.

TRIM ESTATE—No. 22, on 1st Schedule.

This consists of a house formerly used as a school, and 15a. 0s. 3p. of land, 12a. 2s. 5p. of which are let to a yearly tenant at £33 15s., the Poor Law valuation being £18. The house and 2a. 2s. of land are in the Society's hands. The land is let at £9 a year for grazing. The agent informs me that the Society contemplates the disposal of the house, and this plot of ground.

NEWPORT ESTATE—No. 23, on 1st Schedule.

House and parcel of land in county Tipperary containing 52a. 2s. 1p., let to a tenant on a thirty-one year's lease from 25th March, 1875, at a yearly rent of £65, the Poor Law valuation being £52 10s.

ROSCOMMON SCHOOL LANDS—No. 24, on 1st Schedule.

Consists of 71a. 2s. 18a. of land and a school-house situated within three miles of the town of Roscommon. The lands are let to Miss Crawford, the principal of the school, who pays £50 10s., certainly a most moderate rent. The land, in my opinion, ranges in value from 25s. to 40s. per acre.

SECOND SCHEDULE

It will not be necessary for me to dwell at great length on these lands and premises consisting as they do chiefly of recharges, head-rents, fee-farm grants, &c., &c.

No. 1 on this schedule consists of "cundry tenements in the town of Athlone," which I have detailed on schedule A, and I shall take up that schedule now, and make the few observations that appear to me to be necessary in reference to it. No. 5 is a yearly tenement let at a moderate rent. No. 7 is stated on the rental to be let on lease from 1st of May, 1858, for twenty-one years, if this be correct that lease has expired and the property should be re-valued.

It will be observed that the "War Department" have a considerable area of ground "to be retained so long as the Department may wish to keep it." And as the barracks are built on these lands, there is little likelihood of these premises becoming untenanted. As the leases fall out on the lots as shown on this schedule a very considerable increased rent may be expected.

There are, as will be observed, 9A. 12. 15r. of grounds attached to the school, all kept in grass for play ground and for the master's cows.

The school appears to be in vigorous action, and the Society in my opinion are most fortunate in the teacher they have placed over it.

The arrears shown on 1st schedule include those due on the tenements now under consideration; a sum of £79 11s. 4d. being the arrears due on these tenements.

Resuming now my observations on the items on the Second Schedule—Nos. 2 and 3 are head-rents and rentcharges on which it is not necessary for me to occupy your attention, the schedule shows, so far as I could obtain the information, the area of lands out of which these charges arise, the Poor Law valuation is of no value as a standard of comparison, except to show how well these charges are secured, the rentcharge termed on the schedule "Cabel" issues out of lands in the county Tipperary, it was termed Price's annuity in Mr. Murland's Report of 1857. There appears to be great difficulty in collecting this charge, there are five or six owners all liable, and some of whom live abroad. In the rental for 1878 this charge is shown to be in arrears to the amount of £166 3s., and it is stated that proceedings to appoint a receiver are being taken. It certainly would be desirable to dispose of this charge if possible to the parties interested in the estate, which is I understand value for £5,000 a year.

PRIMROSE GRANGE LANDS—No. 4, on 2nd Schedule

Consist of a parcel of land near Ballymore, in the county Sligo, containing 79A. 3n. 16r statute measure let on lease for thirty-one years from 29th September, 1848, at the yearly rent of £85 2s. 4d. the Poor Law valuation being £61.

The rest of the lands belonging to this trust are surrounding the very excellent school which is erected on them, distant about four miles from Sligo. This was originally a poor struggling school, attended by only about half a dozen pupils. It was vested in trustees of whom the Bishop of the diocese was one, and the trustees vested their interests in the Incorporated Society, who expended a considerable sum in building the present house. The master holds a portion of the lands as a grazing farm, for which he pays a rent of £13 16s. 8d. The area is given in the rental supplied me as 46A. 1r. 30r., which, I think, must be an error, as I am satisfied, from walking over the lands, that there is not more than half this area. There is a plantation of 18n. 2s. 33r. on the high grounds, which requires a little attention in the way of replanting some parts and thinning out others.

CULBRIDGE ESTATE—Nos 2 and 5 on 2nd Schedule.

This consists of a rent-charge on the late Mr. Connolly's estate of £280 1s. 5d., and of 80A. 3n. 37r. of land surrounding the Society's school which is established there.

The lands are let in three lots. One lot of 27A. 1n. 6r., at the nominal rent of 3s., is let to the schoolmistress. The second lot of 42A. 3n. 36r. is let to her husband at the yearly rent of £56 14s. 4d., and the third lot of 10A. 2n. 37r. is let on a lease for thirty-one years from March, 1853, at the rent of £19 15s.

ARKLOW ESTATE—No. 6 on 2nd Schedule.

Consists of houses in the town of Arklow, county Wicklow, let to three tenants on leases for terms, one for thirty-one years from March, 1877; one sixty years from May, 1863, and one for thirty-one years or three lives, from May, 1845.

This property is termed Boland's Bequest in Mr. Murland's report of 1857, at which time the property was let at 263 2s. per annum.

SANTRY ESTATE—No. 7 on 2nd Schedule.

Contains 54A. 2n. 29r., and is situated within four miles of Dublin. The "Sentry School" is erected on these grounds. The master rents 4A. 0n. 21r., at £10 10s. yearly, and has 6A. 3n. 31r. as a parquette, and a recreation ground for the pupils. 43A. 2n. 17r. are leased to a tenant for thirty-one years from March, 1877, at the annual rent of £141 6s. 8d., the Poor Law valuation being £61. This estate might, perhaps, more properly have been placed on the first schedule.

CLOONMEL ESTATE—No. 8 on 2nd Schedule.

This consists of a house, formerly a charter school, and 39A. 3n. 31r., statute measure, of land, the Poor Law valuation is £94 10s. This property is let to representatives of the late Mr. Bianconi, who held, under a lease granted to him on 4th June, 1864, for three lives or sixty-one years, at a yearly rent of £128 12s. 6d. In 1857 these premises were let at £122 10s., and there was a head rent of £11 1s. 8d. payable out of them. I cannot find any such head rent now charged in the agent's accounts.

LACKEN ESTATE.—No. 9 on 2nd Schedule.

This estate has only recently (1879), come into possession of the society. It is situated in the county Westmeath. It had been left to the Society many years ago by Sir R. Levinge, but only by accident was it discovered that such was the case. The Commissioners of Begonia recovered it some years ago, and even then the Society were not informed of their rights; for several years no rents were collected, and a large arrears thus accumulated, part of which will not be recovered. The lands are let on perpetuity leases, I understood, to six tenants, at the gross annual rent of £92 3s.

This estate has not been brought into the agent's account for 1878, which I have used for the purpose of this report, and I have no means before me of calculating the outgoings. The sum I have put in the schedule (£10), is, therefore, only an estimate.

ROGERSON'S ESTATE, CORK.—No. 10 on 2nd Schedule.

Consists of fifty-three tenements in the City and Liberties of Cork. All these premises are let on leases varying in terms for 91 and 999 years. Some of the 91 years' leases were granted in 1861, one holding was let to Messrs. O'Sullivan and McAuliffe in 1861 on a 90 years' lease at £17 18s. 6d per annum. The former rent was £14 8s. The rule adopted by the Society in re-arranging the rents is to employ a valuator whose instructions are that he is only to estimate the improved value due to circumstances external to the place under consideration, so that no improved rent shall be charged on any outlay made by the former occupier. These terms, which I need scarcely say, are unusually liberal in building leases, induce the tenants to keep up the premises during the whole term of their leases, and even to expend large sums close to their expiring. On one tenement held by Mr. John Prendergast, a new range of houses is being built; his lease will expire in 1912; a great deal of the property is situated in the worst part of the suburbs of Cork.

The rents appear, however, to be punctually paid, and the outgoings for year 1878, amounting to, in round numbers, £142, is made up of agent's fees, water and poor's rate, and income tax. There is a sub-agent employed, residing in Cork, but who only receives £10 a year, which appears to be but a small salary for his somewhat onerous duties.

ROGERSON'S DUBLIN ESTATE.—No. 11 to 16 inclusive on the 2nd Schedule.

Consists of some lands and premises in and about the village of Glasnevin, close to Dublin, and sundry houses in the city of Dublin.

| | |
|---|----------|
| In Glasnevin the rent received is £226 9s, issuing out of 82A 2r. 13r., let in fee-farm at, £162 17 2 | |
| One premises, for which no area is given, let in fee-farm, at per annum, | 11 11 10 |
| One premises let for thirty-one years, from May 1st, 1870, | 43 0 0 |
| And one premises let on lease for thirty-one years, from 1st of May, 1865, | 10 0 0 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £226 9 0 |

The remainder of the premises comprised in this tract consists of houses in various parts of Dublin, let for various terms. Some of the leases in Essex-street, Dublin, will expire soon—two in 1891, two in 1892, one in 1888, when, no doubt, this Society's rental will be considerably increased. I observe in the agent's account for this estate an abatement of rent was allowed to Robert Thornton for the year 1878. I cannot find this name on the rental for that year, nor is any explanation given as to why such an abatement should be given.

MITCHELL'S BEQUEST.—No. 17 on 2nd Schedule.

Consists of a head rent charged on lands in the county Tipperary and a premises in Church-street, Dublin, let on lease for ninety-nine years from 1st November, 1874, for which a rent of £46 is paid to the Society.

No. 18 on Schedule consists of tenements in the city of Dublin, viz:—

1. The Dublin Hospital, let on lease for fifty-six years from 29th September, 1832, at the annual rent of £160. This lease will expire in 1888.
2. A tenement in Baginbun-street, let on lease for fifty-five and a half years from 25th March, 1835, at the yearly rent of £5 3s.
3. A tenement in Kevin-street, let by the year at £5; it was an old school; it is valued by the Poor Law valuation at £11.
4. A tenement in Long-lane, let on lease for twenty years from 29th of September, 1860, at the yearly rent of £5. This lease appears to have expired, but in the rental it is bracketed with the next tenement, viz,
5. A tenement in Kevin-street, let on lease for ninety-nine years, and fifty-nine years from 1st of June, 1841. I do not quite understand this last term.
6. Four tenements in York-row, two of which are let on leases for twenty-one years from November, 1868 and 1869, at £20 each; two let at yearly rents of £20 and £10.
7. No. 55, Augier-street, Dublin, let on lease for ninety-one years from May 1st, 1878, at the yearly rent of £80.

The outgoings on these tenements, as taken from the agent's account for the year 1878, amount to £333 13s. 3d and the income to £427 15s, not a very large margin for all the trouble and risk of loss on this class of property.

SUNDRY ESTATES.—No. 19 on Second Schedule.

Comprise a number of small detached properties, as set forth in schedule B, viz.:

SCHEDULE B.—Being a Detail of sundry ESTATES. See Item, No. 19, Second Schedule.

| Name of Property. | Where situated | Area, Statute Measure | Rent | Year Last Valued. | Value of Land as Reported | Outgoings |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | A. B. C. | £ s. d. |
| Clontarf, | Suburbs of Dublin, . | 14 3 27 | 111 13 4 | 150 0 0 | A | 43 18 7 |
| Clough, | Limerick, | 185 1 50 | 23 12 2 | 162 0 0 | B | 1 3 5 |
| Curraghmore, | Tipperary, | 873 0 0 | 77 6 8 | — | C | 3 17 5 |
| Dunamasey, | Co. Cork, | 20 1 0 | 41 7 8 | 38 15 0 | D | 5 8 0 |
| Garryliffon, | Limerick, | 416 3 35 | 235 10 2 | 435 15 0 | E | 11 15 6 |
| Jurishawson, | Co. Cork, | 8 1 25 | 11 14 0 | 59 10 0 | F | 0 12 0 |
| Killiterna, | Waterford, | 48 8 55 | 52 0 0 | 115 0 0 | G | 9 12 0 |
| Mountswart, | Dublin County, | 68 0 28 | 4 12 2 | 90 0 0 | H | 0 4 6 |
| Shannongrove, | — | 3 9 20 | 12 0 0 | 4 10 0 | I | 0 17 6 |
| | | 1,477 1 5 | 569 16 9 | 1,070 10 0 | | |
| | | | | Rate on all above | | 98 4 8 |
| | | | | | | 98 13 9 |

Clontarf Property, letter A on above schedule, consists of 14A. 3R. 37P statute measure, let on lease of thirty-one years from November 1st, 1866, at £111 13s. 4d. per annum. In Mr. Murland's report of 1857, the area is put at 10A. 3R. statute measure, and the rent same as at present. The lease under which the lands were held when Mr. Murland made his report, since expired, and a new lease has been given; there was no increase of rent, which I would have expected, considering the position of the premises. I assume that this difference of area is a mere clerical error.

Clough, letter B on schedule B, is let on a lease for lives renewable for ever.

Curraghmore, letter C on schedule B, is let in fee-farm, the area stated in Mr. Murland's report is 711A. 0R. 17P. statute measure, the area given to me is 873A. statute measure.

Dunamasey, letter D on schedule B; this consists of 20A. 1R. of land, and a house, in the county Cork. The house was formerly used as a school, but which was discontinued. The premises were let in 1845 for three lives, or thirty-one years, at a rent of £26 7s. 8d. The Society have since expended £360 on the premises and added 5 per cent to the former rent by agreement with the tenant, who now pays £41 7s. 8d. The money was expended in putting on a new roof. The area as stated in Mr. Murland's report is 32A. 1R. 23P. statute, the area as given to me is 20A. 1R. statute measure. I think, however, that this should be stated as plantation measure, which would very nearly reconcile the discrepancy.

Garryliffon, letter E on schedule B. This is a rent issuing out of lands in county Limerick, let for ever.

Jurishawson, letter F on schedule B. Mr. Murland in his report mentions this property as consisting of an old schoolhouse, and 64A. 3R. 6P. statute measure; in the rental furnished to me the property is stated to contain 2A. 1R. 30P., rented on lease for three lives or thirty-one years, from March, 1834.

The agent mentioned to me that proceedings had been instituted against the Society to evict them from these premises. These proceedings were successful to the extent that close on 62½ acres were recovered from the Society.

Killiterna, letter G on schedule B. This property was described by Mr. Murland "as an old schoolhouse, and 42A. 2R. 14P. statute measure, of land, in the county of Waterford, let on a short lease to one tenant, at £52 a year."

In the rental furnished to me the area and the rent remain the same, but the lease is stated to be for ninety-one years, from 1838, the Poor Law valuation is £110. The agent explained to me that the tenant did the repairs, which were very considerable, and that as this property is in the Liberties of Waterford, the Society were able to grant a long lease.

Mountswart, letter H on schedule B. Lands let for ever in county Dublin.

Shannongrove, letter I on schedule B. This is a plot of land containing 3A. 2R. 50P. and an old schoolhouse, in county Limerick, let to a yearly tenant at £12 a year.

From the year 1857 to 1879 the arrears remitted and otherwise lost to the estates of the governors amounted to £908 12s. 8d. Of this a considerable portion accrued on the Dublin property. £107 was lost by the former master of the Ferra School, who rented the lands adjoining and became insolvent. £191 forms portion of arrears already remitted to the tenants of the Lachen estate above referred to. The total arrears due on this estate when it came into the Society's hands in 1879 was £712 12s. 8d., the greater portion of which, I fear, will be lost.

From 1875 to 1879 inclusive, the Society expended in improvements £1,272 18s. 8d. Of this sum £429 produces a direct return in the shape of increased rent.

In 1857 the total income of all the property in the hands of the Incorporated Society amounted to £7,825 10s. 5d., as will be seen from Schedules 1 and 2. The gross income now is £9,324 2s. 3d. The outgoings in 1857 were put at £1,768 19s. 1d. They are now, as taken from the agent's account for the year 1878, £1,963 4s. 6d.

The agent has excellent maps of the principal portions of the Society's estates. He appears to me to devote great attention to the property entrusted to his care, and from his intimate knowledge of all the affairs of the estate, and the regard in which he is held by the tenants, it is quite evident that he discharges his duties faithfully, and the management of these estates approaches more nearly to the *regime* of a well ordered private estate than that of any of the others which it was my duty to inspect.

The accounts are most clearly and accurately kept, and might well form a model for those on the other estates.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOL ESTATES.

(a) MORGAN'S SCHOOL ESTATES.

The estates of Morgan's School are set forth in following schedule. The first portion comprises the lands let on lease or from year to year. The second portion comprises the property let in perpetuity—

| Townland. | Where situate. | Area, Statute Measure. | Yearly Rental. | Valuation. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| LEASEHOLD AND YEARLY TENANCIES. | | | | |
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Newcastle, | County of Dublin, | 557 2 19 | 891 19 3 | 594 10 0 |
| Ballyboggan, | Do, | 19 0 0 | 91 0 0 | — |
| Lower Ballywilliam, | Limerick, | 259 3 21 | 399 0 0 | 137 15 0 |
| | | 836 3 0 | 1,382 19 3 | 732 5 0 |
| Kildare-street, | City of Dublin, | — | 60 0 0 | 45 0 0 |
| North-quay, | Drogheda, | — | 13 0 0 | 28 0 0 |
| Mackintosh-lane, | Do, | — | 13 0 0 | 16 0 0 |
| Ashtown-garden, | — | — | 1 10 0 | — |
| | | 836 3 0 | 1,372 9 3 | 841 5 11 |
| PERPETUITIES. | | | | |
| Mill-hill, | County of Dublin, | — | 138 8 3 | — |
| Shoppers, | Do, | — | 64 13 4 | — |
| Crookstown, | Do, | — | 7 7 8 | — |
| Carghna, | County of Leitrim, | — | 31 4 3 | — |
| Upper Ballywilliam, | Limerick, | 212 2 7 | 210 15 2 | 130 0 0 |
| Park Lewis, | Do, | 47 3 37 | 53 0 3 | 34 10 0 |
| Bathmason, | Close to Limerick, | 483 3 21 | 98 7 4 | 259 0 0 |
| | | 743 1 25 | 691 15 3 | 433 10 0 |
| From above, | | — | 1,372 9 3 | — |
| | | — | 1,874 4 6 | — |

The Newcastle property (see schedule) is situate within a couple of miles of the Hasehutch Station of the Great Southern Railway. It consists chiefly of prime grazing land, and is held by twelve tenants.

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1 farm contains | A. R. P. | statute measure |
| 1 " | 964 2 18 | " |
| 1 " | 49 2 38 | " |

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|------------------|
| 1 farm contains | A. R. P. | statute measure. |
| 1 " | 30 3 31 | " |

The average rent per acre of the whole townland is £1 12s. per statute acre, equal to 52s. per Irish acre. Mr. Graydon has recently taken a lease for twenty-one years of his farm of 182a. 2n. 23r. statute measure, at an annual rent of £390, equal to £3 2s. 6d. per statute acre, or £3 8s. per Irish acre. There is a good house on this lot. The Poor-law valuation of the land only is £331. I do not know the valuation of the house, but I should say it is not more than £20. The land is therefore let at 45 per cent. over the Poor-law valuation, and the house and land at 38 per cent. over the valuation. The land is of prime quality, but in my opinion it is very fully rented.

James Connor holds 204a. 2n. 18r. statute measure. He pays £274 11s. yearly rent. The Poor-law valuation of his farm is £197 15s. The valuation of his buildings would be about £12. His rent is 27s. per statute acre, or 44s. per Irish acre, and his rent is 27½ per cent. over the Poor-law valuation for the land, or 23½ per cent. over the valuation, if the buildings be included.

Patrick Kelly holds 31 acres statute measure. He pays £50 rent. The Poor-law valuation is £31 17s. There is no house on the farm. His rent has recently been increased. His former rent was £31; his present rent is 32s. 3d. per statute acre, equal to 52s. 6d. per Irish acre. His present rent is 36 per cent. over the Poor-law valuation. This farm was valued recently by Messrs. Bursington and Gale at £55.

Mrs. Woodborne holds close on 70 acres. Her rent is £190. The Poor-law valuation of the land £71 15s. Her acreable rent is therefore close on £1 8s. 6d. per statute acre, or 46s. per Irish acre, and is 28 per cent. over the Poor-law valuation. There is, in my opinion, more reasonableness in the rent of this townland than is justified by the variation in the quality of the land. In valuable land, such as that under review, the opinion of a skilled valuer is most desirable when new lettings are contemplated. The agent has been in the habit of making the valuations himself, and only resorts to professional advice when the tenant demurs, and although without doubt he is a very competent judge, I think it would be more satisfactory to himself and to the tenantry if a professional opinion from a disinterested source were obtained.

Ballyboggan is held under the Church Temporalities Commissioners, but the lease expires on 1st November prox., and the property will then pass out of the Governors' hands—it having been purchased at auction by two parties who had no previous connexion with the estate. The Governors did not feel themselves in a position to buy the property. The lands of Lower Ballywilliam are situate near Rathkeale, in the County Limerick. They contain 259a. 3n. 21r. statute measure, and

are held by Mr. Ferguson as a yearly tenant at £900. Up to 1867 this land was rented at £233 5s. 6d. per annum; in 1867 it was reduced to £150; in 1881 it was further reduced to £100; it appears now to be let at its full value.

It is unnecessary for me to occupy your attention with any remarks on the remainder of these estates, as they are let either in perpetuity or on very long leases.

The outgoings of the estate are as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| Poor rate, Management, and Incidental, | 167 | 44 | 34 |
| Head rents, | 410 | 5 | 5 |
| Rentcharges, | 325 | 10 | 6 |
| Interest of Purchase-money of Newtowncannon, transferable in twenty-seven and a half years, | 83 | 19 | 0 |
| Interest on Mortgage on "MILL HILL," | 86 | 5 | 0 |
| | £1,010 | 19 | 25 |

The net income, therefore, may be put at £1,874 4s. 6d., less £1,010 19s. 2½d. = £863 5s. 4d.

The accounts are accurately and neatly kept, and carefully audited. The Governors have no bank account. The agent acts as banker and cashier, and at certain periods has considerable sums in his hands. The Governors are relieved of some trouble, no doubt, but I do not think this system a good one as a general rule.

The interests of the Governors appear to me to be most carefully looked after by the agent.

(b) BISHOP FOT'S ESTATE, CO. WATERFORD.

This estate consists of six townlands in the county of Waterford, as set forth in the following schedule, viz:—

| No. of Towns. | Townland. | 1. Area. | 2. Rank. | 3. Poor Law Valuation. | Value of Houses and land on Columns 1. |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|--|
| | | s. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 7 | Ballyquin, | 471 0 30 | 453 5 8 | 315 10 0 | 28 5 0 |
| 14 | Bishop's Town, | 594 1 2 | 511 7 10 | 408 5 0 | 25 15 0 |
| | Moethal, | 257 3 30 | 262 12 8 | 240 0 0 | 39 5 0 |
| | Ballyva, | 420 0 37 | | 192 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| 9 | Hacketstown, | 304 3 38 | 369 11 4 | 184 0 0 | 13 0 0 |
| | Knockhouse, | 143 2 12 | | 67 0 0 | 1 15 0 |
| 30 | | 2,189 0 10 | 1,576 17 4 | 1,399 15 0 | 116 0 0 |

In addition to the above the trustees receive a rent of £25 16s. 10d. from certain premises in the city of Waterford, let on lease to a Mr. Walton and the representatives of Fleunung.

They also receive an annual sum payable by the Corporation of Waterford under the bequest of the Rev Dr. Gibbon of £9 4s. 7½d.

They rent about twenty-six acres of the lands of Granstown, situated one and a half miles east of Waterford, for which they pay £80 14s. 7d. per annum, and on which land Granstown College is built.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| The rentcharges and head rents payable out of the above lands amount to, | £ s. d. |
| And the rent payable for Granstown school grounds as above, | 100 0 4 |
| | 89 14 7 |
| | 189 14 11 |

It will thus appear that their gross income is as follows, viz:—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Rent as per schedule, | £ s. d. |
| For premises in the Town of Waterford, | 1,576 17 4 |
| Dr Gibbon's bequest, | 25 16 10 |
| | 9 4 7½ |
| | 1,611 18 11½ |

And the net income of this estate after deducting the above sum of £189 14s. 11½d. amounts to £1,422 4s., from which of course poor rates, county cess on lands in their own hands, and receiver's fees must be deducted. In 1877 these amounted to the sum of £243 14s. 5½d.

The lands included in above schedule are held, as will be seen, by thirty tenants, which would give an average acreage of close on seventy-three acres; an average rent of £52 10s.; and a rate per acre of 14s. 5d.

The farms, however, vary in size from eleven acres which is the smallest, up to 119 acres which is the largest.

The gross rental as scheduled above is about 11 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation of the lands including the houses, or 18 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation of the lands without the buildings.

These averages do not, however, convey an accurate idea of the actual position of the estate.

Thus the townland of Ballyquin is rented at £435 4s. 8d., which is equal to 34 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation of the land, excluding the houses.

The rental of the townland of Bishopstown is 28 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation.

The townland of Moethal is 23 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation. While the townlands of Ballyva, Hacketstown, and Knockhouse are 13 per cent. under the Poor Law valuation. These results are rather startling, obtained as they are on lands within a few miles of each other.

I made a most careful examination of the greater part of the above mentioned townlands. My attention having been particularly directed to this estate from reading the evidence given before the present Commission in reference thereto.

The lands are chiefly held as dairy farms, and with one or two exceptions little or no improvement appears to have been made since they came into the hands of the present occupiers. There are no far as I can make out but three leases on the estate, one made to the Rev. E. Ridgeway, townland of Mothel, for thirty-one years from November 1st, 1877, at a rent of £33 12s 11d, for about 25a. On 37r, statute acres, the Poor Law valuation being £21 15s. This lease formed the subject of inquiry (see question 18346), and as the Commissioners appeared to think that due care had not been taken to ascertain the full value of the land in question, in accordance with the provisions of the trust, which runs thus:—"It shall be lawful for the trustees by indenture to demise the trust lands at the best improved rents which can be obtained for the same without fine."

I particularly inquired into this matter; the lands in question adjoin the glebe lands of Mothel, which have been recently purchased by the Rev. Mr. Ridgeway. The land is not of good quality, and rent reserved in the lease is, in my opinion, its full value. I therefore think in this instance the terms of the trust have been complied with.

In the townland of Ballyquin the Marquis of Waterford holds 34a. 1r. 6r, statute measure, at a rent of £23 1s 6d, the poor law valuation being £13 10s. The boundary of the estate has been obliterated and a good stone and mortar wall now encloses this portion of the trustee's estate, and embraces it into the demesne of Carraghmore; the land is poor, and is moderately well let at about 30s an Irish acre. This tenement formed the subject of inquiry by your Commission (see question 13283). The lands are held in Lord Waterford's own hands.

There are no leases in this townland (Ballyquin). It was under lease at one time, but when three leases expired, about 1853, there appears to have been no attempt made to re-let the lands by lease, nor has any valuation since been made, and there are no reliable estate maps. Mr. Peter Wall, who holds 162a. 2r. 28r, statute measure, at a rent of £150 16s. 8d., complains bitterly that he is over-rented. The place was originally held under lease taken in what he termed the dear times, after the battle of Waterloo, and said lease expired after the Crimean war when prices were high, and in this way Mr. Wall accounts for not having sought for a reduction of his rent on the expiring of his lease.

I went carefully over his farm, which is in good condition, and well stocked with a herd of thirty-two dairy cows; the fields are fenced off with capital stone and bank fences into thirteen divisions, whereas the Ordnance map shows that when it was made there were thirty-three fields, the total number of statute parcels of new fence made being 936. The lands have been also improved by drainage, and altogether Mr. Wall appears to have done more to improve his farm than all the rest of the tenants on this townland put together. Mr. Wall's rent is about 50s the Irish acre, which is exactly the average rent of the townland; and having reference to the adjoining estates I cannot think Mr. Wall's rent is too high, but relatively to the other holdings it is high, having regard to the improvement he has effected, and to the little energy that appears to have been bestowed on their farms by his neighbours. On another estate immediately adjoining the farm under consideration, and of the same quality, a farm has been let recently at 40s per Irish acre.

In my opinion, however, the increased value of Mr. Wall's land is due to his own industry.

There are fourteen cottier tenants on this townland living in wretched cabins for which, with a small portion of garden to each, they pay from £3 5s to £3 a year to the farmer. On James Power's farm there are six of these cottier houses, the occupants of which are day labourers on the Marquis of Waterford's demesne, receiving 2s. per week wages. Power's rent is £39 11s. 1d. per annum; his poor law valuation for land and house is £32 15s. His land is much out of condition, and a considerable portion of it is sub-let, the bailiff of the estate holding portion of it, and paying 10s. per acre profitrent to Power. The house and premises belonging to this farm are in a very bad state of repair, and the estate is suffering from his negligence. Some of the farms on this townland appear not to be evenly rented, for instance, the farm of Thomas Hayes, containing about seventy-six statute acres, rented at £71 3s. 6d., poor law valuation £51 15s., is unquestionably higher rented in proportion to its quality than the other farms on the townland.

The tenants on this townland draw manure for top dressing from Carrick-on-Suir, some six miles distant, from whence they have also to draw lime.

The townland of Mothel is rented at an average rent of 33s. per Irish acre, is held by four tenants, there are eleven cottiers all paying rent to the tenants of the townland. My attention was here directed to Thomas Sheehan's farm, stated to be let above the average of this townland. He holds 52a. On 20r, Irish measure, and pays £109 8s. 4d. rent, very close on 22 per acre.

I could not see that his land was at all better than that of his neighbour, Daniel Power, who holds forty-four Irish acres, and pays 244 1s. 5d., or about 29s. per Irish acre. Thomas Sheehan, however, has five cottier houses, one of which is a public-house, for which he gets £8 a year. He was also allowed by the trustees £50 towards building a byre.

In my opinion it is the unreasonableness of his rent, as compared to his neighbours, that he has most to complain of.

The townland of Bishopstown or Killensbeg is held by ten tenants, who are exceedingly unequally rented. Considerable portions of this townland became untenanted after the famine years of 1847 and 1848, and were apparently re-let at any figure which could be obtained.

Thus Anne Carroll holds 114 Irish acres at £190 18s. 4d., being about 33s. per Irish acre, the Poor Law valuation being £139 5s., whilst Edward Cantwell holds sixteen and a half Irish acres at £50 10s., a little over 25s. per acre, the Poor Law valuation being £18 15s.

Michael Callinan holds forty-three Irish acres at a rent of £63 7s. 6d., very close on 30s. per acre, the Poor Law valuation being £48 10s., whilst Thomas Sheehan holds twenty-three acres, Irish measure, at a rent of £25 9s. 6d., being a little over 22s. per Irish acre; the Poor Law valuation is £22.

As in the cases referred to in the other townlands it is the unevenness of the rent which causes the discontent which certainly prevails. I think, however, that Michael Cullinan's rent is somewhat high, although the adjoining farm, from which a tenant was recently evicted, has been let at close on 32s. per Irish acre. There would, of course, be no force in these comparisons if the land varied much in quality, but it does not. With the exception of Edward Cantwell's farm I saw no signs of much improvement effected by the tenants. The lands are lying as they were left in 1847 by the previous occupants. The borthage in many cases scored by stagnant water accumulated in the dykes of the old fences which a few days' labour would remove.

The lands of Ballyvad, Hacketstown, and Knockhouse, containing 868a. 2n 37r, statute measure, are rented at £369 11s. 4d., or slightly over 8s. per statute acre, the Poor Law valuation is £445, or close on 10s. 6d. per statute acre.

In every instance the tenants are paying considerably under the Poor Law valuation.

The bailiff, Thomas Drothane, holds 217 statute acres, Poor Law valuation £167, rent £54. It is stated by memorandum on rental that "under the circumstances stated in his petitions the trustees allowed him to hold at his present rent."

On inquiring into these circumstances I find them to be as follows, and the narrative gives some clue to the extraordinary disproportion between the rents paid and the value of the lands.

It appears these lands of Hacketstown were leased to a middleman named Kennedy. By an arrangement entered into between Kennedy and his sub-tenants the latter paid their proportion of his rent to the trustees of Bishop Foy's estate direct to the agent of the trustees, and then paid the profit rent at which the lands were let to them by Kennedy to him.

In the year 1847 Kennedy forced his sub-tenants to pay the rent to the trustees, demanding it all for himself, as he manifestly had a right to do. About 1848 Kennedy died, leaving an arrear of £126 due to the trustees, and his executors declined to pay or to hold the lease any longer. The agent of the said trustees then applied to the sub-tenants, who were unable to pay, and who left their lands. Thomas Drothane, the bailiff, then paid the arrears, and became sole occupier of his present farm, which had been previously held by a number of tenants, to whom he states he paid some money for their good-will, but he himself calls it a "trifle." The agent of the estate appears to have induced these facts, and Drothane has ever since held his 217 acres for £64. Very probably the same or similar circumstances induced the trustees to accept any rent they could get for the rest of the lands at the time, and thus matters have remained. The lands are unquestionably very much under let, and in accordance with my experience in other similar instances the tenants do not appear to have thriven one bit better than on other portions of the estate where the rents are more like the actual value.

The school is situated on the lands of Granistown, about one and a half miles from the city of Waterford. The grounds contain 25a. 2r. 16½p., and are valued for about 23s. per acre, or in round numbers, £77.

| | A. | R. | P. |
|--|----|----|-----|
| 1. These are in grass, | 11 | 1 | 14 |
| 2. Flower garden and pleasure grounds, | 1 | 3 | 22 |
| 3. Play-ground, | 1 | 1 | 30½ |
| 4. Vegetable garden, | 1 | 1 | 37 |
| 5. Field, | 9 | 0 | 5 |
| | 25 | 0 | 28½ |

The master (Mr. Smith) of the school displays considerable energy in the management of this land, a large portion of which has only recently come into his hands, it having been rented at £41 a year by a former tenant, whose executors declined to hold it at the rent. Mr. Smith states that when the lands were let the pupils were much too restricted as to ground for recreation. He hopes now to save his milk bill of £80 a year, and the manure bill, £13, formerly paid annually for the garden; and also to return as much rent as was obtained heretofore.

It will be observed that it is only from fields Nos. 1 and 5 above, containing about twenty acres that he can hope for these results. I am satisfied that what energy and ability can accomplish will be attained to in this case, but the establishment accounts since farming operations commenced do not show that Mr. Smith's expectations have yet been realized.

The system which the agent adopts in keeping his accounts, though scrupulously accurate in its general feature, does not convey a correct idea of the transactions in reference to this farm. Under the head of Granistown Farm the total expenditure for the year 1878 is stated at £107 9s. 6½d. But this includes, as pointed out to me by Mr. Smyth, an amount of £48 17s. 10d., always heretofore chargeable to the garden. Correct amount chargeable to farm, £58 11s. 8½d. Then to this should be added the rent that could be obtained for the additional lands recently acquired, say £41 6s., the rates, taxes, and price of cattle bought, with interest thereon.

The account should then be crossed with the value of milk, butter, and potatoes consumed; and the cattle sold, and closed by a valuation of the stock on hand; when I inspected the lands there were—

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|
| 4 cows, value for, | £60 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 one and a half year old heifer, | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 yearling heifer, | £6 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 small beasts recently bought, | 16 | 0 | 0 |

The crop consisted of—

| | A. | R. | P. | | A. | R. | P. | | A. | R. | P. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|----|-----------------|----|----|----|
| Potatoes, | 0 | 3 | 0 | Grass for hay, | 1 | 0 | 0 | Oats, | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| In all value for about £30. | | | | | | | | | | | |

With these elements it would be quite easy to frame a farm account which would keep the trustees informed as to the prudence of farming these lands themselves.

I have gone, perhaps, too fully and too much into detail in my report on the estates of this trust, but I felt called upon to do so, having myself arrived at the conclusion that this estate has suffered lamentably from want of more active supervision, and being anxious to state the premises on which I arrived at that conclusion.

There can be nothing more fatal to the welfare of an estate than an unwise system of renting. Those who hold much below the value are unwilling to develop the full resources of their land, fearing to attract attention, and, moreover, having every inducement to degenerate into slothful habits, whilst their neighbours are thoroughly dissatisfied, and consider themselves unfairly treated, and are ready to lend a willing ear to the enemy of their race, the land agitator. I regret much to feel constrained to make these observations, but glad to be able to add that the accounts of the agents are admirably kept and carefully audited. I received from him every attention, and he exhibited an anxious desire to let me have all the information I required, but it is impossible to expect from a gentleman, however upright he may be, who has been trained and devoted himself to another profession, that he could give the time or have the special knowledge which is required to conduct the business of a land agent successfully. There are no maps worthy of the name on these estates, nor is there any valuation that I could see. I think that, in fairness to the tenant, there should be a survey and valuation made, not so much with the view of changing the rents, as that the trustees may have before them some intelligible basis to guide them in the management of their estates. The surveyor should be directed to carefully note all improvements made by the tenants, and be asked to put a money value on them, so that there may be no possibility of renting a man for his own exertions.

The houses of the tenantry are fairly comfortable, and some few of them have had sums given them by the trustees, at a rate of 3 per cent, added to their rent, to enable them to build and improve their houses and offices.

(c) WILSON'S HOSPITAL ESTATES.

The lands which comprise this estate are set forth in the following schedule, and are situate, as will be seen, in the counties of Westmeath, Kildare, Longford, and Dublin:—

| Designation | Where Situate | No. of Townlands | Area, Statute Measure. | | Annual Rent. | Valuation | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| | | | A. | R. P. | | £ | s. d. |
| Deans, | County Kildare, | 2 | 605 | 0 36 | 530 10 0 | 565 | 15 0 |
| Aghnaspeck, | County Longford, | 2 | 231 | 3 21 | 144 0 0 | 146 | 10 0 |
| Ballybeg, | County Westmeath, | 5 | 292 | 0 36 | 118 10 0 | 105 | 15 0 |
| Cayne, | Do., | 6 | 302 | 1 34 | 246 10 6 | 262 | 15 0 |
| Cranston, | Do., | 10 | | | | | |
| Cayne and Cranston, | Do., | 1 | | | | | |
| Farrish, | Do., | 16 | 994 | 0 8 | 884 11 6 | 717 | 12 0 |
| Rathnaspeck (High- field), | —, | 1 | 43 | 3 18 | 43 7 10 | 43 | 0 0 |
| Rathbally, | County Westmeath, | 8 | 175 | 0 2 | 110 0 6 | 92 | 18 0 |
| Monkstown, | Do., | 17 | 882 | 1 24 | 382 1 6 | 365 | 13 0 |
| Dewna, | Do., | 6 | 175 | 1 25 | 162 10 0 | 94 | 5 0 |
| Sheskin, | Do., | 5 | 394 | 1 14 | 183 14 6 | 136 | 0 0 |
| Farron or Garren, | Do., | 2 | 14 | 0 6 | 26 2 10 | 14 | 5 0 |
| Cammerstown, | Do., | 38 | 1,432 | 2 13 | 865 3 0 | 778 | 14 0 |
| Heathhead Demesne, | Do., | 1 | 251 | 2 29 | 85 15 0 | 269 | 0 0 |
| Balrothery, | County Dublin, | — | 151 | 3 1 | 168 2 6 | 172 | 15 0 |
| | | | 3,584 | 3 7 | 3,874 1 8 | 3,713 | 17 0 |
| Tony, | County Longford, | — | 215 | 8 30 | 26 0 0 | 113 | 0 0 |
| Balrothery, | Heathcote, | — | — | — | 179 19 5 | — | — |
| | | | 5,798 | 2 37 | 4,060 1 1 | 3,826 | 17 0 |

The estates contain 5,584A. 3a. 7r. statute measure, of lands, let by the year.

The townland of Tony is situated in the county of Longford. The governors only receive a head rent for it of £36 a year.

The average rent per acre of the 5,584A. 3a. 7r. is 13s. 10d., and the rent is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the Poor Law valuation, exclusive of the buildings. I have not obtained the valuation of the houses, but I should say, if it were added to the land valuation, the rent would be found to be at least six per cent under the valuation.

The lands comprise a great variety of soil, varying from rich loam to thin upland, and peaty moors. The townland of Deans is situate in the County Kildare, two miles from Straffan station of the Great Southern and Western Railway. There are only two tenants; one occupies 654A. 1R. 14P., the other 13 acres. The rent of the larger farm, up to May, 1878, was £589. It has since been raised to £692, and a lease granted for 21 years. The Poor Law valuation is £552 15s.

Pierfield is situate about six miles west of Mullingar, and is considered to be the best portion of the Westmeath estate. It certainly is excellent land, and the tenants appear to be very comfortable. This townland contains 994A. 0a. 8p., statute measure. It is held by eighteen tenants, who pay £84 11s. 6d., the Poor Law valuation of the lands being £717 12s. The rent per acre is 17s. and is 14 per cent over the Poor Law valuation. The lands were valued by Messrs. Brassington and Gale previous to the re-letting, and even yet I consider are held at very

moderate rent. A considerable tract of flat land, in a great measure relieved of the flood water of Lough Doon by the drainage works completed some years ago, has been reclaimed by the governors and added to the adjoining farms. The holdings on this townland average 44 acres, but there is one farm of 22½ acres, one of 17½ acres, and two of 100 acres each. The houses are comfortable, many of them exceedingly good, and the management of the land by the tenants is very satisfactory. The townland of Monksdown is also superior land, and is occupied by a most industrious and prosperous class of tenant. The average rent is only 13s. per statute acre, slightly more than two per cent. over the Poor Law valuation. This townland is decidedly the most improved and the cheapest rented land on the estate.

The governors allocate £800 a year to the improvement of the estates, and the capital houses which many of the tenants have been assisted to build are monuments of the liberal treatment they have received.

Mrs. Doyle has built quite a commodious farmstead and a handsome and comfortable dwelling-house. She estimates her expenditure on buildings and other improvements at £2,000. The governors paid for the slates and timber to the amount of £500. The farm contains 91 acres; the rent is £61, the Poor Law valuation of the land being £62. The farm is in three divisions, the farms of other tenants intervening. It would be a great improvement if the lands could be "squared." There is a considerable tract of cut-out bog, for which no rent is being paid. Some years ago the portion of cut-away bog land then available was divided amongst the tenants whose houses marched the bog, and 10s. an acre charged for it. There are now about 60 acres that might be allocated.

Cumminstown is ten miles N.E. of Mullingar. It is a large townland, containing 1,432a. 2s. 13r., statute measure. It is held by thirty-eight tenants, who pay a gross rent of £865 5s.; the Poor Law valuation is £778 14s.; the rent per acre is about 12s., and is 10 per cent. over the Poor Law valuation. Some of the tenants appear very poor.

William Partland and Anne Partland hold respectively 30 acres and 10 acres of poor land, the rent being £7 and 2s, the valuation 2s and £4 10s. Houses have been built by the governors for these tenants. These structures are substantially built, but, in my opinion, very much too large for the class of farms on which they stand. The Poor Law valuation has been raised on account of the houses, for William Partland's holding it is now £12 10s. The chimneys are badly constructed, and "draw" very badly.

Over twenty tenants were kept in employment during last winter by the governors, making improvements on their own lands, and I certainly never visited a more grateful tenantry. It was most pleasing to hear their expressions of regard towards their agent, and for the memory of his father, who for many years was agent of these estates, and who evidently looked closely after the interests of the tenantry, and won their esteem by his kind and generous treatment. There are a few cabins on this townland that detract from the general appearance. Bridget McGovern, holding only two acres, statute measure, lives in a hovel, and there are some others as well.

I do not think it necessary to go in detail over each townland. Those I have selected offer examples of the best and probably the worst of the property.

Hostland, on which the Wilson Hospital stands, contains 351a. 2s. 23r., of these 92a. 2s. 38r. are let for grazing to a tenant at £85 15s.; the Poor Law valuation is £63 10s.; the rest of the land is retained in the hands of the Governors as a dairy farm, and stocked by their own cows for the supply of milk and butter for the School. I have not been able to ascertain that the arrangements in connexion with this matter are on a very satisfactory basis. The Principal of the School has a Steward, who buys the cows and manages them apparently rather independently of the agent. There are 152 acres in the hands of the Governors, and used as the dairy farm. If 20 acres be taken off, as curtilage for garden, yards, and buildings, there are still 132 acres available for management—much more than enough, I should say, for the purpose to which this land is now devoted. I think this whole matter requires careful consideration.

The outgoing of these Estates annually is as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|---------------------------------------|-----|----|-------------|
| Quit Rents, | 31 | 1 | 9 | Poor Rates, | 138 | 13 | 1½ |
| Rentcharges, | 145 | 3 | 8 | Income Tax and County Cess, | 8 | 11 | 11½ |
| Subscriptions, | 7 | 0 | 0 | Improvement Account, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Drainage, | 5 | 13 | 4 | Insurance, | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| Bequests' Salaries, | 26 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| Agent's Fees, | 224 | 10 | 9 | | | | £784 19 7 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| The Income, as per schedule, from rents is | | | | 4,090 | 1 | 1 | |
| From dividends, | | | | 156 | 17 | 0 | |
| Estate Income Tax, | | | | 53 | 11 | 9 | |
| | | | | | | | £4,279 9 10 |
| Deduct Outgoings, | | | | | | | 784 19 7 |
| Net Income, | | | | | | | £3,494 10 3 |

The accounts are very neatly and accurately kept. The agent acts as banker, and retains all moneys in his own hands, disbursing them as occasion may require. He pays all the demands made on him by the Principal of the School, who in his turn accounts to the Governors. For the year ending November, 1878, the charges so paid amounted to £3,666 6s. 2½d., which would show the expenditure of that year to be in excess of the income. The agent claims in his yearly account £200 for improvement account. There is frequently also an unexpended balance on this account. The balance in the agent's hands at foot of his general account for year ending November, 1878, was £520 8s. 8d. No doubt he saves the Governors a considerable amount of trouble in thus acting as banker and cashier, and they are perfectly safe in his hands, but I do not consider the system pursued a good one, though apparently in this instance it appears to work well.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT ON THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARMAH, DUNGANNON, ENNISKILLEN, RAPHAH, and CAVAN, furnished by REV. T. T. GRAY, F.T.C.D., to the COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND, on the occasion of his inspection in 1876, vide REPORT, supra p. 22.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Having been deputed by your honorable Board to visit the Royal Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Raphoe, and Cavan, and to inquire into the state and condition of these schools, I have the honour to lay before you the following report:—

I gave the head master of each school a fortnight's notice of the day on which I proposed commencing my visitation.

I made it my principal object to ascertain, as accurately as I could, the actual state of education in the several schools, directing my attention more particularly, however, to mathematics and English.

Accordingly, except at Armagh where, owing to the large number of pupils, I was unable to carry out my plan to the full extent, I examined all the boys I found present in each school in writing from dictation and in arithmetic.

I also examined in algebra, Euclid, and trigonometry all who had advanced beyond the mere elements of these subjects.

I gave the same kind of examination at each school, and in many instances the same questions. Therefore to convey a more accurate idea of the progress actually made by the pupils, as well as to facilitate a comparison between the different schools, I annex the passage selected for dictation, and also some of the questions given in arithmetic and algebra:—

Passage for Dictation.

* His capacity was considerable, but faster to discourse on general maxims than to conduct any intricate business. Awkward in his person and ungaily in his manners, he was ill qualified to command respect; partial and misbecoming in his affections, he was little fitted to acquire general love. Never had a sovereign a higher sense of the kingly dignity, never was any less qualified by nature to sustain it. He spent much of his time in hunting and in the coarse and vulgar sports of cock-fighting, and betting bulls and bears, and the manners of his court were disgraced by buffoonery and drunkenness."

Specimen of Questions in Arithmetic.

1. Divide 234,737,964 19s. 6d. by 238
2. Reduce 9 lbs., 11 oz., 15 dwts., 20 grains of gold to grains.
3. Reduce 808,471,296 square miles to acres, roods, &c.
4. A merchant bought 540 yards of cloth at 11s. 5d. per yard, and retailed it at 14s. 1d. per yard. Calculate his total profit.
5. Find the sum of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + 10\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$.
6. Simplify the expression $\left\{ 2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{7}{3\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{18}{2\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \div 1\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$
7. Find the value of $\frac{4\frac{1}{2} + 6\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} + 6\frac{1}{2}$.
8. Reduce $3\frac{1}{2}$ of £1 0s. 9d. to a fraction of £1 10s. 10d.
9. Divide 2-899731925 by 0029.
10. Find, by practice, the price of 319 cwt., 3 qrs., 16 lbs. at £2 13s. 1d. per cwt.

Specimen of Questions in Algebra.

1. Multiply $3x^2 - 3xy - 4y^2$ by $3x - 4y$.
2. Divide $32a^4 + 54a^3b - 61a^2b^2$ by $2a - 3b$.
3. Find the greatest common measure of $x^4 - 7x^2 + 3x^2 + 32x - 48$ and $x^4 - 6x^2 + 19x - 14$.
4. Find the value of $\frac{3+2x}{3-x} - \frac{2-3x}{2+x} + \frac{16-x^2}{x^2-5}$
5. Simplify the expression $\frac{2ax}{4ay} \times \frac{a^2-a^2}{a^2-a^2} \times \frac{ba+ba}{a^2+ax} \times \frac{a-a}{a-a}$
6. Find the value of x from the equation $\frac{5x+3}{8} - \frac{3x-7}{5} = 5a - 10$.
7. Solve the equation $\frac{x-1}{x-2} - \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{x-5}{x-6} - \frac{x-6}{x-7}$
8. Solve the equation $\frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{5}{x+2} = \frac{13}{x+3}$

ARMAGH.

I first visited Armagh and commenced the business of the visitation at the time appointed, Saturday, March 25th, at ten o'clock, A.M.

The Rev. W. M. Morgan, Head Master, and the following assistant masters were in attendance:—T. B. Gordon, esq., B.A., Senior Assistant Classical Master; E. V. Forshall, esq., M.A., Classical Master of Sixth Form; A. R. Ryder, esq., B.A., Assistant Classical Master; W. F. Adamson, and E. R. Johnson, esqrs., Classical and English Masters of Lower School; W. H. Unger, esq., B.A., German Drawing, and Writing Master; Maria S. Deschamps, B.A., French Master. W. P. Strangways, esq., Jun., Mathematical Master, was prevented, by illness, from attending on March 25th, but returned to the school on Monday, March 27th.

There were also in attendance on March 25th, 83 boarders and 43 day pupils; total, 126. Five boarders were reported absent from illness; three day pupils were also absent. Total number on school roll, 134, viz.—88 boarders, and 46 day pupils.

The boarders are all members of the Church of Ireland. Twenty-six of them belong to the province of Ulster, 44 to Leinster, 10 to Munster, and 8 to Connaught. Ten of the day boys are Dissenters.

There is no Roman Catholic at the school; 11 of the day boys are free pupils.

The regular number of free pupils is 10, but one additional has been admitted on special grounds. No distinction whatever is made at this or any of the Royal Schools between the free pupils and the paying pupils. None of the boys, nor even the assistant masters, know who are free pupils, and who are not.

If, in future, there should be a greater number of applicants for free places than there are places vacant, an examination will be held by the head master with a view to select the most deserving, but in order to prevent it being known who the free pupils are, the examination will be held during vacation only.

The whole school is divided into two parts, the upper school and the lower school. The upper school consists of 84 boys divided into five classes; the lower school contains 50 boys, divided into three classes.

During the three days (March 25th, 27th, and 28th,) over which my visitation extended, I examined each class in the school (upper and lower) in at least two subjects of their ordinary work. Some classes I examined in six subjects.

Writing from Dictation.—I examined 77 boys in this subject, comprising all the boys belonging to the fifth, third, upper second, lower second, and first forms. Sixteen had no mistakes in spelling, 17 had one, 10 had 2, and 34 had 3 or more. I may remark that 14 of these 34 belonged to the 6th form, or most junior class in the school.

Arithmetic.—I examined 107 boys in arithmetic, i.e., all the boys present except the sixth form or head class. Forty-three answered 50 per cent, and upwards, of the questions given; 11 answered 40 per cent, and 14 answered 30 per cent. The remainder, 39 in number, answered less than 30 per cent, and may be said to have failed in this subject.

I observed that the answering of the three junior classes was much better than that of the senior classes. On calling Mr. Morgan's attention to this, he accounted for it by the fact that the junior boys devote more of their time to the practice of arithmetic than the senior boys, who are engaged rather at algebra, Euclid, &c. I suggested in reply, that the senior boys should be obliged to devote a certain portion of time each week to arithmetic, and so keep up their knowledge of it.

Algebra.—I examined the sixth, fifth (or lower fifth), and fourth forms, consisting of 62 boys, in algebra. Twenty-four answered 60 per cent, and upwards of the questions given, 18 answered from 40 to 50 per cent, and 11 answered 30 per cent. The remainder, 9 in number, failed.

Both in arithmetic and algebra the boys seem to have been carefully taught. However, though able to apply the rules given for the various operations with quickness and accuracy, they were unable, in most cases, to explain the principles upon which these rules are founded. For instance, only a few could explain why in the multiplication of decimal fractions, the number of decimal places in the product is the sum of the number of decimal places in the multiplicand and multiplier; or why, in algebra, the exponent of the product of two powers of the same quantity, is equal to the sum of the exponents of the multiplicand and multiplier. or, again, why in an equation you must change the sign of a term, when you transpose it from one side of the equation to the other.

Euclid.—I examined the sixth and fifth forms, consisting of 31 boys, in Euclid. About one-third only of this number answered well. I could see, however, that great pains had been taken in teaching them, but it is exceedingly difficult to make boys remember Euclid, so as to stand an examination in any considerable amount of book work. Constant weekly repetitions alone can effect this.

Trigonometry.—I examined the 13 boys of the sixth form in trigonometry. Three answered remarkably well, 4 fairly and the remaining 6 badly.

Classics.—I did not examine to any great extent in classics. I did, however, examine all the boys of the sixth form in Homer, Xenophon, and Horace, and all the boys of the fifth form in Xenophon and Livy. The sixth form translated very well, and the fifth form fairly, but they all passed exceedingly well both in Greek and Latin.

Modern Geography.—I examined all the boys, 24 in number, of the sixth and third forms, in modern geography, and the majority answered fairly.

Writing.—I examined all the copy books and found the writing very good. Particular attention is given to this subject, and I highly approve of the writing models, as he called them, used and published by Mr. Unger, the writing master. By means of them the pupil is instructed at one and the same time in writing, spelling, punctuation, &c. I directed the attention of the head masters of the other schools to this method of teaching writing, and recommended them to adopt it.

French.—I sat by while the French master instructed two classes, selected at random by me, in their ordinary work. A fair proportion of the boys answered well.

Special Classes.—There are no special classes formed for the purpose of preparing boys for any of the various competitive examinations, but a few boys, preparing for Cooper's Hill, receive private tuition from some of the assistant masters out of school hours.

The Head Master.—The head master is engaged in no other employment than the management of his school. He teaches the senior classes in certain portions of their regular work, and devotes the two half holidays which are given each week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to hearing repetitions of the junior classes, no notice being given beforehand as to what classes he will take up. He also teaches the classes of any of the assistant masters, who from illness or any other cause may be unable to attend.

The Assistant Masters.—The assistant masters are all gentlemenlike men, and well qualified in every way to secure the respect and regard of the boys. Three of them are Englishmen; four are

Irishmen; one a German; and one a Frenchman. Mr. Morgan calculates the cost of his assistant masters at £1,500 a year, inclusive of the £150 allowed by the Commissioners. Their salaries are as follows:—Mr. Gordon is paid £210 a year, non-resident; Mr. Forshall, £250 do; Mr. A. Johnstone, £200 do; Mr. Unger, £180 do; Mons. Deschamps, £135 do; Mr. Ryder, £150 a year with board and residence; Mr. W. F. Johnson, £120 do; Mr. E. R. Johnston, £100 do; Mr. Stenagways, £90 do.

School Premises.—I carefully inspected the school premises, including schoolrooms, dormitories, gymnasium, and all other portions of the buildings, as well as the play-ground, privies, ball court, &c., and found all, particularly the dormitories, every thing that could be desired in the way of cleanliness, neatness, and order. The school furniture is in good order, but there is no clock in any of the schoolrooms.

1 *Suggestions*.—The ceiling of one of the oldest of the dormitories, containing no less than thirty beds, is exceedingly low, a defect which, I think, might be easily remedied, and at a small expense, by having the ceiling raised to the height of the collar-ties of the rafters. I would, therefore, suggest that the architect of the Board be desired to examine and report whether this or any improvement is possible.

2 The play-ground requires to be drained. This would be an easy matter from the nature of the ground which slopes away gradually from the school buildings.

3 I would also suggest that the portion of the play-ground, principally, and indeed of necessity always in use with the boys, that namely which adjoins the school premises, and lies between the gymnasium on one side, and the ball court on the other side, should be gravelled. At present it is all in grass, and consequently in wet weather is soon trampled into mud. A foundation, about a foot in depth of rough stones under the gravel, would keep this portion of the playground perfectly dry at all seasons.

DUNGANNON.

I next visited Dungannon, and commenced the business of the visitation at the time appointed, Wednesday, March 29th, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

The Rev. Frederick H. Ringwood, Head Master, and the following assistant masters were in attendance:—W. H. Gunning, esq., B.A., Ex. Soc., T.C.D., Assistant Classical Master; William Wright, esq., Sc., Soc., T.C.D., Mathematical and English Master; Mona. T. C. Gambier, French and Writing Master.

There were also in attendance 16 boarders and 19 day pupils (including two sons of the head master). Total present 35. Three day pupils were reported absent. Total on school roll, 38.

One of the boarders is a Dissenter. The remainder are members of the Church of Ireland. Eight of the boarders belong to the province of Ulster, 5 to Leinster, 2 to Munster, 1 comes from England. Of the day boys 6 are Dissenters, 5 being Presbyterians, and 1 a Wesleyan.

There is no Roman Catholic at this school. Five of the day boys are free pupils, two of them being Presbyterians.

The regular charge for day boys is £10 a year, but several pay less. In fact the payments actually received from day boys vary from £4 to £10.

My visitation extended over two days, March 29th and 30th.

Writing from Dictation.—I examined all present, except four very young boys who had just come to the school, in writing from dictation. Eight had no mistake in spelling, 5 had one, 8 had two, 10 had three or more.

Arithmetic.—I examined the same 31 boys in arithmetic, 17 answered 50 per cent. and upwards of questions given; 2 answered 40 per cent., and 3 answered 30 per cent. The remainder, 9 in number, answered less than 30 per cent., and may be considered to have failed in this subject. The majority of those who failed were junior boys.

Algebra.—I examined the three senior classes, consisting of 19 boys, in algebra. Six answered 60 per cent. and upwards of the questions given, 7 answered from 40 to 50 per cent., 3 answered 30 per cent., and the remaining three failed. Thus both in arithmetic and algebra the boys seem to have been carefully taught. But, just as at Armagh, with one or two exceptions, I could find no boy able to explain the reasons of the various rules.

Euclid.—I examined the two senior classes, consisting of 14 boys, in Euclid. Seven answered very well, the remainder failed.

Trigonometry.—I examined the 10 boys of the two senior classes in trigonometry; one answered very well, one middling, and the rest failed. As a general rule I never find more than two or three boys in any school able to answer well in trigonometry, and the five Royal Schools form no exception.

Classics.—I examined the two senior classes, containing 15 boys, in several Greek and Latin authors; Euripides, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Horace's Odes, Satires, and Epistles, and the answering was exceedingly good, both in Greek and Latin, and equally good in translation and parsing.

Modern Geography.—I examined some classes in modern geography, and they answered creditably.

Writing.—I examined all the copy books, and found the writing good.

French.—All the boys learn French. I sat by while the French master examined two classes selected at random by me, and the boys answered well. As far as he can, the French master insists on the boys addressing him in French. All school lessons are conducted in that language.

The Head Master.—The head master is engaged in no other employment than the management of his school. His attainments as a classical scholar are well known, and he devotes a great part of his time to the personal tuition of his pupils, especially those of the senior classes, in Greek and Latin. On the other hand, from his tastes and studies being exclusively classical, he takes no part whatever in the teaching of mathematics, which department is therefore left entirely to his assistant master. Accordingly, he values very highly any opportunity that may present itself of having his boys examined in the various branches of mathematics by some independent and competent person, who will point out any deficiencies, and offer any useful suggestions.

The Assistant Masters.—The assistant masters seem properly qualified and competent men. Their salaries are as follows.—Mr. Gunning is paid £100 a year, with board and residence; Mr. Wright is paid £150 a year, non-resident; Mons. Gambler is paid £120 a year, non-resident.

School Premises.—I carefully inspected the school premises, including school-rooms, dormitories, gymnasium, and all other portions of the buildings, as well as the play-ground, privies, ball-court, &c. and found all, particularly the dormitories, everything that could be desired in the way of cleanliness, neatness, and order. The school furniture is in good order, and each school-room is provided with a clock.

RAPHOE.

I next visited Raphoe, and commenced the business of my visitation at the time appointed, Friday, March 31st, at ten o'clock, A.M.

The Rev. James A. Weir, Head Master, and the following assistant masters were in attendance:—G. C. Alfred, esq., B.A., Ex-Sch., Assistant Classical Master; T. Sutcliffe, esq., B.Sc., T.C.D., Assistant Mathematical Master.

There were also in attendance 14 boarders and 10 day pupils (including the head master's son). Total present, 24. Two day pupils were reported absent. Total on school roll, 26.

Twelve of the boarders are members of the Church of Ireland. The remaining two are Presbyterians, but attend Divine Service with the rest, and are taught the Presbyterian Catechism by the head master. Twelve of the boarders belong to the province of Ulster, and two to Leinster. Two of the day boys are members of the Church of Ireland. Nine are Presbyterians. One is a Roman Catholic. One of the day boys is a free pupil.

The charge for day boys is nominally £10 a year, and £5 each for brothers. But, as a matter of fact, the head master accepts any sum less than this, that the parents can conveniently pay. For instance, one day boy at present pays only £4 a year. The head master has, on many occasions, even supplied books gratis to free pupils, and one whom he treated in this way is now receiving £1,500 a year in the Civil Service of India.

My visitation extended over two days, March 31st, and April 1st.

Writing from Dictation.—Two had no mistake in spelling. Four had two mistakes in spelling. Eighteen had three or more mistakes in spelling. From this it appears that there is great room for improvement in this elementary but very important branch of education. The head master was much surprised at the result, as he himself devoted a good deal of time to exercising his pupils in spelling and writing from dictation.

Arithmetic.—I examined all present in arithmetic also. Nineteen answered 50 per cent, and upwards, of the questions; 2 answered 40 per cent. The remaining 3 answered less than 30 per cent., and failed. I consider the answering in arithmetic was very good.

Algebra.—I examined 13 in algebra. Two answered 80 per cent of the questions given; 2 answered 40 per cent. The remainder, 9 in number, failed. Just as at the other schools, I could find only one or two boys able to explain the principles involved in the ordinary rules of arithmetic and algebra.

Euclid.—I examined 9 boys in Euclid. Four answered very well. The remainders were weak. *Trigonometry.*—One boy answered remarkably well in trigonometry, and another fairly. These were the only boys who had made any progress in this subject.

Classics.—The 8 senior boys have made good progress in classics, and have been well and carefully taught. I examined them in Homer, Demosthenes, de Falsis Legationibus, a play of Euripides, Virgil, Sallust, and Cicero, de Senectute, and all but one answered very well.

Writing.—I examined all copy books. The writing is fair.

French.—Great pains are taken by the head master and Mr. Alfred in teaching French; but the small number of pupils at the school does not admit of the expense of a regular French Master. However, the boys read fairly, and translated, and parsed well. They are also exercised in writing out French.

The Head Master.—The head master has no other employment than his school. He takes a large, perhaps the principal, share of the teaching. Indeed his great diligence in this respect cannot be too highly commended.

The Assistant Masters.—The assistant masters are competent and hard-working men. Their salaries are as follows.—Mr. Alfred is paid £120 a year, inclusive of the £80 allowed by the Commissioners. Mr. Sutcliffe is paid £90 a year. Both reside and board in the school.

School Premises.—I carefully inspected the school premises, including the school-rooms, dormitories, and all other portions of the buildings, as well as the play-ground, privies, ball-court, &c. As these premises are far inferior in extent to those of Arrangh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen, so they are not comparable to them in neatness and order. The dormitories, however, are clean and well-ventilated. The schoolrooms and school furniture are in tolerable order. The play-ground, though small, is untidy. Brushwood has been allowed to grow in it, which should be at once removed. The wall round it requires to be pointed and dashed. Some of the dashing has fallen off the infirmary, as if it had been put on in frosty weather, and should be removed. The privies are not at all in a satisfactory state. Something should be done to put them into a proper condition. The head master says no fall can be had, and so he is obliged to have the flooring removed every vacation while the boys are away, have the place cleaned out, and a quantity of turf mould and lime thrown in. The boys have a small library and a reading-room, which are kept up by a subscription of 6s. a year from each boy.

ENNISKILLEN.

I next visited Enniskillen and commenced the business of the visitation at the time appointed, Monday the 3rd, at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

The Rev. William Steele, D.D., Head Master, and the following assistant masters were in attendance—William J. Valentine, esq., M.A., First Moderator in Classics, F.C.D., Assistant Classical Master; S. Goodwin, esq., B.A., Assistant Mathematical Master; William Anderson, esq., English Master; Cesar Bigler, esq., French and German Master; William Wakeman, esq., Drawing Master.

There were also in attendance 32 boarders and 11 day pupils. Total present, 53. Two boarders were reported absent. Total number on school roll, 55.

All the boarders are members of the Church of Ireland. Twelve of them belong to the province of Ulster, 11 to Leinster, 4 to Munster and 4 to Connaught. The parents of 3 do not live in Ireland. The remaining 4 are Roman Catholics. Eight of the day boys (and among them 2 Roman Catholics), are free pupils.

My visitation extended over two days, April the 3rd and 4th.

Writing from Dictation.—I examined all present in writing from dictation. Six had no mistake in spelling, 7 had one, 7 had two, and 23 had three or more.

Arithmetic.—I examined all in arithmetic also; 35 answered 50 per cent. and upwards of the questions given; 8 answered 40 per cent., and 2 answered 30 per cent. The remaining 8 failed.

I consider this very good answering indeed, as many as 9 having answered every question correctly.

Algebra.—I examined 29 boys in algebra. Fifteen answered 60 per cent. and upwards of the questions; 11 answered from 40 to 50 per cent.; and 2 answered 30 per cent. It thus appears that the actual answering in arithmetic and algebra was very good, and indicated careful training; but just as at all the other schools, I found only one or two boys able to explain the principles of the rules they employed. In addition to the mistakes, already given, I observed here that all the boys who solved a quadratic equation which I gave did so by the well-known formula. But not a single boy could prove the formula. Dr. Steele, however much he deplored the fact, expressed great satisfaction at having this defect pointed out to him.

Euclid.—I examined 12 in Euclid, 5 answered well, and 6 badly.

Trigonometry.—I examined 13 in Trigonometry; 7 answered very fairly, and the remaining 6 badly. I may remark that Dr. Steele has had great difficulty lately in getting a mathematical master, and the gentleman whom he has at present, though an excellent scholar, has been with him only a short time.

Classics.—I examined some of the senior boys in Homer, Thucydides, and Sallust; they answered well both in translation and parsing.

Modern Geography.—I examined 21 boys in modern geography, and the majority of them answered intelligently and well.

Writing.—I examined all the copy-books, and the writing was fair.

French.—I sat by while the French master examined two classes, selected at random by me, in French. The majority of them answered creditably. The examination was conducted in French, and so are all ordinary school lessons.

The Head Master.—In addition to being the Principal of this school, the head master is also Incumbent of the Parish of Devenish, about five miles distant from Enniskillen, the acceptance of which was pressed upon him by the Primate. He has, however, handed over the entire management of it, together with the income and glebe, to his son, who, as his curate, does all the duty. And except delivering an occasional lecture, Dr. Steele takes no part in parochial work, such as visiting, &c., during the time the school is assembled. It is only during vacations that he gives any substantial assistance to his son. He devotes a considerable portion of his time to teaching in the school, directing his attention more particularly to the younger boys, with a view to having them well grounded in first principles.

The Assistant Masters.—The assistant masters are well qualified and competent men, and seem to take a deep interest in the welfare of the school. Their salaries are as follows.—Mr. Valentine is paid £200 a year, non-resident; Mr. Goodwin is paid £100 a year, with board, residence, &c.; Mr. Mr. Bigler is paid £100 a year with board, residence, &c.; Mr. Anderson is paid £100 a year, non-resident; Mr. Wakeman is paid £96 a year, non-resident.

School Premises.—I carefully inspected the school premises, including the school-rooms, dormitories, and all other portions of the building, as well as the play-ground, paviors, ball-court, &c., and found all just as at Armagh and Dungannon, everything that could be desired in the way of cleanliness, neatness, and order. The school furniture is in good order.

CAVAN.

I next visited Cavan and commenced the business of my visitation at the time appointed Wednesday the 5th of April, at ten o'clock, a.m.

The Rev. William P. Moore, Head Master, and the following assistant masters were in attendance—Horace G. Kelly, Esq., Assistant Classical Master; J. H. Cooke, Esq., Assistant Mathematical Master.

There were also in attendance 12 boarders and 12 day pupils; total present, 24. One day boy was reported absent. Total on school roll, 25.

All the boys, boarders and day boys, are members of the Church of Ireland.

The head master accounted for the small number of day boys by the fact that there is a large Roman Catholic college a short distance from the town, a school conducted by the Christian Brothers, and a school conducted by a Presbyterian clergyman, both in the town. Four of the boarders belong to the Province of Ulster, six to Leinster; two to Connaught. There are no free pupils at this school. The head master says he "cannot get" them.

Writing from Dictation.—I examined all present in writing from dictation. No paper was altogether free from mistakes in spelling. Three had one mistake in spelling, four had 2; seventeen had 3 or more.

Arithmetic.—I examined all present in arithmetic also. Ten answered 60 per cent. and upwards of the questions given; 2 answered 40 per cent; 3 answered 30 per cent. The remainder, 9 in number, failed.

Algebra.—Nine boys are learning algebra, and I examined them all. The 4 best answered only 40 per cent. of the questions; 2 answered 30 per cent. of the questions; 2 failed.

Euclid.—Two boys answered fairly in the first three books of Euclid, but not much has been done in this subject.

Trigonometry.—Five boys are commencing trigonometry, but as yet cannot be said to know anything about it. The boys at this school are, in general, much younger than those at the other schools, and in my opinion quite unfit as yet to attempt trigonometry.

Classics.—Only 6 boys have attempted anything beyond grammar and delectus in Greek and Latin, and of these only three, who answered well in the First Book of Xenophon, can be said to have made any progress in Greek. The best of the three, an intelligent boy, tried the Fifth Book of Homer, but broke down. I got no good answering in Latin, except from the most junior of the six, who brought up the first 300 lines of the First Book of Virgil, and answered well.

Modern Geography.—I examined 7 in modern geography, and they answered well.

Writing.—I examined all the copy-books, and found the writing good.

French.—The head master himself teaches French. He examined his best class for me. The boys all read, translated and parsed well, and showed a fair knowledge of the connexion between French and Latin.

The Head Master.—The head master is engaged in no other employment than the management of his school. He devotes several hours each day to the teaching of his pupils in classics, French and modern geography.

The Assistant Masters.—The assistant masters are quite competent to teach the young boys, of whom this school is nearly altogether composed. I beg to express my entire disapproval of the way in which the assistant masters at this school are paid their salaries. The Commissioners allow Mr. Kelly £100 a year, but out of this he pays the head master £7 a quarter for his board, &c. Thus his real salary is £72 a year, with board, &c. Mr. Cooke is paid in cash £40 a year, and he also receives in addition the entire profits of the drawing class, and his board, &c.

School Premises.—I inspected the school-room, dormitories, infirmary, privies, &c. The dormitories are clean and well ventilated. The school-room also is in good order, but the school furniture seems very old, and exhibits all the usual marks of long service. The privies are in a dirty state. The woodwork, both flooring and seats, requires to be renewed, and the level of the new floor should be raised at least six inches above the level of the ground outside.

GENERAL REMARKS

Of the five Royal schools, Armagh alone can be said to be in a really flourishing condition. The state of education in it is very satisfactory, and the number attending, both of boarders and day boys, is very large. Mr. Morgan has introduced the system of giving three vacations in the year, viz.:-Seven weeks in summer, a month at Christmas, and three weeks at Easter. He says he finds this system a great improvement on the old system of giving only two vacations in the year, for that the boys are all, with hardly an exception, back on the day the school re-opens, and that both boys and masters work better.

Notwithstanding his experience in its favour, I cannot bring myself to approve of a system which entails so much expense and inconvenience on parents, and which leaves boys in idleness for so large a portion of the year. Moreover, I feel assured that an additional fortnight at least may be considered as lost at each vacation, owing partly to the unsettling of boys' minds immediately before going home, and partly to the length of time which must elapse before they can get thoroughly into work after returning to school. On these grounds I am of opinion that the Easter vacation should be limited to three or four days. I may add that the head masters of the other Royal schools agree with me.

At Dungannon also, the state of education is very satisfactory, but the number attending, only thirty-eight in all, is exceedingly small. The head master gives three reasons for this—(1) the large number of Irish boys who are now sent to England for their education; (2) the fact that his own political views are not in harmony with those of the great majority of the Irish gentry; (3) the flourishing state of Armagh. The first reason is, I regret to say, only too true, and applies equally to all schools in Ireland. The second, also, I have grounds for believing, holds good to a great extent. But I cannot attach much importance to the third reason assigned, which seems to rest entirely upon the assumption that the great majority of the boys attending the Royal schools belong to the particular Province in which these schools are situated, but from the table annexed it would appear that it is the Province of Leinster, not the Province of Ulster, which supplies the largest number of boys to the Royal schools. Armagh attracts forty-four—in other words, half of its entire number of boarders come from Leinster, while Dungannon attracts only five. Indeed, the four other Royal schools together, with all the advantages they offer, can attract only twenty-four boarders in all from Leinster.

At Enniskillen too, the state of education is very satisfactory, but the number attending, fifty-five in all, though larger than in the case of Dungannon, falls far short of what might naturally be expected. I believe that one great cause operating against the full success of this school is to be found in the accidents which have occurred there, by which some boys lost their lives.

When such splendid institutions as Dungannon and Enniskillen are, comparatively speaking, empty, it is not to be expected that Raphoe should be in a very flourishing condition in point of numbers. The head master works hard, but it is no easy matter to get up a large school in this part of the country. If the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners would allow of it, I would suggest that some encouragement in the shape of prizes and exhibitions tenable at the school should be given to Raphoe. If even half the sum proposed to be given in this way to Armagh, Dungannon, or Enniskillen were given to Raphoe it would, in my opinion, tend to increase largely the number of pupils.

Of all the Royal schools I consider Cavan to be in the least satisfactory condition as regards the state of education, while it is also the lowest in point of numbers. It may be said that Dungannon, with all its superior advantages, has only sixteen boarders, and that Cavan, with twelve, may fairly be compared with it; but Cavan has never been successful, which Dungannon has, and, I trust, will soon be so again; but as far as my observations went, I could not see any grounds for thinking that Cavan, under its present management, will ever prove successful. Mr. Moore feels greatly dissatisfied with the course which the Commissioners considered it necessary to take with regard to this school, in deducting first £100 a year, and afterwards a second £100 a year from the salary of the head master. He considers that under his patent of appointment he was entitled to the full salary, and he even expressed a doubt as to whether it would not be his duty to ascertain by legal proceedings whether the Commissioners had not overstepped their powers in making such deductions. Now, if the sums thus deducted from Mr. Moore's salary have been allowed to accumulate, or if from any other source, the Commissioners have the means at their disposal, I would beg to suggest for the serious consideration of the Board that a retiring pension should be offered to Mr. Moore. From some expressions used in conversation I am inclined to think that he would accept such pension. At my rate I am decidedly of opinion that the Commissioners must either see Cavan Royal School continuing to drag on a bare existence in its present languishing state, or else undertake what appears to me to be the only possible remedy, and induce the present head master to retire. A school, with premises so commodious and so advantageously situated, and enjoying such facilities of communication by railway with every part of Ireland could not fail to secure the services of a highly qualified head master, a man who, by his energy and diligence would soon infuse new life and new vigour into the institution.

Irish Boys and English Schools.—The head masters, one and all, alleged as the principal, if not the only, cause of the small number of boys attending their schools the practice which now prevails, almost universally, among the Irish nobility and leading gentry, of sending their sons to English schools. They declare that as far as in them lies, they spare no pains or expense in providing sound tuition and an extended course of instruction for their pupils, and, at the same time, leave nothing undone to promote their health and comforts, yet they complain they do not receive from the public that support and encouragement which their efforts deserve, that such is the force of fashion and example they are not supported even by those whose patronage they had a fair right to expect.

As regards the health and personal comforts of the boys, I believe that the arrangements at present existing in the leading Irish schools are all that any reasonable parent could desire.

As to the education given, perhaps the most valuable test is the progress made by boys of moderate or inferior abilities, who compose eighty, or even ninety, per cent. of every school, and my experience as a college tutor leads me to the conclusion that, judged by this test the leading Irish schools will bear a very favourable comparison with the English schools of highest reputation.

But I feel convinced that the really weak point at present in our Irish schools is the position of the assistant masters. Rewards for learning given to the pupils, whether in college or at the school, may induce parents to select the Royal schools for their sons in preference to those where no such rewards are offered; but I very much question whether they have ever induced a parent to select one of the Royal schools in preference to an English school. The only argument of any practical value for this purpose is to be able to prove to him that the advantages which he seeks abroad at a large outlay may be had at home, and at a considerably less cost. Now, of these advantages the most important undoubtedly is that the character and position in the social, intellectual, and moral point of view, of the men to whom the actual teaching of the pupils is entrusted, should be such as to command the respect and regard of those committed to their care. There is no lack of such men, but they cannot be had unless they are encouraged to devote themselves to the profession of teaching by the offer of such liberal remuneration as their talents and qualifications fairly entitle them to expect. The salaries at present paid to the assistant masters in your schools, as mentioned in former parts of this report are, in most cases, in my opinion, quite inadequate. I therefore venture to suggest as a subject deserving of the serious consideration of the Commissioners, that they should endeavour to raise the tone and character of their schools by improving the position of the assistant masters.

Insurance against Fire.—I am not informed whether the Commissioners have the buildings of the different schools insured, but if such is not their practice, I would beg to call their attention to the necessity of such a prudent precaution. Observing marks of fire in one of the rooms of the infirmary at Rathoo, I asked the head master the cause, and he informed me that lately some matting which was being dried took fire, and that had he not discovered it in time, the consequences might have been serious. He could not say whether the premises were insured or not.

Royal Scholarships.—Before concluding this Report I wish to make a few remarks on the course at present appointed for the examination for Royal Scholarships. Some of the books recommended are quite unsuited for school boys. As an instance I will mention "Greene's History of the English People." This book is too long; it assumes a previous knowledge of the leading events of English History on the part of its readers, and those who are acquainted with it cannot fail to consider it objectionable on other and more important grounds. Again, the course appointed for English Language and Literature is far too long, and, consequently, whatever knowledge of it a boy may have acquired has been imparted to him in a hasty and by a system of cramming. As a matter of fact this course is never taken up at school till the last year, and then only by the few who intend to compete for the Royal Scholarships. I would, therefore, suggest that some of the books now recommended should be omitted, and that of others certain portions only, carefully selected, should remain in the course. It is the custom at the present day to expect too much from boys, and, consequently, the subjects placed before them for study are so numerous and so extensive as to preclude the possibility in most cases of their becoming sound and accurate scholars, the knowledge acquired by the great majority being necessarily superficial.

I would also suggest that the Commissioners should confer with the authorities of Trinity College with a view to arranging that there should be one and the same course and examination for both the Royal Scholarships and the Junior Exhibitions given by Trinity College.

At present, in consequence of the course being entirely different, if a boy prepares himself to compete for a Royal Scholarship, he is practically debarred, in case of failure, from competing for a Junior Exhibition. The Royal Scholarships, therefore, must necessarily be disposed of at the school a year or even two years before the boys enter college, and hence the number of candidates presenting themselves for those valuable prizes will naturally not exceed the number of scholarships vacant; and so all competition, and the advantages of competition, will disappear. Whereas, if there were one course and one examination for all, and if, after the examination, a list of marks were made out with the names of the candidates arranged in order of merit, together with the names of the schools at which they had received their education, the best answers from the Royal Schools might, in the first instance, be selected for the Royal Scholarships, and then the Junior Exhibitions awarded to the twelve best answers remaining. If such a system as this were adopted, I feel convinced that the result, by promoting an extensive and active competition, would prove beneficial not only to the Royal Schools, but to the interests of education throughout Ireland.

For convenience of reference and comparison I have tabulated the results of my examinations in writing from dictation, in arithmetic, and in algebra.

I also annex a table showing the number of boarders at each school, coming from the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.

I have the honour, &c.,

THOMAS T. GRAY.

Trinity College, Dublin.
May 16, 1876.

P.S.—I beg to express my deep appreciation of the kind and courteous manner in which I was everywhere received by the head masters.

T. T. G.

APPENDIX F.

RULES to be observed in THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS on the Foundation of the Governors of the Schools founded by ERASMUS SMITH, Esq.

1. School shall be open at half-past Nine on every week-day, and shall close at Three on every day except Sunday, on which day it shall close at One o'clock.

2. The Roll shall be called at Ten o'clock on every morning, and, immediately afterwards, the Teachers shall enter in the Report Book, the numbers then present.

3. On every day all Children who have attained a suitable proficiency, shall read to the Teacher a Chapter in the Bible. The Teacher shall examine the Children as to their understanding what they have read, explaining the sense in plain language, without entering into controversial or abstract matters.

4. The Bible shall be used for Religious Instruction only, and not for the purpose of teaching to Spell or to Read.

5. The Children, whose parents are members of the Church, shall be instructed on at least one day in every week in the Catechism of the Church of England, and no other Catechism shall be taught or admitted into the School; the attendance of the Children of other denominations, on this occasion, shall be at their parents' own direction.

6. No Child under the age of Six Years shall be admitted.

7. Parents or Friends of Children shall not interfere in the Course of Education in any manner whatever, except as before specified in Rule 5.

8. No Books shall be admitted into the School but such as shall be approved of by the Governors.

9. A Roll, Register, and Report Book, according to the forms prescribed by such Model School as the Governors may approve, are to be kept by each Master and Mistress and an Abstract of the same, certified by the Clergyman of the Parish is to be transmitted Half-yearly, as has been usual to the Register. The Roll, Register, and Report Book are to be kept in the School, for the purpose of being examined and checked by the Inspector. Any Child absent one month (except from illness) is to be struck off the Roll, and not to be re-entered without the sanction of the Local Patron or the Superintending Clergyman. A List shall be kept of the Books belonging to the School, containing their titles and the number of each, the List to be renewed the first weeks in January and July

in each year, and a copy thereof to be forwarded in each of the Half-yearly Reports.

10. Three Vacations shall be allowed in each year; one at Christmas and one at Easter, of a week each; and one in Autumn of a fortnight; and no other Vacation to be allowed. The commencement of each to be notified by the Teachers to the Local Patron or Superintendent. The Teacher to inform the Inspector (at the Spring Inspection,) when the Autumn Vacation takes place.

11. The Teachers are to require the Children to come to School cleanly, and in decent clothes, so far as their circumstances will allow, and they shall not permit them to sit down until after due inspection.

12. Monitors may be appointed by the Teachers, upon the plan pursued in such Model Schools as the Governors may approve; but care is to be taken that they be selected upon the grounds of industry, good conduct, and superior attainments, and arrangements must be made that their own instruction by the Teacher shall be properly attended to.

13. The Teacher shall not on any account whatsoever permit the School-house to be used for purposes not connected with the business of the Schools, except when license for the performance of Divine Service shall be granted by the Bishop of the Diocese, or when the sanction of the Clergyman of the Parish shall be obtained for the holding of a Sunday School.

14. The supply of Books and School Requisites is to be kept up by local funds, to this object the Governors are ready to contribute whenever their assistance is required; but in no case will their contribution exceed one-half of the sum required.

15. Any variation from the prescribed hours of business, or times of vacation, must be made with the sanction of the Patron or Superintendent, and must be notified to the Governors.

N.B.—These Rules to be posted in a conspicuous part of the School Room.

By Order,

GEORGE CHATTERTON, Registrar.

Board Room of the Governors,
40, HARVEST STREET, DUBLIN.

APPENDIX G.

REGULATIONS OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY IN DUBLIN FOR PROMOTING ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

1.—FREE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.

The Board of the Incorporated Society having determined to extend to all the Dioceses of Ireland the privilege of sending forward Male Candidates for Competitive Examinations for Free Places at the Society's Boarding Institutions, the following Statement has been drawn up for the information of the Parochial Clergy, Parents, Schoolmasters, and other persons interested in the matter.

Free Places.—In each of the Society's Boarding Institutions a certain number of Free Pupils are maintained, clothed and educated at the cost of the Society.

Competitive Examinations.—Vacancies occur every year about Michaelmas, and to fill the places vacated, Boys are elected by Competitive Examinations usually held in the months of June and July, after due notice given, through the Parochial Clergy, to all concerned.

Subjects.—Candidates are examined in the Book of Genesis, the first twenty Chapters of Exodus, 1st and 2nd Books of Samuel, 1st Book of Kings, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Church Catechism and the Scriptural References showing its doctrine to be in conformity with the Word of God, Reading, Writing, the Rudiments of English Grammar, the Geography of Europe, Palestine, and Asia Minor; and in Arithmetic, as far as the Rule of Three inclusive, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

The Examination is conducted with the strictest impartiality and the best Answers elected.

Regulations.—The following are the Regulations under which Candidates are admissible to Examination:—

1. Candidates must not be under twelve years of age on the 31st July, or above sixteen on the 1st June, in the year of examination.
2. Candidates must have been resident within the prescribed Districts respectively for at least one year previous to the day of examination.
3. A Certificate of age, good conduct, residence, and suitability as to pecuniary means, signed by the Clergyman of the Parish in which the Candidate resides; and also a certificate of good health, signed by a Medical Practitioner, must be lodged one clear week previous to the day of examination, with the Master of the Institution to which the Candidate seeks admission.
4. Certificates will be received only on the Society's printed forms, which can be obtained on application to the Masters, at the Institutions.
5. The number of Candidates must be at least three times that of the vacancies to be filled; should this not occur, the Scholarships will be given only to that proportion, and the remaining Scholarships may be conferred on deserving but unsuccessful Candidates at other examinations.
6. When two brothers are candidates at the same Examination, only one of them shall be elected, if the next boy on the examination list be found duly qualified.

Needed Provisions are required to have, on their admission, each—coat jacket, one waistcoat, one pair of trousers, one pair of shoes, one cap, two shirts, and two pairs of stockings.

Duration of Scholarship.—Each boy elected on the Foundation is permitted to remain for three years in the Institution to which elected, unless removed for misconduct; during that period to be clothed, maintained, and carefully educated, solely at the cost of the Society. At the termination of each period of residence he vacates his Scholarship, in order to make room for a newly elected Candidate, and ceases to

have any claim on the Society except for a Testimonial of Character, in case he shall have proved himself entitled to it.

Sentry School.—re-election to.—The only exception to this rule is in the case of re-election to the Sentry Training and Commercial Institution near Dublin, into which a proportion of the Scholars who have completed their term of three years in the other Institutions of the Society, are annually re-elected for an additional period, if after examination and inquiry as to character they shall appear deserving of that distinction. Such pupils are thus afforded an opportunity of continuing and extending those studies in which, as a necessary qualification for re-election, they must have already made considerable progress.

Education Afforded.—The Society's Institutions provide a sound Scriptural and superior English and Scientific Education, embracing the Holy Scriptures, History, Geography, Grammar, &c., and those branches of practical Mathematics necessary to qualify young men for the offices of Schoolmasters, Accountants, Surveyors, Assistants to Civil Engineers, Clerks in the Civil Service, &c.

Pay Boarders.—In addition to the pupils elected to Free Places on the Foundation of the Institutions, Boarders are received on payment of about £30 each per annum.

Thackeray Exhibitions.—The Thackeray Exhibition in Trinity College, Dublin, of the annual value of £30, and tenable for two years, is open to the pupils of the Incorporated Society's Schools, under certain conditions determined by the Board.

The following are the Institutions to which boys will be elected under the foregoing Regulations, together with the Names and Addresses of the Masters, the Districts whence Candidates may present themselves, and the corresponding Place of Examination in each case; also the number of Free Scholarships offered yearly for competition:—

Districts Privileged to send forward Candidates

DUBLIN INSTITUTION.

Master.—Rev. JOHN TURNER, Dublin.

Dioceses of Armagh, Clogher (the portion situate in the Co. Monaghan).—Candidates to be examined at the Institution, DUBLIN. SIX Boys to be elected annually.

Dioceses of Down, Connor and Downpatrick.—Candidates to be examined at LITERA (for DUBLIN Institution). FOUR Boys to be elected annually.

FAIRFAIR INSTITUTION.

Master.—MR. T. C. FORTES, BARRACKS, Co. Wickham.

Dioceses of Clogher (excepting the portion situate in the Co. Monaghan), Meath, Kilmore (excepting the portion situate in the Co. Leitrim), Anagh (the portion situate in the Counties of Longford, Westmeath, and Carlow).—Candidates to be examined at FAIRFAIR Institution, near Mullingar (Meath Institution). FOUR Boys to be elected annually.

PRINCERIDGE GRANGE INSTITUTION.

Master.—MR. WILLIAM A. SHEFFLTON, PRINCERIDGE GRANGE, Sligo.

Dioceses of Derry, Raphoe, Kilmore (the portion situate in the Co. Leitrim), Eglinton (the portion situate in the Counties of Sligo and Mayo), Anagh (the portion situate in Counties of Leitrim, Sligo, and Roscommon), Killea, Ashmole.—Candidates to be examined at Sligo (for PRINCERIDGE Institution). FOUR Boys to be elected annually.

RANELAGH INSTITUTION, ATHLONE.

Master.—Mr. R. BAILEY, Athlone.

Dioceses of Elphin (the portion situate in the Counties of Roscommon and Galway), Yeas, Keshole, Killymore, Killybegh, Clonsilla.—Candidates to be examined at the Ranelagh Institution, Athlone. Five Boys to be elected annually.

POOCKE INSTITUTION.

Master.—Mr. JOHN B. BROWNE, Kilkenny.

Dioceses of Ossory, Ferns, Leighlin, Waterford.—Candidates to be examined at the Poocke Institution, Kilkenny. Four Boys to be elected annually.

Dioceses of Cashel, Eady, Lisnort, Lismore.—Candidates to be examined at the Lismore Institution (for Poocke Institution). Two Boys to be elected annually.

Dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, Ross.—Candidates to be examined at Cork (for Poocke Institution). Two Boys to be elected annually.

Diocese of Ardferd and Aghaloe.—Candidates to be examined at Tralee (for Poocke Institution). One Boy to be elected annually.

N.B.—Should any Clergyman find it more convenient to send Candidates to one of the other specified places of Examination, rather than that already assigned to his Parish, he will please to communicate with the Secretary on the subject.

UNITED DIOCESSES OF DUBLIN, GLINDALOUGH, AND KILDARE.

(Four Free Scholarships.)

Candidates from these United Dioceses will be examined in Dublin. Four Boys to be elected annually to Free Places in one or more of the Society's Institutions.

N.B.—With respect to Candidates from the United Dioceses of Dublin, Glindalough, and Kildare, it may be thought necessary to hold preliminary Test Examinations, of which due notice will be given. Forms of Certificates, the Special Statement referring to these Dioceses, and any further information required, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Incorporated Society.

The Board of the Incorporated Society has before it abundant proofs of the marked success of the system of Open Competition underrunning carried out by the Society for many years past. Former pupils of its Institutions are to be found occupying positions of trust and respectability at home and in the colonies—many engaged in the various departments of the Civil Service, others in commercial pursuits, and not a few have earned creditable distinctions as Students of Trinity College, of whom several are now Ministers of the Church.

In extending the operations of the Society more generally throughout Ireland, the Board is encouraged to anticipate still further beneficial results from the increased stimulus likely to be thereby given to Primary and Middle Class Education. To effect this desirable end the Board of the Incorporated Society will confidently hope for the cordial co-operation of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of Ireland.

It is the earnest desire of the Incorporated Society that its Institutions and Schools should be visited, and that the several Public Examinations of the Pupils and of Candidates for Free Scholarships should be witnessed—by Patrons of Schools, the Clergy of the various districts, Parents and School-teachers, and all persons who take an interest in the improvement and welfare of the rising generation.

By Order,

JOHN W. HACKETT, A.M., *Clk., Secretary.*

Incorporated Society's Office,
73, Harcourt-street, Dublin,
February, 1877.

2. CELBRIDGE (FEMALE) INSTITUTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Clergy, School-Teachers, and others interested in the matter, that a Deputation from the Incorporated Society will visit the Society's Female Boarding Institution at Celbridge, on the day of 187, at o'clock, to hold the Annual Examination of the Pupils in the Institution in the various branches of their Education, and to ascertain the exact state of the Establishment, its order, capability, and management.

Competitive Examinations for Free Places on the Foundation.

COUNTIES OF KILDARE, MEATH, WESTMEATH, and DUBLIN.—On the occasion of their visit to the Celbridge Institution, as above, the Deputation will examine the Candidates who may present themselves from those Counties.

County of Wicklow.—The Deputation will attend at the Parochial School-house, in the town of Rathdrum, on the day of 187, at o'clock, when Candidates from the County Wicklow must present themselves for Examination.

N.B.—Candidates from those Parishes in the County of Wicklow which adjoin the County Kildare, have the option of attending for Examination at either Celbridge or Rathdrum.

Eight girls (the best answers amongst all the Candidates), are annually elected on the Foundation of the Institution at Celbridge.

The Candidates will be examined in Spelling, Reading, and Writing, and in St. Matthew's Gospel, together with the Church Catechism, and the Scriptural References showing its doctrine to be in conformity with the Word of God. The Examinations will be conducted with the utmost impartiality, and the best answers elected.

With reference to these Examinations, the following Regulations must be strictly observed:—

1. Candidates shall not be under ten, nor above fourteen years of age.

2. Candidates must have been resident within the prescribed district for at least one year previous to the day of Examination.

3. A Certificate of age, good conduct, residence, and suitability as to pecuniary means, signed by the Clergyman of the Parish in which the Candidate resides; and also a Certificate of good health, signed by a Medical Practitioner, must be obtained; and no girl can be admitted for Examination as a Candidate unless such Certificate, in the printed form provided by the Society, be sent to the Mistress of the Institution, Celbridge, at least one week previous to the day of examination.

4. The number of Candidates who shall present themselves for admission must be at least twice that of the vacancies which are to be filled. When this shall not occur, the places to be filled will be given only in that proportion; and in the event of a failure in the number of Candidates, the Society will supply the deficiency from deserving but unsuccessful Candidates from other districts.

5. In cases where two sisters are Candidates at the same Examination, one of them only can be elected, if the next Girl in the Examination-list be found duly qualified.

Each Girl elected on the Foundation is permitted to remain in the Establishment for four years, to be educated, dieted, lodged, and clothed free of any expense.

* The Districts from which Children are eligible as Candidates for admission as the Foundation of the Celbridge Institution are, the Counties of Wicklow, Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and the following Parishes in the County of Dublin, viz:—

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|
| Navan | Clonsilla | Castlemock | Glansilla |
| Tullaghan | Kilmeadow | Mellickinstown | Drumcondra |
| Kilmeadow | Kilmeadow | Clonsilla | Coolock |
| Chapelizod | Leixlip | Swords | Phingus |
| Palmerston | Luxon and Duber | Malahide | Barry |
| Ballyfermot | Bothinck and Saggart | | Clonsilla |

to her relatives or friends, unless she forfeit these advantages by misconduct. At the termination of this period she is to vacate her place in the Institution, in order to make room for a newly-elected Candidate, and will cease to have any further claim on the Society, except for a testimonial of character and conduct, in case she shall have proved herself duly entitled to it.

The only exception to this rule is in the case of election to the "Teachers' Training Class," into which a limited number of the most deserving of the girls are admitted for an additional period, with the view to qualify them to become themselves Teachers.

The Cullinane Institution affords a sound Scriptural and useful English Education. The children are also instructed in needlework and in domestic employments, including the care of the house, management of the dairy, laundry, &c.

It is the earnest desire of the Incorporated Society that these examinations should be witnessed by Patrons of Schools, by the Clergy of the respective districts, by Parents and School Teachers, and by all persons who take an interest in the improvement and welfare of the rising generation.

By order,

JOHN W. HACKETT, A.M., Clk., Secretary

73, Ha-court-street, Dublin.

3. RANELAGH (FEMALE) INSTITUTION, ROOSEMOUNT.

Notice is hereby given to the Clergy, School-Teachers, and others interested in the matter, that a Deputation from the Incorporated Society will visit the Ranelagh Female Boarding Institution at Rosemount, on the day of 187, at o'clock, for the undemonstrated purposes:—

1. To hold the annual Examination of the Pupils in the Institution in the various branches of their Education, and to ascertain the exact state of the Establishment, its order, capability, and management.

2. To elect as the Foundation Five Girls on the Candidates who may present themselves for admission from the Towns of Athlone and Rosemount, and Counties of Rosemount, Galway, Sligo, and Cavan.

The Candidates will be examined in Spelling, Reading, and Writing, and in the Matthew's Gospel, together with the Church Catechism, and the Scriptural References showing its doctrine to be in conformity with the Word of God.—The Examination will be conducted with the strictest impartiality, and the best Answers elected.

With reference to this Examination the following Regulations must be strictly observed:—

1. Candidates shall not be under ten, nor above fourteen years of age.

2. Candidates must have been resident within the prescribed Districts for at least one year previous to the day of examination.

3. A Certificate of age, good conduct, residence, and suitability as to pecuniary means, signed by the Clergyman of the Parish in which the Candidate resides, and also a certificate of good health, signed by a Medical Practitioner, must be lodged with the Mistress seven weeks previous to the day of examination.

4. Certificates will be received only on the Society's printed forms, which can be obtained on application to the Mistress, at the Ranelagh Institution, Rosemount.

5. The number of Candidates must be at least ten, in order that five may be elected, should this not occur, the vacant Places will be given only in that proportion, and the Society will appoint to the remaining Places deserving Candidates from other districts.

6. In cases where two sisters are Candidates at the same examination, one of them only can be elected, if the other put on the examination list be found duly qualified.

Successful Candidates are each required to have, on admission, at least one suit of serviceable clothing, including a pair of good boots.

Each Girl elected on the Foundation is permitted to remain in the Establishment for four years, to be educated, clothed, lodged, and clothed, free of any expense to her relatives or friends, unless she forfeit these advantages by misconduct. At the termination of this period she is to vacate her place in the Institution, in order to make room for a newly-elected Candidate, and will cease to have any further claim on the Society, except for a testimonial of character, and conduct in case she shall have proved herself duly entitled to it.

The only exception to this rule is in the case of election to the "Teachers' Training Class," into which a limited number of the most deserving girls are admitted, for an additional period with the view to qualify them to become themselves Teachers.

*. The Rosemount Institution affords a sound Scriptural and useful English Education. The children are also instructed in needlework, and in domestic employments, including the care of the house, management of the dairy, laundry, &c.

It is the earnest desire of the Incorporated Society, that these examinations should be witnessed by Patrons of Schools, by the Clergy of the respective districts, by Parents and School Teachers, and by all persons, who take an interest in the improvement and welfare of the rising generation.

By order,

JOHN W. HACKETT, A.M., Clk., Secretary.

Office of the Incorporated Society,
73, Ha-court-street, Dublin.

APPENDIX H.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND REQUESTS FOR IRELAND, dated 30th May, 1879, giving particulars of ENDOWMENT OF CASTLENOCK PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Commissioners of Charitable

Donations and Requests for Ireland,
3, Kildare-place, Dublin
30th day of May, 1879

WILLIAM TIBBALL'S (CASTLENOCK) CHARITY.

SIR.—In reply to the inquiry in your letter of the 27th instant, as to whether I can give you any information as to the tenure by which Mr. Duffy holds a portion of the lands of Pellinstown, I beg to say that, without being able to directly answer your question, it may perhaps be well for me to state shortly some facts about the title to these lands.

There are in this office several deeds, and a consider-

able mass of papers, relating to the lands of Pellinstown, and to the proceedings instituted by the former Board in 1837, for the administration of the assets of William Tibball, and the establishment of his Charitable Bequests.

I enclose you a copy of an extract of his will. It appears that William Tibball purchased in fee these lands, by deed of October 30th, 1850, but subject to a mortgage of October 11th, 1792, for £1,800 Irish, which by his will he directed should be paid out of the proceeds of other lands, which he desired to be sold.

In the Chancery proceedings, entitled *The Comrs. Moore v. Moore*, the master made a Report which was confirmed by decree of April 26th, 1851. By that it

directed that a sum of £548 8s. 1d. should be paid to the Rev. Ralph Sadler to recoup him for having paid the interest on said mortgage for several years.

The rents at that time were stated to be —

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| Mr. Clarke, | 104 | 12 | 4 |
| Representatives of Rathbone, | 57 | 12 | 6 |
| | 242 | 5 | 0 |
| Interest on mortgage, | 99 | 16 | 10 |
| Total, | 342 | 5 | 2 |

The mortgage was paid off and a deed was executed on 30th June, 1855, by Mr. Charles LeGrange, reconveying the fee of the lands of Pollestown to the Rev. Ralph Sadler and his successors at Cusackbrook.

It is possible that amongst these papers, should occasion arise for employing a solicitor to make search, some clue might be found to explain the possession of part of these lands by Mr. Duffy, but after a considerable, though not an exhaustive search, I have failed to find such.

While on the subject of the endowments of Cusackbrook School it may be well to state if you are not already aware of it, that under the will of A. Tisdall (1836) a sum of £90 was left for this school, and that having been recovered by this Board, a transfer of £80 8s. 1d. three per cent stock was made to the Rev. Ralph Sadler, on the 12th of April, 1855.

Also under the will of William Crosthwaite (1750) £10 a year (less) was left, charged on Jollystown, Co. Meath.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HERCULES MACDONNELL, Secretary.

To J. C. Meredith, Esq., Secretary,
Endowed Schools Commission, Four Courts.

ENCLOSURE referred to in the foregoing LETTER.

Copy of Extract of Will of WILLIAM TIDALL, late of Cusackbrook House, Drumcondra, Co. Dublin, who died 8th November, 1831, and Probate of which Will was granted on the 24th December, 1831, to John Houston, Esq., No. 7, DRUMCONDRA HILL, Co. Dublin.

"I give and bequeath the said Lands of Pollestown, in the county of Dublin (purchased since the date of my marriage settlement), to my Wife, Caroline Tisdall, for her natural life, and from and after her decease I give the said Lands to the Protestant Rector of the parish of Cusackbrook and his Successors, in Trust for the Protestant Parish School of said parish; and if there shall be no School-house built in said parish, I direct the rents and profits of said Lands to be returned and allowed to accumulate for the space of four years after the decease of my said wife, for the purpose of building such School-house, and I direct the same to be so applied accordingly.

I give all the residue and remainder of my Estate and Effects to the said Rector of Cusackbrook and his

Successors, in Trust, for the said Charity School, subject to the following bequest, that is to say, &c. —

COPY OF DECREE, dated 1st November, 1831.

"I, William Tisdall, hereby make this further Codicil to my above Will. I declare the Lands of Pollestown above named, from and after the decease of my said Wife, to my Aunt, Sydney Tisdall, for her natural life, and from and after her decease, I devise the same to the Rector of the parish of Cusackbrook aforesaid, and his Successors, for the trusts, uses, and purposes in my said Will specified as to the School of said parish. I declare that the Plate in my house at Cusackbrook and Marlborough-street is the property of my said Wife, and that I have not devised or intended with her right thereto in the above Will; and I nominate my friend Robert Warren, of Jervis-street, Recorder of this Court and of my said Will, to be as altered by this Codicil."

Further Letter from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland,
2, KILDONESTREET, Dublin,
3rd day of June, 1859.

WILLIAM TIDALL'S (CUSACKBROOK) CHARITY.

Sir—In reply to your inquiry, I have found a paragraph in the Case prepared for Mr. Sergeant Blackburne, which refers to the Lease made to Mr. Patrick Clarke in 1815; and I now send you a copy extract of all that can be material.

If you wish to send any person to examine the papers further, I shall be happy to show them.

Your obedient servant,
HERCULES MACDONNELL.

To J. C. Meredith, Esq., LL.D., &c.,
Endowed Schools Commission, Four Courts.

ENCLOSURE referred to in the foregoing LETTER.
WILLIAM TIDALL'S CHARITY.

EXTRACT FROM CASE prepared for Mr. Sergeant BLACKBURNE.

That the said Edward Bullocky, by Indenture of Lease by way of Release, of date in margin [1815, 19th and 26th June] demised the said Lands to Christopher Halpin, for lives renewable for ever.

That the said Christopher Halpin being also unable to pay the rent reserved by and Lease, the said William Hamilton consented to a reduction thereof. Yet, notwithstanding such reduction, the said Christopher Halpin was unable to pay said rent, and an ejectment for non-payment was brought against him; but before same was executed, Julia Halpin, the daughter of the said Christopher Halpin, who was then deceased, and in whom said Lands were then vested, assigned her interest therein to Patrick Clarke, who is now the tenant in possession thereof.

APPENDIX I.

BREITLAND FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Record No. 684.

In Chancery—Vice-Chancellor.

Between the Right Honourable the Attorney-General for Ireland, at the relation of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, *Plaintiffs*—

The Venerable William Lee, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, the Rev. William B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., the Rev. Hickman Ross Mahanna, the Rev. Edward Wilson Winsty, and the Rev. David McKee, *Defendants*.

SCHEME for the ESTABLISHMENT and MANAGEMENT of the CHARITABLE INSTITUTION mentioned in the

WILL of PETER BREITLAND, pursuant to the DECREE in this CAUSE, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1869.

1. That the said school shall be called "THE BREITLAND FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL," and shall at present be established at No. 11, FORTH STREET, in the City of Dublin.

2. That inasmuch as no suitable premises can be procured in the Parish of St. Nicholas Without, and the said school cannot, therefore, be now conveniently established in the said parish, the rectors of the Parish of St. Nicholas Without be not now appointed an ex-officio governor of the said school, and that the Venerable William Lee, D.D., Archbishop of Dub-

in, as rector of the Parish of St. Peter, and the Rev. Charles Fernal McCarthy, as the rector of the Parish of St. Werburgh's, both in the city of Dublin, are the ex-officio governors of the said school, without prejudice to the right of the rector for the time being of the Parish of St. Nicholas Without in said city applying hereafter to be appointed an ex-officio governor in case the school shall be removed to the said parish.

3. That there shall be five other governors, who shall be appointed by the order of this Court.

4. That the following persons shall be the first governors of the said school—viz., the Rev. William Esley Knibbs, the Rev. David McKee, Edward Pennocker, Esq., Q.C., George Woods Mansell, Esq., and William Gilson, Esq.

5. That when any vacancy in the office of ex-officio governors shall occur, by reason of the death, resignation, incapacity, or removal of any of the rectors for the time being of the parishes heretofore mentioned, the person (if any) who shall succeed to the curacy or discharge of duties similar or analogous to those now discharged by said rector, shall be entitled to succeed in his room and to act as such governor, and if there be no such person, then some other fit and proper person shall be appointed by this Court to be such governor.

6. That when any vacancy shall occur by reason of the death, resignation, incapacity, or removal of any of the governors to be appointed by the order of this Honourable Court, or of any person who shall hereafter be appointed in manner herein provided in the place of the governor so appointed, then the surviving or continuing governor shall co-opt a person to fill such vacancy, provided always that the person so co-opted shall be of the same religious denomination as the governor whose place is to be filled, and be a clergyman or layman as the case may be, and that at the meeting of governors to be held for the filling of such vacancy, there shall be at least four of said governors present, and that the person for whom the majority of the votes shall be given shall be held duly co-opted. That a week's notice at least shall be given of any meeting to be held for the co-optation of a governor, such notice to be given personally to each of the continuing or surviving governors of said school, or sent by a registered letter to his last known place of residence, and also to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

7. That at all meetings of governors subsequent to their first meeting, the chair shall be taken by the governors in a rotation to be fixed by themselves at their first meeting; but if the governor whose turn it is to take the chair at any meeting shall not be present at the hour for which the meeting is convened, or within fifteen minutes after the same, then the chair shall be taken by the governor next in rotation. The chairman shall, in addition to his ordinary vote, have a casting vote; all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of governors present, and for all purposes, except the co-optation of a governor to fill a vacancy, three shall be sufficient to form a quorum. The names of the governors to take the chair at the first meeting shall be drawn by lot from those present.

8. The governors of said school shall have power to nominate and appoint, at a salary not exceeding Twenty-five pounds per annum, a secretary or clerk, who shall make minutes for all meetings of governors, keep the minutes of these proceedings, and the accounts of the income and expenditure of the funds, and discharge such other duties as shall be prescribed by the governors.

9. That the rents, issues, and profits of the trust property shall be lodged half-yearly by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit, and in the joint names of the governors of the said school, to be applied by them and their successors for the pur-

poses of the said school, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

10. That the school shall be at present prepared for the accommodation of 15 female pupils, all to be born of Protestant parents, said number to be increased hereafter by the governors if the funds shall permit; that said children, on their admission, shall not be less than eight or more than twelve years of age, and that before the admission of any child as a pupil the governors shall require the queries to be answered and the certificates to be signed, which successively set forth in the schedule hereto annexed. The children are to be maintained and supported in the school with diet, clothing, and firing, and all other necessaries for their subsistence, and in cases where it shall be judged proper by the governors they shall be put out apprentices into Protestant families, but no child shall be permitted to remain in the school after the age of 17 years.

11. That the course of instruction to be pursued in said school shall include the daily reading of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, and on week-days, instruction in English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, and singing from notes, together with needlework and household work in its various departments.

12. That each pupil shall be elected by a majority of votes of the governors present at the meeting at which such election shall take place, and when a pupil is to be elected notice shall be given thereof in the summons convening the meeting.

13. That a properly qualified person of the Protestant religion shall be appointed by the governors to be matron and schoolmistress, who shall, with such assistance as the governors shall deem advisable, conduct the school under the supervision of the governors, and subject to their directions.

14. That the governors shall be empowered to fix the salary of the person to be appointed matron and schoolmistress, and also to appoint and fix the wages of any assistants and servants they may consider necessary, and to employ a medical attendant at such salary or remuneration as the said governors shall think fit, and also to dispense with, and remove or dismiss any of the persons so appointed and employed as aforesaid.

15. That the governors shall have power to make such rules and bye-laws as they shall think proper for the admission of pupils, the management and discipline of said school, and the course of instruction to be given therein, or for increasing the number of children to be maintained in said school. Provided that no such rule or bye-law shall take effect until approved of by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

16. That out of the income of the trust property, a sum of £50 annually shall be set apart and invested for providing apprenticeships, to be paid for such purposes the governors shall think fit to be apprenticed; and that no pupil shall be apprenticed except into a Protestant family, and that no apprentice shall exceed £30.

17. That the said governors shall meet once in each month for the general management of the affairs of said school, and that special meetings of the governors of the school, as occasion may require, shall be duly convened by requisition, signed by two or more of them, and forwarded to each of the others at least three days prior to the day named therein for the meeting.

18. That such sum, not exceeding £400, as the Court shall order, shall be expended in the furnishing of the house and providing necessaries for said school.

19. That all cheques shall be signed by two governors, and countersigned by the secretary, and that the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of all trust funds received and expended by the governors shall be audited at least once in each year by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, or such person or persons as they shall appoint for that purpose.

SCHEME ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Forms to be complied with in the case of candidates for admission to the *Bertrand Female Orphan School*.

- No. 1. *Queries to be answered and signed by the surviving parent or one of the next of kin, in case both parents are dead.*

| Questions. | Answers. |
|---|----------|
| Name and age of candidate? | |
| What complaint incidental to children has she had? | |
| Has she been vaccinated? | |
| Name, occupation, and residence of parents or parent, if only one living? | |
| Dated this day of | 18 |
| Signature | |
| Residence | |

No. 2. *Certificate of the Minister of the*

I, the minister of the parish of in the county of having made diligent inquiry concerning now residing at in the *Bertrand Female Orphan School*, do hereby certify that she is the daughter of Protestant parents, and in distressed circumstances; that she is between the ages of eight and twelve years, and that she is not subject to any disorder incapacitating her from serving her lord.

Minister,

No. 3. *Certificate of Medical Attendance.*

I hereby certify that I have examined the girl named now seeking admission into the *Bertrand Female Orphan School*, and I believe her to be free from infectious disease, and not subject to any disorder incapacitating her from serving her lord.

Dated this day of 18
Signature
Residence

Extract from Order, dated February 15, 1872.

His Lordship doth order that the said Chief Clerk's certificate, filed on the 26th day of January, 1872, do stand con-

firmed and accordingly this Court doth order that the scheme for the future regulation and management of the *Charity School* in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, and for the application of the income of the funds and estate of the said *Charity* referred to in the said Chief Clerk's certificate, and which has been approved of by the Judge, and filed in the Record and Writ Office of this Court, be adopted and carried into effect; and this Court doth declare that the *Venerable William Lee, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin*, as rector of the parish of *St. Peter*, and the *Rev. Charles P. McCarthy, M.A.*, as the rector of the parish of *St. Werburgh*, are the ex-officio governors of the said *charity school*, without prejudice to the right of the rector for the time being of the parish of *St. Nicholas Without*, to apply to be appointed an ex-officio governor, in case the school shall be hereafter removed to said last-mentioned parish; and doth further declare that the *Hon. William Esley Kirkpatrick, M.D.*, the *Rev. David McKee, Edward Pennefather, Esq.*, *George Woods Maxwell, Esq.*, and *William Oliver, Esq.*, shall be the five other governors, and accordingly doth order that they and they are hereby appointed, with the said *Venerable William Lee, D.D.*, and *Rev. Charles P. McCarthy, M.A.*, the first governors of the said *charity school*; and this Court doth declare the relation at *Charity*, for the purposes of the said *charity school* to take an assignment of the house and premises, No. 11, *Beckie-street, Dublin*, from *Mr. Thomas Douglas Yourell*, for the residue of a term of fifty-one years and six months from the 29th day of September, 1867, at the yearly rent of £70, and to pay for such assignment, £200, out of the sum of £633 10s. 10d., Government New Three per Cent Stock, now in the hands of the said relation. And it is ordered that the said relation do, out of the residue of the said Government Stock, and out of the accruing rents of the *charity property*, pay the costs hereinafter decreed, and that they do also pay thereout to the governors of the said school the sum of £400, to be applied by them for the furnishing of the said house, and providing necessaries for the said school, pursuant to the directions in said scheme contained, and the further sum of £70 for the purposes of rebuilding the chimneys of said house and other improvements, mentioned in the report of *Mr. McCusker*, dated the 31st day of July, 1871.

APPENDIX K.

SCHEME for the FUTURE GOVERNMENT of the *BELFAST ACADEMY*, as confirmed by the Court of Chancery, on the 1st day of June, 1864, and amended by said Court on the 5th day of May, 1876.

CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

1. Subscribers of less than Fifty Guineas and not less than Ten Guineas, shall have the power of nominating Pupils at half fees till the amount of the deductions thus made shall equal the amount of their original subscriptions.

2. Each Subscriber of Fifty Guineas shall be entitled to nominate, or provide for the nomination of, one Pupil annually, for ever, at a deduction of one-fourth on the usual fees. Each Subscriber of One Hundred Guineas, and between One Hundred and Two Hundred Guineas, shall be entitled to proportionate deductions.

3. Each Subscriber of Two Hundred Guineas shall be entitled to nominate, or provide for the nomination of one free Pupil, or two Pupils at half fees, annually, for ever. Persons subscribing larger sums shall be entitled to reserve the value of their contributions according to the same scale—i.e., a Subscriber of Three Hundred Guineas may nominate, or provide for the nomination of, either three Pupils at half fees, or one free Pupil and one at half fees, and so forth.

4. When a Subscriber of Two Hundred Guineas shall provide that the free instruction to be given in consideration of his subscription, shall be awarded by public competition, such Subscriber shall be regarded as the founder of a Scholarship, which shall be called by his name, or by whatever other name he may prefer.

5. Regulations specifying what persons shall be admitted to compete for each Scholarship, and setting

other matters connected therewith, not prescribed by these Rules, may be agreed upon by the Council of the Academy on the one part, and the founder of the Scholarship or his representatives or authorized agents on the other part, provided that such regulations contain nothing contrary to these Rules; and such regulations shall have interim force from the time of their adoption by the Council till the next ensuing meeting of Petitioners, Principals, or Rector, Vice-Principals, or Vice-Rectors and Masters; and, if confirmed by that meeting, shall thenceforth have permanent force, and shall be entered in the book of Rules of the *Belfast Academy* in which the rules for regulating the Academy shall be entered.

6. Whereas in the year 1720, a large sum of money was left by *Arthur Maxwell, Esq.*, of Drumbrin, in the County of Down, for several benevolent purposes, one of which was the education of young men for the Presbyterian Ministry;—And whereas the greater part thereof was consumed in litigation with *Mr. Maxwell's heirs*;—And whereas the trustees of this *Maxwell Fund* did in the year 1792 lead the residue of and fund to the Academy, believing that thereby they made the nearest approach practicable to carrying out the intentions of the testator;—And whereas it has been found by the report of *William Brooke, Esquire*, the Master of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, in the matter of "*The Right Honourable Thomas O'Hagan, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland*, and of the relation of *Robert Young*, of Belfast, in the County of Antrim, Civil Engineer, personal representative of *James Young*, a subscriber to

the funds of the Belfast Academy, persons, John Cunningham, Reuben John Byrne, Sir Hugh McCalmont Cairnes, Henry Russell, Henry Crawford, Robert James Tennent, Samuel Vance, William McGhie, Thomas Amos Byrne, George Hill Watson, and Joseph Thackeray McGaw, Respondents," that the said sum is not now a debt payable out of or chargeable upon the property of the Academy.—And whereas it is desired to perpetuate the memory of said Arthur Maxwell in connection with the Academy—Therefore there shall be two free scholarships, to be called "The Maxwell Scholarships," the holders of which shall be entitled to instruction without charge in all the departments of the Academy, and shall be chosen by public competition out of persons nominated as provided in the Appendix to these rules, and duly certified to be of good moral character, and intended for the ministry of the Gospel in connection with some body of Presbyterians holding substantially the doctrines which were held by Mr. Maxwell, and for the maintenance of which his bequest was made, namely, the doctrines taught in the answers to the first thirty-eight questions of the Westminster Shorter Catechism, being the properly doctrinal part of said Catechism; including those holding said doctrines, but who may object to a subscription to a creed.

7. Pupils nominated or chosen by competition to free tuition, or tuition at reduced fees, shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, constituted as hereinafter provided, and to dismissal by the Directors, on a complaint made by the Masters.

8. The Council, constituted as hereinafter provided, shall each year appoint a Board of Six Examiners, by whom all examinations for Scholarships shall be conducted. The Principal or Rector, and one Vice-Principal or Vice-Rector or Master shall always be Members of this board.

9. Persons nominated to free or reduced tuition shall not be allowed to deviate from the fixed course of education arranged by the Board of Masters, as hereinafter provided, without permission of the Directors.

10. Subscribers of Fifty Guineas and upwards shall be called Patrons of the Academy, and shall have the powers in its general management heretofore specified.

11. Each Subscriber of less than Fifty Guineas, and not less than Ten Guineas, shall have the powers of a Patron, and be taken and deemed to be a Patron, as long as there shall remain Ten Guineas of his subscription for which he has not received value in tuition.

12. Any public body or voluntary Association subscribing Two Hundred Guineas or upwards, shall have the power of nominating one of their members, who shall exercise all the powers and privileges of a Patron, and be taken and deemed to be a Patron during the period for which he shall have been so appointed, such period shall not exceed five years; but, on its expiration, the same person may be re-appointed. The first appointment shall be absolute, but every subsequent appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Council, (constituted as hereinafter provided) as in the case of a person to whom the rights of a Patron may have been assigned or bequeathed, and should such body or Association fail to make such appointment, the same regulations shall apply that are hereinafter provided in the case of a Patron dying without bequeathing his rights, and in the case of the person to whom those rights are bequeathed not being approved of by the Council.

13. Any Patron sending more than twenty votes from Belfast may appoint by writing, under his hand, a person to act for him as his deputy in his absence, in the affairs of the Academy, for a specified time; and such deputy shall, during such time, exercise all the powers and privileges of a Patron.

14. Any Patron or Subscriber may assign or bequeath his rights as a Patron or Subscriber, and the person to whom such assignment or bequest is made shall have all the powers and rights of the original

Subscriber, provided that such person shall be approved by the Council, constituted as hereinafter provided.

15. If any Subscriber, whether Patron or not, be without bequeathing his rights in connection with the Academy, or if the person to whom he may have bequeathed his rights be not approved by the Council, his Executors or other personal representatives shall, within twelve months from his decease, appoint, subject to the approval of the Council, some person to succeed him in the enjoyment of said rights; and if they shall fail to do so, the Council shall, by a written notice, call upon them to make such appointment within Three Months from the date of such notice; and in default of such appointment, the Council shall, if the deceased Subscriber was a Patron, themselves appoint a person to succeed him in his rights and powers connected with the government and management of the Academy, but not in the right of presenting to free or reduced tuition, which right shall thereupon lapse.

16. For the general management of the Academy, there shall be a Board of Directors chosen by and from the Patrons, consisting of a Warden, two Vice-Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, and six other Directors, besides the two Trustees chosen by the Patrons as hereinafter provided, which Trustees shall be Members of said Board ex-officio, of this Board, three shall be a quorum. The Warden, one Vice-Warden, and three Directors, shall vacate annually, and none of them shall be eligible to the same office for one year. The Treasurer and Secretary may be elected from year to year. At all meetings of Patrons and Directors, the Warden, if present, shall preside, or in his absence the Senior Vice-Warden.

17. On the Twentieth of December in each year (the anniversary of the founding of the Academy), or some other convenient day, a General Meeting of Patrons shall be held for the election of the above-mentioned Officers-Secretary and Directors; and immediately after the votes are taken for such election, there shall be a meeting of the said Patrons, Principal, or Rector, Vice-Principal or Vice-Rector and Masters, for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, and at such meeting a report from the Council shall be presented, setting forth the financial and educational condition of the Academy.

18. This meeting shall have power to adjourn from time to time; and a Special General Meeting may at any time be called by the Council on giving not less than Ten days' Notice, by Advertisement, in two newspapers circulating in Belfast, and by circular through the Post Office, addressed to the last known place of residence in the United Kingdom of each Patron.

19. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of Principal or Rector, Vice-Principal or Vice-Rector or Master, a list of eligible candidates shall be prepared by the Board of Masters constituted as hereinafter provided, and submitted to the Directors, who out of such list shall elect a person to fill the vacant office: such short list shall contain not more than five, nor fewer than three, provided always that if the Board of Masters shall represent to the Directors that they cannot find three eligible candidates, they may, with the consent of the Directors, return a less number than three.

20. The Board of Directors and the Board of Masters jointly shall form a Council, by whom all matters concerning the Academy, not specially assigned by these Rules to one or other of said Boards, shall be administered: the Council shall not be competent to transact any business, unless there be present three Members of each of the Boards, and, at meetings of said Council, the Warden shall preside, in his absence, the Principal, in his absence, a Vice-Warden; and, in his absence, a Vice-Principal.

21. The Directors shall, at a meeting convened for the purpose, have the power of dismissing the Principal, or any Vice-Principal or Master, for unpopularity,

neglect of duty, or inexcusable inefficiency, they shall also have the power of dismissing a Master for non-observance to the Principal, and of discharging the Principal for gross and persistent abuse of his powers over the Masters, provided that not fewer than nine Members of said Board vote for such dismissal.

23.* The Property shall be vested in three Trustees, two of whom shall be chosen from time to time as vacancies shall occur by and from the Patrons, and the third by and from the Board of Masters. If this third Trustee shall resign, or otherwise cease to be one of the Board of Masters, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

24.* Subject to the provisions of the next following Rule, the Trustees shall have power to sell or lease for any term, or to grant in perpetuity, with or without fine all or any part of the freehold or leasehold property of the Academy, and shall also, subject as aforesaid, have power to purchase or take on lease or fee farm grant, for the purposes of the Academy or for the improvement or more convenient occupation of other lands belonging to the Academy, or for the purpose of making lands about to be sold or leased more profitable, any land held in fee-simple or for other perpetual estate, or for any term of years.

24.* Before any part of the freehold or leasehold property of the Academy can be sold or let, or other wise alienated, and before any purchase or lease of land shall be made or taken, and before the produce of the sale of any land or the fines received on making leases shall be disposed of, the transaction must be approved of by two meetings of Council specially summoned for the purpose. It must then be reported to a meeting of Patrons, also specially summoned, with not less than ten days' notice, such notice to be given by an advertisement in two of the Belfast newspapers, and by letters through the Post Office addressed as aforesaid.

25.* On any sale or letting on lease of all or any part of the freehold or leasehold property of the Academy, the price or produce thereof shall be paid to the Trustees, whose receipt shall be a good discharge to the purchaser; and the Trustees shall dispose thereof pursuant to the resolutions of the Council, subject to the provisions of the next preceding Rule.

26 The Trustees for the time being shall keep, or cause to be kept, a book containing the names of the Subscribers for the time being, in which all transfers and devolutions of the interests and rights of subscribers shall be entered, and which entries in said book shall on all occasions be taken as conclusive evidence as to the persons in whom the said interests and rights are for the time being vested.

27. The Trustees shall give to each Subscriber, on payment of his subscription, a certificate stating the amount and the privileges to which it entitles him, also the Trustees and Directors shall keep, or cause to be kept in the same or a separate book, an account exhibiting the names of the Subscribers, and the state of their claims for tuition from time to time, in the form of a Debtor and Creditor Account. They shall also keep, or cause to be kept, a Minute Book containing a record of their own proceedings; and all said books shall be open at all reasonable times to all persons having an interest therein.

INTERNAL MANAGEMENT.

28. The internal and educational affairs of the Academy shall for the present, as hitherto, be conducted by a Principal or Rector, and such a number of Masters as may from time to time be determined, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

29. By the word "Masters" in these Rules it is intended to designate the Masters of the four schools into which the Academy is at present divided, together with such other Masters as may hereafter be appointed on the same footing—namely, receiving the fees of their own pupils, and holding their positions while their conduct is satisfactory to the Principal or Rector,

and the Board of Directors, but extra Teachers may be engaged for subjects of less importance, or for a specified time, without having a right to be regarded as Masters within the meaning of these Rules. Should any doubt arise as to whether a particular Teacher is entitled to be considered a Master within the meaning of these Rules, the decision of the question shall rest with the Board of Masters, constituted as hereinafter provided.

30. As soon as practicable the office of Principal or Rector shall be separated from that of Classical Master, and then the Principal or Rector shall be required to teach such branches as shall bring him in contact with the greatest possible number of the pupils of the Academy. *As per*, all the classes of Geography, with or without Natural History as may be arranged, and the highest class in Belles Lettres, and the highest in either Greek or Latin composition. In connection with this change the English and Classical Schools shall be either amalgamated or more closely connected, the Classical Master having the superintendence of both, and also of the department of Modern Languages as a Vice-Principal or Vice-Rector.

31. As soon as practicable the Mathematical Master shall also be constituted a Vice-Principal or Vice-Rector, having superintendence over the department of Writing and Mechanical Drawing.

32. The Principal or Rector, the two Vice-Principals or Vice-Rectors, and the Masters shall form the Board of Masters, and shall have the regulation of the internal affairs of the Academy.

33. The Board of Masters shall immediately arrange, and may from time to time modify, a course of education, specifying what classes ought to be taken simultaneously by each pupil at each stage of his education.

34. The discipline of the Academy, except in the dismissal of pupils necessitated to receive free education, shall rest entirely with the Principal or Rector and the Masters.

35. The duty of the Principal or Rector shall be—
(1) To teach such classes as may be assigned to him by the Council according to the 36th of these Rules —
(2) To see that the several Masters employ proper Assistants, and that the Masters and Assistants attend regularly and efficiently to their duties, follow proper methods of teaching, use proper books, and generally conduct themselves with fidelity and propriety. If any Master shall disregard the directions of the Principal, the Principal shall bring his conduct before the Board of Masters in the first instance, and afterwards, if necessary, before the Board of Directors, who shall have the power to deal with the matter as they may see fit.

36. The Museum and Library, considered as the property of the Academy, shall be under the management of the Council, but in regard to their use by the Masters and Pupils, they shall be under the management of the Board of Masters, subject to an appeal to the Council.

37. Bye-Laws to regulate matters not specially provided for in these Rules may be made by the Patrons, Principal or Rector, and Masters, at their Annual Meeting hereinafter appointed to be held, or at any adjournment thereof, provided that such bye-laws shall contain nothing contrary to the meaning and intent of these fundamental Rules, and provided that every such bye-law has been previously approved of by two Meetings of Council, between which not less than seven days shall have intervened.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE MAXWELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Each Maxwell Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, subject to approval and dismissal by the Directors, as provided in the seventh of the foregoing rules.

2. Candidates to compete for the Maxwell Scholarship shall be nominated in the following manner.

For each vacant Scholarship, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, through a committee of their body or otherwise as they shall from time to time determine, and in what manner they shall from time to time appoint, may nominate six candidates; and two other candidates may be selected by a preliminary examination out of persons in like manner nominated through committees or otherwise by the other Presbyterian bodies in Ireland, who hold the doctrine taught in the doctrinal portion of the Westminster Shorter Catechism as aforesaid, although they may object to subscription to a creed; and each body containing fewer than twenty congregations may send one competitor to this preliminary examination, and a body containing in Ireland twenty or more congregations, may send one competitor for every ten congregations. A congregation which has never had a minister shall not be counted, and where two or more congregations are under the pastoral

charge of one minister, they shall count as one congregation, and inasmuch as the relative numbers of the different Presbyterian bodies may in process of time change by the union of two or more of these bodies, or by other causes, therefore the total number of candidates to be nominated, and the proportions in which they shall be nominated by the different bodies, also the number of competitors to be sent forward to the preliminary examination, may be altered from time to time by the council of the Academy as they may think fit, on a representation from any of the bodies concerned. The bodies whom this rule at present entitles to send forward candidates to the preliminary examination, are the Synod of Ireland, the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Ireland, the Refracted Presbyterian Synod, commonly called Covenanters, and the Eastern Reformed Presbyterian Synod, also commonly called Covenanters.

APPENDIX L.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of Moneys received on Account of the Honorable the IRISH SOCIETY being the Produce of their Estates, Fisheries, &c. together with the Expenditure of the same from the 12th day of February, 1878, to the 12th day of February, 1879.

| RECEIPT. | £ | s | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| Balance of last year's Account . . . | 3,423 | 7 | 9½ |
| Duty and Licenses . . . | 6,989 | 37 | 3½ |
| Culmosses . . . | 2,064 | 15 | 1 |
| Culmoss Piers and Leads, &c. . . | 882 | 19 | 10 |
| 5,935 12 3½ | | | |
| Less disbursements to Tenants . . . | 68 | 3 | 10 |
| 5,867 9 3½ | | | |
| For Fisheries' Rent, 1878 . . . | 1,094 | 0 | 0 |
| For Rent of Lough Foyle Shale . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Quit-Rents from the Grocers' Company, 1 year, to 25th March, 1878 . . . | 51 | 1 | 5 |
| Quit-Rents from the Shavers' Company, 1 year, to 25th March, 1878 . . . | 37 | 0 | 4 |
| Fee-Farm Grant Account . . . | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Sale of Property . . . | 123 | 37 | 3 |
| Amount transferred from Derry Bridge Account . . . | 476 | 0 | 2 |
| Produce of proceeds of sale of Land by Derry Bridge Commissioners . . . | 519 | 16 | 6 |
| Interest on Deposit Account . . . | 45 | 15 | 5 |

Reviewed and compared with the Accounts referred to in the within Account, and we find the Balance to be £519 16s. 6d. in favour of the Society. As entered our books this 12th day of February, 1879.

SYDNEY HEDLEY WATERLOU,
Alderman, Governor.
JOSEPH BRICH, Deputy Governor.
JOHN STAPLES, Alderman.
HUGH McCABE
HENRY GREENE.
WILLIAM BURNHAM.
HOWLAND BAILEY POTTER
GEORGE MANNERS.
FREDERIC ALGAN.

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s | d. |
|---|------------------|-------|-------|
| Permanent Payments, Crown Grants, &c. . . | See Account No 1 | 1,601 | 12 9½ |
| Grants to Schools, Londonderry, . . . | No. 2 | 2,077 | 12 0 |
| " " Culmosses . . . | No. 2 | 60 | 0 0 |
| " " Culmosses . . . | No. 4 | 984 | 15 0 |
| Charitable Contributions, L'Ulry . . . | No. 5 | 893 | 5 0 |
| " " Culmosses . . . | No. 6 | 158 | 0 0 |
| " " Culmosses . . . | No. 7 | 287 | 0 0 |
| Corporations of Londonderry, the Mayor, Recorder, and other officers, 1878 . . . | | 1,209 | 0 0 |
| In aid of Public Improvements, Building Expenses, &c., in Londonderry, Coleraine, and Culmosses . . . | | 4,525 | 16 7 |
| General and Incidental Charges—Ireland. | | | |
| Incidental Charges . . . | | 265 | 0 0 |
| Law Expenses . . . | | 324 | 12 4 |
| Purchase of Property . . . | | 845 | 5 5 |

| | | | |
|--|--|-------|------|
| General and Incidental Expenses—England. | | | |
| Salaries—General Agents and Deputy Vice-Alderman, Surveyor, Staff of Culmoss Port and Lough, &c., and others . . . | | 1,208 | 2 0 |
| Vineland Expenses, 1878 . . . | | 575 | 6 11 |
| Furniture, Repairs, Draining Works, &c., for Government House and Surveyor's Office, Derry . . . | | 326 | 15 7 |
| General and Incidental Charges—England. | | | |
| Law Expenses . . . | | 356 | 10 0 |
| Loans Repaid . . . | | 541 | 0 1 |
| Interest . . . | | 608 | 5 2 |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----|------|
| General and Incidental Expenses—England. | | | |
| Porter's Wages, £334 0s. 0d. Pension to Widow of late Clerk, £26 10s. 0d. . . . | | 334 | 10 0 |
| Cook, Gas, Postage, Stationery, Insurance, Repairs to Irish Chamber, &c. . . . | | 128 | 0 0 |
| Salaries . . . | | 711 | 0 0 |
| The Deputy Governor and Assistant Governors, for their Attendance, &c., at Meetings held during the year, 1878-9 . . . | | 403 | 15 0 |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----|------|
| Proceeds of Sale of Property. Placed to Deposit Account in Provincial Bank of Ireland, Londonderry . . . | | 123 | 37 3 |
|--|--|-----|------|

| | | | |
|--|-------|---|----|
| Balance in favour of the Society, viz. — | | | |
| Cash Balance in Union Bank . . . | £ | s | d. |
| of London . . . | 124 | 0 | 10 |
| Arrears of Rent . . . | 5,326 | 4 | 9½ |
| 5,450 11 7½ | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----|-----|
| Less amount overdrawn on Provincial Bank of Ireland, Londonderry . . . | | 440 | 0 4 |
| 5,010 11 3½ | | | |

£19,167 5 5

£19,167 5 5
2 X 2

ACCOUNT No. 1.—Permanent Payments, &c.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| Irish Church Temperance Commissioners for the Bishop of Derry's Endowments and Tithe of Fisheries, &c. | 354 | 14 | 4 |
| Corporation of Derry, Annual Allowance . . . | 80 | 19 | 8 |
| Gifts made to the Crown . . . | 100 | 1 | 10 |
| Tithe, on Roushangs, Derry and Coleraine, 1876 . . . | 300 | 0 | 8½ |
| Poor-rates, Derry, Coleraine, and Colmahon, 1876 . . . | 119 | 5 | 0½ |
| Town's Office in Derry, Rent . . . | 43 | 10 | 10 |
| Excise Tax allowed sundry Tenants, 1876 . . . | 569 | 0 | 3½ |
| County Court Assessed Taxes, Rates, and Fines, &c. | 179 | 87 | 7 |
| General Mills | 55 | 5 | 7 |
| Crown Factory Rent, Five Quarters | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| | 21,491 | 15 | 9½ |

ACCOUNT No. 2.—Donations to Schools.—Londonderry.

| Date of | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------|---|-------|----|----|
| Ordnance Grant. | | | | |
| 1815 | Leigh Fyfe College, or Londonderry Free School, per Treasurer | 658 | 0 | 0 |
| 1846 | Dr. No. 1 Exhibition (to ditto), H. Stewart, half-year | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. No. 2 Exhibition (to ditto), K. Hughes, one year | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. No. 3 Exhibition (to ditto), J. G. Thompson, one year | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. No. 4 Exhibition (to ditto), J. G. Barry, half-year | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. No. 5 Exhibition (to ditto), G. F. Church, half-year | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 1852 | Dr. No. 1 House Scholarship, Charles Elton Mason, half-year | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. No. 1 House Scholarship, E. L. Mason, half-year | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. No. 2 House Scholarship, W. M. Sewell, half-year | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2,098 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|------|---|----|----|---|
| 1898 | Poor School | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Presbyterian First Congregational Male School | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. No. 1, ditto, Female School | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 1850 | St. Columba's National Schools | 89 | 0 | 0 |
| 1850 | Pump-street Female School | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Baroness's Day Schools | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Ballymagroarty schools | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 1850 | Dean and Currier's Sunday Schools | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Stonewall National Schools | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Glendonald Church-school | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Lancaster Smith's (now Free Church) Sunday Schools | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Parson's Cross Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Colley Schools | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1851 | Presbyterian First Congregational Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Greenacre Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Great James-street Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Coat Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1852 | Infant schools | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Knabrovan, Shroveton, and Morilla schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1861 | Cloney Female Day School | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Ballyvaughan Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1865 | Waterloo National Schools | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Lower Camber Parochial Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1873 | Dr. No. 1, Presbyterian Sunday School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1881 | Presbyterian Third Congregational Sunday School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1883 | Presbyterian Fourth Congregational Sunday School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Carraig's Male Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Carraig's Female Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1898 | Carraig's Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1893 | Teacher of Roushangs School | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Turf Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Wickryan Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1896 | Church-school, Reformed Presbyterian Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Presbyterian Second Congregational Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Waterloo Reformed Presbyterian Schools | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1850 | Waterloo Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Waterloo Wesleyan Sabbath School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1847 | Derry National Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Carraig's National Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1862 | Second-road National Day Schools | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| 1860 | Dr. No. 1, ditto, Teacher of Cutting-out Work | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 1853 | Derry National Female School | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1854 | Glendonald Church Sunday School and Lending Library | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Knabrovan Wesleyan Methodist School | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1856 | Roushangs Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath school | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1858 | Roushangs Presbyterian Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |

ACCOUNT No. 2.—Londonderry—con.

| Date of | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------|--|--------|----|----|
| Original Grant. | | | | |
| 1848 | Chapman or Green Tower School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1864 | Maif School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1865 | Presbyterian Wesleyan Society Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Trustees of Magne College, Salary to Professor of Natural Philosophy, &c. | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Trustees of Magne College towards General Expenses for three years, each half-year | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1870 | Trust of Magne College, Additional Grant | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1840 | Ballynagry School, Master | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 1878 | Dr. No. 1, Assistant Teacher | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1889 | Ballynagry School Trust | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1865 | Cloney-Innace Presbyterian Day Schools | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. No. 1, ditto, Sabbath Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1861 | Shannon's Secretarian National School | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1873 | Dr. No. 1, ditto, ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1874 | Brassett-street Sabbath School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Brassett-street School | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 1876 | Dr. No. 1, ditto, ditto | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1875 | Georough Sunday School | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Derry School of Art, for three years from 1st January, 1876, first year | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Derry School of Art, Donations | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1864 | Derry Model School for Boys, 8 year | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1870 | Londonderry Asylum Institution | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. No. 1, ditto, Donations | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Dr. No. 1, ditto, £100 per annum for three years, first half-year | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Knabrovan Presbyterian Sabbath School, Donations and Grant of Books | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 21,417 | 12 | |

ACCOUNT No. 3.—Donations to Schools.—Coleraine.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|------------|----|----|
| 1857 Coleraine Schools, Master | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 1868 Do, Assistant Mistress | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| " Do, Mistress to Scholars | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1871 Sunday School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | <u>200</u> | 0 | 0 |

ACCOUNT No. 4.—Donations to Schools.—Coleraine.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| 1815 Master of the Society's School for Boys | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| " Mistress of the Society's School for Girls | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1858 Third Mistress, ditto, ditto, | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 1851 Fourth Mistress, ditto, ditto, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1867 First Assistant Teacher, Society's Male School | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| " Second ditto ditto, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 1874 Third ditto ditto, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1815 Teacher of Cutting-out Work, School for Girls | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| " Allowance for Fuel at the Society's School | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| " Additional Grant for Master's Residence | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1870 Ditto, Mistress's ditto | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1815 Premiums for Boys | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " Ditto for Girls | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " Rewards for Boys | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Do do for Girls | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Secretaries of Society's Schools | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 1869 Parson Society's Schools | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 1813 Incidental Expenses, &c., of Society's School for Boys | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| " Ditto, ditto, ditto, for Girls | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| " Lending Libraries for the Society's Schools | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1815 Coleraine Infant Schools | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 1869 Incidental Expenses of date | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| " Coleraine Infant Schoolmasters in Sea of Home | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1874 Third Assistant Mistress | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " Gratuities to Scholars | 17 | 6 | 0 |
| | 865 | 6 | 0 |
| 1832 Bahill and Ballinacree Male School | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| " Ditto, ditto, Female School | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1853 Kilkeash Female School | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| " Ditto Premiums for Children | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Croneagh Hill School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Coleraine Parish Church Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1845 National Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Weyman Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Kilkeash National Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Ballyvaughan Agricultural Nat. Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Talford's Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1851 Castle Bee Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1858 Turf Presbyterian Sunday Schools | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Second, ditto, ditto | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Third ditto, ditto | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1860 Dean Head School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1868 Donaghadee Church Educational Society | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1869 Coleraine Congregational Sabbath School | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Coleraine Free Evening and Ragged Schools | 21 | 0 | 0 |

proposed or eligible for admission, or in case, after providing for such three classes, the funds of the charity shall at any time hereafter be sufficient for the purpose, to those whose fathers are ordered abroad on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain.

Fifthly.—That the Governors shall be at liberty, in the purposes of the Institution, either to rent a suitable house, or to procure a piece of ground and erect thereon a proper building, and to appoint a Chaplain and other Clergymen and Ministers of Religion, Treasurer, Secretary, Surgeon, Matron, Teachers, and Servants, at such salaries and on such terms as the Governors shall think fit, having regard to the funds for the time being at their disposal.

Sixthly.—That the Governors shall make regulations for the government of the Institution, and of the School for Female Orphans, to be established in connection therewith.

Seventhly.—That the Institution shall be conducted, as directed by the Testator, John Drummond, on the plan of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, and the Rules and Regulations shall be framed in accordance with the directions contained in the Charter of that Corporation, and with the Rules and Regulations now in force for the government of said School.

Eighthly.—That a Committee of Seven of the Governors be elected by them, who shall assemble once a month, or oftener, if specially required, to transact business; and the Committee shall have power from time to time to appoint a Sub-Committee, consisting of not less than three persons.

Ninthly.—That whenever a vacancy shall take place in the Committee, by death, resignation, non-attendance at Committee meetings for six months successively, or otherwise howsoever, the Governors may supply such vacancy by electing a new Member of Committee, a special General Board being summoned for the purpose.

Tenthly.—That the Governors shall from time to time, as occasions may require, appoint a Committee of Ladies, being the wives of Governors, to superintend the domestic details of the Institution.

Eleventhly.—That no Governor shall at any time be eligible to any office of the Institution to which any emolument shall belong.

Twelfthly.—That the funds to be subject to the control of the Governors shall consist, firstly, of the dividends on said New Three per Cent. Stock and Consols; secondly, of such portions of said Stock and Consols as the Court of Chancery shall from time to time direct; and thirdly, of such sums as shall be contributed, granted, or bequeathed to the Institution.

Thirteenthly.—That the Funds at the disposal of the Governors shall be lodged in the Bank of Ireland, or in such other Bank as the Governors at a General Meeting shall direct, to the credit of an account to be opened for the purpose.

Fourteenthly.—That the Governors shall have provided all necessary Minute and Account Books, in which respectively the proceedings and an account of the receipts and payments on behalf of the Charity shall be duly and properly entered.

Fifteenthly.—That the Committee shall, twice in each year, and oftener if deemed expedient, vouch and audit the detailed accounts to be so kept, and when so audited, same shall be signed by the Chairman and two of the Committee present at such audit.

Sixteenthly.—That the proceedings of the Committee for the past year shall be submitted for approval to a General Board of Governors, to be assembled in November of each year; and that a new Committee of Seven shall be elected and appointed from the body of Governors on the occasion of such assembling.

Seventeenthly.—That a Report of the proceedings of the Committee, and a statement of their accounts so vouched and audited, shall be printed and circulated every November.

APPENDIX N.

RULES AND REGULATIONS for the "DRUMMOND" INSTITUTION, for the Orphan Daughters of Soldiers, adopted at a General Meeting of the Governors of the Drummond Institution, held at the Royal Hospital, Dublin, on Monday, 21st March, 1864

GEORGE BROWN, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., General,
Chairman and Vice-President.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Meeting of Governors.

The President, Vice-President, or Chairman, presiding at any meeting of Governors, will regulate the proceedings thereof.

The Vice-President will name the particular time and place of holding the General Meeting in November of each year, and notice thereof in writing shall be given to each of the Governors for the time being, or as many of them as shall be then residing in Ireland, three days before the day on which such Meeting is intended to be held; and in case default shall be made by the Vice-President in appointing such day and place for holding such Annual General Meeting, and in giving three days' notice thereof in any particular year, then that the Annual General Meeting for that year shall be held at the Drummond Institution, on the last day of November in such year, unless such day shall happen on Sunday, and then on the Monday following.

The Governors may hold Special General Meetings as often and when and where they shall think meet, and the Vice-President for the time being, and also the Committee of Seven, shall respectively have power from time to time, when they shall think fit, to summon and convene such Special General Meeting.

At General Meetings, Special or Annual, two Governors shall constitute a quorum.

The Committee of Seven shall meet once in every month, between the 1st and 5th days of each month, or oftener as need shall require, at such time and place as the Governors, or the Vice-President, or the President shall appoint, and three of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum, and the President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committee.

The Committee of Seven are to carry into execution such orders, rules, and regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Board of Governors.

Admission.

No girl's name shall be registered for admission until a certificate shall have first been obtained from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or, in the absence of the Regiment, the Commanding Officer of the Depot to which her father belonged, that she is the legitimate child, to the best of his belief, of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier of the Army, or of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier deceased or discharged, and that she was born while such Soldier was serving, or in due time afterwards.

Girls will be admitted from 7 to 12 years of age, and no girl shall remain at the Institution after having attained the age of 17; but girls may be permitted to take service at 14, as under servants, but not as servants of all work, application in writing being first made to the Committee through the Matron.

Before any child be admitted the surviving parent (or guardian) or some respectable person must sign an undertaking to remove her from the Institution at

any time within three months after being called on to do so by a resolution of the Board of Governors.

No girl shall be admitted who has any bodily or mental defect which might, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of the Institution, disqualify her for earning her livelihood by domestic service or otherwise.

Education.

The girls are to be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, needlework, and in all branches of household service and useful practical education.

All girls are to be brought up in the religion they profess when they enter, until they leave the Institution, and no officer or servant therein shall attempt to tamper or interfere with them in this respect, on penalty of dismissal.

Every Protestant child, as soon as she is able to read, shall be supplied with a copy of the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures, without note, or comment, and with the Church of England Prayer-Book. A similar boon is granted to the Roman Catholic children, should they wish to be supplied with the Douay translation of the Scriptures, under the same conditions.

Every child, on leaving the Institution, shall be allowed to carry her Bible and Prayer-Book away with her.

Fines.

The Committee of Seven will superintend all matters relating to the expenditure of the funds at the disposal of the Governors, and will examine, at the following stated periods, viz., monthly, half-yearly, and annually, the Acting Treasurer's several account-books, and when satisfied that such items of disbursement have been expended under due authority, and is supported by the requisite vouchers, and that the accounts are correct, the Chairman will certify the same, by subscribing his name at the foot of each account, according to the following form:—

"Examined and approved.

"———, Chairman.

"———, Secy."

Committee of Ladies.

The Ladies' Committee will meet at the Schoolhouse on the last Thursday of every month, at half-past one o'clock, and at such other times as they may consider necessary.

The members of the Ladies' Committee will visit the Institution, and superintend the domestic details; see that the pupils are provided with suitable work, and are properly instructed in household economy, and make suggestions in a book kept for that purpose, to the Committee of Seven, for the efficient working of the Institution.

Visiting Governor.

A Governor will visit the Institution at least once a fortnight, receiving written notice, from the Secretary, of the day on which that period will commence.

Should the Governor, so summoned, be unable to attend, he will be good enough to apprise the Secretary as soon as possible after the receipt of the notice.

The Visiting Governor will be pleased to make his report (in a book which will be provided for the purpose) of the condition in which he found the several departments of the Institution.

The Visiting Governor's Report Book will be laid

before the monthly meeting of the Committee of Seven.

The Visiting Governor may suspend from duty until the next meeting of the Committee any person employed by the Institution whose misconduct may deserve it, and thereupon make such temporary arrangements for the discharge of the duties of the person suspended, as he may deem necessary.

The Secretary and Acting Treasurer.

The Secretary will summon all meetings of the Governors, causing written notices of such meetings to be delivered to or left at the usual place of residence of each Governor in the case of a general meeting, and of each member of the Committee in the case of a meeting of Committee, three days before the day on which such meeting is to be held.

In the notices for extraordinary or special meetings (of a General Board or of Committee) the name of each meeting is to be inserted.

He will attend all meetings of Governors, and take down accurately and preserve the minutes of the proceedings, and produce them, fairly written, in a book, at the next succeeding meeting, or whenever required by a Governor.

The Secretary will be immediately amenable to the Vice-President and Committee of Seven.

He shall keep such books as the Committee may direct.

He is to keep and deliver out all such stationery and books as may be required for the general purposes of the Institution upon requisitions signed by the Matron.

He is to warn in due time the Visiting Governor for the fortnight ensuing, requesting a reply in case such Governor cannot attend, in order that the next may be summoned.

He is to produce when required by any member of the Committee, all books, returns, papers, and correspondence belonging to the Institution.

He is to visit the Institution frequently, and see that proper order and discipline are maintained, and report any irregularity to the Visiting Governor.

The Secretary, as Acting Treasurer, shall receive all sums of money ordered by the Committee by cheque, signed by two Members of the Committee, and shall pay the same conformably to the Committee's instructions.

He shall at once lodge in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Institution, all such sums of money as he may receive on its behalf, prior to the next meeting of the Committee.

He must examine, check, and keep, accurately, all accounts of the Institution, and be furnished with proper books for the purpose, and be must hold security for a sum of not less than £100.

General Rules.

All Governors or other persons visiting the School shall write their name in the Visitors' Book, and this book shall be placed on the table at every monthly meeting of Governors for their inspection.

None of these rules shall be altered or repealed without the sanction of a General Meeting; but in case of necessity, the Committee of Seven may make a new Rule to provide for any special case requiring an exception from any of the foregoing rules: their orders to remain in force until the Annual Meeting.

APPENDIX O.

SCHEME for the Administration of JOSEPH BROWN'S TRUST ESTATE, Co. Down.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, IRELAND.

Chancery Division.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

In the matter of the Bequest contained in the Will of Joseph Brown, late of Portlaoagh, in the County of Down, gentleman, of the surplus remaining of the income of the residue of his real and personal Estate, after answering the Annuitants by the said Will bequeathed. And in the matter of the 52nd George III., chap. 101.

Scheme for the application of the said surplus income (if any) in each year.

In every year in which there shall be a surplus after answering the trusts of the Will, and providing for the expenses of the execution of this scheme, the same shall be applied for the support and benefit of such non-sectarian Schools in the county of Down, as the trustees for the time being of the Will of the late Joseph Brown, shall select, by the distribution of rewards and prizes among the children attending such Schools, according to the following rules:—

Surplus how divided.

1. Such surplus, after deducting such sum for payment of the Expenses hereinafter mentioned, as the Trustees shall annually determine upon, and all other expenses properly incurred in the annual carrying out of this scheme, shall be divided among the selected Schools in proportion to the average daily attendance of scholars in such Schools respectively, for the year ending 31st day of December, immediately preceding the day of such division.

Schools entitled.

2. The Manager of any School who desires that it shall share in such division, shall send in an application as a form to be settled by the Trustees.

3. The Trustees in selecting any School shall fix the number of years (not exceeding five), during which it shall continue to share in the division. The Trustees may in any year (although the above-mentioned number of years has not expired) withdraw the Grant from such school, provided always that the Trustees give notice of such withdrawal, on or before the 1st February next after an examination held in such School, under the provisions hereinafter contained. The notice shall be signed by the Trustees, and either delivered or sent by post addressed to the Manager of his last known place of address, and a copy thereof delivered or sent by post to the head teacher of the School.

4. The Manager of each selected School shall on or before the 1st of January in each year, send to the Trustees a notice as a form to be settled by the Trustees, containing the address of the Manager, the name of the head teacher, the number of pupils attending the School, and all such other information as the Trustees shall require.

5. A School shall not be disqualified from sharing in any division by having been selected to share in a previous division.

6. Any selection of Schools to share in the division shall be made by the Trustees, and shall be communicated to the Manager of the respective Schools selected, on or before the 1st day of March in the year in which such selection shall be made.

To be paid to Manager on his undertaking.

7. The amount which shall be payable in respect of each School be paid to the Manager for the time being of such School, on or before the 1st of October in each year, on the Manager's written undertaking to observe the provisions of this Scheme, and to apply such money according as the same may be awarded at the Examination hereinafter mentioned.

Examination in Schools.

8. In every selected School there shall, in the month of October, November, or December, in every year in which any money shall be paid to the Manager, as hereinafter mentioned, be held an Examination of all the scholars therein eligible under the provisions of this scheme, to compete for prizes, which Examination shall be conducted by an Examiner to be appointed for that purpose by the Trustees for the time being of the Will of the late Joseph Brown.

Notice of Examination.

9. At least seven days' notice of the day of holding such Examination shall be given by the Trustees or their Examiner, to the Manager, and also to the Head Teacher of each such School, before the day of such Examination; and it shall be the duty of the Manager to see that due announcement shall be made to the scholars of the day so fixed. The want of such notice or announcement, however, is not to render invalid the subsequent examination or proceedings, in case the Trustees shall determine to abide by the same, notwithstanding such omission.

Qualification of Competitors.

10. No Scholar shall be eligible to compete for Prizes who shall not have been in attendance at the school for at least 100 days in the twelve months preceding such Examination.

11. No person in the receipt of pay for teaching such as masters, assistants, or others, shall be eligible to compete.

12. No pupil who shall obtain a prize in any subject in any class shall be eligible to compete in the same subject in the same class at any future Examination in that class.

13. No change shall take place in the classes such as the removal of a scholar from his or her class to a higher or lower for five weeks previous to the Examination, or, if made, no such change shall be recognized in the Examination, nor shall a change at any time from a higher to a lower class be allowed, if the Examiner shall decide that such change should not have been made.

Lists to be made of Competitors.

14. On or previous to the day of Examination the Manager shall give or send to the Examiner a list of all the scholars in his school, whom he shall consider entitled to compete in such Examination, which shall show the classes and sub-divisions of classes in which such scholars shall then stand on the School Rolls, and there shall be appended a Certificate by the Manager that Rules 10, 11, 12, and 13 have been carefully attended to in preparing such List.

Prizes.

15. The prizes shall be given in money or in books, or in both. Each prize shall be accompanied by a Certificate, in a form to be settled by the Trustees, headed Joseph Brown's Trusts, and stating the particulars of the prize granted. If the prize consist of Books, a copy of such certificate shall be pasted into each of the books constituting the Prize.

16. Prizes may be given for general good conduct in the School, regularity and punctuality in attendance, and for carefulness in the preparation of home lessons. Also in the following subjects:—reading, writing, grammar, writing from dictation, geography, and arithmetic.

17. The prizes shall be distributed in such manner, and shall be of such relative value as the Trustees shall from time to time appoint.

18. The Trustees shall from time to time frame rules applicable to all the Schools participating in the benefits of this scheme, writing in the manner in which

such prizes are to be distributed and the manner in which their relative values are to be ascertained.

19. These Rules shall be printed, and a copy of them sent to the Manager of each of the participating schools, together with the announcement that his school has been selected to participate in the benefits of this scheme.

20. In case of any alteration by the Trustees of the said rules, copies of the altered Rules shall be sent to the Managers of the participating schools not later than three months previous to any Examination to be held under such altered rules.

21. The prizes for good conduct, regularity, and punctuality in attendance, and carefulness in the preparation of home lessons, shall be awarded at the period of the Examination for other Prizes, and shall be given on the written recommendation of the head teacher of the school in such form as the Trustees shall settle.

General.

22. The Trustees shall meet from time to time at such place as they shall agree on, no business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Trustees unless two of them are actually present thereat.

23. The Trustees shall each year furnish to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, a return showing the number of Schools sharing in the said division, the number of years appointed for the continuance of each participating, and the date of each such appointment.

24. The Trustees shall in each year publish in some newspaper circulating in the county of Down, in two successive weeks, an advertisement giving the particulars mentioned in the last Rule, and shall also publish as a separate advertisement, the accounts directed by the Will of Joseph Brown the Testator, in such newspapers, and in such manner as in the said Will directed.

25. Every decision which shall be made by the Examiner on the day of the examination, respecting any Prize of whatever kind, or respecting the admission or exclusion of any person from the competition, or respecting the interpretation of these Rules, or anything to be done hereunder, or in any way in connection with the awarding of the premiums or prizes, shall be final and conclusive on all parties affected thereby, save that it shall be lawful for the Examiner within two months after the day of the Examination (if so requested by the Trustees), to re-open, consider, and finally determine any matter or matters referred to him by them.

26. Every Manager shall immediately after the Examination in his school, send a return to the Trustees containing the names of all the successful competitors and the amount or value of the prize or prizes won by each.

27. In case more than two Trustees attend any meeting, every act, matter, or thing to be done by the Trustees in the carrying out of this scheme, shall be deemed to have been done by the Trustees, if done by the majority of them as present, when only two Trustees attend a meeting, no resolution or order shall be valid unless assented to by both of the said Trustees.

28. The Trustees shall keep a minute book in which shall be entered the names of the Trustees attending the meetings held from time to time, and the business transacted at each meeting, and also an account of the expenditure of the trust funds.

29. The said Trustees, or any of them may at any time apply to the Court by motion to amend or alter in any way this present scheme.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1878.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.B.

Filed 20th December, 1879.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, C.E.W.

APPENDIX P.

TABLES OF SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS,

CONTAINING :

TABLE I.—Endowments in Operation.

TABLE II.—List of Schools which were returned as Endowed Schools by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, and which are still in operation, but which appear to possess no Endowment other than Sites.

TABLE III.—List of Schools which were returned as Endowed Schools by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, which have since been discontinued, or with regard to which no information was supplied to the Commission.

TABLE IV.—A Table of Public Endowments.

The following are the principal contractions used throughout the Tables of Schools and Endowments :—

L. L. Ford, Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund; A. D. V., Association for Discontinuing Vices; K. P. Soc., Kildare-place Society; I. C., Church of Ireland; R. C., Roman Catholics; Pres., Presbyterian.

THE OPERATION, COUNTY OF CARLOW.

¹² the Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8.[illegible]

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF DUBLIN

| Condition. | 18 0 0 Meter and control. | Owner. | Apartment, school fees, and subscriptions, etc. | Two-school-room, board-room, in- struction room, in good condition, no playground. | 10 55 21 | 1 | 42 44, 6 free. | — | — |
|---|--|---|--|---|-----------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 22 0 0 | National Board, 284, Manager, 616 | Apartment & garden, school fees | School room, in- struction room, small garden and playground | 10 50 | — | 42 44 to 41, 1 free | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of Na- tional Board. | — | National Board, Manager | School fees | School buildings commodious. | 10 50 | — | 42 44 to 41, 5 free. | — | File Appendix C, p 109. Further in- formation not supplied. |
| The Governors. | 22 0 0 School Teacher 60 0 0 School Teacher 20 0 0 Fuel Teacher 21 0 0 French Master, 24 0 0 Drawing Master, 15 0 0 Music Teacher | Governors | — | School room, draw- ing room, board- room, teacher's apartment, din- ing room, in good condition, and playground | 10 000 35 | — | Free | Three of 45 each for year | File Appendix C, p 110; also Report, p. 116, p 116. |
| The Rector. | 25 0 0 | The Rector | Realty fees and school fees | Two school rooms in good condi- tion and play- ground. | 10 45 40 | 5 | 42 50 to 41, 30 free | — | File Appendix C, p 110; also Report, p. 116, p 116. |

TABLE No. I.—ENDOWMENTS

| Donor and Name of School. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Endowment. | | | | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|---|------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| | | Annuity. | Annuity Income. | | | | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Tenement. | | From Tithes. | | | |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | | |
| Catholic, French, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | English, music, drawing, Scripture, needlework. |
| Catholic, Roman's. | Mary Moore, will, proved 1 July, 1734, land in co. Dublin, and near Lorrupad, house property in city of Dublin, and about 134 ad. acres. | 212 2 10 | 120 10 0 | 40 14 0 | — | Trustees, Archbishop of Dublin, Dean of St. Patrick's, Archbishop of Tuam, and Bishop of Ely. | English, drawing, French, music, Scripture, needlework. | | |
| Catholic, Roman's. | Richard Morgan, will, death 10 Dec. 1784, 100 ad. Geo. III. in co. Dublin, house and land in city and co. of Dublin, in Lifford, town of Drogheda, and co. Lanesmead, and 4000 134 ad. Government land, also held under renewable lease subject to 440 land rent. | 1200 2 10 | 1,100 0 0 (Gross) 400 0 0 (Net) | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | Trustees, the Lord Bishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor the Chief Justice of the Common Bench, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin (jointly). | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English, Roman, and Greek history, music, singing, Scripture, and Church exercises. | | |
| *Chaplain, Protestant, Protestant. | Abraham Drummond, will, death 1715, 200,000, invested in Three per Cent. Consols, public subscriptions, 41,000, invested in Great Southern and Western Railway & per cent. Debenture Stock, house and land purchased by public subscription. | 0 0 0 | — | 0 10 0 | 0 0 0 | The Governors | Reading, writing, arithmetic, religious instruction, vocal music, needlework, and domestic duties. | | |
| Church of England, Boys. | Lord Ligonier's School Building Fund, 400 10 10, subscription, 440 10 10, Rev. J. Moore, presb. 15 July, 1715, Rev. J. Moore, p. p. c. c. 1000 Government Stock, Dec. 1817, the State and Private National Schools. | 840 | — | 10 0 0 | — | Trustees, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. | The National Board's programme. | | |
| Church of England, National, National. | Anne Frances Caldwell, will, proved 20 March, 1848, amount realized, 60,000 10 10 of 1,000 Government Stock (see preceding). | 840 | — | — | — | Parish Priest | The National Board's programme. | | |
| Church of England, Boys. | Michael Esery, will, proved 12 Sept. 1891, 4,000 National Board, 4,000 subscription, 4,000, also vested in Consols. | 840 | — | 10 0 0 | — | Parish Priest | The National Board's programme. | | |
| Church of England, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | — | — | Same | |
| Catholic, Protestant. | St. Compton Donville, presb. 29 Sept. 1819, Arthur Guinness, will, proved 1841, 6,000, invested in New Three per Cent. Stock. | 840 | — | 0 0 0 | — | Trustees, Boardman and Dr. Darby. | Scripture, geography, history, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, Church exercises. | | |
| Church of England, Protestant, National, Boys. | Stephen Evans, will, proved 21 June, 1816, 4,000 10 10, New Three per Cent. Stock, under control of Court of Chancery. | — | — | 21 10 0 | — | Trustees, Geo. Henry Shaw Esq., Chas. Colby, and Dr. P. Fleming (also dead). | The National Board's programme. | | |
| Church of England, Protestant, National, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | — | — | The National Board's programme. | |
| Downpatrick, National. | Building grant from Governors of Enniskillen Bank's School, 45,000 10 10, Joshua Wright, presb. 20 Sept. 1814, Lord Down and Dr. Parnell, 4,000 Government Stock. | 840 | — | 4 0 0 | — | Trustees, Dean of St. Patrick's, Rev. Dr. Perceval, and Rev. R. S. Macleod. | The National Board's programme. | | |
| Downpatrick, National, Boys. | Lord Castlemaine, will, 1718; Chancery Decree, May, 1848, settling amount at 440 10 10 ad. | — | — | 0 0 0 | — | — | — | The National Board's programme. | |
| Downpatrick, National, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | — | — | The National Board's programme. | |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF DUBLIN—continued.

| Appointments. | Masters and Teachers Salaries. | | | Status and Annual Value of other Endowments. | Value, per acre, and condition of School Buildings and Foundations. | Pupils. | | | | | | Annual Charges. | Expenditure, Rates, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|---------|--------|---|-------------------------|--|
| | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | | | | Boys. | | Girls. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Average. | On Roll. | Chapel of School. | Infants. | Orphan. | Other. | | | |
| The Rector. | £ s. d. 10 0 0 | Rector. | — | School fees. | — | 30 | 28 | 50 | — | — | — | 6s. 10d. to 18d. | — | File preceding inspection. |
| The Trustees. | 50 0 0 | The Trustees. | — | Apartments & board house. | School-room, dining-room, dormitories, and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-dwellings and playground. | 81 | 83 | 50 | — | — | — | 215s. 10d. | — | File Appendix C, p. 154, also Report, supra, p. 155. |
| | 35 0 0 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Teacher and housekeeper 4 0 0 Drawing master. | Same. | — | Results fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| The Trustees. | 100 0 0 | The Trustees. | — | Apartments, fuel, light & vegetable. | School-room, two dormitories, teachers' apartments in good condition, out-dwellings and playground. | — | 81 | 81 | — | — | — | 220s. 10d. | — | File Appendix C, p. 154, also Report, supra, p. 155. |
| The Third Master. | 30 0 0 | Same. | — | Apartments & board. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| "Committee of Seven." | 30 0 0 | Committee. | — | Apartments and board. | Two dwelling-houses and large school-room in very good condition, large garden and playground. | 40 | 40 | 50 | 10 | 1 | — | 700s. | — | File Report, supra, p. 154. |
| | 30 0 0 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 30 0 0 | Second Assistant. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 30 0 0 | Assistant. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 30 0 0 | National Board, 272, Park Road, 67 Share of endowment. | — | Results and school fees. | Two school-rooms in very good condition, out-dwellings and playground. | 100 | 100 | — | 100 | — | — | 4s. 10d. to 18d. | — | — |
| Teachers are a community of Teachers in the 2nd. | 0 | National Board, 272, Park Road, 67 Share of endowment. | — | Results and school fees. | Three large school-rooms, dormitories, and out-dwellings, in good condition, out-dwellings. | 300 | 300 | 1 | 200 | — | — | 4s. 10d. to 18d. extra-mural school, 40s. weekly fee. | — | — |
| | 50 0 0 | National Board. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 34 0 0 | National Board, 272, Park Road, 67. | — | Results and school fees. | One school-room in fair condition, out-dwellings and playground. | 60 | 60 | 11 | 60 | — | — | 4s. 10d. to 18d. | — | — |
| Same. | 41 0 0 | National Board, 272, Park Road, 67. | — | Results and school fees. | — | 40 | 40 | 4 | 70 | — | — | 4s. 10d. to 18d. | — | — |
| School Vestry of Fresh. | 30 0 0 | Lambert, 40 from value of land, 20 private subscriptions. | — | Apartments and garden. | Two school-rooms, teachers' apartments, in fair condition, out-dwellings and playground, no playground. | 0 | 30 | 20 | — | — | — | 200s. | — | — |
| The vesting Trustees, who are Managers, with approval of National Board. | 50 0 0 | National Board, 272, Park Road, 67. | — | Apartments, fuel, light & vegetable. | Large school-room, teachers' apartments, in good condition, no playground. | 40 | 40 | 9 | 60 | — | — | 4s. 10d. to 18d. | — | — |
| | 5 0 0 | National Board. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 51 0 0 | National Board, 272, Park Road, 67. | — | — | — | 91 | 91 | 4 | 50 | — | — | 4s. 10d. to 18d. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 30 0 0 | National Board and Trustees. | — | Apartments, fuel, light & vegetable, and school fees. | Two school-rooms, teachers' apartments, in good condition, no playground. | 50 | 50 | 40 | 0 | 1 | — | 4s. 10d. to 18d. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board. | — | Results and school fees. | — | 300 | — | — | 100 | — | — | 4s. 10d. to 18d. extra-mural school, 40s. weekly fee. | — | Further information not supplied. |
| | 40 0 0 | Assistant. | — | — | — | 100 | — | — | 100 | — | — | 4s. 10d. to 18d. extra-mural school, 40s. weekly fee. | — | Same as above. |
| | 34 0 0 | Assistant. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

a All teachers.

b Gratiatious grant of 1s. per pupil per quarter on average stipendium.

CORK, COUNTY OF DUBLIN—continued.

| Masters and other Masters | | | | Situation, position and nature of School Buildings and Premises. | Pupils | | | | | | Annual Charges | Exhibitions, Prizes, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|--|---|
| Appointments | Annual Salary | By whom Paid. | Nature and value of other Endowments. | | Number | | Subjects | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average | On Roll | Class of Irish | Class of English | Class of Latin | Class of French | | | |
| Incumbent and Coadjutor. | £ s. d. 64 0 0 | Incumbent. | Apartment, school loc. | Two school rooms and apartments for teacher in good condition, small yard and playground. | — | 39 | 39 | — | — | — | 4s 4d | — | — |
| The Corporation. | 200 0 0 | Corporation. | Apartment, school loc. | School-rooms, dining hall, playground, kitchen, laundry, drying room, flower-house, lavatories, dormitories, teacher's bedroom, master's apartment, &c. in fair condition. | — | 15 | 15 | 1 | — | — | 2s 10 to 27s 12 free. | Exhibitions approximated on during the school, and free varying from 6s to 27s paid. | File Report, pages, p. 150 |
| | 40 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 10 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 10 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 10 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 10 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Incumbent. | 74 0 0 | Incumbent. | Residence. | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartment in fair condition. | 39 | 35 | 35 | — | — | — | 4s 4d, 7 free. | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 350 | 310 | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, pages, p. 131. Further information not supplied. |
| The Teachers are a community of State of the Order of St. Clare. | By salary as such. | — | — | School-rooms, dormitories, lavatories, &c. &c. in very good repair. | 65 | 65 | — | 65 | — | — | Some 120 receive support from the Patrons' Fund. | — | File Appendix C, p. 255, and Report, pages, p. 132 |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, Parish Priest, &c. | Residence and school loc. | One school room in fair condition, yard and small garden. | 65 | 122 | 10 | 121 | 1 | — | 4s 4d to 10s, some free. | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Same. | — | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Same remark. |
| — | — | — | — | — | 119 | 115 | 115 | — | — | — | — | — | Endowment grant to defray cost of fuel, books, and prizes. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, Parish Priest. | Residence and school loc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Same. | — | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| The Corporation. | 100 0 0 | Corporation. | Apartment & school loc. | School-rooms, dining room, teacher's apartment, dormitories, lavatories, in fair condition, with school and play ground. | 30 | 47 | — | — | — | — | Free. | — | File Appendix A, p. 146, and Report, pages, p. 135 |
| Incumbent. | 59 0 0 | Incumbent. | Apartment. | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartment, lavatories and garden, small garden and playground. | 17 | 37 | 37 | — | — | — | Free. | — | — |
| Same. | — | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |

a All in free.

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS

| Locality and Name or Society. | Founding and subsequent Endowments. | Endowment | | | Management | Course of Instruction. |
|---|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| | | Average. | Annual Income | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. M. D. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | |
| Northbrook-road (Ladies' Irish Chory) Day-school. | Originally founded by Mrs Wm. Keizer, of Coleraine, and removed to Doherty in 1841; Rev J. Baker, donation, secured by declaration of trust, 7 June, 1841, £100, invested in Government Stock, as an endowment donee, £1,000 in railway shares; the present schoolhouse was built as a memorial of Mrs Whately, wife of late Archbishop of Dublin, and school removed from Kildare-place, Dublin, in March, 1844. | £40. | — | 14 0 0 | Trustees, W. D. La Touche and Rev. J. H. Monahan. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, English literature, Scripture and Church instruction; Latin, French, German, Italian, music, calligraphy. |
| Petersborough, Chaplain's, Sunday Institution for Boys and Girls. | Henry M. Stewart, M.A., donation, £100 (20,000 and £4,000, subscription, legacies, and donations, £1,101 to 11d expended in purchase of site, and £10,000 on building; invested capital £1,700 in 3d, 5d & 7d Railway stock, legacies bequeathed in 1873, £4,400. | £20. | — | Not ascertained. | Fellow, Vice-Fellow, President, and Government. | Elementary. |
| Phoenix Park, Royal Melbourne Military. | Royal Letters Patent, 15 July, 1760; Henry Widdell, M.A., 1761, majority of certain lands and townships; Bishop Downes, M.A., proved 14 May, 1784, rent-charge, £20 10s 1d; majority legacies and annuities now invested in £4,750 7s, £107 7s 1d, and £130 10s 6d (General Phoenix Fund) Government Three per Cent Stock. | 15 0 0 | 11 14 5 24 10 42 (rent-charge) | 654 0 4 | Secretary of State for War and Government of the Institution. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English history, grammar, drawing, vocal music, and telegraphy, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, instrument making, gunnery, &c., and religious instruction by respective Chaplains. |
| Widdowbury, St. Mary's, Sales, Sisters of the Holy Trinity for Deaf and Dumb. | Donated with Glendale, St. Joseph's, Prospect ga. | — | — | — | Deaf-blind Sisters. | — |
| Kilbury, Parochial. | Samuel Buck, will, 1686; site and house property, subject to 2d rent. | Site and house. | 20 0 0 | — | Trustees, who receive the rents of eight cottages, which amount to from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a week each. | Reading, writing, arithmetic. |
| Northbrook, White-church, College of St. Columba. | Public subscription, 1845; chief contributors, Lord John B. Russell, Privates of Ireland; £1,000 invested in purchase of school premises, 14 Nov. 1845; benef. worth £20 10s 1d; declaration of trust, 20 Jan. 1846. | £2 0 0 | — | — | The Warden, and Fellows, and Trustees, Ambassadors of Dublin, and St. P. Bishop. | Classical education, with religious instruction, and modern subjects, natural science, German, mathematics, music, and drawing are extra subjects. |

OF OPERATION, COUNTY OF DUBLIN—continued.

| Masters and Under Masters | | | | Notes and Annual Value of other Endowments. | Schools, premises, and contents of School Buildings and Furniture. | Pupils. | | | | | Annual Charges. | Exhibitions, Prizes, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|------------------------------|--|--|----------|---|--|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| Appointments. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Number. | | | Religion. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Average. | | | By Roll. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | Others. | | | |
| The Committee of Management. | £ 4 4 Lady Superintendent. 50 0 0 Rector. 20 0 0 School Two Assistant. Fupil. Teachers. 14 0 0 Music. Master. 20 0 0 French. Master. 31 4 0 French. Master. 24 0 0 German. Master. 20 0 0 Latin. Teacher. 20 0 0 Class English. Teacher. 25 4 0 Gen. English. Teacher. 20 0 0 Deaf Mute. Four pupils to Music Master, and Drawing and Painting. Master. | Committee. Same. | | | | | | | | | | | |

a 45 boarders.

521 boys and 30 girls.

c 25 boarders.

TABLE NO. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| Institute and Name or School. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Endowment | | | | Course of Instruction |
|--|--|--|---|-------------------|---|--|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | Management. | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. S. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | |
| Bathfurstow, White- church, College of St. Columba—endowed | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bethlehem Township, Manit. | Wichukil Mack, grant, 2 June, 1867; James Beckley, will, 1874, £300 New Three per Cent Stock | Nil. | — | £ 12 6 | Five Trustees and a Managing Committee of Athol, elected an- nually | Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, English History, composition, ex- tempore, music for girls, with workbook |
| Bethmann, Tranquille Central National | A sum of £100 was created in Go- vernment Stock in 1875, for use of school, of which £20 have ac- crued. | Nil. | — | £ 8 6 | The Community. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| St. Margaret's, National. | Patrick Hecks will, proved 2 Dec., 1894, residuary, 1s of, also held by prescription | Nil. and residuary | 0 7 0 | — | Parish Priest | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Seedbed, Church | Matthew Kerry Hodge, will, proved 2 Aug., 1810, residuary of £10, St. Newman, lease for 200 years from 1800. | Nil. | 20 0 0 | — | A Committee of the Church Congregation | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture |
| Seedbed (Trust), Na- tional, Boys | Lord Cardenale, will, 1807, Chan- cery Dues, May, 1810, settling amount of bequest at £1,000—£100 for building the school, and £900 for their support, also held under separable lease of ground rent. | Nil. | — | £ 15 0 0 | Parish Priest. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Seedbed (Trust), Na- tional, Girls | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | Same |
| Seely, Incorporated So- ciety's Training Insti- tute. | The Rt. Hon. Lord Girdlestone, grant, 1794, £40. In 1810, subject to sum of £14 7s. | £4 5 95 (Part of ground rent) | £7 7 7 (and part of separation General Fund) | £6 12 6 | The Incorporated So- ciety. | English, French, mathemat- ics, Scripture, subjects in Science and Art Depart- ment, South Kensington. |
| Seely, Parochial | Rev. David Jackson, will, 1790 | Nil. and residuary to Seely- ton's be- half. | £ 10 0 | — | Trustees of Gauding's Bequest. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrit- pture and Church Catechism to Church of Ireland chil- dren, and instruction to girls. |
| Seelyton, National, Boys | Lord Cardenale, will, 1807, Chan- cery Dues, May, 1810, settling amount of bequest at £100 less 40s., National Board, £107 7s. 10d. under separable, £10 14s. 4d., also settled in Computed term, subject to 60 2s ground rent | Nil. | — | £ 8 6 | Parish Priest. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Seelyton, National, Girls | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same |
| Seelyton, Borough, Boys | Stat. 40 Geo. III. ch. 56, Commis- sioners of Irish Taxes Compen- sation, 12 June, 1808, assignment of £21,000, advanced by subscrip- tion, and now represented by £24,000 Government Stock, Royal Charter, 15 Feb., 1804 | Nil. | — | £11 12 6 | Five Governors who appoint a Deputy Re- presentative who has the general super- vision of the Schools | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish History. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—continued.

| Appointments. | Masters and Under Masters. | | | Situated Value of other lands, &c. | Situation, parishes, and names of landlords and tenants. | Pupils. | | | | | Annual Charges. | Exhibitions, Fellowships, &c. | Observations on State of Education, &c. |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Number of Pupils. | | | Average. | On 1st of Sept. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Protestant Episcopal. | | | |
| The Warden. | £ 100 0 0 | The Bishop. | Board and residence. | £ 100 0 0 | Two school-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition. | 30 | 30 | 30 | — | — | 4s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. | — | — |
| Same. | £ 100 0 0 | Same. | Same. | £ 100 0 0 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | £ 100 0 0 | Same. | Same. | £ 100 0 0 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| The Committee. | £ 60 0 0 | Trinity House. | Apartment, school-rooms. | £ 60 0 0 | Two school-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition. | 30 | 30 | 30 | — | — | 4s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. | — | — |
| The trustees are a community of monks. | £ 11 14 0 | National Board. | Residence and school-rooms. | £ 11 14 0 | — | 72 | 960 | — | 300 | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £ 30 0 0 | National Board. | Apartment, residence and school-rooms. | £ 30 0 0 | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition. | 14 | 12 | — | 32 | — | 4s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Committee. | £ 30 0 0 | Trinity House. | Two school-rooms in good condition. | £ 30 0 0 | — | 320 | 300 | — | — | — | 4s. 6d. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £ 40 10 0 | National Board. | Apartment, residence and school-rooms. | £ 40 10 0 | Two school-rooms, teachers' apartments, in very good condition, out-office and garden, no playground. | 28 | 100 | 3 | 100 | — | 4s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. | — | — |
| Same. | — | National Board. | — | £ 40 10 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| The Incorporated Society. | £ 110 0 0 | Incorporated Society. | Residence, school-rooms, play room, dining-hall, dormitories (12), library, kitchen. | £ 110 0 0 | Residence, school-rooms, play room, dining-hall, dormitories (12), library, kitchen. | 20 | 600 | 10 | — | — | 4s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Head Master, subject to approval of Incorporated Society. | £ 10 0 0 | Incorporated Society. | Residence, school-rooms, play room, dining-hall, dormitories (12), library, kitchen. | £ 10 0 0 | Residence, school-rooms, play room, dining-hall, dormitories (12), library, kitchen. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Same. | £ 10 0 0 | Head Master. | Same. | £ 10 0 0 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| The Trustees. | £ 10 0 0 | Trinity House. | Apartment, residence and school-rooms. | £ 10 0 0 | Two school-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition. | 30 | 30 | 30 | — | — | 4s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board. | — | £ 10 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Same. | — | Same. | — | £ 10 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| The Governors. | £ 10 0 0 | Deputy Corporation. | Two blocks of buildings, the Corporation boys' and girls' school-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition, and a playground. | £ 10 0 0 | Two blocks of buildings, the Corporation boys' and girls' school-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition, and a playground. | 20 | 31 | 31 | — | — | 4s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. | — | Further information not supplied. |

TABLE NO. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| Location and Name of School. | Population and subsequent Enrollments. | REVENUES. | | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------|----------------|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| | | Average. | ANNUAL INCOME. | | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | | |
| Stonewall, Borough, Girls. | Same as preceding. | A. B. P. | \$ 1. 1. 1. | \$ 1. 1. 1. | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, scripture, needlework. | |
| Stonewall, Borough, Infant. | Same. | — | — | — | — | Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, scripture, elocution lessons. | |
| Taught, Parochial, Daily and Sunday. | L. L. Ford, 401 E. 10 th ; Rev. T. Goff, groom, 7 Ave. 10 th ; Robert Murphy, oil, 4 Ave. 10 th ; ranchman, 210 10 th , now preaching at 114. | 1 0 0 | \$ 15 9 | — | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Expenses. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, scripture. | |
| TOTAL. | | 3,195 0 10 | 3,325 1 2 | 4,414 1 1 | | | |

* Had several nice penicillines, and boxes properly

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------|----------|--|--|
| Anne street, North, St. Michael's National, Boys, No. 1. | Jessie Brady, will, proved to Nov., 1904, amount received \$1,600, of which part invested in purchase of site and no building; balance now apportioned by a sum of \$1,800 Government stock, and £100 In- vestors. | \$10. | — | \$4 17 4 | Treasurer, Roman Ca- tholic Archbishop of Boston, and Parish Priest. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Anne-street, North, St. Michael's National, Boys, No. 2. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Anne-street, North, St. Michael's National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | The Name of St. George's Church. | Same. |
| Anne-street, North, St. Michael's National, Bo- ys. | Same | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Eady-lane, Upper, St. James's, Catholic, Bro- thers. | Michael Kearney, will, 1910, \$200. | — | — | 15 5 5 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and the Superior General of the Order. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, ge- ometry. |
| Eady-lane, Upper, St. James's, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | The National Board's Pro- gramme. |
| Blackhall-place, Glas Coat Hospital, and Free School at King Charles II. | Corporation of Dublin, grant, 1902, within five years to build in St. Stephen's Green and O'Connell-street; Charles II, charter, a Blacksmith shop situated in building. For further particulars of endow- ment, vide Report, supra, p. 174. | Land, 100 ft., and house property. | 1,019 4 5 | 507 7 5 | The Board of Gov- ernment stipulation agreed, who under the charter, do. | Mathematical and English Education, with French, drawing, music, and short hand writing. Latin 1822 |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—continued.

| REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRICT OF BOMBAY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--|---------------------------|---|
| MASTERS AND OTHERS MAINTAINED | | | | | Status, particulars, and condition of actual buildings and fixtures. | PUPILS. | | | | | | Annual Charge. | Expenditure, from A/c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
| Appropriation. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Nature and Approximate Value of other Investments. | Masters. | | Scholars. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Average. | | On 2nd. | Class of School. | Boys. | Girls. | Others. | | | | |
| The Government. | £ 4 0 0 | Deputy Superintendant. | Furnished with desks, fuel, occupation fee. | — | 18 | 12 | 22 | — | — | — | Free. | Three apartments free, and one at 5 p. year. | File preceding reference. | |
| Do. | £ 0 0 0 | Same. | — | — | 25 | 20 | 20 | — | — | — | Free. | At 5 p. year. | File preceding reference. | |
| The Incorporated. | £ 0 0 0 | Deputy Superintendant, from subscription to charity. | House, 1 acre of land, and fuel. | Large school-room, teachers' apartments in good condition. | 0 | 37 | 20 | — | — | — | Free. | — | — | |

IN OPERATION, CITY OF DUBLIN.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|--|--|---|
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £ 100 10 0 | National Board £ 10 10 0 including gratuity. Parish Priest £ 27 27 6 from Endowment. | Residence and School fees. | — | 100 | 107 | — | — | — | — | Some to 4d. out free. | — | Further particulars not supplied. Vide Appendix C, p. 219, also Report, supra p. 180. |
| Do. | £ 0 10 11 | £ 0 0 0 from National Board, including gratuity. £ 10 11 11 from Endowment. | Residence and School fees. | — | 61 | 130 | — | — | — | — | Some to 4d. out free. | — | Some remarks. |
| Do. | £ 0 0 0 | National Board. | Residence and School fees. | — | 40 | 100 | — | — | — | — | Some to 4d. out free. | — | Some remarks. |
| Do. | £ 0 10 0 | £ 10 0 0 from National Board. £ 11 10 0 from Endowment. | Residence and School fees. | — | 17 | 217 | — | — | — | — | Some to 4d. out free. | — | Some remarks. |
| Do. | — | Parish Priest. | Residence. | Four school-rooms, and teachers' apartments in good condition, good playground. | — | 410 | — | 400 | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | Fifteen Teachers, gross salaries £ 110 0 0 | National Board, Parish Priest, £ 100. | — | School-rooms, very good condition, good playground. | 100 | 410 | — | 410 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Governors. | £ 200 0 0 | Governors. | Apartment in front light. Apartments. | School-rooms, Library, Gymnasium (used), lavatories (two) Infirmary, chapel, messes, offices, apartments, rooms, &c., good playground. | 121 | 141 | 141 | — | — | — | Free to 4d. paid by Board of Free men. Teacher's salaries who contribute annually £ 100. | Annual prices estimated in the whole to £ 100. | Vide Appendix C, p. 219, also Report, supra p. 131. |
| Do. | £ 100 0 0 | First Assistant. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. | £ 0 0 0 | Second Assistant. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. | £ 0 0 0 | French Master. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. | £ 0 0 0 | Organist and Singing Master. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. | £ 0 0 0 | Dancing Master. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. | £ 0 10 0 | Overseer of the Poor. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. | £ 0 0 0 | Matron. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

© All boards.

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundations and Subsequent Endowments. | Income. | | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|---|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| | | Assess. | Annual Income. | | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | | |
| Dundas-street, Lower, National, Boys. | General's Delegacy, will, 1712; house property and Government Stock, A. Fulist, will, death, 1740; W. M. Key, will, W. M. Key, will, 1812; P. Eney, will, 1812; donations and subscriptions, £1,711 18s 4d, of which £1,118 invested in purchase of house property in Kensington-street, and £593 16s 4d as mortgage of lands in County of Tyrone; Mrs. Major, will, 1802, 1844, £1,211 16s 3d Government Stock, also £1,518, subject to a life interest. | A. R. P. — | £ 4 4. 17 0 0 | £ 10 1. 103 1 1 | The Trustees. | + | The National Board's programme. |
| Thomas-street, Lower, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. | + | Same. |
| Spencer-street, Lower, National, Infant. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. | + | Same. |
| Dundas-street, Lower, St. Mary's, Parochial, Boys. | Beckley's bequest and bequest to same, 1841, expended in purchase of site, two houses, held under lease for 50 years at £25, and Government Stock producing £24 10s per annum. | House property. | £ 0 0. 12 0 0 | £ 13 10. 75 10 0 | The Vicar of the Parish. | + | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, English literature, Church Formation. |
| Dundas-street, Lower, St. Mary's, Parochial, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, English history, geography, grammar, needlework, sewing, Church Formation. |
| Dundas-street, Lower, St. Mary's, Parochial, Infant. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | The same course as Infant schools. |
| Dundas-street, Upper, Bethesda, Female, Orphan. | William Smith, grant, 16 March, 1714, part of site, land £1,000, remainder lease, part of site, Richard Carr, will, death, 1749, Lady Selkirk, will, death, Oct 1802, Executors of Wm. Smith, Adam Smith, will, death, 20 Aug. 1807, bequest invested in £1,100 10s 4d Government Stock, and £1,118 10s 4d Stock, London Cuddington, will, 18 May, 1817, £275 to Ad. Government Stock in bonds of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; James Daniel, will, 1814, house in Colfe-street, subject to £1 10s annual rent. | Site and house property. | £ 13 10. 13 10 0 | £ 17 0. 41 17 0 | The Chaplain, Governors, & 12 Deacons. | + | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, composition, scripture, Church Formation, needlework, music, household work. |
| Exhibition-terrace, Alexandra College, Ladies. | Public subscriptions for the establishment in 1890, and subsequent enlargement of the College, and purchase of the College premises, £5,000. The premises are subject to £25 2s 6d per annum land rent, and per annum for Exhibition. | Site and house property. | £ 12 10. 12 10 0 | — | Trustees, the Archbishop of Dublin, Archdeacon of Dublin, the Provost, T. C. D., Thomas Green, and W. D. de Trench. | + | Mathematics, English, French and German history, English literature and language, modern languages, science, modern science, principles of psychology, science of literature. |
| Kings-street, Bedford, Female, Orphan. | Peter Bertrand, will, proved 12 May, 1850, house property, Chancery scheme, 1875. | £ 0 0 0 and house property. | £ 104 10 18 (gross, about £118 net.) | — | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | + | English, music, singing, Scripture, needlework, household work. |
| Edinburgh-street, United Parochial Schools of St. Andrew, St. Nicholas Witham, and St. Michael, St. John, and St. Werburgh, Boys. | The Parochial Schools of these Parishes were united in 1819, and the property now consists of rents and interest on stocks and legacies—not rent from St. Michael's (St. John's, 600 10s 6d; rent from St. Michael's (St. John's), £17 10s 6d; net rent from house, 64, St. Stephen's-green (St. Werburgh's), for a term of years, £17 10s 6d; net rent, Little Ship-street (St. Nicholas Witham), £17 10s 6d. Share of income from Southwell Hospital, £10 10s 6d; Mrs. Carr's bequest, £4 10s 6d; various legacies now invested in Government Stock and other securities, producing £44 10s 6d. | — | £ 10 10 18 10 10 18 | £ 10 10 18 10 10 18 | Board of Governors. | + | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scripture. |
| Edinburgh-street, United Parochial Schools of St. Andrew, St. Nicholas Witham, and St. Michael, St. John, and St. Werburgh, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scripture, needlework. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| Locality AND NAME OF SCHOOLS. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Expenditure | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| | | Average | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. B. P. | S. S. D. | E. S. D. | | |
| Fulham-street, United Parochial Schools of St Andrew, St. Nicholas Willem, and St. Michael, St. John, and St. Wer- burgh, Bristol. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Reading, spelling, writing, Scripture. |
| Gloamers-street, Lower, St. Thomas's Parochial Boarding, Gt. Gt. | Plenty Buxton, will, before 1700, £100 invested in building, 1700, reimbursements, &c., invested in £1,010 17s. 6d. Government stock, John Collier, will, 1781, £1,200 0s. 11d. lent on mortgage and house property producing about £60 a year. | Site and house pro- perty. | £ 0 0 | £ 10 4 | The Trustees. | Reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, English, Church catechism. |
| *Harrow-street, Keweenaw Smith, The Duke's High School. | Rev. Dr. Geo. J. Founded 1660. £1,900 expended on purchase of site and £3,000 on buildings. Site held in perpetuity, subject to £100 per annum. | — | Salaries from General Fund. | — | The Governors. | English, mathematics, classics, modern languages, drawing. |
| Harrington-street, Methu- en, T. & Co., Oxford. | Solomon Walker, will, death 1766. £1,500 invested with other small bequests in Four per Cent India Stock, £2,100 to 100 trustees of Dr. John Walker's will, 1766, in- vested in same securities, £207 10s. 6d., 1790, subscriptions, &c., in- vested in building, 1840. Site held under lease for ever, subject to rent, 67 10s. per annum. | Site. | — | 187 5 10 | Trinity, J. H. Swin- ton, William Brown, J. H. Brown, J. L. Foster and J. H. Brown, and J. O. Brown, George Sykes, and James Smith. | Keweenaw English, mathe- matics, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| James's-street, St. James's Parochial, Leeds. | Rev. Southwell, will, 1700, Thomas Walker, will, proved 1766, £100 10s. 6d. Grand Good Stock, Gowditch's Charity, will, proved 1766, £100, 60 4s. per annum. | Site. | — | 22 5 6 (about) | The Vicar. | Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English, gram- mar, geography, English history, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| James-street, St. James's Parochial, Leeds. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | — |
| *James-street, St. James's Parochial, Leeds. | Same. | — | — | — | — | Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| Kings' Inn - street, St. James's, Coventry. | Justice Waldron, will, 1715, £200 10s. 10d., National Debt, £100 to 100 trustees, £100 to 100, spent on building, site held under lease for 200 years, subject to yearly rent £20. | Site. | — | 10 27 0 | The Commissioners of Charitable Endowments and Bequests pay the dividend, in full, to the Trustees, one of the Parochial R.C. Group. | The National Board's Pro- gramme, read and inter- preted, music, French, drawing and painting. |
| Kings' street, North, St. Paul's, Parochial. | Money invested in City Debentures, producing £10 10s. 10d. annually; interest on Church and St. Paul's be- quests £10 10s., site held by pro- prietors. | Site. | — | 50 12 1 | The Governors. | Reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Scrip- ture, Church Catechism. |
| North-street, St. Catha- rine's, National, Leeds. | £1,100 10s. 10d. Government Stock, £100 Bank stock, one third share of a free-house rent of £200 per ann. renting out of bonds of Yorkshire, County Council, site held under lease for ever, subject to £20 a yearly rent. | Site. | £ 10 10 4 | £ 20 4 4 | Local Manager, Parish Priest. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |

TABLE NO. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Endowments | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | Average | Annual Income | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | |
| Westbrook, St. Catherine's, National, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | The National Board's programme. |
| Westbrook, St. Catherine's, National, Infants. | Same | — | — | — | — | Same |
| Marlow-street, Upper, Hibernian Marine Society. | Gen. III., Royal Charter 3 Aug. 1778, provision on Rye-house-estate, held in perpetuity at £100 to £60 per annum, Joseph Wright with, proved 21 Jan. 1780, residue of £100 to £40. Henry Wadell, will, dated 3 Feb. 1790, moiety of same, on Curlew, amounting to about £100 yearly; and moiety of certain bond debts, now, together with other donations, bequests and subscriptions, represented by the sum of £1,000 Bank Stock, and of £100 G. S. and W. Railway Stock, school premises, No. 1, Upper Marlow-street, held for 21 years at £100 per annum. | — | 247 2 18 and 59 1 8 (Overseas) | 1,044 12 11 | Board, and Committee of 16. | Reading, writing, grammar, geography, use of globe, map-drawing, arithmetic, Euclid, trigonometry, English history, navigation, Scripture, Church catechism; vocal music. |
| Molesworth-street, Ralph Ruskell's, Boys. | Ralph Ruskell, will, proved 9 Feb. 1811, bequest of houses, lands, stock, realty and personalty, £1,000 in Government Stock, proceeds of sale of old school-house in Oxenden-street, £100, also invested in Government Stock, £100 per annum from Relief Vestry of St. Anne's Parish, and St. Anne's Parochial School-house at nominal rent of 4s per annum, in consideration of amalgamation of St. Anne's Parochial Schools with this. | Site | — | 101 0 0 and 118 0 0 (St. Anne's Vestry) | Commissioners of Charitable Donations and English, and the German. | General English, mathematics, Latin, French, and drawing. |
| Molesworth-street, Ralph Ruskell's, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | General English, mathematics, drawing. |
| Molesworth-street, Ralph Ruskell's, Infants. | Same | — | — | — | — | Elementary |
| Molesworth-street, Queen's University. | Founded, 1849, by Miss A. B. Gould and a number of gentlemen and ladies. Endowments and subscriptions invested in building scheme, and house property Nos. 15 and 16, Molesworth-street. | Site and house property. | — | (Not ascertained) | Trustees and Finance Committee. | From preparatory course of English to Entrance Course, London University, later modern, Dublin University, and Queen's University Extension Course for Women. Art and Natural Science of Art and Science. |
| New-street, St. Nicholas Witham and St. Luke, Parochial, Boys. | Sundry bequest, donations, and bequest for the Parochial School of St. Nicholas Witham, now represented by 7 houses producing £20 a year, £1,000 to 100 Government Stock invested in names of Minister and Churchwardens of the parish, and £100 to 100 stock in name of Accountant-General at Court of Chancery, to credit of same parish, and endowments representing amounting to £100 to 100. And for parochial School of St. Luke's Parochial School amounting to £100 to 100. £200 held by Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; £1,000 to 100 Government Stock in names of Minister and Churchwardens of the parish, £200 Great Central Railway and house property, producing £10 a year. | Site and house property. | 10 0 0 and 10 5 1 (Mansions) | 170 35 0 | Deans and Governors. | Reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Scripture, Church catechism. |

OPERATION, CITY OF DUBLIN—continued.

| Appointment | MANUEL AND CIVIL MATERIAL. | | | Status, particular, and condition of School buildings and Premises. | Person. | | | | | | Annual Charge. | Excluded, or, Excess, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|--|--|---|
| | Annual Salary. | By whose Paid. | Status and Grade of other Employees. | | Number. | | Religion. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | By B.A. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Protestant. | Others. | | | |
| The Manager, with approval of the Board. | 48 0 0 | National Board, 418, Parish Street, 418 | Results and school fees | — | 25 | 174 | — | 216 | — | — | 42 42 00 free. | — | — |
| Same. | 48 0 0 | Assistant, National Board, 418, Parish Street, 418 | Results fees | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 47 0 0 | Second Assistant, National Board, 418, Parish Street, 418 | Same. | — | 215 | 215 | — | 215 | — | — | 42 42 00 free. | — | — |
| Same. | 40 0 0 | National Board, 418, Parish Street, 418 | Results fees | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 25 0 0 | National Board, 418, Parish Street, 418 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 25 0 0 | Second Assistant, National Board, 418, Parish Street, 418 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 20 0 0 | Third Assistant, National Board, 418, Parish Street, 418 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| The Committee, subject to approval of the Society. | 100 0 0 | Committee | Apartments, fuel, and light. | Large dwelling-house containing 20 apartments, bath-rooms, lavatory, &c., in good condition. A gymnasium, workshop, and playground. | 64 | 64 | 64 | — | — | — | Free | People leaving the 100 paid apartments, and reserve 20 for use of St. | File Appendix C, p. 171, also Report supra, p. 114. This number removed from the John Hopkins Company is 2072. |
| The Governors. | 150 0 0 | Governors. | Apartments, fuel, and light. | 8 large school-rooms, class-rooms, teachers' apartments, &c., in good condition. A large playground. | 47 | 50 | 28 | — | — | — | 47. French, 41 native Latin, 4 German, 47 poor children in St. Anne's, St. Andrew's, and St. Vincent's Parishes free | Small parson | File Appendix C, p. 171, also Report supra, p. 114. |
| Same. | 25 0 0 | Assistant. | Results fees | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 25 0 0 | Deputy Master. | Results fees | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 18 0 0 | Same. | Results fees, fuel. | — | 20 | 24 | 24 | — | — | — | 18 44 10 61, some free | — | Same remark. |
| Same. | 12 0 0 | Assistant. | Results fees | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 42 0 0 | Same. | Results fees | — | 20 | 24 | 24 | — | — | — | 42 44 10 61, some free | — | Same remark. |
| Same. | 12 0 0 | Assistant. | Results fees | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| The Managing Committee. | 115 12 6 | Committee | — | 5 houses divided into class-rooms, in fair order | — | 222 | 222 | 45 | 2 | 0 | 25 10 10 418, 50 free | Four competitive scholarships, two annual examination scholarships, one awarded at Winton's Examination Queen's University | Further information not supplied |
| Board of Governors. | 40 0 0 | Governors. | Endowments | Two houses consisting of boys', girls', and in latter school-rooms and teachers' endowments, in good condition. A good playground. | 50 | 56 | 56 | — | — | — | Free. | — | File Report supra, p. 140. The parish of St. Nicholas Without has been added to that of St. Luke, and only one set of schools is now in existence. |

DECEMBER, CITY OF DUBLIN—continued

| MALE AND UNDER MALES | | | | FEMALE | | | | | | | Annual Charge | Exhibition, Terms, &c. | Observances on State of Institutions, &c. |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------|---------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|---|------------------------|--|
| Appointments. | Annual Salary | By whom Paid. | Nature and Annual Value of Other Income Assets | Notes, provisions, and contents of list of Teachers and Preceptors | Members | | Religious | | | | | | |
| | | | | | At large. | On Roll | Church of England | Roman Catholic | Presbyterian | Other | | | |
| Deacons and Governors. | £ 2 0 0 | Governors | — | — | 30 | 34 | 34 | — | — | — | Free | — | Fine providing stationers |
| Schoolmaster. | 10 0 0 25 8 0 Assistant. | Same. Same. | — | — | 100 | 108 | 108 | — | — | — | Free. | — | Same. |
| The Teachers are a community of the Sisters of Mercy. | — | — | — | Two school-rooms in bad condition, playground. | 150 | 150 | — | 150 | — | — | 4s 6d weekly all free | — | A large number of the children attending the school receive board daily, and clothing at Christmas |
| Same. | — | — | — | — | 140 | 170 | — | 170 | — | — | 4s 6d weekly all free | — | Same observations |
| The Governors. | 40 0 0 | Governors. | Stentless, fuel, paper &c. | School-rooms, board-rooms, and teacher's apartments in good condition, no playground | 37 | 21 | 21 | — | — | — | 41, Government clothing for pupils | — | File Appendix C, page 173 |
| The School Committee, with approval of National Board. | 17 0 0 | National Board, 421, Manager, 421 | Books and school fees. | — | 30 | — | 30 | — | — | — | 4s 6d 30s | — | — |
| Same. | 48 0 0 | National Board, 421, Manager, 421 | Books and school fees. | — | 78 | — | — | — | — | — | 4s 6d 41 | — | — |
| Same. | 48 0 0 | National Board, 421, Manager, 421 | Books and school fees. | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Committee. | 19 0 0 | Committee | — | — | — | 60 | — | — | — | — | A few to 10, the rest free | — | File Appendix, page 2 112 This school was formerly situated in East-street, East |
| Committee, Same. | 40 0 0 20 0 0 Assistant. | Same. Same. | — | — | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | Same | — | This school was formerly situated in East-street, East |
| Trustees. | 200 0 0 5 resident and 13 visiting members, minutes not stated. | Trustees. | — | School house capable of accommodating 150 boarders and 100 day pupils, with governors' messes, and excellent sportsmen, playground and courtyard. | — | 4013 | — | — | — | — | 20 to 25 persons for boarders, 4 to 10 guests for day pupils. | — | The trustees of the College noted that it had as its object to aid in the education of sons of Wesleyan ministers in this and also in the Methodist College, Dublin. &c. |

a. Looking to boarders.

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments | Endowment | | | Management. | Course of Instruction |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|---|
| | | Average | Actual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| Barnes-Mill (No. 11), Ba- ginton, Catholic, Girls | Hannah Stapleton, wife, proved 24 June, 1798, land in Wexford, pro- ducing annually £12 to 1804 and £20 to 1812, and annuities on premises in Dublin £40 11s 3d; accumulations, donations, bequests, &c., included in Government Stock, £1,161 18s 6d, and in British Ireland Stock, £200, and on mortgages of lands in Tipperary, £2,800 | £ 20 2 8 and reversions | £ 10 10 0 | £ 25 4 6 | Teachers . . . | Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English history, needlework, household work. |
| Thomas-court, St. Cath- arine's, Protestant, Boys | Allan Duffell, will, dated 19 Oct. 1811, Thos. Fleissner, will, proved 10 March, 1759, Richard Vinnicombe, will, proved 10 Sep. 1820, Commis- sioners of Woods estate, grant 10 Feb. 1811, mortgage rent, £28, Corbitts (200), will, proved 8 Dec. 1799, Matthew Henry Nelson, will, proved 8 Aug. 1800. Rent, 17 s 7d The Old Colchester's Parish, Dublin, Estates Act, 1794. Net amount from rents, dividends, and legacies, for 1875, £180 11s 6d | £ 10 and house pro- perty. | £ 10 11 4 from rents, dividends, and legacies | — | The Governors | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, domestic sci- ence, drawing, ortho- graphy, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| Thomas-court, St. Cath- arine's, Protestant, Girls | Same as preceding . . . | — | — | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, Scripture, do- mestic science, drawing, ortho- graphy, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| Thomas-court, St. Cath- arine's, Protestant, Infant | Same . . . | — | — | — | — | Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, Scripture. |
| Trinity-place, Infant | Elizabeth Gribble, will, dated 12 Nov. 1820, £1,800 invested in Old Northern Railway 4½ per cent. stock. £10, subject to annual rent of 2s, and dividends. | £ 10 | — | £ 20 0 0 | Teachers, Rev. F. New- son and C. Collins Townshend. | Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, Scrip- ture, Church Catechism to Church children. |
| Wellington-square, Meth- odist, Boys, Railways School of Corporation of York | Corporation of York or Guild of St. John the Baptist, grant, 9 April, 1841, mortgage of premises £100 in Irish Civil Service Building Society. | £ 5 0 0 and house property | £ 20 1 4 | £ 14 0 | A Board of 19 Trustees | Good in morals, obedience with classes and social events. |
| *Wellwood-road, Baptist Irish Academy of Music. | 1842. Subscriptions, &c. Prelim- inary Grant since 1818, £219, 1825, Ormsby Vandeleur bequest, £1,000, Dr. Barry, donation, £10, invested in Bank Stock and house property. | £ 10 and house property | £ 0 0 0 | Not ascertained | Committee . . . | For the diffusion and ad- vancement of music in a style similar to Continental Conservatories. |
| Wellwood-road, St. An- drew's, Protestant, Boys | Lady of Edinboro, will, Charles Powell, will, executors of Dr. Traill, 4 Aug. 1791, appointment of trust made, James Southwell, will, 1798, trust-money invested in purchase of bonds of Threepence, no Dub- lin, 27 Mar. 1794; Mrs. Ormsfield, will, security £2 11s 6d; Corpora- tion of Dublin, lease for 99 years, 20 Sept. 1825 mortgage £10 to be annual rent, wife and premises in Wellwood street. | £ 10 reversions, and land | £ 10 12 0 | — | The Select Vestry. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scripture, Church cate- chism to Church children. |
| Wellwood-road, St. An- drew's, Protestant, Girls | Same as preceding . . . | — | — | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scripture, Church cate- chism to Church children and needlework. |
| Totals . . . | | £ 20 0 0 | £ 219 0 0 | £ 500 0 0 | | |

* Land, office, house property, and several acres and reversions.

OPERATION, CITY OF DUBLIN—continued.

| Appointments. | Masters and Teachers' Salaries. | | | Meters and Annual Value of other lands and tenements. | Meters, part-time, and position of school buildings and premises. | Fees. | | | | | | Second Charges. | Exhibitions, Prizes, &c. | Observations on state of instruction, &c. |
|---|--|----------------|---|---|---|----------|---------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--|---|
| | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Meters and Annual Value of other lands and tenements. | | | Sabbath. | | English. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Amount. | Grants. | Of each of school. | From scholars. | From others. | From other. | | | |
| The Vestry of the Episcopal Church, St. Stephen's-green Visiting Committee. | £ 4 4 4 10 0 0 ANNUAL. | Trustees. | Apartment. | House in good condition. | — | 4 12 | — | — | — | — | 0 14 | Free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 101. |
| The Governors. | 45 0 0 | Governors. | Apartment, fuel and light. | School-rooms, Teachers' apartments, as per order A. playground. | 15 | 37 | 37 | — | — | — | — | Free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 101. |
| Same. | 10 4 4 | Governors. | Apartment, fuel and light. | — | 20 | 4 10 | 40 | — | — | — | — | Free. | — | Same observation. |
| Same. | 10 4 4 Minimum of boarding school and infant school Teachers. | Governors. | Apartment, fuel and light. | — | 10 | 20 | 20 | — | — | — | — | Free. | — | Same observation. |
| Trustees. | 20 0 0 | Trustees. | — | School room in full order, small yard for playground. | 10 | 40 | 40 | 15 | — | — | — | Free. | — | — |
| Same. | 15 0 0 Assistant. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Free. | — | — |
| The Trustees. | 150 0 0 | Trustees. | — | School-rooms in Northern Hall in full condition, no playground. | 30 | 40 | 40 | — | 30 | — | — | Free. | Books are supplied to all. General note of the old Quaker of Dublin. | The Appendix A, p. 104. |
| Same. | 15 0 0 drawing master. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Free. | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 36 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 112. |
| The Select Vestry. | 10 0 0 master and mistress of girls school. | Select Vestry. | Apartment, fuel and light. | Boys' and girls' school-rooms, Teachers' apartments in good order, yard used as playground. | 25 | 60 | 25 | 4 | — | — | — | Free. | — | — |
| Same. | — | Same. | Same. | — | 25 | 60 | 25 | 4 | — | — | — | Free. | — | — |

a Barren.

b Ventilation.

c 10 barrens.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Funds and subsequent Endowments. | ANNUAL INCOME. | | | MANAGEMENT. | COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------|--|--|
| | | Average. | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| Colebridge, Incorporated. St. Mary's Institution for Girls. | Geo. H. Charter, 26 Oct. 1732, Geo. H. Charter, 19 Jan. 1732, Barth. Wyke, wds. 1790, John Bennett, bequest, 1831, Thomas Mabbett, wds. 25 Oct. 1719, Very Rev. R. Barrett, wds. 31 Dec. 1774, John Rogers, wd. 4 April, 1732, Right Hon. William Conolly, wds. 14 Oct. 1778, Grant, 1836, Right Hon. Thomas Wode, donation, 1796, Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, donation. | A 2 8 — | A 1 4 (St. Mary's General Fund.) | A 1 4 — | The Incorporated So- ciety. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, English lan- guage, geography, Scripture, Church catechism, needle work, sewing. |
| Clare, Beaufort. | Patrick Hervey, wds. 24th, 1719; Chancery Decree, 10 March, 1844, part of lands, £450 18s. 6d. given; Government Stock, £1,215 4s. 13d.; Chancery decree, 1875. | £24 1 26 12 6 6 attached to School. | £85 30 9 | 54 4 18 | The Trustees, the Pro- vost, and the Arch- bishop of Dublin. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, his- tory, book keeping, sewing, lace, Church catechism. |
| Corrigan, Ballymac. | J. L. Fund, £12, subscription, £70 for 13d. June and Ireland Academy, grant, 1 Nov. 1855, Rev. W. Fox, wds. passed 7 May, 1838, £150 21s. 4d. | 2 8 6 | — | 6 12 4 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | Reading, writing, arith- metic, grammar, geography, Scripture, Church cate- chism. |
| Downing, Davidson, Culmevara, "The Le- vings Charity." | Rev. E. Levinge, Bart., wds. passed 7 March, 1717, residuary, £1,100 Given and given Cash were trans- ferred in March, 1871, to the Com- missioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, by order of Court of Chancery, and in 1871, the Fund was provided on mortgage; Robert Barrow, grant, 7 June, 1831, J.E. Fund, £12 8s. 6d.; subscription, £45 16 1d. | 1 8 18 | — | 10 9 8 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, Latin, French, ecclesiastical, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| Ed. Emma Smith's, Rugby. | Stat. 25, Geo. I. Building grant from Government, £15 10s. 6d., Bart of Rugby, grant, 4 July, 1813. | 1 8 20 | (Edmund General Fund.) | — | The Board of Gover- nors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, French, algebra, ecclesiastical, book keeping, Scripture, Church Cate- chism to Church children. |
| Edinburgh, National. | Act of Assembly for Dissenters' Charity, Year, £10 10s. 6d., for George George Agnew grant, 1 May, 1869, Margaret G. Forster, donation, granted in £1,118 11s. 6d. Govern- ment Stock, issued by deduction of trust, 18 July, 1864. | 1 2 19 | — | 54 17 4 | Trustees. | The National Board's Pro- gramme. |
| Edinburgh, General, Na- tional. | Granted by Act of Assembly, 1812, £100 10s. 6d. lent to Govern- ment Stock, 1812, on account of treasury Exchequerers' Fund Rev. A. McCulloch, and Mother's May McKerrin, Anna Dalrymple, and John O'Connor, bequest of Mrs. A. 1812, producing £18 6s. 6d. | — | — | 50 9 8 | The Community. | The National Board's Pro- gramme. |
| TOTAL. | | £12 8 18 | £45 10 6 | £11 4 8 | | |

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|----------|---|---|--|
| Belfast (Edinburgh), Belfast, National, Boys. | Deceased Lady Beattie, wds. 1811, £100, majority of £25, Margaret of Ormeau, wds. for new school, in 1844 in 1871, provide funds, in 1869, £100, £200 expended on build- ing. | 8 2 8 Fide and Annuity. | 20 9 8 | — | Trustees, Parish Priest of Skerrow (Water- ford), R.C. Bishop of Down, and Rev. Dermott, Bap- tists of John F. H. Belfast, req. | The National Board's Pro- gramme. |
| Belfast (Edinburgh), Belfast, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Belfast College. | Deeds of Ormeau, died, 27 March, 1754, granting £1,000 to the Belfast and Irish Academy, and £120 to 144 Irish, Irish Par- liament, building grant, 1775, £2,000. The land is subject to a lease rent of £5. | 9 2 22 Tyburn, &c. | £20 4 15 | — | Board of Representa- tives. | Classics, sciences, modern languages, and all depart- ments of English, French, Scripture, and Church Catechism. |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF KILKARE.

| Masters and United Masters | | | | Notes, particulars, and names of School Buildings and Tenants | Pupils | | | | | | Annual Charges | Endowments, Fees, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------|---------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Appointments | Annual Salary | By whom Paid | Status and Annual Value of other Endowments | | Boys | | Girls | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average | On 24th | Class of Infants | Junior Infants | Primary School | Others | | | |
| Incorporated Society | £ 20 0 0 | Incorporated Society | Apartment, 100 0 0 | Two domestic, school-rooms, dining hall, laundry, kitchen, storerooms, &c.; apartments for masters, servants, &c. in a full state; two playgrounds. | 25 | 25 | 25 | - | - | - | Free | The Society pays the cost of training to teachers the most deserving pupils who pass the entrance examination of the Kildare-place Training School. | File Appendix C, p. 21, also Report, supra, p. 21. |
| Same | 25 0 0 | Same | Same | Same | 25 | 25 | 25 | - | - | - | Free | Same | Same |
| Same | 25 0 0 | Same | Same | Same | 25 | 25 | 25 | - | - | - | Free | Same | Same |
| The Trustees | 100 0 0 | Trustees | House and land, 100 0 0 | The former residence of the founder in sound repair. | 15 | 15 | 15 | - | - | - | Free | Same | File Appendix C, p. 21, also Report, supra, p. 21. |
| The Incumbent of the Parish | 4 10 4 | Board of Churchwardens | House and land, 100 0 0 | School-rooms out of repair. | 30 | 30 | 30 | - | - | - | 4s 4d. | Same | Same |
| The Governors, viz.—Major H. H. Browne, the Incumbent of Kildare, W. H. Browne, Esq. | 50 0 0 | Governors | House and land, 100 0 0 | School-rooms in good condition, no playground. | 30 | 30 | 30 | - | - | - | 13s | Same | Same |
| Governors | 20 0 0 | Governors | Apartment, 100 0 0 | School-rooms, teachers' apartments in good condition, no playground. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | 4s 4d. to 10s. 4d. | Same | File Appendix C, page 21, also Report, supra, p. 21. |
| The Trustees with approval of National Board | 42 10 0 | National Board, 270, Trustees, 420 30 | School, 100 0 0 | School-rooms, teachers' apartments in good condition, no playground. | 40 | 40 | 40 | - | - | - | 4s 4d. to 10s. 4d. | Same | Same |
| The Trustees are a Community of Nuns. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Free, French, 21, Music, 20 | Same | Same |
| National Board | 40 10 0 | National Board | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Same | Same |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF KILKERRY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|--------------------|------|--|
| Margate, with approval of National Board | 12 0 0 | National Board, 240, Trustees, 240 | School, 100 0 0 | School, 100 0 0 | School-rooms, teachers' apartments, in good condition, no playground. | 30 | 30 | 30 | - | - | - | 4s 4d. to 10s. 4d. | Same | Same |
| Same | 20 10 0 | National Board, 240, Trustees, 240 | School, 100 0 0 | School, 100 0 0 | Same | 30 | 30 | 30 | - | - | - | Same | Same | Same |
| The Board of Trinity College, Dublin Head Master. | 120 4 10 | Margate of O'Connell, from endowment Headmaster | School, 100 0 0 | School, 100 0 0 | School-rooms, teachers' apartments, in good condition, no playground. | 30 | 30 | 30 | - | - | - | 4s 4d. to 10s. 4d. | Same | File Appendix C, p. 21, also Report, supra, p. 21. |
| Same | 20 0 0 | Same | Same | Same | Same | 30 | 30 | 30 | - | - | - | 4s 4d. to 10s. 4d. | Same | Same |

a Board.

b 17 boards.

3 E 2

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| Municipality and Name of School. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Endowment. | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---|--|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| Kilbenny, Incorporated Anglican, Female Inst. School. | Geo. II. Charter, 26 Oct. 1728. Geo. III. Charter, 18 Jan. 1760. James Fryburne, will, 1728. James Somerville, will, 1761. Thomas Mitchell, will, 31 Oct. 1775. Mary Roe B. Stewart, will, 1754. John Rogers, will, 1782. Other grants and donations. Bishop Poindie, will, 10 July, 1793. Corporation of Kilbenny, 1798. 19 June 1798. James Gibson, will, 1823. | — | Scholar and master- piece of foundation population general books | — | The Incorporated So- ciety | Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, ge- ography, English history, Latin, algebra, mecha- nics, trigonometry, book- keeping, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| Kilbenny, Subscription. | A. D. V. 268 8s. 6d. L. L. Bond, 248 1s. 1d. Margaret of Ormrod, found, 1844, and old estate, 2 July, 1847. Joseph Ford, will, 24 Nov. 1845. Leasehold premises in Kil- benny, for 18 years, from 1797, pro- ducing profit rent of 28 10s. per annum. Joseph Evans, will, and Act of Geo. III. s. 81, real- estate, 228 4s. 6d. annual grant from trustees of Emma Christian, 218 1s. 1d. and 218 1s. 1d. for applicable fees. | 21s. house, and rental charge. | 112 12 2 | 208 10 8 | Trustees—The Mayor and High Sheriff of Kilbenny, the Dean of Ousey and the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. John, Kilbenny. | English education. |
| Kilbennyford | L. L. Bond, 228 4s. 6d. Kilbenny- place Society, 248 1s. 1d. Mrs. Ford, 218 1s. 1d. expended on build- ing, 1845. J. Ford, grant, 21 August, 1791. William Ford, will, 22s. per annum. | 1 2 3 | 15 9 8 | — | Representatives of W. Ford. | — |
| Thamesdown, Freehold | L. L. Bond, 248 1s. 1d. subscrip- tion from Lord Curzon, 248 1s. 1d. also 1841, 248 1s. 1d. Government stock, pro- ceeds of Loan Fund profit, invested under clause 2 and 3 of Act, s. 81, in name of Rector of Thamesdown. | Nil | — | 2 4 4 | Rector. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, book-keeping, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| Totals. | | 11 5 11* | 210 10 2 | 208 10 8 | | |

* Arrears, 1848, house, rental charge, and 1845.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|---|--|---|--|
| Knights, Royal. | Chas. I. Charter, 18 Sept. 1625. stat. 24 and 25 Chas. II. chap. 20. stat. 25. Geo. III. chap. 107, sec. 11, 12, stat. 8 Geo. IV. chap. 79, s. 7, school premises held under lease for 7 years from 1878 at rent of 200. | 248 9 35 | 178 4 2 (gross) 158 12 2 (net) | — | Commissioners of Edu- cation in Ireland. | English, classical, mathematics, modern languages, drawing, natural science, music. |
| Gloucester, Unincorporated Reading, No. 2 National | Lord Ashdown, will, 1948, 21, 22, of which 2119 expended on building the school, and 2119 on building Woodhouse, no salary; income, 2119, reverted for benefit of both schools. | Nil. | — | 14 0 0 | Trustees. | The National Society's Pro- gramme. |
| Forbes, Teachers, Eri- smas School's, English. | Kilbennyplace Society, 248 1s. 1d. Rector and Churchwardens, 12 May, 1726, lease for 20 years. | 0 2 0 | — | (Part of salary from General Fund) | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, book- keeping, Church Catechism. |
| Tollmore, St. Stanislaus College. | Founded by Society of Jesus, school building and large farm, purchased by the Order to the Rector for the purpose of the College, at a low rent. | — | — | — | Joint Order. | English, classical, mathematics, modern languages, natural science, music, drawing, &c. |
| Totals. | | 248 2 35 | 178 4 2 | 14 0 0 | | |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF KILKENNY—continued.

| MASTER AND UNDER MASTERS | | | | History, particulars, and condition of School Buildings and Furniture | PUPILS | | | | | | Annual Charges | Exhibitions, Prizes, &c. | Observations on the State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|---------------|--|---|---|---------|---------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|--|---|--|
| Appropriation | Annual Salary | By whom Paid | Houses and Actual Value of other Endowments | | Number | | Religion | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average | On Roll | Church of Ireland | Roman Catholic | Presbyterian | Other | | | |
| The Incorporated Society. | £ 0 0 | Incorporated Society. | Free residence; £20 for servants, £87 for fuel, candles, and other expenses, per value of inventory paid by donors. | School-rooms, dormitories, master's apartments in good repair, out-house, playground. | 42 | 44 | 42 | - | - | - | 44 4s. for day pupils, £81 for board. | The Society maintains a Trinity College, Dublin. | File Appendix C, p. 121; also Report, supra, p. 96. |
| First master, well supported of Society. | £ 0 0 | Society, £20; First Assistant, £40. | Residence. | Residence. | | | | | | | Extra-Classes, £4 4s. 7d. French and German, £4 4s. Twenty-five free pupils paid for by Society. | | |
| Second. | £ 0 0 | Society, £20; Second Assistant, £40. | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | |
| Teacher. | £ 0 0 | Teacher. | Residence, &c. | School now held in Brown's Alley, John-street, Kilkenny, in good repair. | 47 | 47 | - | - | - | - | Free. | £104 12s. 6d. per annum is granted by trustees of Brown's Charities for educating children who have attended this school for 3 years. | The boys' and girls' schools have been amalgamated. File Report, supra, p. 96. |
| Assistant. | £ 0 0 | Assistant. | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| The Hall of Education. | £ 0 0 | Incumbent from endowment with additional from subscriptions. | Apartment and garden. | Two school-rooms, dormitories, apartments, in good repair, yard used as playground. | 15 | 15 | Some | - | - | - | Free. | — | — |

IN OPERATION, KING'S COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|----|------|----|-----|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--|
| The Lord Leinster. | £ 0 0 | Commissioner of Education. | School fees, residence, &c. | Boarding-house, with detached school-room in the state of repair. | 20 | 20 | - | 14 | - | - | Board-fee £19 1s. 6d.; day pupils, £4 1s. 6d. | £18 a year awarded as prizes. | File Appendix A, p. 121; also Report, supra, p. 96. |
| Lord manager, with approval of National Board. | £ 0 0 | National Board, £10, out-pupil, £14, for master and perquisites. | Residence fees, school fees, Board of Parents, &c. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition. | 20 | 20 | 49 | 1 | - | - | 4s. 6d. day fee. | — | — |
| Governess. | £ 0 0 | Governess, £20; schoolmistress, £18. | Lord Viscount Ashbrook, £5, granted from Government, £2. | School-rooms in fair state of repair. | 15 | 24 | 28 | - | - | - | Free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 97. |
| Joint Order. | The teaching staff comprises: Master, Vice-President, and 10 assistant teachers, all of whom are members of the Order. | — | — | Buildings tidy and completely appointed, in thoroughly repair, clean and well ventilated. | - | 4104 | - | 504 | - | - | £18. | — | File Appendix A, p. 121; also Report, supra, p. 124. |

a All boarders.

b 5 being boarders.

c 20 girls.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | REVENUE | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|---|---|--|----------------------|---|--|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | Term Road. | Term Trust Funds. | | |
| Grand, Erasmus Smith's, English | Stat. 15, Geo. I. Association for Disadvantaged Vm. 164 to 167. Rev. C. Robinson, grant, 25 April, 1811. | 1 2 20 | (Part of Salary from General Fund.) | 2 10 0 | Board of Governors. | Sound English education. |
| Widmore, Erasmus Smith's, English | Stat. 15, Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, 1716 to 1717; Rev. Mr. John Robinson, grant, 1 Nov., 1812. | 2 3 10 | (Salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, book- keeping, penmanship. |
| Langford (New street), National Boys. | Very Rev. Dean Williams, F.F., grant, 1818, 1819. Government school, now school built by sub- scriptions in 1845. | 880 | — | 9 0 0 | Local Manager. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Langford (St. Joseph's), Catholic, Boys. | Same as preceding as to endowment. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Langford, Temperance, Erasmus Smith's, Eng- lish | Stat. 15, Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, 1716 to 1717; Rev. and Mr. R. Roberts, grant, 1 Nov., 1811; Thomas Robinson, will, be- queathing 17 11. 6d. a year. | 1 3 10 | 4 0 0 (The half of an annuity of 1000 l. from General Fund.) | 2 3 0 | Board of Governors. | A general commercial educa- tion. |
| Newtownabbey, Christiana- phan | Margaret West, will, passed 18 Dec. 1860, school premises and several parcels of 200. | 0 0 0 Rentshops | 10 0 0 | — | Trustees, Rector of Parish being one, ex officio. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture, Church Catechism. |
| Newtownabbey (Catholic), Ladies | Charlotte Annis Mitchell, bequest, 1818, and savings on annuity in- herited by Trustees, 1818, bequeath- ing 200 0 0 to 60. Rev. James Mitchell, grant of 100 0 0 to 60, annuity, and of house and land. | 4 0 0 Annuity, house and land. | 10 7 0 | 40 0 0 | Trustees. | English, with Classics and Modern Languages as minor subjects. |
| TOTALS. | | 9 2 20* | 181 7 0 | 52 10 0 | | |

* Rentshops, annuity, house and land, and 2 10 0.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|--------|--|--|
| Arden, Erasmus Smith's, English | Stat. 15, Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, 1716 to 1717; Term Commissioners of Arden, grant, 20 Jan., 1805, 115 0 0 to 10 year and 10. | 1 2 20 | (Salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, English literature, book-keeping, penman- ship, Church Catechism. |
| Tollan, Erasmus Smith's, English | Stat. 15, Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, 1716 to 1717; Right Hon. John Foster, grant of 100 0 0 to 10, 1812, grant of pen- sions, 10 March, 1812, 100 0 0 to 10. | 10 0 0 Rentshops | 10 0 0 (Salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture, Church Catechism. |
| Booths, Rev. | Corporation of Booths, grant, 10 Sept., 1818, rents 100 0 0, part of rents of 100 0 0, 10 pennies applied to St. Peter's Parochial School (infants), 4 years of 100 0 0, 10 pence to 10 and 1818, and invested in Govt. Northern Railway of per Cent. Debenture stock, 100 0 0, purchased as 100 0 0 by the Rev. Wm. Carter, parochial school and parochial school in 1818 by Thomas T. Carter. | 0 0 0 Rentshops | 10 0 0 | 40 0 0 | Committee, elected by the subscribers, which now consists of 100 persons, &c. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history and literature, book-keeping, penman- ship, Church Catechism. |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

| Appropriation. | MATERIAL AND OTHER RESOURCES. | | | Notes, remarks, and condition of School buildings and Furniture. | PUPILS. | | | | | | Annual Charges. | Exhibitions, Prizes, &c. | Observations on state of Instruction, &c. |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|--|----------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Notes and Annual Value of other Funds. | | Number. | | Religion. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | On 31st. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | Others. | | | |
| Governess. | 6 8 4. | Governess, £25, endowment, £4 50. | Subscription, £20 10s. 1d. partly from Governors, £1. school fees; apartments. | School-rooms and teacher's apartments in good condition. | 15 | 28 | 28 | 1 | 1 | — | 4s 4d, 5s 2d. | — | Full Report, C. p. 114, also Appendix, p. 57. |
| Governess. | 37 0 0 | Governess. | Gratuity from Governors, £2; school fees, London Water-works Society (the work for teaching and housework); £4, land and apartments. | School-rooms and teacher's apartments in good condition, well-furnished, and playground. | 35 | 60 | 60 | 1 | — | — | 4s 4d, 4s 5d. | — | Full Report, supra, p. 55. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 21 00 0 | National Board, £20, from Trust Funds, £4 10s. | School fees, result from apartments. | School-rooms and teacher's apartments in good repair, well-furnished. | 70 | 130 | — | — | — | — | 4s 4d, 4s 10s. | — | — |
| The trustees are a community of Nuns. | — | — | — | — | 107 | 442 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Governess. | 16 8 0 | The Governors, Endowment of Parish from endowments, subscriptions, &c. | Apartments, school fees, gratuity from landowners. | School-rooms, teacher's apartments, well-furnished, and yard. | 15 | 30 | 30 | — | — | — | 4s 4d, 4s 10s. | — | Full Report, supra, p. 57. |
| Rector of Parish. | 44 0 0 | Rector, as Trustee. | Apartments, garden. | School-rooms, teacher's apartments, in good condition, well-furnished, and garden. | 35 | 50 | 50 | 4 | — | — | Free. | — | — |
| The Trustees. | 68 0 0 | Trustees. | Apartments & land, gratuity from the Trustees (the presentation in respect of the property, &c.). | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartments, in fair condition, well-furnished, garden. | 40 | — | 40 | — | — | — | Free, £1 for extra charges. | — | Full Appendix, p. 114. |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF LOUTH.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--|--|----|----|----|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| The Governors. | 42 8 8 | Governess. | Endowment and land, endowment, £1, school fees, gratuity from Governors, &c. | Large school-rooms, teacher's apartments in good condition. One office. | 21 | 38 | 38 | — | — | — | 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10s. 6d. free. | Pupils can compete for 3 years free board and education in the Convent Hospital, Dublin. | Full Report, supra, p. 57. |
| The Governors. | — (Master's wife assists in teaching) | Governess. | Apartments, endowment £10, school fees, gratuity from Governors, &c. | School-rooms, teacher's apartments, in good condition. One office. | 15 | 30 | 30 | 9 | — | — | 4s 4d, 4s 10s. | Pupils can compete for 3 years free board and education in the Convent Hospital, Dublin. | Full Report, supra, p. 55. |
| The Committee. | 10 8 8 (Director and Mission) | Committee. | Apartments, tuition of day pupils. | School-rooms, dormitory, teacher's apartments, in good condition. One office and well-furnished. | 21 | 70 | 70 | — | 4 | 5 | 12 boarders free, day pupils, £2. | — | Full Appendix C, p. 124. |

a. 12 boys, 1/6 girls.

TABLE No. 1—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundations and subsequent Endowments. | Income. | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|---|------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | Average. | Actual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. S. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | |
| Brayfield, Erasmus Smith's, Grammar. | Erasmus Smith, under Royal Charter, 1649, building grant from Government, £5,000 in aid; part of school premises held under freehold grant, rent £2 10s. 6d., part under leasehold lease, rent £1 10s. 6d. | Site. | (Balance from dissolved Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Mathematical, classical, experimental, for universities, and local examinations. |
| Denishill, Erasmus Smith's, English Boys. | Act 16, Geo. I. Building grant from Government, £100 in aid; schoolhouse, £200 in aid; Royal Warrant, grant, Feb., 1713. | Site. | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | General English education, including copyists, &c. |
| Denishill, Erasmus Smith's, English Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Denishill, Grammar. | Act of Denishill, grant, 2 Aug., 1724, with charge, £20 in aid, as Corporation of Denishill, grant of land and quarry from Earl of Chichester. | 1 0 10 pence. | 40 2 1 | — | Act of Denishill. | English, classical, mathematics, &c. |
| Denishill, "Education of In- dians," Incorporated Society's. | Geo. II., Charter 1754, Geo. III., Charter 1793, Baron Verulam, with, 1793, John Somerville, with, 1811, Thomas Mitchell, with, 21 Oct. 1777, Very Rev. R. Bouverie, with, 1774, John Rogers, with, 1798, other grants and donations. Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, with, 1811 and 1812 in aid, subject to rent of £24 in aid (1793). | — | Master's salaries and maintenance of free boarders from general funds. | — | The Incorporated Society. | English, classical, mathematics, modern languages, drawing, sculpture, book binding, &c. |
| Ormsby, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Act 16, Geo. I., Tenison, late Marquess of Ely, grant, 1664. | £ 1 0 | (Part of salary from general fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, surgery, Church extension in Church children, needlework. |
| | TOTAL. | 4 0 5* | 106 12 4 | 45 0 0 | | |

* Rentcharges and three rates.

TABLE No. 1—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------|---|-------|---|---------------------------------|
| Ormsby, Boys. | Act 16, Geo. I., Tenison, late Marquess of Ely, grant, 1664, Geo. II., Charter 1754, Geo. III., Charter 1793, Baron Verulam, with, 1793, John Somerville, with, 1811, Thomas Mitchell, with, 21 Oct. 1777, Very Rev. R. Bouverie, with, 1774, John Rogers, with, 1798, other grants and donations. Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, with, 1811 and 1812 in aid, subject to rent of £24 in aid (1793). | 1 9 10 | — | 4 4 4 | Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's Programme. |
| Ormsby, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF LOUTH—continued.

[illegible]

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF MEATH.

[illegible]

ORRISON, COUNTY OF MEATH—continued.

| MASTERS AND OTHERS. | | | | NATURE, PERPETUATION, AND EXTENSION OF SCHOOL, BUILDINGS, AND FURNITURE. | PUPILS. | | | | | Annual Charges. | Scholarships, Prizes, &c. | Observations on terms of Institution, &c. |
|--|---|---|---|--|----------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Appointments. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Nature and Annual Value of other Beneficial Grants. | | Boys. | | Girls. | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | On Roll. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Protestants. | Others. | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 50 0 0 | National Board, 45s; manager, 4s. | Residence, school fees and rental free. | Boys' and girls' school - rooms, teachers' residences in good condition, one office and playground. | 86 | 87 | — | 87 | — | 4s 4d to 12s 1d free. | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | The trustees support, clothe, and educate six orphan children out of the funds of the charity. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 40 0 0 1 0 0 Monthly. | National Board, 45s; Manager, 4s. National Board. | School fees. | School-house was formerly a Roman Catholic Chapel, school-rooms and out-offices in excellent repair, no playground. | 32 | 32 | — | 30 | — | 4s 4d to 8s 1d free. | — | — |
| The trustees as constituted by members of the Order of Christian Brothers, chosen by the Superior-General. | 100 0 0 (As 4 Members of the Order.) 25 0 0 Bishop (non-resident.) | Trustees. Same. | Furnished residence and fuel. | Three large classrooms and a house - rooms, teachers' residences and out-offices in good condition, a small playground and a garden. | 132 | 148 | — | 148 | — | 4s 4d school tuition. | Books, clothing, and food are given to the poorest, small sums of money and board as prizes. | File Appendix C, p. 174, and Report, supra, p. 205. It was stated that the amount would be increased by over 4000 per annum in 1873, in consequence of the operation of the laws of the household lands. |
| The Trustees, 18 in number, are a community of Sisters of Mercy. | 120 0 0 | Same. | Residence, school fees of the "Robert" School. | Three school-rooms and a classroom, teachers' residences and offices in good condition, a playground. | 213 | 209 | — | 223 | — | 4s 4d to 4s 10d; 24 cents for music, support free. | Same. | File Appendix C, p. 174, and Report, supra, p. 201. |
| Earl of Castlestuart, J. F. Kingston, and J. J. Connel. | 50 0 0 10 0 0 Assistant. | "The Commissioners of Education." Same. | House and garden, school fees. | School-rooms and teachers' residences, with teachers' apartments, in good repair, no playground, small garden. | — | 110 | 10 | — | — | 2s 6d for day pupils, 10s for boarders, 1s day pupils free. | "The Commissioners of Education," grant up to 20s for prizes. | File Appendix C, p. 174, and Report, supra, p. 201. |
| Private. | 50 0 0 | Private, from endowment, 25s; from subscription, 45s. | Apartment, school fees. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in fair condition. | 18 | 22 | 22 | — | — | 4s 4d. | — | File Appendix C, p. 274. |
| Bishop. | President, 25s, and 6 Boarders' Clerical Assistants, 20s each. | Bishop. | Board and residence, &c. | Four class-rooms, one study hall, recreation hall, dormitories, refectory, prefects' apartments, in good repair, but unsuitable. | — | 50 | — | 50 | — | 41s boarders 4s day pupils 10s boarders' tuition by Trustees of St. John's Charity Fund. | — | File Report, supra, p. 213. This school was closed in 1873 on account of no pupils except six. |

a 9 boarders.

b 45 boarders.

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TABLE NO. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Fees, prizes and subsequent Endowments. | Endowment | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|---|
| | | Acreage. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| Oldcastle, Endowed, Boys. | Leasehold, Glina, m. l. 10, 14 April, 1818. Chartery school. 1817. Funds invested in Govern- ment Stock producing annual income of £145. | A. B. 3. 2 2 3 | 2 1. 4. | 2 1. 4. | Five Trustees. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, his- tory, English, algebra, map- ping, drawing, practical me- chanics, book-keeping, religious instruction. |
| Oldcastle, Endowed, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, map- ping, religious instruction, needlework. |
| Oldcastle, Endowed, In- fants. | Same. | — | — | — | — | Spelling, reading, religious instruction. |
| Stoddington. | Rev. William Tye, will, passed 9 May, 1818, £200 increased by accumu- lations to £500 in 1846. Govern- ment Stock. | — | — | 56 3 3 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | — |
| Agthorpe, National. | — | — | — | — | — | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Embsay, National. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL. | | 2,200 0 27* | 1,100 2 10 | 567 8 6 | | |

* Decimals and centesimals.

TABLE NO. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Ballyke, Clonsilla. | Lord Mervin, will, dated 28 Feb., 1774, rents, £100 in 1847; annual income both by late Lady Coste. | 2 0 0 | 12 8 0 | — | Rev. C. H. Coste's Agent. | Single elementary instruc- tion. |
| Ballyvaughan, Endowed. | Alfred, Duke of Devonshire, 20 July, 1817, £100 in 1817, on 100 acres, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, Queen's County, containing 1,470 acres, 100, and 100 acres for Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, and King's Hospital (Dublin) schools, to be divided in the following proportions:—viz., 1,470, 1,470, and 1,470 respec- tively, annuities of income now invested in £1,470 in ad- vance, of which this school is entitled to 1,470, and £1,470 per cent. school pension, and 100 in 1817, and 100 in 1817 and 100 in 1817, and 100 in 1817. | 1,470 2 14 200 (say) | 107 6 0 12 8 0 (gross) 251 4 0 (net) 1,470 of above only. | 200 10 6 0-11th of above) | The Commissioners of Education. | Classics, mathematics, French, and extended course of English. |
| Ballyvaughan (Clonsilla), National, Boys. | The Commissioners of Education, 1818, house on Ballyvaughan School Road. | 1 2 10 (Part of Ballyvaughan School) and site. | Part of salary from the Commissioners of the Clonsilla School. | — | The Commissioners of Education. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Ballyvaughan (Clonsilla), National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF MEATH—continued.

| MATTERS AND OTHER MATTERS | | | | Notes, particulars, and condition of School Buildings and Furniture. | PUPILS | | | | | | Annual Charges. | Exhibition, Prizes, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|--|--|----------|----------|---------|----------|--------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Appropriation. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Nature and Annual Value of other Endowments. | | Boys. | | Girls. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | On 31st. | On 1st. | On 31st. | | | | | | |
| Teacher . . . | £ 4 4 0 | Trustees . . | Furnished apartments and garden, fuel, fire of school-house. | 2 large buildings, consisting of boys' school, girls' school, and school for teachers' residence, in good condition, playground, garden, &c. | 130 | 130 | 50 | 137 | — | — | 5d per week, or 1s. 6d. per year, 80 free. | The Trustees give about £20 a year in prizes between boys, girls, and infants' schools. | File Report, supra, p. 260, and Appendix G, p. 374. | |
| Same . . . | 20 0 0 | Same . . . | Apartment; fuel. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same . . . | 4 0 0 | Same . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same . . . | 17 0 0 | Same . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same . . . | 20 0 0 | Same . . . | Furnished apartments and garden, fuel. | — | — | 130 | 130 | 50 | 137 | — | — | 2d per week, or 4s. 8d. per year, 100 free. | File Report, supra, p. 260, and Appendix G, p. 374. | — |
| Same . . . | 2 0 0 | Same . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same . . . | 10 0 0 | Same . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same . . . | 20 0 0 | Same . . . | Furnished apartments; fuel. | — | — | 30 | 130 | 15 | 145 | — | — | Free. | Same. | Same. |
| Same . . . | 2 0 0 | Same . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same . . . | 5 0 0 | Same . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No school at Rathstown. Income of endowments divided annually between the National schools in the adjoining parishes of Aglish and Rathstown. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 180. Further information not supplied. |

IN OPERATION, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---|----------------------------------|--|----|-----|------|------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Mr C. H. Coote . . . | 40 0 0 | By C. H. Coote, from endowment and subscription. | House and land, school free. | School-rooms, master's apartments in good condition, and school office. | 27 | 27 | 27 | — | — | — | — | 4s. 4d. | — | — |
| The priory, where mass is said, and trustees' school in front. | 25 0 0 | The Commissioners of Education. | House and land, school free. | School-rooms and master's residence in good condition. | — | 412 | Some | Some | — | — | — | 200 for boarders, 2s. 6d. for day pupils. | — | File Report, supra, p. 14, and Appendix A, p. 237. |
| Same . . . | 17 3 0 | Same. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master's, with approval of the School Board. | 20 0 0 | National Board, £10. Commissioners of Education, £10. | Buildings and land, school free. | Two school-rooms and teacher's residence, in good condition, out-offices and playground. | 10 | 20 | 12 | 42 | — | — | — | 4s. 10d. 7 free. | — | File Appendix C, p. 215, also supra, p. 73. |
| Same . . . | 40 0 0 | National Board, £20. Commissioners of Education, £20. | Buildings and land, school free. | — | 22 | 24 | 12 | 42 | — | — | — | 4s. 10d. 7 free. | — | Same. |

a All day pupils.

TABLE NO. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

[illegible]

* Blood pressure, also, and ventricular.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—EXPERIMENTS

[illegible]

OPERATION, QUEEN'S COUNTY—continued.

| MASTER AND UNDER MASTERS | | | | HOUSE, premises, and contents of School Buildings and Furniture. | PUPILS. | | | | | | | Annual Charges. | Endowments, Total, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|-----------------|---|--|---|----------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|---|---|------------------------|--|
| Appointments. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Nature and Annual Value of other Endowments. | | Number. | | Religion. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | In Ratio. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholics. | Presbyterians. | Others. | | | | |
| MANAGER, with approval of National Board. | £ 2 4 10 0 0 | National Board, 42s; endowment, £11 4s; subscription, £19 10s | Apprenticeship, resident class, school fees. | Two school rooms, teachers' apartments, in good condition, yard used as playground. | 56 | 43 | 13 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 6s. 6d. 1d. | — | — |
| Committee of Management. | 180 0 0 | Committee. | Residence, &c. | Large dwelling-house with dining-room connected, in good repair, out-office, garden, and pig-pen. | 28 | 28 | - | - | - | - | 4 | £14 to £15 per week, £15 full rate for members, £17 to £20 for non-members. | — | File Report, supra, p. 152 and Appendix C, p. 225. |
| Teacher of 1st class. | 50 0 0 | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teacher of 2nd class. | 50 0 0 | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teacher of 3rd class. | 50 0 0 | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teacher of 4th class. | 50 0 0 | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Head Master. | — | — | — | House, containing large and good school-rooms, in good condition. | 40 | 40 | | | | | | 6s. 6d. 1d. | — | File Appendix C, p. 215. |
| Head Master. | 20 0 0 | Head Master, from endowment. | A yearly grant from the Head Master. | | 20 | 20 | | | | | | 4s. 4d. 1d. 1d. | — | Same as above. |
| Head Master. | 27 0 0 | Same. | Headmaster. | | 20 | 20 | | | | | | 4s. 4d. 1d. 1d. | — | Same as above. |
| Person, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, Incorporated Society. | Headmaster, resident class, school fees. | One school-room, in good condition, yard used as playground. | 71 | 71 | | | | | 2 | 4s. 4d. 1d. 1d. | — | File Appendix C, p. 215, and Report, supra, p. 15. The Incorporated Society contribute £10 to salary of Master, but do not further contribute to the management. |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF WESTMERE.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---|--|---|----|----|----|-----|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Lord Cottesloe | 10 0 0 | Endowment | — | One school room, teachers' apartments in an old house, in good condition, no playground | 80 | 80 | 10 | 1 | 1s. 6d. | — | File Report, supra, p. 27. |
| Head Master and Governor of Exeter School | 48 0 0 | Head Master, Governor of Exeter School, and local subscriptions | Residence, school fees | — | 50 | 50 | 27 | 2 | 1s. 6d. | — | Same as above |
| Head Master and Governor | 40 0 0 | Head Master and Governor | Residence, school fees | — | 50 | 50 | 27 | 2 | 1s. 6d. | — | Same as above |
| Head Master | 1 10 0 | Head Master | Headmaster | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board, &c. | 40 0 0 | National Board, 44s; Trustees, at National Board | Residence, resident class, school fees | Two school rooms, teachers' apartments, in good condition, out-office, no playground | 40 | 40 | 2 | 187 | 4s. 4d. 1d. | — | — |
| Same | 20 0 0 | Headmaster | Headmaster | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same | 47 0 0 | National Board, 44s; Trustees, 25 | Headmaster, resident class, school fees | — | 60 | 60 | 1 | 138 | 4s. 4d. 1d. | — | — |
| Same | 20 0 0 | National Board | Headmaster | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Incorporated Society | 120 0 0 | Incorporated Society | Headmaster and garden, 400s; school, 400s; fees, 400s; and other, 400s | Masters & pupils' apartments, school room, dining hall, library, detached infirmary, in good condition, out-office, large field as playground | 22 | 22 | 30 | — | 5s. 6d. 1d. | Thames Valley University, London | File Report, supra, p. 16, and Appendix C, p. 318. |
| Head Master, with approval of Incorporated Society | 40 0 0 | Head Master | Headmaster and head | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* All houses.

* 21 Friends, 1 Dissenter.

* Nearly all.

* A few "Wynne's" residents.

* 23 houses.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Income. | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|--|------------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|
| | | Average | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. S. P. | £ s d | £ s d | | |
| Eastworthy, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. Dec. 4 W. Stokes, 18 April, 1715. | 1 3 4 | (Part of salary from general fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture, Church Catechism, needlework. |
| Eastworthy, Protestant, Monks. | A. D. V. 1711; Erasmus Smith's Bequest, £100 for subscriptions, 1711 B. 10, land assigned to master and churchwardens. Colonel R. W. Murray, will, proved 4 Feb. 1861, tenancy, &c. | 1 2 10 | — | 5 0 0 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, Scripture, Church Catechism, singing, needle- work. |
| Fern, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, 1717 B. 10, 14; Bishop of Loughlin and Fern, grant, 2 March, 1715 | 1 0 0 | (Part of salary from general fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, English, algebra, mechanics, book-keeping, Scripture, Church Cate- chism. |
| Gerry, Methodist, Christian. | Frederic Rogers, will, dated, 12 May, 1804, annuity of £250 abated by Court of Chancery, school estab- lished 1804 | Boardinghouse | 17 17 4 | — | Parish Priest. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture, book-keeping, needle- work, Roman Catechism. |
| Gerry, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, 1717; endow- ments, 1719, Stephen Kane, grant, 20 Sept. 1719. | 1 2 10 | (Part of salary from general fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, geometry, algebra, mechanics, book-keeping, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| Gerry, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | (Part of salary from general fund) | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmet- ic, grammar, geography, Scripture, Church Cate- chism, needlework. |
| New Ross, Endowed. | John Frey, grant, 18 Feb., 1715, house and garden, with adjoining premises, lot to tenant, Chancery return, 19 Feb., 1717. | House property. | 12 2 0 | — | Trustees under the will of George Terrell, Esq., R. Le Hauve (de Teste), Edward Nield, and the Chancery, New Ross Town Commis- sioners, and the Com- missioners of Educa- tion. | Classical, mathematical, scientific, and commercial course. |
| New Ross (Bridges of Edu- cation), 1801 School, Pro- testant, Boys. | Mr. Tottenham, grant of site, 1719, New York Trust, will, dated, 1819, annuity, 18 19 10 | Site and annuity. | 1 16 5 | — | Incumbent. | Elementary English. |
| New Ross (Bridges of Edu- cation), 1801 School, Pro- testant, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| New Ross (Bridges of Edu- cation), Protestant, Boys. | Mrs. Haughton Pollock, will, dated 20 June, 1815, residence, £100 to be paid, National Board, 1815, sub- scriptions, 1815 to 1816, John Freeston, lease for sixty years. | Site and residence. | 18 9 5 | — | Parish Priest of Ballinacorney. | The National Board's Pro- gramme. |
| New Ross (Bridges of Edu- cation), Protestant, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Newtownberry, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, 1717 B. 10, 14; Right Hon. John Maxwell Barry, grant, 1 May, 1715. | 1 2 10 | (Part of salary from General fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, mathematics, book- keeping, Scripture, Church Catechism, vocal music. |
| Newtownberry, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | (Part of salary from General fund) | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, Scripture, Church Catechism, needle- work. |
| Newtownberry, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, 1717 B. 10, 14, Rev R. Wynn, grant, 20 June, 1715. | 1 0 0 | (Salary from General fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, mathematics, book- keeping, Scripture, Church Catechism. |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

| Matters and Terms Matters | | | | Notes, particulars, and condition of school buildings and grounds. | Funds. | | | | | | Expenditure, from, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. | |
|---|--------------------|--|---|---|----------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|---|---------|
| Apparatus. | Amount. | By whom Paid. | Notes and other particulars. | | Number. | | Religious. | | | | | | Amount. |
| | | | | | Average. | On Roll. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Protestant. | Other. | | | |
| Governess. | £ 4 0 0 | Governess, £10, from subscription, £10. | Apartment and land, groundy from Government, £10. | Best, girls, and infants' school-rooms, teacher's apartment in fair condition. | 20 | 2 | 100 | | | | Free. | File Appendix C, p. 104, and Appendix, p. 11. | |
| The School of the Holy Trinity. | £ 5 0 0 | Incumbent, from subscription and donations. | Apartment and land, groundy from the Town Council, £10, and of the school, £10. | School-room and teacher's apartment in fair condition; no playground. | 27 | 1 | 35 | | | | Free. | — | |
| Governess. | £ 5 0 0 | Governess, £10, from Church of Ireland, £10, from the Town Council, £10, from the school, £10. | Apartment and land, groundy from the Town Council, £10, and of the school, £10. | School-room and teacher's apartment in good condition; no playground. | 18 | 37 | 37 | | | | £ 4 0 0 to £ 5 0 0. | File Report supra, p. 15. | |
| The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers. | No salary to each. | — | The teachers, as members of the religious community, are supported from the endowment and other funds of the Order. | School-room, class-rooms, and teacher's apartment in good condition. | 114 | 170 | — | 218 | | | £ 4 0 0, annually from. | — | |
| Governess. | £ 10 0 0 | Governess, £10, from subscription, £10. | Apartment and land, school room. | 3 school-rooms, teacher's apartment, in good condition, one office, yard, and playground. | 45 | 69 | 69 | | | | £ 4 0 0, to £ 10 0 0, 12 Dec. | File Report supra, p. 17. | |
| Don. | £ 10 0 0 | Governess, £10, from subscription, £10. | Apartment, school room. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | £ 4 0 0 to £ 10 0 0, 12 Dec. | Same reference. | |
| Don. | £ 10 0 0 | Trustee. | Apartment, garden, school room. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report supra, p. 49 School closed from 1872 to August, 1876. | |
| Schoolmistress. | £ 10 0 0 | Incumbent, from subscription and donations. | Apartment. | Three-storied house, with boys and girls school-rooms, and teacher's apartment in fair condition. | 92 | 39 | 39 | | | | £ 4 0 0, annually from. | Appendix C, p. 116, under title of Mrs. Ford. | |
| Don. | £ 10 0 0 | Incumbent, from subscription. | Apartment. | — | 50 | 10 | 30 | | | | £ 4 0 0, annually from. | Same. | |
| Mayor, with approval of National Board. | £ 10 0 0 | National Board, £10, from endowment, £10. | School room, school room. | Two school-rooms, 36 feet square, out office, yard and back playground. | 21 | 30 | 71 | | | | £ 4 0 0, to £ 10 0 0, 12 Dec. | — | |
| Don. | £ 10 0 0 | National Board, £10, from endowment, £10. | School room, school room. | — | 61 | 16 | 2 | 83 | | | £ 4 0 0, to £ 10 0 0, 12 Dec. | — | |
| Governess. | £ 10 0 0 | Governess, £10, from subscription, £10. | Apartment, land, groundy from Government, £10, school room. | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartment, 36 feet square, out office, no playground. | 18 | 38 | 83 | | | | £ 4 0 0, to £ 10 0 0, 12 Dec. | File Report supra, p. 17. | |
| Don. | £ 10 0 0 | Governess, £10, from subscription, £10. | Apartment, land, groundy from Government, £10, school room. | — | 89 | 35 | 35 | | | | £ 4 0 0, to £ 10 0 0, 12 Dec. | Same reference. | |
| Governess. | £ 10 0 0 | Governess. | Apartment, land, groundy from Government, £10, school room. | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartment, 36 feet square, out office, no playground. | 18 | 38 | 71 | | | | £ 4 0 0, to £ 10 0 0, 12 Dec. | Same reference. | |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF WELFORD—continued.

| MATHS AND OTHER MATHS. | | | | Notes, particulars, and condition of School buildings and Furniture. | Pupils. | | | | | | Annual Charges. | Endowments, Fees, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|------------------------|----------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Appointments. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Nature and amount of other Endowments. | | Boys. | | Girls. | | Others. | | | | |
| | | | | | Arithmetic. | On Roll. | Under Instruction. | At School. | | At Home. | | | |
| Governor. | £ 2. 2. | Governor, £25; local subscription, £10. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartments, in good condition, no playground. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | 2 | in all, 7 free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 57. |
| Teacher. | £ 2. 2. | Teacher. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | School-rooms for elementary and teacher's apartments in very good condition, no playground. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | 2 | £1 to £2-600 pupils, 4 free board, 4 free day pupils. | — | File Report, supra, p. 57. |
| Headmaster. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. | As above, no salary. |
| Teacher. | £ 2. 2. | Teacher. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | School-rooms and teacher's apartments in tolerable repair, satisfactory no playground. | 4 | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | Free. | — | Attendance of pupils very irregular. The present number has been upwards of 40 years in office. |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Master, with stipend of £100 per year. | £ 10. 0. 0. | Master, with stipend of £100 per year. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | Two school-rooms in pretty good condition. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | £1 to £2. | The parish may compete for four free scholarships in Society's National schools. | File Report, supra, p. 58, and Appendix C, p. 10. |
| Teacher, with stipend of £100 per year. | (Not fixed yet 1 Nov. 1898.) | Teacher, with stipend of £100 per year. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | School-rooms, teacher's residence, in good condition, no playground. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | £1 to £2. | — | File Report, supra, p. 58. |
| The Lady Mary. | £ 10. 0. 0. | The Lady Mary. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | Two school-rooms, teacher's residence, in good condition, no playground. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | Free, except a paid for by Trustees, Orlagh Rectory. | — | File Report, supra, p. 42, and Appendix C, p. 10. |
| Agent to Earl of Wexford. | £ 10. 0. 0. | Agent to Earl of Wexford. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | School-rooms, and teacher's apartments, in very good condition. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | £1 to £2. | — | Average attendance in school is about 100 pupils from 1841 to 1898. |
| Mrs. C. Deane. | £ 10. 0. 0. | Mrs. C. Deane. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartments, in fair repair, no playground. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | £1 to £2. | — | The Rev. of Lady Mount's board to support the school. His page at present £40 a year in salaries, and keeps the premises in repair. |
| Done. | £ 10. 0. 0. | Done. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | Apartment. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | £1 to £2. | — | File Report, supra, p. 57. |
| Governor. | £ 10. 0. 0. | Governor, £10; local subscription, £10. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartments, in very good condition. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | £1 to £2. | — | File Report, supra, p. 57. |
| Governor. | £ 10. 0. 0. | Governor. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartments, in good condition, no playground. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | Free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 57. |
| Master. | £ 10. 0. 0. | Master. | Apartment, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. | Apartment. | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | £1 to £2. | — | File Report, supra, p. 57. |

* 5 boards on foundation.

TABLE No. 1—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL | Foundation and subsequent Endowments | Acres | Annual Income | | Management | Course of Instruction |
|--|---|----------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| | | | From Land | From Trust Funds | | |
| Jack (Lalgar), Erasmus Smith's, English. | Stat. 19 Geo. I. "Building" grant from Government, £250 lrs. 4d. Earl Pembroke and Lord Mordaunt, grant, 20 May, 1812. | A. 7. 1. 3 1/2 25 | (Salary from general fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish, Church Catechism, needlework. |
| Robeson, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. "Building" grant from Government, £250 lrs. 4d. Wm. Benson House, grant, 27 Oct. 1813. | 3 0 25 | (Salary from general fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish, history, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| Withdrawn, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. | — | (Salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish, Church Catechism, needlework. |
| Widow, Frederick, Eras- mus Smith's, Boys Eng- lish. | E. I. Fund £184 lrs. 4d.; endow- ment, £184 lrs. 4d.; 2 acres of land, granted 1804, Stat. 18, Geo. 3. | 1 2 13 | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English, music, book-keeping, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| Widow, Frederick, Eras- mus Smith's, Girls, Eng- lish. | Same as preceding. | — | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish, Church Catechism, needlework. |
| Totals. | | 406 7 10 | 352 1 3 | 20 2 0 | | |

*And a rentcharge and a mile.

PROVINCE OF

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|----------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|---|
| Erasmus Smith's, Grammar. | Charles II. Charter 1675. Stat. 19, Geo. I. Stat. 21 and 22, Geo. III. 22 Geo. III. Stat. 14, Geo. IV., Charter, 21 July, 1832, 4s. Expended in building, £2,345 1s. Stat. held on perpetuity, subject to yearly rent of 2s. 6d. | 3 0 25 | (Salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Classics, mathematics, Eng- lish, modern languages, drawing, music. |
| Erasmus Smith's & C. Dis- trict School. | Eight Mr. Dr. Pugh, 8 January, 1695. 4d. and 5 acres, land at yearly rent of 6d. | 3 3 3 | — | — | — | General Course of Instruction in this School. |
| Kiln, School. | Rev. — Bishop, will, 418 per ann. Lent for ever. | Stat. | — | 10 0 0 | Rectors of Rev. — Bishop. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Totals. | | 3 3 50 | — | 10 0 0 | | |

*And a mile.

OPERATIONS, COUNTY OF WICKLOW—continued

| Appropriation | Houses and Other Matters | | | Water, sewerage, and condition of toilet buildings and fountains. | Parks. | | | | | Amusement Places, etc. | Observations on State of Sanitation, etc. |
|---------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|---|
| | Annual Salary. | Sylvan Park. | Houses and Other Matters. | | Fountains. | | Parks. | | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | On Roll. | Ground of Public. | Amusement Places. | Public Parks. | Others. | |
| Expenses | \$ 0 0 0 | Governor. | Apartment and land, probably from Governor, etc., subscription, about \$1. | School-room and teacher's apartment in very bad condition. | — | 10 | 10 | — | — | Rev. | File Report supra, p. 27. |
| Greenbush | \$1 0 0 | Governor. | Apartment, land, probably from Governor, etc., subscription from W. W. Putnam-Dick, \$10 10; school fees. | School-room and teacher's apartment in good condition, no playground. | 21 | 21 | 20 | — | — | \$1 14, 12 fees. | File Report supra, p. 27. |
| Greenwich | \$0 0 0 | Governor. | Apartment, park, etc., school fees. | Two school-rooms in fair condition, teacher's residence in bad condition, small playground. | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | — | 44 44, 14 fees. | File Report supra, p. 27. |
| Ham. | \$ 0 0 0 | Mayor. | Apartment, park, etc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Governor. | \$5 10 0 | Governor, \$17 10; School Vestry, \$13. | Apartment and land, school fees, gratuity from 21 over 18, etc. | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartment in fair condition, no playground. | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | — | \$1 64, 10 fees. | File Report supra, p. 27. |
| Ham. | \$1 10 0 | Governor, \$13 10; School Vestry, \$13. | Apartment, school fees. | — | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | — | \$1 64, 10 fees. | Same as above. |

MUNSTER.

IN OPERATIONS, COUNTY OF CLARK

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|---|-----|------|----|-----|---|---|---|--|--|
| Governors. | 100 0 0 | Governors. | House and garden, school, fuel. | Large parlour-room, two class-rooms, five classrooms, large playground, lavatory, bath room, three private houses for masters attached, in very good condition, and offices, garden and playground. | — | 450 | 48 | 14 | 2 | 3 | Board- ing, £100; day pa- per, 6d to 2d; 2d from master only, dining only, Groom only, extra. | 10 from £10 to £20, im- possible for 5 years; 10 at £5, with five rooms at £10 B. double 7 years | File Appendix A, p. 211, and Report Appendix, p. 10. |
| Headmaster. | 150 0 0 Fork Assistant 50 0 0 School Assistant 50 0 0 Foreman Master | Head Master | Board and lodging. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Boys. | — | Head Master. | Board and lodging. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| E.C. Bishop of Kilkee. | Salary de- rived from people's free schools from £10 to £150. | — | — | Five dwelling- houses with three school-rooms and three class- rooms attached, and considerable — | 148 | £100 | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | File Appendix Appendix, p. 10, it is stated that a new school house at Mount Long created at a cost of £20,000, ruined by incorporation. |
| Managers, with approval of Na- tional Board. | — | Endowment, £15 National Board, 5— | Double free School fees | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further infor- mation not required. |

TABLE NO. 1.—continued.—ENDOWMENTS

| SCHOOLS AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundations and subsequent Endowments. | Endowments | | | | | Course of Instruction. |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|------------------------|
| | | Average | Annual Income | | Management. | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | | |
| Aghshere, Parochial, Farnham, Suffolk, Eng- lish. | Stat 12, Geo I. Rev H H Boucher, great, 21 March, 1911. | A. B. C. 2 0 0 | C. & d. Part of salary from General Fund. | E. & f. — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, map- ping. | |
| Baltman, Tullagh, Para- chial. | Lady Gifford, will, death, 30 Feb. 1813, 4000, Lord Gifford, great at house and 1 acre of land. | 0 0 0 | — | 10 0 0 | Trustees, Bishop of Cork and Archbishop of Rome. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, map- ping, Church Catechism necessary. | |
| Bardon, Endowed. | Earl of Cork, will, 21 Mar., 1808, rentcharges, £17 13s. 10d. | 1 1 0 and rent- charges | 27 15 10 | — | Agent of Duke of Devonshire. | Classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawing, book- keeping. | |
| Bardon, Endowed, Watergate, Suffolk. | Henry Cornwell, bequest, 1588, £100, invested in East India. Four per Cent Stock, and £100 invested in mortgage at Five per Cent, rent and ground held by lease, in perpetuity, at £1 1s. 1d. | 0 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | Trustees, Dr Henry Baker, John Brown, and R. Chase. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| Charterhouse, Endowed. | Earl of Cork, great, etc. | Rentcharges. | 21 15 6 | — | Agent of the Earl of Cork, and the Com- missioners of Educa- tion. | Classics, mathematics, modern languages. | |
| Charterhouse, National, Boys. | Kennedy Ryan, will, death, 1921, £100, with accumulation of income in 1912 in £240 2s 7d., build- ing grant from National Board, £500, subscriptions, 1910 to 4d. Earl of Cork, great, etc. | Nil. | — | 1 4 0 (in 1917, Amount not pay- able). | Public Priest. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| Clayton, Bishop Church. | Bishop Clay, will, 1 Mar., 1910, lands and houses property at Clayton, accumulation of income invested in £1,500 to 5d., Govern- ment Stock. | 40 3 10 and ground rent of houses | 145 7 1 Oats) | 52 0 0 | Trustees, Rev. E. Chatter and Rev. Thos Moore, M.P., and the Com- missioners of Educa- tion. | English and mathematics, elementary classes. | |
| Coxs Crag, Ministry Lane, Christian Brothers. | A bequest of Deane's Lane School, q.v., 1870, p. 278. | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Churchbury-leys, Church Parochial, Na- tional. | Mrs. Stansbury, will, 6 Aug., 1718, rentcharges, £10 10s 11d., and school-house built out of charitable lands and subscriptions, £1,000. | £10 and rentcharges | 13 10 12 | — | Burton. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| Croft-on-street, St. Nicho- las', Parochial, Na- tional, Boys. | Miss Denny, will, 1 Oct., 1718, £1,100, same increased by accumu- lation of interest to £2,000 27s 7d., Government Stock, school-house built, 1719, from proceeds of St. Denny's bequest, at a cost of £178, land of school premises for 40 years from 1718 subject to 400 a year 1807, £1,000 subscriptions expended in building and improve- ments. | Nil. | — | 100 10 0 | The Commissioners of Charitable Dona- tions and Bequests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| Croft-on-street, St. Nicho- las', Parochial, Na- tional, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. | |
| Croft-on-street, St. Nicho- las', Parochial, Na- tional, Infants, Boys. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. | |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF CORK.

| Appointments. | MASTERS AND TEACHERS' SALARIES. | | | Situation, particulars, and condition of School-Buildings and Furniture. | Fees. | | | | | | Annual Charge. | Exhibitions, Prizes, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|---|--------------------------|--|
| | Annual Salary. | Fyrdon Paid. | House and Annual Value of other Endowments. | | Number. | | Religion. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Boys. | Girls. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Protestant. | Others. | | | |
| Governess. | £ 4 0 0 | Governess, 210 Schanaghmore, 210 | Gratuities from Governors, &c. | School-room out of repair. | 12 | 22 | 22 | . | . | . | 10 to 12s. | — | File Report, supra, p. 27. |
| Teacher. | £ 1 0 0 | Teacher, 27 to 30, Ch. Ed. Sec. 26, Kesh, &c., subscriptions, &c., school fees. | Apportionments and land, Irish Education Society, &c., subscriptions, &c., school fees. | School-room, teachers' apartments in good condition. | — | 10 | 50 | . | . | . | 4s. 3 free. | — | — |
| Girls of Devonshire. | 40 0 0 | Girls of Devonshire. | House and land, school fees. | School-room, dining room, library, master's apartments in good condition. | 21 | 31 | 21 | . | . | . | Board, 20s, 24s, 40s per year, 24s covering and German extra. | — | File Appendix A, p. 218, and Appendix, p. 22. |
| Headmaster. | 80 0 0 | Head Master, Anahart. | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 22. Further information not supplied. |
| Governess. | 20 0 0 | Governess. | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 22. Further information not supplied. |
| Same. | 27 22 8 | Same. | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | File preceding court. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 51 0 0 | National Board and Manager. | Apportionments and garden, school fees. | School-room, teachers' apartments in fair condition, out-sizes and playground. | 22 | 36 | 44 | . | 2 | 3 40 | 10 to 21, 10 free. | — | — |
| Same. | 25 0 0 | Same. | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| Girl of Cork. | 25 25 8 | Girl of Cork. | — | House taken into view, girls house built up etc. | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | No school since 1871, File Report, supra, p. 28. |
| Teacher, with approval of National Board. | 20 0 0 | National Board. | School-rooms, school fees. | School-room and out-sizes in fair condition. | 22 | 22 | 2 | 22 | . | . | — | — | — |
| Same. | 20 0 0 | Same. | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| Teacher. | 40 0 0 | Teacher. | A park in site and garden, school fees. | Dwelling house, school-house detached in use, in fair repair, out-sizes, playground. | 18 | 112 | 10 | 1 | 1 | . | Board 20s, 24s, 40s per year, 24s covering, 22s 10s, 3 free. | — | File Appendix C, p. 277, and Report, supra, p. 24. |
| — | — | — | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 25 0 0 | National Board, 225, School Trinity, 210 | Apportionments, fuel, rents and school fees. | Two school-rooms, teachers' apartments in very good condition. | — | 242 | 142 | . | . | . | 10 to 44 to 21, 3 free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 121. |
| Same. | 27 0 0 | National Board 225, School Trinity, 210 | Apportionments, fuel, rents and school fees. | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 25 0 0 | Manager, from endowments. | National Board's salary and rents, fuel, school fees. | School room in good condition, and playground. | 27 | 22 | 20 | . | . | . | 4s. 4s. 10s, 10 free. | — | File Appendix C, p. 217, and Report, supra, p. 119. |
| Same. | 21 0 0 | National Board, 225, Manager, 225 | Rents free, school fees. | — | 40 | 20 | 20 | . | . | . | — | — | File preceding volume. |
| Same. | 0 0 0 | National Board. | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| Same. | 21 0 0 | National Board, 225, Manager, 225 | Rents free, school fees. | — | 40 | 21 | 21 | . | . | . | 4s. 4s. 10s, 10 free. | — | Same. |

a † boards

b Merchants.

c † boards

d 10 boys, 10 girls and infants

3 E

TABLE NO. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Particulars and subsequent Endowments. | EXPENDITURE. | | | Management. | Objects of Institution. |
|---|--|--|----------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Average. | Actual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. S. P. | A. S. P. | A. S. P. | | |
| Cook's City—continued. | | | | | | |
| *Cook's-street, St. Nicholas' Parochial, National, Infants, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | State |
| *Cook's-street, St. Nicholas' Industrial, Boys. | Rev. George Webster, D.D., from voluntary contributions, 1875, grants from the Treasury, in a week each day, gifts from the Corporation and Grand Jury, which vary. "Woodley Scholarships," £150, invested in New Three per Cents. | £8s | — | £ 13 8 | Rev. G. Webster, D.D. | Same as the National Board's programme. |
| Dean's-street, St. Peter's, Parochial, National. | Mrs. Sheppard, wd. 8 Aug. 1775, re-charge £1 10 10. | Re-charge. | £ 4 1 | — | Rector of Great Church, Cork. | The National Board's programme. |
| Newton's-quay, St. Mary's, Parochial, National. | Mount Denon, wd. 30 Oct. 1775, £1,000, Thomas Curry, donated, 1798, same, wd. passed 27 June 1800, £150, of which, with interest, £5,000 to be accepted as Government stock, and £500 to be expended in buildings, grant of 10s. 10 Nov. 1810; rent reserved, £50. Rector of Cork, August, 1875, £40, 30 pounds of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | £50s. | — | £ 41 7 8 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's programme. |
| Penelope-lane; Children Innocent (including the Borough School of Her- culeane and Infants' and girls). | Dr. J. Barry, wd. passed 17 Feb. 1815, bequest towards purchase of free school land, let on lease (which was repaid in 1850, at an annual rent of £10 10s. 6d., ready donations and bequests received in the purchase of several houses and tenements in Penelope-lane, Harmer-lane, and Bellin's-quay, which are held by weekly auctions, and produce an annual profit net of £128 10s. 6d., a profit rent of £17 10s. 6d., arising out of houses and land at Bellin's-quay, near Cork, and 20 from a house in Donagh-street, Cork. Mrs. Kelly, bequest, 1854, left on mortgage at 4½ per cent., three school houses built by public subscription, on sites held subject to rent of 6s. | £18 2 5 Three sites and house property. | £ 101 0 6 | £ 46 8 8 | Freeman, Eric Lynde, Thomas Lynde, and two members of the Community. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, music, singing, play, French, English. |
| Peter's-lane; St. Peter's, National, Boys. | Mount Denon, wd. 3 Oct. 1775, £1,100 12s. 10d., sent to Corporation, and 1860, Government stock, producing £55 5s. 4d., St. Thomas Denon, wd. 1 Oct. 1775, re-charge, £50, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wd. 1 Oct. 1848, Chancery scheme, 1 Feb. 1875, £1,100 12s. New Three per Cent. stock; loan of school premises at 2½ per cent., school school, 1875. | Sites and re-charge. | £ 16 6 6 | £ 100 7 4 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; and two Trustees, Rev. T. B. Warren, and W. H. Keenish. | The National Board's Programme. |
| Peter's-lane; St. Peter's, Parochial, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | State |
| Peter's-lane, St. Peter's, National, Infant. | Archdeacon Freeman, wd. 1775, £112 10s. 6d., Corporation loan, producing £19 12s. 4d. a year. Mrs. Sheppard, wd. 8 Aug. 1775, re-charge, £1 10 10, school premises same as preceding. | — | £ 9 4 5 | £ 10 12 4 | — | State |
| Penelope-lane, Commercial School. | Catholic family, assignment of £1,000 Barrow Strickland Co. Bank, house 1841, Miss Cole, assignment of 100 year lease of premises, subject to £10 yearly rent. | £10s. | — | £ 10 0 0 (Average dividend) | Committee. | English, modern languages, music, drawing. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Particulars and subsequent Endowments. | EXPENDITURE | | | Management. | Source of Instruction. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|---|--|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| Coke's Gift—continued, St. Anne's, Brandon, Green Coast Hospital, Boys. | Stat. 4 Geo. I. chap. 26, sec. 39, incorporating trustees and vesting school premises in them. Lands of Bathurst, Co. Dublin, 74a. 2a 16r, rent £110 5s. 6d., France Bathurst, grant, 2 May, 1771, rents charge, £20 10 10. Capt. Jagh- will, 1825, lent to Corporation. Thomas Robinson, assignment of interest in 1826, 1 May, 1771, £6 10s 3d., grant of house, pro- ceeding £1 10s. Mr. Goodson, will, success, £2 10 7d., Mr. Muller, will, success, £5 10s 10d.; Mrs. Robinson, will, £1 10s 10d. | £ 2 10 74 2 10 | £ 5 6 120 5 6 | £ 5 6 5 6 0 | Board of Governors, by their Treasurer, Master of St. Anne's, Brandon. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, map- ping, English, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| St. Anne's, Brandon, Green Coast Hospital, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, map- ping, English, Scripture, Church Catechism, needlework. |
| *St. Anne's, Brandon, Green Coast Hospital, Infants. | Same. | — | — | — | — | Spelling, reading, writing, beginners. |
| Stephen - street, St. An- thony's of Mary Coast Hospital. | Land held by Corporation for chari- table purposes prior to 1817, Act of Corporation vesting endow- ments in educational purposes prior to 1818. Maria Walsh, benefac- tress grant, 2 Sept. 1819. Corpora- tion bond for £194 10s 6d., Char- ity notice for management of Charity, 20 Aug., 1812. | £ 8 8 and ground- rents | 489 11 11 | 12 16 13 | Trustees. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, Scripture, Church Catechism. |
| St. Peter's-quay, Christian Brothers. | A branch of French-land School, q. 2 supra, p. 204. | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Wellington-road, St. Vin- cent's Orphanage. | John Nicholas Murphy, 1871, grant of this real building. Mr. Murphy represents the foundation of the or- phanage, and has succeeded in ob- taining the endowment in his death. | £ 10. | — | — | Board. | Good English education, music, drawing, and needle- work. |
| Care, National, Boys. | House property valued at £48 per annum, school-house held by lease. | House property. | 40 0 0 | — | — | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Care, National, Prepara- tory, Boys. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| *Fenny, St. Columba's College. | Bequests, donations, and subscrip- tions, £15,604 to £16,000, expended on building, 1870-8. 60a, 31 acres, held at rent of £20 per annum. | £ 2 2 8 | — | — | Board, consisting of seven members and overseers. | English, classics, mathematics, modern languages, natural philosophy, music, drawing. |
| Fenny, Ashes, National, Boys. | Rev Dr. Ashes, will, death, 19 Aug., 1874, £202 10s 8d. awarded, with accumulation of interest, to £1,212 10s 6d. Government Stock. | — | — | £ 11 5 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Geough, Edmund Smith's, Boys. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. | — | (Part of many acres George's Funds) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, map- ping. |
| Goodenough, Edmund Smith's, English. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. School-house and two roads, held at £8 per annum. | £ 8 0 0 | Money from George's Funds. | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, map- ping, English, Scripture, as above, English, Scripture. |
| Kilworth, Purcell's. | A.D. 7, £48 to 18, subscriptions, £90 to 1d., Stat. of Monasteries, grant of one acre, 71 Dec., 1817, don and Rev. Robert Moore, will, 12 May, 1854, £181 7s. | £ 1 0 0 | — | 12 15 0 | — | — |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF CORK—continued.

| Appointments. | MASTERS AND UNDER MASTERS. | | | Nature and extent of other Endowments. | Fees, stipends, and salaries of School Buildings and Premises. | Pupils. | | | | | | Amount Granted. | Expenditure, Fees, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|----------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|---|--|---|
| | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Nature and extent of other Endowments. | | | Boys. | | Girls. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Average. | On Roll. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | Other. | | | |
| Governor. | £ 2 0 0 40 0 0 | Governor. | Apartments, fuel (1 ton of coal); 20 per centum on expenses; cost of furniture. | Three school-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition; a playground. | 16 | 21 | 21 | . | . | . | Free. | — | Fide Appendix C, p. 216, and Report, supra, p. 112. | |
| Same. | 30 0 0 | Same. | Apartments, fuel (5 tons of coal). | — | 20 | 24 | 19 | . | 3 | 2 | Free. | — | Same as preceding. | |
| Same. | 30 0 0 | Same. | Apartments, fuel (1 ton of coal). | — | 30 | 48 | 48 | . | . | . | Free. | — | Same. | |
| Teachers. | 25 1 0 | Teachers. | Apartments and garden; salary is paid to 10 Teachers, £18. | School-room, dining-room, dormitory, teacher's apartments, board-room, kitchen, in good repair; garden and playground. | 12 | 216 | 18 | . | . | . | Free. | £18 20, 2d is paid to four students of Trinity College, Dublin; £2 is for an outfit to each boy on leaving. | Fide Appendix C, p. 216, and Report, supra, p. 112. | |
| — | — | — | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — | |
| The teachers are a Community of Sisters of the Order of Sisters of Mercy. | — | The cardinal secretary of the teaching Staff and Head of the Department is delegated by the founder. | — | Orphanage for 48 girls and a Convent for 16 nuns who educate them, in one building. | . | 212 | . | 33 | . | . | All fees, including at cost of founder. | — | Fide Report, supra, p. 112. | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £12 0 0 Master and 4 Assistant. | National Board, £115, endowment, £18. | Benefits for endowment, £18. | — | . | 229 | . | . | . | . | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| Same. | £12 4 4 Master and 4 Assistant. | National Board | Same. | — | . | 301 | . | . | . | . | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne. | £10 0 0 President £1 0 0 each to 2 Assistants £8 0 0 each to 2 Assistants | Edging, from school fees. Same. | Teacher and board. Same. | Four class halls, large study-hall, refectory, oratory, library, reception-room, teachers' apartments, dormitories, infirmary, playground, and garden, in good repair; out-houses, and playground. | 120 | 2440 | . | 248 | . | . | — | Teachers, £12 10s. day wages, £8 10s. 6d. each, 2000s. 6d. each, 2000s. 6d. each, 2000s. 6d. each. | Fide Report, supra, p. 112. This school is situated in an endowment; other than this, the buildings. | |
| Head Master. | £4 0 0 Foreign Master (Salaries of 6 taken and put back.) | Same. | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — | |
| Teachers, viz. Rector and Chaplains of Parish, and owner of Runway Estate. | £9 0 0 | Rector from endowment, £87 12 12, school-ventry, £4 12s. 10d. | National Board, £115, endowment, £18. | Large school-room in bad repair. | 12 | 22 | 18 | . | 4 | . | 18s. | — | — | |
| Governor. | — | The Governor contributes £14 10s. 6d. a year for salary. | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | Fide Report, supra, p. 112. Further information not supplied. | |
| Governor. | £4 0 0 | Governor, £18, endowment, £6. | School fees, primary from Governor, £1. | One school-room in good condition; playground. | 24 | 28 | 28 | 2 | . | . | 4s. 6d. to 10s. | — | Fide Report, supra, p. 112. Further information not supplied. | |
| — | — | — | — | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | Fide Report, supra, p. 112. Further information not supplied. | |

a 48 teachers.

b 114 teachers.

TABLE NO. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | ENDOWMENT | | | MANAGEMENT. | COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | | Average | Annual Income | | | |
| | | | From Land | From Trust Funds | | |
| Knares, Endowed. | Edward Southwell, grant, 7 May, 1767, house and garden and rectory, £200 per year. | A. B. P. 1 0 0 Tyburn and outchamps. | £ 1 0 0 25 12 6 | £ 1 0 0 — | — | — |
| *Knares, St. Joseph's Con- vent, National. | Mrs Burke, founder, 1844, £1,000, a year for maintenance of Community. Current built, 1846, ladies boys' school added, 1850. | — | — | 100 0 0 | Trustees, Bishop of Exeter and Parish Priest. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Knares, Convent. | Mrs. Annabella Crofton, will, dated 17 Dec. 1828, £20, Irish, and two acres of land, Irish. Amount amounting to £200, received in 1828, part of which was used in rebuilding the school-house, and balance invested in £200 Government Stock. | £ 0 25 | 20 12 6 | 0 25 0 | Agent of Crofton Estate and Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, Latin. |
| Knares, Knaresworth, Grammar. | Lt. Genl. 204 20 11d., subscription, £75 12s 6d., the Mass Lombard, grant, 2 May, 1827. | £ 0 0 | — | — | Rectory. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, book-keeping. |
| Knares, Knares, Parochial. | Henry Johnston Cotton, will, proved 11 Jan. 1821, lands of Gurnesley, containing 212a. 2a. 17c.; L.R. Fund, £27 to 1d., other bequests and subscriptions, £135 to 5d.; John Rogers Cotton and Dora Cotton, grant, 1 Aug. 21 March, 1821. | £00 0 17 1 0 0 (R.R.) | 115 0 0 | — | A Trustee and agent. The last Trustee, the Rev. G. E. Cotton, died in Aug. 1846. No new Trustee has yet been appointed. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Latin, algebra, Scripture, book-keeping. |
| *Knares, Knares, National. | Same as preceding, as to endowment; school-house built by Parish Priest from subscriptions, 1840. | — | — | — | — | The National Board's programme. |
| *Knares, Knares, Knaresworth, National, Boys. | As to endowments, vide Knares, Knares, Parochial. Land, grant, site containing 1a. 2a.; school-house built, 1854, from Endowment Fund. | £ 2 0 | — | — | — | The National Board's programme. |
| *Knares, Knares, Knaresworth, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Knares, Endowed, parochial ("Knares College") | Compton of Ockney, grant, 20 Dec. 1645, remission of income invested in land and improvements, £1,000 10s 6d., £1,200, and £400; and in Government Stock, at order of Commissioners of Education, £1,200 in 1707. | £600 0 0 and £ 0 0 | 167 5 4 | 30 4 2 | "The Commissioners of Education in Ireland." | General English, science, classics, French, German, Italian, Hebrew, drawing, music. |
| Knaresworth, Knaresworth, Boys. | Mrs H. M. Corby, will, 24 Sept. 1813, residence, £40 (Duchy), building grant from National Board for new school-house, 1818, £110, subscriptions, £70 to 1d. | Site and outchamps | 20 12 6 | — | Parish Priest. | The National Board's programme. |
| Knaresworth, Presentation Convent, National. | Same as preceding, as to outchamps. | — | — | — | The Superiors of the Community. | Same. |
| Knaresworth, Endowed, Erasmus Smith's, Boys. | Rev. 30 Geo I. Building grant from Government, £14 10s 6d., subscriptions, £15 4s 6d.; B. O. Alcock, grant, 27 July, 1823. | £ 0 0 | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | The National Board's programme. |
| Knaresworth, Aglish, National. | John Roche, will, 5 Feb. 1828 school-house and £15 to 1d. a year. | Site and outchamps | 20 12 6 | — | Agent of Aglish Estate. | The National Board's programme. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF CORK—continued.

| Appointments. | Masters and Under Masters. | | | Notes, position, and locality of school buildings and premises. | Pupils. | | | | | | Amount Charges. | Expenditure, Pounds, &c. | Observations in State of Inspection, &c. |
|--|---|---|---|--|----------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|--|---|---|
| | Second Salary. | By whom Paid. | Notes and Annual Value of other Endowments. | | Number. | | Religion. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | On Roll. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | Others. | | | |
| — | d. s. d. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | School closed since Oct., 1915. House to replace. Value £15,000, p. 40. |
| The Trustees and a Committee of Ratepayers. | No salary in 1909. 24 to 250 each to 7 Housewives. | — | Industrial grant £30 a year. | Five school-rooms in good condition, out-offices, no playground. | 100 | 104 | 0 | 249 | — | — | Free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 206. |
| Local. | 24 10 0 | Agent of Cork City Council. | Apartment and land. | School room, teacher's apartment in good condition. | 0 | 12 | 22 | — | — | — | Free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 206. |
| Local. | 20 0 0 | Endow. from subscriptions. | Apartment and land, salary as parish clerk. | School room and teacher's (free) apartment in good condition. No playground. | 14 | 18 | 17 | — | — | — | Free, 1 year 10s. | — | — |
| Local. | 20 0 0 | Endow. from endowment. | Apartment and land, and salary as parish clerk. | Two school-rooms, teacher's apartment. In good condition, playground. | 22 | 42 | 12 | 49 | — | — | Free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 110. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 45 0 0 | National Board, £100, Trustees of Cork City, £10. | Apartment, teacher's fee. | School room, teacher's apartment, in good condition, no playground. | 22 | 113 | — | 113 | — | — | 4s 6d to 10s 4d free. | — | Same reference. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 21 0 0 | National Board, £100, Trustees, £10. | Teacher's fee. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 21 0 0 | National Board, £100, Trustees, £10. | Apartment and land, teacher's fee. | Two school-rooms, teacher's (free) apartment, in good condition, and office and playground. | — | 42 | — | 42 | — | — | 1s 10 to 10s free. | — | Same. |
| Same. | — | National Board, Trustees, £10. | Apartment, teacher's fee. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Value, Endow. of Cork, Lord Bishop, and Lord Bishop. | 50 4 2 | The Commissioners of Education. | House and land, school fees. | Large school-room, three other rooms, dining hall, seven dormitories, infirmary, master's apartment in very good condition, out-offices, playground (1 acre of ground), 2 acres outside. | 48 | 424 | 27 | 371 | — | — | Revolving, 200 to 250 per day, 250 to 300 weekly, 300 to 400 monthly, 400 to 500 yearly, 500 to 600 yearly, 600 to 700 yearly, 700 to 800 yearly, 800 to 900 yearly, 900 to 1000 yearly. | Two collections—200 of 100 and one of 200 annually, 200 to 300 weekly, 300 to 400 monthly, 400 to 500 yearly, 500 to 600 yearly, 600 to 700 yearly, 700 to 800 yearly, 800 to 900 yearly, 900 to 1000 yearly. | File Report, supra, p. 67, and Appendix A, p. 210. |
| Head Master. | 200 0 0 | Commissioners of Education, £100, Head Master, £100. | 2, board, lodging, washing. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 41 4 7 | National Board, £100, Manager, from Report, £10 to 100. | Results fee. | Two school-rooms in the report. | 42 | 120 | — | 120 | — | — | 10s 10d to 10s free. | — | — |
| Same. | 41 0 0 | National Board. | Results fee. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Teachers are a community of 100 of the Protestant Union. | 11 13 10 | From Report. | Results fee. | Four school-rooms in good condition, yard and out-offices. | — | 400 | — | 400 | — | — | Free, 2000, £2. | — | — |
| Superintendent, with approval of Corporation. | 20 0 0 | National Board, £100, Corporation, £100. | Apartment and land. | School room and teacher's apartment in good condition. | — | 36 | 36 | — | — | — | Free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 67. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 20 0 0 | National Board, £100, from endowment, £10 to 100. | Apartment and land, teacher's fee. | Two school rooms, teacher's apartment, in the report, a yard used as playground. | 223 | 310 | 0 | 128 | — | — | 4s 6d to 10s 4d free. | — | — |
| Same. | 15 0 0 | Results. | Results fee. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 10 0 0 | Results. | Results fee. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

4 of 40 boards.

3 of 40 boards.

4 of 40 boards.

4 of 40 boards.

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Furniture and subsequent Endowments | Endowment | | | Management | Course of Instruction |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| | | Amount | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land | From Trust Funds | | |
| Shillburne, Abbeystown. | Portion of balance of Farnham Relief Fund, 1910, expended in building school-house, £1,000, from same fund, under Order of Court of Chancery, 1910 to 14, Government Stock, £100,000, Government Stock, 20 Oct., 1910, £175, Government Stock, John Swenson, loan of site for 100 years, reserving 2½ lbs yearly rent, 1 Jan., 1910. | £ 100 0 | — | 25 10 0 | Trustees, Archdeacon of Ross, and Incumbent of Abbeystown. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, Church catechism. |
| *Templeton, Haddon- lee Island, National. | War Department and Admiralty allow 6½ annuity to this school. | £ 100 0 | — | 10 0 0 | War Department and Admiralty. | The National Board's programme. |
| Tandridge, Eastman Smith's, English. | Stat 18, Geo I. L. E. Fund, 1811 to 70, Robert Thomas, grant, 10 Nov., 1816. | £ 100 0 | Part of salary from General Fund | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, music, composition, English. |
| Whitgate, Corbridge, National. | Colonel Robert Fitcher Fitzgerald, will, passed 2 May, 1871, £100, India 5 per Cent Stock, E O Perrow, Proprietor, school-house and garden. | £ 100 0 | — | 10 0 0 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's programme. |
| Tongel, Endowed. | Earl of Cork, 24 Nov., 1841, 27 12s 10d. | Rate and mortgage | 27 12 10 | — | Agent to Duke of Devonshire. | English grammar, geography, English history, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, natural history, French, music. |
| *Tongel, Convent, National. | Donation, telephones, &c., expended on building, 1911, same, invested in Russian Funds, 1901, £100, for providing books, and other school requisites, and clothing for the poorer children. | — | — | 10 12 0 (in 1913) | The Sisters of the Community. | The National Board's programme. |
| TOTAL. | | £ 400 0 0* | £ 107 17 0 | £ 19 10 0 | | |

* And annual rates, outcharges, ground rents, and house property.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---|---|
| *Chesham, Convent, National. | Right Rev. Dr. Ryan and Donald O'Connell, grant, 1810 and 1811, 100 acres of land in Co. Kerry, held in fee from 1810, of 100 lbs., producing a net annual profit rent of 250 per annum. | £ 100 0 0 (Rate and profits) | 25 0 0 | — | Trustees. | The National Board's programme, with French, music, dancing, and Irish. |
| Cumsey, Kilney, National, Boys. | Rev. N. Nolan, M.D., F.R.S., will 13 Dec., 1871, £1,000, 1899 of which expended on building, premises, 1910, invested in Government Stock, Robert Richard Oliver, grant of site. | £ 100 0 | — | 15 10 0 | Faith Trust. | The National Board's programme. |
| Cumsey, Kilney, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| *Dingle, Christian Brothers. | Rev. Eugene McCarthy, will, 1899, Christiana Brothers, 1899, invested in purchase of perpetual annuity of £25 10 10, Vic. Archdeacon O'Donnell, grant, 13 shares in Provisional Bank, 1899, portion of Christiana Brothers Fund, Cumsey School, 1871, is vested in name of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and £1,000, further portion of same fund expended on school-buildings. | — | 25 0 0 (annuity) | (Not stated) | One Trustee and the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | Ordinary English course and classics. |
| *Dingle, Presentation Convent, National. | Profit rent of 250 per annum, from a farm held in fee, granted about 1810, £100 Government Stock, portion of Christiana Brothers Fund, Christiana Brothers, 1871, in name of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | Rate | 25 0 0 | 15 0 0 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and Trustees. | The National Board's programme, with French and music. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF CORK—continued.

| Name and Other Particulars | | | | Name, particulars, and condition of School, Buildings and Furniture. | Fees. | | | | | | Amount Charge | Scholarship, Fees, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|----------|---------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|----------------------|---|--|
| Apparatus | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Value of other Endowments. | | Boarding | | Religion. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average | On Roll | Church of Ireland | Roman Catholic | Presbyterian. | Others. | | | |
| Inschool. | £ s. d. 51 13 4 | Inschool, from endowment. | Four houses, school fees, 2-0-0 on. Ladies' School, 10-0-0. The O'Donoghue, 10-0-0. | Two school-rooms, detached master's residence, good condition. | 16 | 10 | 20 | . | . | . | 50 to 25. | The O'Donoghue gives £10 yearly in prize. | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 42 0 0 | National Board, 275; Who and Admiralty Department, 400 | Results and school fees. | — | . | 40 | . | . | . | . | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Government. | 40 2 3 | Government, 210 to 240, subscription, 400 | Apartment. | Teachers' apart. detached school-room, in pretty fair condition. | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | . | . | All free | — | File Report, supra, p. 11. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 60 0 0 | National Board, 400, from endowment, 400; B. U. L. Victoria, 60 | Apartmented garden, fruit, rents, and school fees. | School room, ten slave apartments, in good condition garden and playground. | 35 | 20 | 60 | . | . | . | 60 to 21; 20 free. | — | — |
| Data of Donoghue. | 48 8 8 | Data of Donoghue, endowment, 400; 150 1st; voluntary contribution, 100; 100 | House and garden, school fees. | School-room, and master's residence; two classrooms; one for boarders, old and damp, small garden, no playground. | 11 | 11 | 11 | . | . | . | 60 to 100; 100 free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 11, and Appendix A, p. 240. |
| The teachers are a community of 200 of the Free-school Order. | Capitalist fee. | National Board. | Results and school fees. | Four school-rooms, in tolerable repair, small playground. | 345 | 500 | . | 100 | . | . | 40 to 100; 100 free. | — | — |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF KERRY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--|------------------------------|--|-----|-----|---|-----|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| The teachers are a community of 200. | 227 2 4 | National Board, 227 2 4 (Capitalist Fee), endowment, 275 | Results 200, school fees 200 | Current house, 2 school-rooms in fair condition, garden and playground | 200 | 420 | 4 | 420 | . | . | Free, French, music, drawing, Latin. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 40 0 0 | National Board, 400, from endowment, 40 | Results 200, school fees 200 | Two school-rooms in good repair, garden and playground. | 11 | 120 | . | 120 | . | . | 40, to 100; 60 free. | — | — |
| — | 30 0 0 | National Board. | Results 200 | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| — | 10 0 0 | National Board. | Results 200 | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| — | 10 0 0 | National Board. | Results 200 | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| — | 10 0 0 | National Board. | Results 200 | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| — | 10 0 0 | National Board. | Results 200 | — | . | . | . | . | . | . | — | — | — |
| The teachers are a community of 200 of the Free-school Order. | — | — | — | New school-house has not yet been completed. | . | 400 | . | 400 | . | . | Free, a 100 pay 40-40 | — | The "Felix" Charity, 100 a year, and 210 a year from Charles Henry Power are applied to clothing the poor children attending the school. File Report, supra, p. 131, 132. |
| The teachers are a community of 200. | 142 2 4 | National Board, 142 2 4 (Capitalist Fee), and 240 from endowment | Results 200. | Four school-rooms, cloak-rooms, lavatories, in excellent condition, well-fitted. | 300 | 444 | . | 444 | . | . | All free | — | File Report, supra, p. 131. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Income. | | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | | Acreage. | Annual Income. | | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | Other. | | |
| | | A. E. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | |
| *Keweenaw, Central, Na- tional. | Archbishop O'Sullivan, will be- queathing a sum, producing annual interest amounting to \$200 1/2 cts., to be divided amongst the schools of the United Parish of Keweenaw and Thropland. | — | — | 100 10 0 (part of) | The Community. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| *Keweenaw, Cribb, National (Misses) | Same as preceding. | — | — | Same. | — | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| *Keweenaw, DeBourgo, No 1 National (Misses) | Same. | — | — | Same. | — | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| *Keweenaw, DeBourgo, Na- tional (Misses) | Same. | — | — | Same. | — | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| *Keweenaw, Latta, Na- tional (Misses) | Same. | 5 1/2. | — | Same. | — | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| *Kilbuck, Central, Na- tional. | Earl of Keweenaw, grant, remainder of \$200 per annum, site and 2 acres of land on lease for ever. | 5 1/2 2 1/2 6 and remainder. | 100 0 0 | — | Earl of Keweenaw. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| Milawa, Keweenaw, Na- tional, Boys | Rev T. Fitzgerald, v. r., will, death, 30 April, 1914, one moiety of the interest of \$1,000, also \$100 ex- pended, together with other sums, amounting in all to \$250 1/2 cts., on building, Donald Mahony, lease of site. | 5 1/2. | — | 20 0 0 | Trustees, Bishop of Kerry, and Parish Priest. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| Milawa, Keweenaw, Na- tional, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. | |
| Milawa, Keweenaw, Girls, National. | Same as preceding, also building grant from Rev Bernard, about 1910; premises owned by lord. | — | — | — | — | Same. | |
| Milawa, Monastery, Na- tional. | Rev T. Fitzgerald, will, death, 30 April, 1914, one moiety of the in- terest of \$1,000, also \$100, ex- pended, together with other sums, amounting in all to \$250 1/2 cts., on building site, held under lease for thirty-one years, and one acre uncultivated. | 5 1/2. | — | 20 0 0 | Trustees, Bishop of Kerry and Parish Priest. | The National Board's pro- gramme, also classes in connection with the Re- parations of Mission and Art, South Keweenaw. | |
| Milawa, Central, Na- tional. | Bequeathed as building and purchase of land, 1911 1/2 cts. Rev John Gottlieb, lease of site. Rev T. Fitzgerald, 1917, grant of trust funds, producing \$12 per annum. | 5 1/2. | — | 20 0 0 | Superior of the Community. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| Yarbert, Keweenaw South's, English, Boys. | Stat 15, Gas I. Building grant from Government, 1910 1/2 cts. and subsidy, 1910 1/2 cts. Rev Ed Leah, grant, 10 May, 1917. | 1 0 10 | (Salary from Ground Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, dictation, algebra, Euclid, mensu- ration, English, Greek Catechism. | |
| Yarbert, Keweenaw South's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | (Salary from Ground Fund) | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, dictation, algebra, Euclid, mensu- ration, English, Greek Catechism, needle work. | |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF KERRY—continued.

| Appointments. | Estate and Other Matters. | | | Notes, particulars, and condition of School Buildings and Premises. | Pupils. | | | | | | Annual Charges. | Scholarships, Prizes, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|--|--|---|--|----------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|--|---|
| | Annual Salary. | By whose Fund. | Nature and Amount Value of other Funds received. | | Boys. | | Girls. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | On Roll. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | Others. | | | |
| The trustees are a community of State. | £ 5. 3. 3 (Catholics Free.) | National Board. | Benefit free. | — | — | 216 | — | 216 | — | — | — | This endowment is held on trust to provide the poor scholars with clothing (the said other scholars in the parishes of Knapock and Tralee) with breakfast and a piece of bread at mid-day on each day, and a suit of clothes at Christmas. | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 115 3 6 | National Board. | Benefit free. | — | — | 204 | — | 204 | — | — | — | Some remark, further information not supplied. | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 10 7 4 | National Board. | Benefit and school fees. | — | — | 86 | — | 86 | — | — | — | Some remark, further information not supplied. | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 14 4 4 | National Board. | Benefit and school fees. | — | — | 88 | — | 88 | — | — | — | Some remark, further information not supplied. | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 12 0 0 | National Board. | Benefit and school fees. | School-room in good condition, playground. | 28 | 60 | — | 60 | — | — | — | Some remark, further information not supplied. | |
| The trustees are a community of State. | 494 12 4 | National Board, 4306 12s 4d. (Catholics Free) Endowment, 4390. | Benefit free. | — | — | 645 | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 48 0 0 10 0 0 Manor. | National Board, 4311, Tralee, 43. National Board. | Benefit and school fees. | Two school-rooms in good condition, no playground. | 55 | 11 | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | |
| Same. | 32 0 0 32 0 0 Assistant. | National Board, 4318, Tralee, 43. National Board. | Benefit and school fees. | — | 27 | 30 | — | 30 | — | — | — | — | |
| Same. | 44 0 0 | National Board, 4312, Tralee, 43. | Benefit and school fees. | School-room in bad condition, small playground. | 148 | 4327 | 37 | 241 | — | — | — | — | |
| Same. | 618 each for 2 assistants. | National Board. | Benefit free. | — | — | 358 | 209 | 2 | 120 | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| The trustees are a community of State. | 90 0 0 | Trustees of Corporation Fund. | National Board's salary, benefit and school fees, roads from 1800 to 1805 and All Department, 1805 to 1809. | — | — | 358 | 209 | 2 | 120 | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| The trustees are a community of State of the Protestant Order. | 71 4 0 410 for each 200 pupils as stipendium. | Trustees of Corporation Fund. National Board. | Benefit free. | Two large school-rooms in good repair, no playground. | 219 | 245 | — | 245 | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| Governor. | 33 0 0 | Governor. | Apartment and land, gateway from Governor's, 1801, local council, 1801, school fees. | Two school-rooms and teacher's residence (formerly the rectory) in good repair, no playground. | 54 | 58 | 30 | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 17. | |
| Same. | 18 0 0 | Same. | Apartment and land, gateway from Governor's, 1801, local council, 1801, school fees. | — | 10 | 56 | 28 | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 17. | |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Endowment | | Annual Income. | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Amount. | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| *Templeton, Dorset, National, Mixed. | Same as Kesteven Chapter, Norwich, & Templeton, p. 482. | A 10 0 0 B 1 0 0 C 1 0 0 | — | — | Share of endowment. | The same as Kesteven Chapter. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Templeton, Dorchester, National, Boys. | Same as preceding. | Stk. 2 0 0 | — | — | Same. | Same. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Templeton, Dorchester, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | Stk. — | — | — | Same. | Same. | Same. |
| Templeton, Dorchester, National, Mixed. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. | Same. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Templeton, Dorchester, National, Boys. | Same as preceding. School-house built by National Board and local subscription, 1847. | Stk. — | — | — | Same. | Same. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Templeton, Dorchester, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. | Same. | Same. |
| Totals. | | 100 1 0 0 | — | — | 100 1 0 0 | — | — |

* And several other endowments.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---|---|
| Druff, Adelaide. | Lady Curbery will, dated, 22 Feb. 1818, of which only £377 has yet been paid. Endowments created by subscription, 1842-3. Lady Curbery, grant of 1850. | £ 2 10 0 | — | £ 4 0 0 | Trustees, Bishop of Exeter and incumbent of Parish. | English, science, elementary classes, French. |
| *Crook, National, Boys. | Rev. E. Harcourt, D.D. and Mrs. Lyons, £1,500, 1857. Lady Darnley, grant, 1 acre (1848), 1865. | £ 1 0 0 | — | £ 6 0 0 | Trustees, Bishop of Lincoln, Parish Priest, and Henry Lyons, D.D. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Crook, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| *Dorn, Kesteven Smith's, English. | Stk 10 Gu. 1. | £ 1 0 0 | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | General English course. |
| *Edinburgh, Birkbeck's, National, Boys. | Legacy of £50 for repairs of school-house situated on the corner of Mark Lane Dr. Barker and St. Margaret's. | Stk. — | — | — | Trustees, Mark Lane Dr. Barker and M. Pitters. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Edinburgh, Birkbeck's, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. | Same. |
| LEAMINGTON CITY BOYD'S, Stn. "The Commercial Grammar School." | Also Grants, dated 20 Oct. 1816, and will, 17 June, 1725, towards new premises £100; received trust funds and £175 the 1st formerly lent to Dorn and Chapter, were received on 25th Dec. 1840 Government Grant on behalf of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests Dorn and Chapter grant of £100, portion of one tenth to Dorn and Chapter at rest of £5. | Tenements and site. | 15 0 0 | 25 0 0 | Trustees, and the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | English, mathematics, science, modern languages. |
| Christian Brothers' Schools No. 1, St. John's. No. 2, St. Mary's. No. 3, St. Michael's. No. 4, St. Monica's. | Rev. Ed. Walsh, D.D., grant, £100 Building School, producing £100. Mary, Roman, will, dated 17 Dec. 1841, £100, and savings of salaries, do. £100 invested in St. 5 and St. 6 Building School, producing £100. For further bequest, £100, received on 1840 Government Grant, and £100 savings being interest at 5 per cent. Rev. E. Walsh, bequest, producing £100. Also Walsh, will, dated 1840 per annum rent-charges. | Site and rent-charges. | 10 0 0 | 100 0 0 | The Superior-General of the Order. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, mathematics, modern languages, French, music, sports, Roman Catholic Catechism and progress. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF KERRY—continued.

| Masters and United Managers | | | | Status, attendance, and number of School Buildings and Premises | Fees. | | | | | | Annual Charge | Fakidshana, Fees, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|--------|---------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Appointment | Annual Salary | By whom Paid | Nature and Annual Value of other Income | | Number | | Subjects | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Arms | On Roll | Class of Irish | Roman Catholic | Protestant | Others | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | £ 4 0 0 | National Board | Residence and school fees | Schoolroom and out-office, waiting room | 25 | 45 | — | 61 | — | — | 4s 4d to 12s | — | See observations on Keshmonee National School, page 400 |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 40 0 0 | National Board | Free land, residence and school fees | Schoolroom and out-office in fair order | 84 | 119 | — | 113 | — | — | 4s 4d to 18s, 10d | — | Some remarks |
| Free school | 25 0 0 25 0 0 Assistant | National Board Same | Residence and school fees, good service salary | Schoolroom and out-office in fair order | 72 | 118 | — | 125 | — | — | 4s 4d to 18s 10d | — | Some remarks |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 20 0 0 | National Board | Residence and school fees | — | — | 67 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Some remarks further information not supplied |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 35 0 0 | National Board | Residence and school fees | School room in fair condition; playground | — | 100 | — | 96 | — | — | 6s. to 14s | — | Some remarks |
| Same | 12 0 0 | National Board | Same | — | — | 112 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Some remarks; further information not supplied |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|---|--|------|-----|------|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| Teacher. | 30 0 0 | Incumbent from endowment & subscription. | Apartments and garden, school fees. | School-room, teachers' apartments, in good condition; playground. | 30 | 34 | 10 | 0 | — | — | — | 4s 6d to 12s | — | — |
| Manager with approval of National Board. | 25 0 0 | National Board, 24s, Trustees, 11s. | Apartments and land, long service pay, 10s; residence fees, school fees. | Two school rooms, 11 x 15-2-6, 12 x 15-2-6, teachers' apartments, in good repair, well-furnished and playground. | 310 | 4 | 276 | — | — | — | — | 4s to 40s, 6d per Class, 2d to 4d extra. | — | — |
| Same. | 10 0 0 | National Board. | Residence fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 10 0 0 | National Board, Trustees. | Residence fees, and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Governor. | 25 0 0 | Governor, 24s, Local contributions, 10s. | Residence and land fees, grant from Government, 10s. | School-house, teachers' residences, and out-buildings in good order. | 20 | 40 | 20 | 0 | — | — | — | 18 12s | — | File Report, page 21. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 20 0 0 | National Board. | Residence and school fees. | — | — | 146 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Same. | 12 0 0 | National Board. | Residence and school fees. | — | — | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Trustee. | 10 0 0 | Trustees. | Pension for eight poor boys, 20s, school fees. | One room in house attached to school in good condition. | 21 | 21 | 18 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 4s 6d | — | File Appendix, C. p. 216, and Report, page 114. |
| The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers. | No salary in each. | — | The teachers are supported from the endowment and other funds of the Society. | Eighteen school and class rooms, in fair condition, small yards and playgrounds. | 1400 | 3 | 1397 | — | — | — | — | 6s 6d to 12s | — | File Appendix, C. p. 216, and Report, page 114. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Endowment. | | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|---|---|---------------|----------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| | | Amount. | Annual Income | | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Other Funds. | | | |
| LEITCHFIELD GUY—cont. | | A. B. P. | £. S. d. | £. S. d. | | | |
| "Commaile - street, Dr. Johns, Parochial. | Mrs Anne Westrop, bequeathed, £2,000, producing 540, 1814. End of Estate, grant of school premises, at end of 12 years, also grant of 25 a year, by long lease in perpetuity, made 1812. | 540. | — | 54 0 0 | "The Westrop Trust- ees." | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scripture, Church Catechism, needlework. | |
| Hartdunge-street, Lenny, Free, Boys. | Wm. Lenny, will, 1814, auxiliary bequest, £12,187 11s 1d, of which £3,940 expended on building, premises held under lease for 999 years, Clenny bequest, 18 000, 1818, and 4 July, 1874, residue of bequest now expended by £20,842 11s. 6d. coach, and died at 61 cash in bank. | 540. | — | 507 7 11 | Board of Governors. | English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, Book-keeping, navigation, chemistry, history, French, natural history, French, Scripture. | |
| Hartdunge-street, Lenny's, Free, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | English, German, French, needlework. | |
| Henry-street, Villiers, Boys. | Harsh Villiers, will, 3 Aug., 1815, devoting residuary of £212 141 12d. subject to an annual charge of £701 21s for 22 widows, also her residuary estate, amounting to about £20,000 distributed 1800, £1,000 the year expended in building, £170 11s 6d expended on purchase of new site 1816 of site, dated 12 Oct., 1815, now reserved £12 to 5d., Chancery scheme, 11, Feb., 1816. | Readings and 41s. | 67 16 1 | 664 0 0 | Trustees, Hon. David Wilson, Esq. and Wm. Aspley, Esq. | English, mathematics, classics. | |
| Henry-street, Villiers, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | English, French, music, needlework. | |
| Henry-street, Villiers, Girls, Catholic. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | The Anglican school, Girls' day school. | |
| Mount St Vincent, Con- vent, National and In- dustrial. | Peter Arthur, will, death, 25 Nov., 1860, died a year, subject to the residue of estate of about £200 a year, and £200 expended in build- ing, Mrs. Currie, will, death, 18 April, 1871, £181 3s 6d. residue by mortgage, Agnes Baker, will, death, 17 March, 1864, £200, expended in building, Mrs. H. Baker, donation £1,000, in- vested on mortgage at 4½ per cent., on above, grant, £250, lease property, producing £10 per annum, — O'Connell, grant, 1871, lease property, producing £20 per annum, Wm. Currie, bequest, 1860, producing £10 per annum, site and 6 acres, held in fee under trust deed dated 21 May, 1867, and 18 Nov., 1868. | Leasehold property, site, and 6 acres. | 136 0 0 | 67 16 11 | Trustees, of whom H. C. Baker, only survives. | The National Board's pro- gramme and industrial training. | |
| Nashville-street, Dr. Hall's. | Rev. Jeremiah Hall, D.D., will, 2 March, 1801, leaving home pro- perty producing £245 11s 6d a year, for school and almshouse, Chancery scheme, 28 May, 1801, allowing £20 per annum to school | Home pro- perty and site. | 20 0 0 | — | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and "Trustees." | Infant school course, 1877 elementary. | |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL | Foundation and subsequent Endowments | REVENUE | | | Management | Course of Instruction |
|---|--|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | | Amount | Annual Income | | | |
| | | | From Land | From Trust Funds | | |
| LIMERICK CITY—cont. | | £ s d | £ s d | £ s d | | |
| *Rushmore-road, Female, Free, Boarding | House built in 1871 by Grand Jury presentation for the Augustus Free School for Limerick, Dublin, and Kilkenny, at a cost of £1,672 18s 6d. For sample of site purchased for £100 | 1 2 20 | — | — | Rev. J. E. O'Connell, Rector of St. Laurence's Parish, and the Commissioners of Education | Course presented by the Church Education Society |
| *Buckworth-road, Industrial School | Scholarship, £s. £1,000, created in building 1872, Government grants and Grand Jury presentation for pupils under Industrial Acts | 50s. | — | — | Three Trustees of whom E. C. Bishop of Limerick and Superior- General of Christian Brothers are two | — |
| St. Benedict's, Villiers, National (Nationalist) | Same as Villiers, Henry-street, as to annual endowment, school and scholars created by Trustees at cost of £1,000 in 1871 | 50s. | — | — | Trustees, Rev. David Walton, D.D., and Ven. Archbishop Harc | The National Board's programme |
| Limerick, King's Agri- cultural College | Stk. £1 5 12 1/2 to £1,000; £4,000 to £5,000, money received from Representative Loan Fund, of which £1,000 expended on purchase of first field in 1870, £1,000 invested in stock, and remainder together with subscriptions amounting to £1,000, expended on building 1881-82 to 1884, £1,000 | 71 2 6 | — | — | Trustees: Lord Bally, Sir D. V. Roche, Bart., E. E. De Vere, Esq., E. W. O'Brien, Esq., and J. G. Barry, Esq. | * The programme of the Institution Act, history and science, with the theory and practice of agriculture |
| Monks, Courtney, Christian Brothers | L. E. Fund, £100 to £50; scholarship, £100 to £50; Vincent Courtney, grant, 7 Aug. 1870, Rev. M. O'Donnell, P.P., August, preceding £100 | 1 2 12 | — | 17 2 6 | The Superior of the Community | English, classical mathematics, Latin, French, philosophy |
| Philosophy, Thomas Smith's, English | Stk. 20 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, £100 to £50, value, portion of Government's Limerick 1880 | 2 2 12 | Scholarship from General Fund | — | Board of Governors | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English, algebra, geometry |
| TOTAL | | 90 1 10* | 102 12 1 | 1,418 2 8 | | |

* And lands, house property, rates, and mortgages.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---|--------|---|---|
| Ballymurray, Protestant | Lady Anne Cole, will, 30 April, 1716, £100, producing at a year, paid by Robert Cole Bowen, schoolmaster built by subscription in 1818 | 0 0 20 | — | 1 0 0 | Trustees | English, mathematics, domestic science, drawing, geography, Church Catechism, modern work |
| Birkhill, Incorporated Society's, Protestant | Marquess Ormsby and Lady Grace Gore, grant, 10 June, 1814, site and house, Geo. II, Charter 1725, Geo. III, Charter 1793, &c. | 50s. | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Incorporated Society | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history; Scripture |
| Carrollan Hill, St. Nicholas & Mary, Christian Brethren | Thomas Doyle, lease of site, subject to £2 10s yearly rent, 1840; then £100, will, 4 Sept. 1870, roadway estate, £1,000 invested in £5 & £10 Railway Stock, other bequests, &c., expended on enlargement and repairs of building, a native of Cork died in America, leaving by will 1815, £100, expended on purchase of land producing annual income of £40 | 2 2 0 | 10 0 0 | 20 0 0 | Trustees, Superior- General and his agents, at the school | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English, algebra, mechanics, natural philosophy, book-keeping, drawing, singing |
| Cork, St. John's, Protestant, Incorporated Society's, Irish | Richard Price grant of rent-charges 227 12s 10d, 21 Sept. 1740; (Charter) George charging £100 a year on Corporation estate, 1740; 1844 Geo. II, Charter 1793; Geo. III, Charter 1795 | Real charge | 40 8 4 (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | The Incorporated Society | English, mathematics, natural philosophy, Scripture |
| Cork, St. John's, Protestant, Incorporated Society's, Irish | Same as preceding | — | — | — | — | Elementary English, singing, Scripture, needle-work |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF LIMERICK—continued.

| Masters and Usual Names. | | | | Notes, particulars, and remarks as to school buildings and premises | Pupils | | | | | Annual Charges | Exhibitions, Prizes, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. | |
|--|-------------------|---|--|--|----------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Appointments | Annual Salary | By whom Paid. | Notes and remarks on the teachers. | | Number | | Religions | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | On Roll | Church of Ireland | Roman Catholics | Presbyterians | | | | Others |
| Manager | £ 4 4 | Manager, from subscriptions and the Irish Society | — | School room, Gasconade, &c., in very good condition | 23 | 23 | 23 | — | — | — | Free. | — | Further information not supplied. <i>File Report, supra, p. 513, and App. C, p. 219.</i> |
| The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers | — | — | — | — | 4 131 | — | — | 131 | — | — | Free. | — | Further information not supplied. <i>File Report, supra, p. 131.</i> |
| Trustees, in Gasconade, with approval of National Board. | 50 0 0 | National Board, 215, Traction, 215. | Apartment, fully fitted up in Gasconade, 215, Traction, and school fees | School room, ten-shed apartments, in very good condition, well-fitted and large playground | 22 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 8 | — | 40 6d to 42 | — | <i>File Report, supra, p. 514.</i> The Trustees, from the endowment, expended £13 to 200 yards of books, &c. |
| — | 50 0 0 | Tramway | Apartment | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers. | No salary at each | — | The teachers are supported from the endowment and other funds at the Society | Three School-rooms, teachers' apartments, in complete order and repair | 210 | — | — | 210 | — | — | 40 4d, average fee | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Governess. | 20 0 0 | Governess. | Apartment, and land, property from Governess, &c. | School-room, teachers' apartments, in good condition, well-fitted | 9 | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | Free | Pupils may receive for free places at King's Hospital, Dublin. | <i>File Report, supra, p. 52.</i> |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|--|--|-----|-----|----|-----|---|---|-------------------|--|--|
| Incumbent. | 50 0 0 | Incumbent, from subscriptions and endowment | Apartment and garden | School-room, teachers' apartments, in good condition, no playground | 22 | 22 | 22 | — | — | — | Free | — | — |
| Incumbent. | 50 0 0 | Incorporated Society, 215, Traction, from subscriptions, &c. | Apartment | School room and teachers' apartments in good condition | 12 | 27 | 27 | — | — | — | Free | — | <i>File Report, supra, p. 52.</i> |
| The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers. | No salary at each | — | The teachers are supported out of the endowment and other funds at the Society | By subscription, 2 teachers' apartments in good condition | 100 | 400 | — | 400 | — | — | Free—none pay fee | — | — |
| Incumbent, who is Dean of Cashel | 40 0 0 | Incorporated Society, Traction, Commissioners, and Incumbent. | Apartment; fees for other boys, 215 | Large school-room and teachers' apartments, in good condition, no playground | 12 | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | £1 to free | Two free places at King's Hospital, Dublin | <i>File Appendix C, p. 515, and Appendix, p. 50.</i> |
| Same | 54 0 0 | Same | Apartment, school fees | — | 27 | 27 | 27 | — | — | — | 40 4d to free | The pupils may compete for free places at King's Hospital, Dublin. | <i>File Appendix C, p. 515, and Appendix, p. 50.</i> |

TABLE NO. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| Executive and Name or Number | Foundations and subsequent Contributions | Expenditure | | | Management | Course of Instruction |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| | | A. B. C. | Annual Income | | | |
| | | | From Land | From Trust Funds | | |
| Cathol. National, Boys | Charter, Decree, 2 Jan., 1844, chartering £100 a year on estate of Corporation of Cathol., loan of old Charter school premises for 15 years, from 17 March, 1845 | Site and outbuildings | 100 0 0 | — | Parish Priest | The National Board's programme |
| Cathol. Convent, National | Same as preceding to be enforced | — | — | — | Superior | Same |
| Convent, Clonsilla, Girls | John Cooke, will, 1744, interest of £10, Robert Cooke, will, 31 Dec., 1799, £3 12s 4d a year, and rents of certain premises, £100 awarded in Government Block, including £14 bequeathed by Robert Cooke, will, 1744, £100 a year for education of 10 children chosen by minister and clerical school, £100 a year, £100 a year for education and apprenticeship of Protestant boys. | Rectory house | 10 10 7 | 4 0 0 | Rector of Parish | Church Education Society's programme |
| Convent, Ballymore | Richard and Stephen Moore, grant of 1000, 18 May, 1807, 1808, 1809, expended in building, John Bagnall, grant of 100, 1808, in hands of the Commissioners of Education, 31st Dec., 1808, £740 16s 8d. | 610 0 0 and site | 100 0 5 (rent) 100 0 5 (site) | — | "The Commissioners of Education in Ireland" | Classical, mathematics, modern languages, dancing, music |
| Convent, St. Mary's, Incorporated Society's, Ballymore | Geo. II., Charter, 1733, Geo. III., Charter, 1781, Baron Wyndham, will, John Bourke, Toponym, Malton, York, Rev. E. Stewart, John Bagnall, and other persons and their heirs, grants, 1800, and bequests, John Bagnall, will, for term rent of £10 12s 10d, Geo. II., Moore, reasonable loan of 100, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326 | | | | | |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL | Funding and subsequent Endowments | Endowment | | | Management | Course of Instruction |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| | | Acres | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land | From Trust Funds | | |
| Tipton, Roman Catholic, Grammar | Thomas Smith, under Royal Char- ter, 1460. Building grant from Go- vernors, £2,150-10s., and attached, part of Governors' property, for which master pays £25 a year | A. E. S. 17 5 13 | £ A. S. (Salary from Governor's Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | English, classics, mathema- tics, modern languages |
| Tipton, Roman Catholic, English | Stat. in Gas I. Building grant from Governors, £118-10s., etc., part of Governors' property. | 1 5 18 | Salary from Governor's Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | English |
| TOTAL | | 116 1 35 | 100 5 5 | 13 2 6 | | |

* And several sites and vestryhouses.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------|--------|---|---|
| Cappagh, National, Boys | James Landon, died, 24 Feb., 1841, will, 5 May, 1847, bequeathed, 26 September, 1850, money invested in Government Stock, school house built 1837, from subscription, etc., etc. held under lease at yearly rent of 45 or 50s. | Site. | — | 11 0 0 | Trustees, Bishop of Waterford, and Parish Priests of Cappagh and Knockmore. | The National Board's programme. |
| Cappagh, Sisters of Mercy, National | Same as preceding. | — | — | 10 0 0 | — | Same, with music and dancing. |
| Cappagh, Mixed, National | James Landon, £100 for building and £12 a year. This preceding. | — | — | 12 8 8 | — | Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography. |
| Dungannon, Christian Brothers | Francis Kavanagh, bequest, about 1837, £200 in £10s., of which only £175 recovered, £25 being expended in building, and balance invested in National Railway shares, the P. Ballin, 28th, grant of 10s. | Site | — | 25 7 4 | The Superior-General of the Order. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, geometry, algebra, bookkeeping. |
| Minster College | Earl of Cork, will, 24 Nov., 1781, bequeathed £10 a year, and school-house. | 2 5 0 and out-shops. | 10 0 0 | — | Agent to the Duke of Devonshire, and the Commissioners of Education. | English, classics, mathematics, modern languages, dancing, music, drill. |
| Pillern, National, Boys | Francis Kavanagh, will, about 1837, £200 in £10s., invested in the same stock, house and site. | Site | — | 10 8 8 | Trustees B.C. Bishop and Parish Priest. | The National Board's programme. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | REVENUE | | | MANAGEMENT. | COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|---|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. S. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | |
| Waterford, Headly, Convent, National. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | The National Board programme, with French, music, and drawing. |
| Waterford, Bishop Feys. | Bishop Feys, will, 26 Dec. 1870, £1,000. To, and Corporation Bond producing £20 a year; school premises erected at a cost of £200 in 1874. In 1876, historic monument, built under lease for 125 years from 20th March, 1876, at yearly rent of £45 to 4d., in consideration of a sum of £5,100. | £189 2 0 50 0 50 | £412 10 4 | 0 4 10 | Trustees, Bishop of Cashel, &c., and Dean of Waterford. | "Concurrens," to 1st level; French and music; drawing. |
| Waterford, Diocesan School. | Diocesan School of Waterford and Limerick, 1841, 1874, 1876, in the hands of the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland, portion of endowment money of former diocesan schoolmaster, donations and subscriptions, &c. Granted in Proclamation of the London and South Western Railway. | — | — | 40 0 0 | Trustees, Bishop of Cashel, &c., Dean of Waterford, Rev. W. Goodford, Mr. Robert Paul, Mrs. Abraham Denny, &c. | English, classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawing, natural philosophy, scripture. |
| Waterford, Lady Dow, Masons Charity or Blue Girls. | Corporation of Waterford, grant of endowments, £10 to 10d. 1845. October, 1745, in consideration of three years of £100 each from the John Mason, Sarah Mason, and John Mason, accumulation of income, £10 4s. 10d., increased in Waterford and Limerick Railway Preference 4 per Cent. Stock; Mary Mason, devise of school premises, on which £100 had been expended, 7th December, 1845. Henry Alcock, will, 18th June, 1794, £1,000 the marriage portion and appanage fund, producing £100 a year. | Site and endowments. | 25 7 1 | 4 0 0 22 10 0 | Trustees, R. T. Carey, D.D. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, scripture, needlework. |
| Waterford, Lady Dow, Schools of Industry, Girls. | Mary Anne White, will, 7 Nov. 1812, £100, Corporation Bond, producing £2 2s. 10d. a year; 10th Feb. will, 21 Jan. 1812 a year, 10 July, 1810; Alice Green, will, proved 1 May, 1794, £2 10s. 4d. a year, interest on accumulation of income, £1 1s. a year. This held under lease from Corporation for 99 years from 28 Aug., 1797. | Site | — | 12 12 12 | Trustees | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, needlework. |
| Waterford, Lady Dow, Schools of Industry, Infants. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Spelling, reading, writing. |
| Waterford, Mount St. Charles Brothers. | Mary Power, will, £1,000, producing £20 2s. 10d. a year; Bishop Henry, will, proved 4 Oct. 1801, £2,000, producing £110 10s. 4d. a year; Delany and Congreve Charity, rent of house in Stephen's-gate, producing £6 1s. 4d. a year; other legacies, donations, and subscriptions, amounting to £4,000, expended on redemption of prisoners, 1871; lease of the 1st 100 years from 1870, subject to £2 1s. 4d. rent; Stephen Power, will, 28 Jan. 1812, the remainder of the interest of which £20 a year applicable to this school. | 2 0 10 | 0 0 0 | 100 12 0 | The Superior-General of the Order. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, scripture, astronomy, algebra, book-keeping, natural philosophy, drawing, rhetoric, composition, Christian doctrine. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundations and other special Endowments. | REVENUE. | | | Expenditure. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|--|-------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | Average. | Assessed Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. S. T. | C. S. d. | A. S. d. | | |
| Waterford, Newtown, Presbyterian School of the Society of Friends. | Robert Smith, will, 11 Dec. 1794, lease property at Glenties, producing £11 1s 6d, from which and 16 acres held in fee, and vested in trustees, 4 acres of which let to tenants for building purposes, pro- ducing £10 a year, bequests, dona- tions, &c., invested in 4 per Cent Debenture Stock of G. S. & W. Rail- way, £500, and Government Stock, £150. | 16 0 2½ | 181 1 6 | 33 17 10 | Committee of Manage- ment. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, En- glish, geometry, algebra, Latin, French, drawing, science, Scripture. |
| Waterford, St. Patrick's Christian Brothers. | Nicholas Foley, will, £2,000 to St. Governor's Bank of the interest of which, £70 a year, applied to this school. | — | — | 30 0 0 | The Superior General of the Order. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, En- glish, geometry, mathematics, algebra, book-keeping, na- tural philosophy, drawing, grammar, navigation, Christian doctrine. |
| TOTAL. | | 3,307 1 37½ | 1,007 10 3½ | 484 15 10 | | |

* And several other endowments.

PROVINCE

TABLE No. 1—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|--------|---|--|
| Adrian, Castle Street, Stranmillis, English, Boys. | Scott, 19 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, £200 10s 10d, subscription, £104 12s 6d. Earl of Kinnaird, grant, 24 Aug. 1712. | 2 0 0 and tide | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, navigation, Scripture, Church con- science. |
| Adrian, Castle Street, Stranmillis, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish history, Scripture, Church Catechism, needle work. |
| Ballydooley, Lower, Na- tional. | L. S. Fund, 644 13s 4d; subscription, £47 7s 6d; Margins of Barrington, grant, 20 July, 1798; John Wilson Ingram, will, £400, 25 July, 1811, £700. | 0 0 0 | — | 6 4 3 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Ballydooley, Upper, Na- tional. | L. S. Fund, £12 12s 10d; subscrip- tion, £12 12s 10d; Margins of Barrington, grant, 20 July, 1798; John Wilson Ingram, will, £400, 25 July, 1811, £700. | 1 1 10 | — | 6 4 3 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Ballynary, National. | John Bennett, will, 1799, windmills, school house built by accumulation of windmills. | 1 0 0 and windmills | 12 14 13 | — | Agent of Mr. Fuller- ton's estate. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| *Ballynary, Catholic, Na- tional. | Trust funds, £10 12s 6d, producing an annual income of £9 10s. | 84s. | — | 2 10 0 | Trustee, W. Gibson. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Deerpark, Enniscorthy, School of Armagh and Cistercians. | Earl of Ely, ob. 1740, £100, and £100 12s 6d, 1741, 1742, 1743, Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1744. General Jury proceedings of 1712 12 4d, expended on building, about 1600, William Adair, grant, 1697. | 1 0 0 | 101 6 0 | — | Irish Church Treas- urers and Commissioners. | Classical mathematics, modern languages, and natural science. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL | Foundations and subsequent Endowments. | Expenditure | | | Management | Course of Instruction |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|---|
| | | Amount. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Endow. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| *Bellmead, Brynmor, English, Boys. | Gift 18 Geo I., Lord Wintour and parliament, donations and subscriptions, 1346. | £ 200 0 | £ 200 0 | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, languages. |
| *Bellmead, Brynmor, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, surgery, medicine. |
| Bellmead, Gay's, Free, National, Boys. | John Gay, will, proved 25 April, 1674, William Allen, grant of site and land, 20 Aug., 1870; annual income from land, £175 16s 9d, of which £11 11s 10d is payable for support of Ministry of Education; legacy of £200 invested in United States Bonds, producing £12 per annum. | Site and house property. | 50 1 10 | 17 0 0 | Trustees, Lord Wintour, Wm. Gibson, Wm. R. Wilson. | The National Board's programme. |
| Bellmead, Gay's, Free, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| *Bellmead, Gay's, Free, National, Infant. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Bellmead Academy. | Public subscription 1771, £200 to be paid 1770, donation of £1000, expended on building, former site and 3 acres held under leasehold grant at annual rent of £10 to 1870, now let to tenants, and producing annual profit rent of £245, to be paid down on 1st Nov., 1871, to 1875, presentable, with 10, 1871, held under lease in perpetuity at annual rent of £110 10s; subscriptions, donations, and fees paid by tenants, £10,000, expended on new school building, Chemistry scheme, 12 Mar., 1871, annual scheme, 1871. | 2 2 11 and house property. | 50 0 0 | — | Trustees, Trustees, and Board of Directors. | — |
| 1. Church School. | — | — | — | — | — | Preparatory course for the Universities, Civil Service, and professions. |
| 2. Mathematics School. | — | — | — | — | — | Arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history. |
| 3. English School. | — | — | — | — | — | Reading, grammar, history, composition, classical. |
| 4. Writing School. | — | — | — | — | — | Form and ornamental penmanship, shorthand writing. |
| Bellmead, Frederick-street, National, Lancasterian. | Lord Deighton, lease for three lives, and residue of term of 99 years, from 1st May, 1868, reserving £11 1s 6d yearly rent; subscriptions expended on building, £1,000, John Park, will, 16 May, 1811, house property, site, invested in Belberron Harbour Commission Bonds. | £ 20 0 and house property. | 50 0 0 | 50 0 0 | Trustees, R. F. Goss, and A. D. Taylor. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Bellmead, Lifford-street, Girls, National, Boys. | Hugh Caine, May, 1771, donation, 1668, invested in railway and house property, school building erected at cost of £1,000, site held in perpetuity at yearly rent of £1. | — | — | — | Trustees, Archibald Kerr, Hugh Caine, and John McNaughton. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Bellmead, Lifford-street, Girls, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. | Same. |
| *Bellmead, Lifford-street, Girls, National, Infants. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. | Same. |

OPERATIONS, COUNTY OF ANTRIM—continued.

| Apparatus | Masters and Usual Masters | | | | Notes, particulars and contents of School Buildings and Premises | Pupils | | | | | | Annual Charges | Endowments, Free, &c. | Observations on state of the Institute, &c. |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|---------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------|----------------------------|----------------|---|---|
| | Apparatus Salary. | By whom Paid. | Notes and amount of other Income. | Boys. | | Girls. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Average | | On Roll | Church of Ireland | Roman Catholic | Presbyterian | Others | | | | |
| Government | 2 2 4 21 18 8 | Government, £12 10; subscription, £24 | Apartment, generally from Government, £2 school fee. | School-room, teachers' apartments, no very good sanitation, playground. | 30 | 60 | 30 | - | 20 | - | 20 10, to 100. | - | File Report, supra, p. 11. | |
| Same | 21 10 0 7 0 0 Mouton | Government, £16 20; subscription, £24. Quarters. | Apartment, generally from Government, £2 school fee. | - | 14 | 48 | 22 | - | 21 | - | 21 10, to 100. | - | Same reference | |
| Trusted, with approval of National Board. | 72 10 0 | National Board, £24; endowment, £21 10. | Apartment, results fee. | Three school-rooms, apartments for 3 teachers in good order, 9 playgrounds. | 152 | 180 | 34 | 4 | 150 | 27 | Free, some pay 4d. | - | File Report, supra, p. 110 | |
| | 25 5 8 | National Board, £22; endowment, £2. | Results fee. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | 1 100 | National Board, £22; endowment, £2. | Results fee. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | 25 0 8 | National Board, £22; endowment, £2. | Results fee. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Same. | 40 0 0 | National Board, £15; Lord Waverley, £15 | Apartment, results fee. | - | 30 | 218 | 59 | 39 | 125 | 10 | Free, some pay 4d. | - | Same reference | |
| Same. | in 18 0 Assistant | National Board, £20; endowment, £2 10 | Results fee | - | - | 100 | 25 | 2 | 102 | 4 | - | - | Further information not supplied. | |
| - | - | National Board, endowment, £2 | Results | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | Assistant | National Board, endowment, £4 10 | - | Handsome school premises in centre of village | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 Maxwell, subscription, results fee 100 years, including children to 100 years. Then on 100 the schools of the Academy | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | File Report, supra, p. 100 | |
| Deacons. | - | - | The Master receives all the pupils' fees, but no salary. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 10. | - | Same reference | |
| Same. | - | - | Same. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 10, to 40 10. | - | Same reference | |
| Same. | - | - | Same. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 10. | - | Same reference | |
| Same. | - | - | Same. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 10. | - | Same reference | |
| Committee of ladies. | 24 0 0 | National Board and Committee. | Results fee and gratuity | Two school-rooms and teachers' apartments in good order. | 340 | 260 | 181 | 22 | 77 | 4 | Ordnance fee; boys pay 4d. | - | File Report, supra, p. 100. The children are supplied with food and clothing, and are treated as servants. The school is endowed by voluntary contributions and is average £200 a year. | |
| | 118 0 0 Three Assistant | National Board and Committee | Results and school fees | School-room in good order | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Further information not supplied. | |
| Curator, with approval of National Board | - | - | Results and school fees | School-room in good order | 120 | - | - | - | - | - | 24 10, to 100. | - | Same remark. | |
| Same. | - | - | Same. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Same remark. | |

TABLE NO. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| Institution and Name of School. | Foundations and subsequent Endowments. | Income and | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|---|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| * Belfast, Methodist College | Founded by subscriptions from the Methodist Church of Ireland, aided by the Methodist Churches of England and America. Subscriptions amounting to £48,000, of which £40,000 expended on building, and £8,000 reserved in loaned property and American securities. Foundation stone laid 24 Aug., 1841; opened 18 Aug., 1843. 200 and 14 acres laid in perpetuity at a cost of £210 a year. | 12 0 0 | 21,000 0 0 | Abund. | Board of Trustees (20 members), and Committee of Management (25 members) | English prepared for University, Civil Service, and Intermediate Examinations, and commercial life. |
| * E. End, Oxford Street, of Wesley's, Christian Brethren | Mrs. Warle, will, 1818, £2,400, of which £1,771 and £280 subscriptions were expended in purchase of site and erection of building, residence, &c.; reserved in Great Northern Railway Stock. | £10 | — | 4 0 0 | Two Trustees, R.D. Bishop of Diocese, and the Superior (Superior) of the Order | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Latin, algebra, mathematics. |
| Edinburgh Royal Ambulatory Institution | Site 16 Dec. 1818. Subscriptions and donations, £90,000, expended on building; land then sold, grant of land, reserving 100th part £60 12s 10d., 1819. Mrs. Charter's bequest, £1,200, secured in Assurance Fund, Sir John Porter, bequest, £1,200 Government Stock; house property, producing profit rent of £15 12s 1d. portion of the subject to General and Art Department amount of £60 a year. | 7 2 4 and house property | 100 27 2 | 218 8 8 (above) | "Fringetree" and Board of Managers | — |
| 1 Classical School | — | — | — | — | — | Classical course for Examination, Civil Service, and Franchises |
| 12 Mathematical | — | — | — | — | — | Arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, in French, engineering. |
| 131 English | — | — | — | — | — | Reading, grammar, geography, history |
| 14 Modern Languages | — | — | — | — | — | French, German |
| 15 Writing | — | — | — | — | — | Writing, book-keeping, shorthand |
| 17 Natural Science | — | — | — | — | — | Natural sciences |
| St. Michael's College | Archbishop O'Reilly, management of considerable lease of site and 11A, 1B, 1C, at rent of £11, reserving £50 a year to Roman Catholic Bishop, 20th January, 1825. The site reserved to the Bishop has been released to £20 a year | 11 1 12 | — | — | Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese | Classical, commercial, and theological |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF ANTIEM—continued

[illegible]

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundations and subsequent Endowments. | Income. | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|--|---|----------------|----------------------|---|--|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| *Bellet, St. George-street, National, Boys. | Valentine White, grant of site, school-house, and £100 per annum, arising from ground rents, in the town of Bellet, 1812. | A B F Sta. house property and ground rents | 100 0 0 | — | Trustees | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Bellet, St. George-street, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same |
| *Bellet, St. George-street, National, Infants. | Same. | — | — | — | — | Same |
| Bellet, Under Beal and Drum, Boys and Girls. | Legacies, &c., awarded in Govern- ment Stock, mortgage, United States Bonds, Railway Stock, &c., producing an annual income of £250 to £2, subscription, &c., &c., as expended on building, about £200; proceeds held by accumu- lation in stock of £200. | A B F — | — | 262 1 3 | Committee | First series—arithmetic, spell- ing, reading, writing, ortho- graphy, geography, history, Science, grammar, pen- manship, book-keeping, book- binding, and general housework. Sec- ond series—reading, French, English, and natural sci- ence, and industrial train- ing, used and industrial work. |
| Corrington, Parochial, Boys. | Enrich D' Wilson, rentcharge, with dated 7 Nov. 1813, building grant from Corporation of Hastings (Buck- ingham, 1810), subscription, £100; Lord Brough grant of site, 21 Oct. 1810, Very Rev. John Chalmers, declaration of trust, 2 Sept. 1811. | Rent and rentcharge. | 22 0 0 | — | Representative grants | Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, pen- manship, English, algebra, Science, drawing, music. |
| Corrington, National. | John Wilson Ingram, will, death, 27 July, 1811, £100, invested in Government Stock. | Sta. | — | 2 5 4 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Cullinstown, Ballyreagh, National. | Edward M'Gillivray, will, death, 9 Dec. 1811, £200, 24 also M'Gillivray, will, death, 24 Dec. 1812, charging the estate with the duty to buy of Ballyreagh £200, com- pensation of £200, £100 to be invested in Government Stock. | Rentcharge | 10 0 0 | 1 0 0 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Glenny, National. | John Wilson Ingram, will, death, 27 July, 1811, £200 invested in Government Stock. | — | — | 6 5 2 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Glenny, Fourteen. | John Wilson Ingram, will, death, 27 July, 1811, £200 invested in Government Stock, £. 100, grant, 1810. | 1 0 0 | — | 6 5 4 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, Scripture. |
| Kilford, Ballyreagh, Na- tional, No. 2. | John Campbell, will, dated, 5 July, 1812, £200 invested in fund pro- ducing £20. | — | 20 0 0 | — | Representative founder | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| *Kilworth, National, Boys. | William Agnew, lease for two years, and 21 years, £100 on deposit in Bellet Bank, for purpose of build- ing new school house. | Sta. | — | — | Truslee, M. McNaile, and Charles Forster | The National Board's pro- gramme. |

OMERON, COUNTY OF ANTRIM—continued.

| Appropriation | Annual Relief. | In which Paid. | Nature and Annual Value of other Endowments. | Situation, boundaries, and contents of School Buildings and Furniture. | Pupils | | | | | | Annual Charges. | Exhibition Prizes, &c. | Observations in State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|----------------|---|--|--|---------|---------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | | | | Number | | Religion | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average | On Roll | Church of Ireland | Roman Catholic | Presbyterian | Other | | | |
| Trustee, with approval of National Board | 6 1 4 | National Board, 422, 194610, 412 | Apartments, rents free and school fees | Three school rooms, master's apartments, in good condition, out-offices, no playground. | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | 4s. 10 20s. | - | Further information not supplied. |
| Same | 28 0 0 | National Board, 422, 194610, 412 | Apartments, rents free, school fees | - | 79 | 319 | 18 | 95 | 56 | 4s. 4d. 10 12s. 6d. | - | - | |
| Same | 25 0 0 | National Board 422, 194610, 412 | Boarding fees | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Same | 48 18 0 | National Board, 424 10s. 10s. trustee, 40 National Board. | Boarding fees, school fees | - | 16 | 118 | 35 | 2 | 55 | 24 | 4s. 4d. 10 1s. 4d. | - | - |
| Committee | 558 8 8 | Committee | Board, lodging, and washing fees | Schoolrooms, Masters' apartments, dormitories, separate rooms, in good condition, out-offices, two playgrounds | 50 | 50 | 49 | 60 | 5 | Some pay from 4s. to 41s. Face pay from 4s. to 21s. each for 12, and 21s. each for 11, 20 boarders and 2 day scholars free | - | File Report supra, p. 215. | |
| Committee | 558 8 8 | Committee | Board, lodging, and washing fees | Schoolrooms, Masters' apartments, dormitories, separate rooms, in good condition, out-offices, two playgrounds | 50 | 50 | 49 | 60 | 5 | Some pay from 4s. to 41s. Face pay from 4s. to 21s. each for 12, and 21s. each for 11, 20 boarders and 2 day scholars free | - | File Report supra, p. 215. | |
| Trustee | 6 1 4 | National Board, 422, 194610, 412 | Apartments, rents free and school fees | Three school rooms, master's apartments, in good condition, out-offices, no playground. | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | 4s. 10 20s. | - | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager and Committee, with approval of National Board | 44 5 4 | National Board, 422, endowment, 40 to 40 National Board | Furniture fees and school fees | School-rooms in fair condition, no playground | 42 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 20 | 4s. 1s. 50s. | - | - | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 16 8 8 | National Board, 422, endowment, 409 | - | School-rooms in good condition, a good playground. | 18 | 50 | 31 | 13 | 496 | 4s. 1s. 50s. | - | - | |
| Manager and Committee, with approval of National Board | 59 5 0 | National Board, 404, endowment, 40 to 40 National Board | Boarding and school fees, and 2s. subscription | Schoolrooms, in good condition, out-offices, playground | 61 | 73 | 16 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 4s. 1s. 12s. | - | - |
| Trustee | 6 1 4 | National Board, 422, 194610, 412 | Apartments, rents free and school fees | Three school rooms, master's apartments, in good condition, out-offices, no playground. | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | 4s. 10 20s. | - | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 12 10 0 | National Board, 422 10s. 10s. endowment, 409 | Boarding and school fees | School-rooms, in good condition, out-offices, playground. | 45 | 55 | 0 | 74 | - | 4s. 4d. 10 12s. 10s. free. | - | - | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 16 8 8 | National Board | Boarding and school fees | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Further information not supplied. |

a Board and dormitory—44 boarders.

b Board—48 boarders.

OPERATION, COUNTY OF ANTRIM—continued.

| Matters and Endowments. | | | | Notes, particulars, and description of School Buildings and Furniture. | Pupils. | | | | | Annual Charges. | Total Income, £100, 0s. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|--|--|--|--|---------|--------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Appropriation. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Status and Annual Value of other Endowments. | | Boys. | | Girls. | | | | | |
| | | | | | Number. | Value. | Number of Endowments. | Annual Salary. | Endowment. | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £ 4 0 12 10 0 8 8 0 Monthly. | Subscription, £25. National Board, £24 10s. | Results and school fees. | School-rooms in good condition. | — | 70 | — | 72 | — | 4s 10 to 5s 10 p. week. | — | — |
| Committee. | 100 0 0 | Committee. | Board, lodging, and fuel. | Central dwelling-house, two wings being boys' and girls' school-rooms, classrooms, dormitories, lavatories, bath-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, work-shops, infirmary, in good condition; out-buildings, playgrounds. | 24 | £14 | 0 | — | 3 | 28 | Board-charge, £25 to £30, day pupils, £5 to £6. | File Appendix C, p. 201, and Report, page, p. 240. |
| Same. | 100 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | £20, £25, and £15. Three Junior Associates. | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Head Master. | 24 0 0 | Two Working Teachers. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 24 0 0 | One Working Teacher. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Committee. | 40 0 0 | Same. | Board, lodging, and fuel. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | Government, £1 and 6d. Two Junior Masters. | — | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Committee. | 250 0 0 | Committee. | House, garden, and board. | School-rooms, teachers' residences, dormitories, dining-hall, music-hall, sports-ground in good condition, out-buildings, and playgrounds. | 50 | £30 | — | — | 20 | £1 40 to £2. | — | File Appendix C, p. 201, and Report, page, p. 150. |
| Same. | 25 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | £10, £15, and £10. Three Junior Associates. | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 20 0 0 | From special request. | From special request. | From special request. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, £50; from endowment, £5 10s. Compensated Society, £5. | Results and school fees. | School-rooms, out of repair. | — | 200 | — | — | — | 4s 2 1/2 to 5s 10 p. week. | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Same. | — | Working Associates. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £5 10s 4 | National Board, £10. Trustees, £5 10s 4d. | Results and school fees. | School-rooms, teachers' apartments in good condition, no playground. | 20 | 30 | — | — | 50 | 4s 4d to 5s 10 p. week. | — | — |
| Same. | 27 0 0 | Results and school fees. | Results and school fees. | Results and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 20 0 0 | National Board. | Results and school fees. | Results and school fees. | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----|-----|----|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 50 0 0 | National Board, £10, Manager, £15. | Results and school fees. | Results and school fees. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments vary in condition. | — | 20 | — | — | — | 4s 4d to 5s 10 p. week. | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Same. | — | — | Results and school fees. | Results and school fees. | — | — | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | Some shortfalls. |
| Trustees, with approval of National Board. | 27 0 0 | National Board, £10, endowment, £20. | Apartment and results fees. | Apartment and results fees. | School-rooms, teachers' apartments, and out-buildings in good condition. No playground. | 42 | 40 | 60 | — | 9 | Free. | Appendix (see at foot of p. 201) also Report, page, p. 210. | File Appendix C, p. 201, also Report, page, p. 210. |
| Same. | 45 0 0 | National Board, £20, endowment, £20. | Apartment and results fees. | Apartment and results fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File pending reference. Further information not supplied. |
| Same. | 15 0 0 | Endowment. | Endowment. | Endowment. | Endowment. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

a of Board—20 boys, 10 girls.

b of Board—21 boys, 12 girls.

c of Board—

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS.

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Founding and subsequent Endowments. | Endowments. | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------|--|--|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. B. P. | S. S. S. | S. S. S. | | |
| Armagh, St. John's National, Boys. | Francis Stuart, deed of gift, 1 Dec., 1786, to Dean and Chapter of Armagh, house property and £200 of Government Stock, £2,500 expended on building, etc. held as fee. | Site and house property | 10 7 8 | 20 1 4 | Trustees. | The National Board's programme. |
| Armagh, St. John's National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Armagh, Royal. | James I. Order in Council on Privileges of Ulster, 1606, James I. Royal Letters, dated 24 Jan., 1613, 31 April, 1614, 1 Aug., 1615, Charles I. Charter, 14 Dec., 1627, Stat. 14 & 15 Charles II., ch. 19, Stat. 22 Geo. II., ch. 101, ch. 11 & 12, Stat. 1 Geo. IV., ch. 75, & 3, expended on building and improvements, about £14,000, £1,615 for 2d Government Stock and £277 for 3d class to credit, 31 Dec., 1879. | 5,587 7 11 15 0 0 | 1,475 16 4 (gross), 1,269 11 4 net. | 36 13 10 | "The Commissioners of Education." | Language, literature, and history of England, France, Germany, Greece, and Rome; mathematics, natural history, botany, zoology, mineralogy, chemistry, physics, metaphysics, music, and instruments. |
| Armagh, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Diocesan College. | Archbishop Cusack, will, proved 2 Nov., 1849, bequeathing buildings, offices, &c., and five acres of land (forming a site for a convent), held in fee farm at £21 18s., whose £1,000 value expended on buildings and improvements, of area of land held under lease at rent of £144, said as a farm. | 20 0 0 | — | — | Trustees, of whom Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, ex-off. | Greek, Latin, French, no classics, English, Irish, History, and to prepare students for entrance at Maynooth College. |
| Ballymore, Old Chase, National, Boys. | Henry Hardin, will, dated 19 Aug., 1807, estate of which £100 expended on building, and £200 producing £55 yearly, site held as fee. | Site. | — | 10 0 0 | Rev. J. Bell, Rector of H. Hardin. | The National Board's programme. |
| Ballymore, Old Chase, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Jameson's Diamond, Town, Girls. | Richard Jackson, will, dated 10 July, 1718, and 29 Oct., 1712, a 5, £250 for ed. the girl on Yorkhill tract, made of, 1714, 28, 50s. | Reckonings. | 615 16 4 | — | Trustees of Jackson's Charity. | — |
| 1. Tregea, Parochial. | A. D. V., 246 to 14, Rev. Henry Stewart, grant, 18 Dec., 1817. | £ 0 28 | Salary from parochial. | — | — | Elementary English, Scripture and Church Catechism. |
| 2. Elandra, Parochial. | L. L. Ford, £14 to 14, subscriptions, £25 to 14, Rev. James Campbell, grant, 7 Nov., 1815. | £ 0 0 | Salary from parochial. | — | — | Same. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF ARMAH—continued.

| Appointments. | MASTERS AND OTHER STAFF. | | | Status and Annual Value of other Endowments. | Schools, particulars, and condition of School Buildings and Premises. | PUPILS. | | | | | | Annual Charges. | Fees, etc. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------|----------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|------------|---|
| | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | National Board, &c. | | | Boys. | | Girls. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Average. | On 31st. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholics. | Protestants. | Others. | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 74 0 0 | National Board, 41st, Trustees, &c. | Apartment, rents and school fees. | — | School room, teachers' apartments, in good condition; out-offices, garden, and playground. | 40 | 118 | 32 | — | 14 | 2 | 4s 6d 3d | — | File Appendix A, p. 204, also Appendixes, p. 117. |
| Same. | 12 0 0 | National Board. | Residence. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Appendix A, p. 204, also Appendixes, p. 117. |
| Same. | 40 0 0 | National Board, 41st, Trustees, &c. | Apartment; rents and school fees. | — | — | 30 | 79 | 71 | — | — | 1 | 4s 6d 3d | — | File Appendix A, p. 204, also Appendixes, p. 117. |
| Same. | 30 0 0 | National Board, 41st, Trustees, &c. | Apartment; rents and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Appendix A, p. 204, also Appendixes, p. 117. |
| Lord Provost of Dublin. | 400 0 0 | "The Corporation of Dublin." | House, profits on boundary fees. | — | Head Master's house, Assistant Master's apartments, school rooms, classroom, gymnasium, library, in good repair, each with playground. | 150 | 412 | 120 | — | 6 | — | — | — | File Appendix A, p. 204, also Appendixes, p. 117. |
| Head Master. | 1,000 0 0 | Head Master, 41st, Trustees, &c. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Appendix A, p. 204, also Appendixes, p. 117. |
| Same. | 400 0 0 | Head Master, 41st, Trustees, &c. | Apartment and house. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Appendix A, p. 204, also Appendixes, p. 117. |
| Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh. | — | Pope's fees. | Residence. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Appendix A, p. 204, also Appendixes, p. 117. |
| Same. | 2 Clerical Teachers. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Appendix A, p. 204, also Appendixes, p. 117. |
| Same. | 2 Lay Teachers. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Appendix A, p. 204, also Appendixes, p. 117. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 61 0 0 | National Board, 41st, Trustees, &c. | Apartment, rents and school fees. | — | Two school rooms, teachers' apartments in good condition, no playground. | 60 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 27 | — | 4s 6d 3d | — | — |
| Same. | 1 0 0 | National Board. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 20 0 0 | National Board, 41st, Trustees, &c. | Apartment, rents and school fees. | — | — | 30 | 80 | 10 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 4s 6d 3d | — | — |
| Same. | 4 0 0 | National Board. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trustees and Rector of Parish. | 60 0 0 | Trustees. | — | — | One school room in good repair; no playground. | 20 | 20 | — | — | — | — | Free. | — | — |
| Same. | 10 0 0 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 4 0 0 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

a 21 Teachers, 79 of whom reside not in school, but with Assistant Masters.

b 21 Teachers.

TABLE NO. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND SEXES or Section. | Foundations and subsequent Endowments. | Endowments. | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|---|-------------|--|----------------------|--|--|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| *Elkerr, Cumborough, Boys, National. | J. McTearns, £100 | — | — | — | Mr. McKerril, trustee. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| *Elkerr, Cumborough, Girls, National. | Same as preceding | — | — | — | Same | Same |
| *Elkerr, Erasmus Smith's English, Boys. | Stat. 18, Sec. 1. | — | Part of sa- lary from General Fund. | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, ma- thematics, English. |
| *Elkerr, Erasmus Smith's English, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | Part of sa- lary from General Fund. | — | Same | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture, and needlework. |
| Elkerr, Mullin's, Eras- mus Smith's English, Boys. | Stat. 20 Sec. 1. Building grant from Government, £100 4s. 10d., sub- scriptions, £100 10s. 11d., Thom- son De Salis, grant, 1 Mar. 1811. | 2 8 8 | Part of sa- lary from General Fund. | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture. |
| Elkerr, Mullin's, Eras- mus Smith's English, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | Part of sa- lary from General Fund. | — | Same | Same, and needlework. |
| *Elkerr, Erasmus Smith's English. | Stat. 10 Sec. 1. school-house erected by subscription, 1802. | 8s. | Part of sa- lary from General Fund. | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, ma- thematics, English. |
| Elkerr, Parson's, Na- tional. | Francis Robinson, grant, 1772. | 2 8 8 | — | — | — | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Loughagh, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Stat. 20 Sec. 1. Building grant from Government, £100 10s. 11d., subscriptions, £100 10s. 11d., E. Crosby De Salis, grant, 30 March 1811. | 2 8 8 | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture, Church Catechism. |
| *Loughagh, Erasmus Smith's. | Elizabeth Ryan, will, £100 10s. 11d., invested at Five Three per Cent. Wm. Ryan, son, grant of school house and endowment of £70 per annum. | 8s. | — | 2 8 8 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and the Incorporated Association for the Time being. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Loughagh, Mullaghmore, Treasury, Boys. | Commissioners of Education, 1850, grant of salary, house built on Armagh Royal Estate Estate. | 1 0 8 | (Salary from Armagh Royal Estate Estate.) | — | "The Commissioners of Education." | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Eng- lish, history, English, geog- raphy, mathematics, book-keeping, navigation. |
| Loughagh, Mullaghmore, Treasury, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | Same | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, needle- work. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Amount. | Annual Income. | | | Objects of Institution. |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|---|---|
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | Money raised. | |
| | | A. S. P. | S. A. S. | S. S. S. | | |
| Larrea, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Act 16 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £100 10s. 11d.; subscrip- tions, £228 12s. 6d., house enlarged in 1794 at a cost of about £200, and again in 1846 at cost of £100, William Brewster, grant, 1 Jan., 1812. | 1 1 8 | Part of salary from General Fund. | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Latin and Church Catechism. |
| Larrea, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. | — | Same. | Same. |
| Larrea, Montague, Re- v. John National. | William Hall will, bequest intended for New Thrope Grange, producing £1 per annum, school-house built by Miss Hall in 1814. | 5 6 0 | — | 2 6 0 | Committee and Man- ager of St. John's Pro- testant Congrega- tion. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Larrea, Wm. Endowed, or "Larrea College." | Samuel Wills, will, death, 1 Feb., 1703, bequest of residuary estate, which realized £2,500 12s. 6d., of which £6,000 12s. 6d. invested on mortgage of property in Dublin, and the residue, with accumula- tions, secured a mortgage for £1,000, and £1,000, held on lease for 1,000 years, at rent of £200, and of 7 acres, held under peachy tenure, at rent of £12, accumulations of interest, £4,000, secured in building, 1872. | 2 2 0 | — | 410 6 0 | Trustees—John Hen- nessy, John W. Henry, and James Anderson. | Classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawing, music. |
| Malvernham, Coker, Boys. | J. L. Fund, £17 12s. 10d., subscrip- tions, £10 10s. 10d., Rev. A. McCreagh, grant, 4 Oct., 1850; Andrew McCreagh, will, passed 18 July, 1875, realizations, £10 12s. 10d. | 6 0 0 and real- izations. | 46 3 1 | — | Trustees—James McCreagh. | Similar and religious studies. |
| Newtownhamilton, Erasmus Smith's, Eng- lish, Boys. | Act 16 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £100 10s. 11d., subscrip- tions, £228 12s. 6d., Alexander Brewster, lease for 999 years, 1 May, 1812. | 2 6 0 | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture, Church Catechism. |
| Newtownhamilton, Erasmus Smith's, Eng- lish, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. | — | — | Same, and needlework. |
| Robb, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Act 16 Geo. I. William Brewster, renewable lease of site, February, 1812. | 1 0 0 | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, Scripture. |
| Robb, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture, and needlework. |
| Seven Erasmian Smith's, English. | Act 16 Geo. I. Subscription, £100, Archbishop of Armagh, grant, 10 May, 1812. | 2 2 0 | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, English, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, Scripture. |
| Seven Erasmian Smith's, English. | Act 16 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £100 10s. 11d., subscrip- tions, £228 12s. 6d., W. J. Brewster and others, grant, 10th Aug., 1812. | 1 2 10 | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scrip- ture. |
| TOTAL. | | 1,120 2 4* | 2,220 12 3 | 490 26 8 | | |

* And house property, freehold rents, mortgages, and six acres.

OPERATION, COUNTY OF ARLACH—continued.

| MAINTENANCE AND UNDER MAINTENANCE. | | | | | Furniture, partitions, and contents of school buildings and premises. | PUPILS. | | | | | | Annual Charge. | Expenditure, Fines, &c. | Observances &c. in case of infectious, &c. |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|---------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|---|--|---|--|
| Appropriation. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Nature and Annual Value of other Endowments. | Boys. | | Girls. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | At large. | | By fee. | Church of England. | Roman Catholics. | Presbyterian. | Others. | | | | |
| Governor. | — | Governor. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 27. The Governor contributed in 1876 £70 11s 1d for articles to the teachers of this and the following school. Further information not supplied. |
| Same. | — | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Minority, with approval of Town Council. | — | National Board, £—, endowment, 2s. | — | Benefits and school fees. | School room in good repair, no playground. | 37 | 45 | 37 | 5 | 13 | — | ss. 4d to ss. 1d. | — | — |
| Trustees. | 180 0 0 | Trustees. | — | Allowances of 600 contained, house and garden, less pupils' fees, apartments and board. | School-room, house for head master and teachers in good condition. | 60 | 60 | — | — | — | — | Boarding, £10 10s; day pupils, 2d or 3d; 11s 6d for 11s 6d; and during 21 1s 6d. | A school subscription is entered annually to pay for the larger Model School. | File Report, supra, p. 27, also Report, supra, p. 27. |
| Head Master. | 180 0 0 | Trustees, £70, Head Master, £15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | 100 0 0 | Second Assistant. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trustees. | 50 10 0 | Trustees. | — | Apartment and garden. | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition. | 60 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Governor. | 50 10 0 | Governor, £10 10s, subscription, 2s. | — | Apartment, head school fees, and gratuity from Governor. | Two school-rooms, teachers' apartments in good condition, no playground. | 30 | 64 | 30 | 5 | 6 | — | ss. 4d to 1s 6d. | — | File Report, supra, p. 27. |
| Same. | 50 0 0 | Governor. | — | Apartment, school fees, and gratuity from Governor. | — | 32 | 70 | 40 | 5 | 30 | — | ss. 4d to 1s 6d. | — | Same reference. |
| Governor. | 50 0 0 | Governor, £10, subscription, 2s. | — | Apartment, school fees, and gratuity from Governor. | Two school-rooms, teachers' apartments in good condition, playground. | — | 36 | 60 | 4 | 28 | — | ss. 4d to 1s 6d. | — | File Report, supra, p. 27. |
| Same. | 10 0 0 | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | — | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 27. Further information not supplied. The total amount granted by the Governor for this school is £100 and the grant being subject to 1876 was £40 to 1d. |
| Governor. | 45 0 0 | Governor, £10, subscription, 2s. | — | Apartment and garden, school fees, and gratuity from Governor. | School-room and teachers' apartments in very good order. | — | 30 | — | — | — | — | ss. 4d to 1s 6d. | — | File Report, supra, p. 27. |
| Governor. | 45 0 0 | Governor, £10, subscription, 2s. | — | Apartment, head, and gratuity from Governor. | School room, teachers' apartments, in good condition, out-house. | — | 30 | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 27. |

[illegible]

3 K

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | ENDOWMENT | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Average | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A B C | E A D | E A D | | |
| All Saints, Farnham, Robertson's. | Colonel Robertson, will, 1798 (vide <i>Register</i> , Decem. p. 440); Robertson Committee, building grant, 245 15s 6d., L. L. Fund, 254 15s 6d., subscriptions, 275 10s 6d., Earl of Wexford, grant, 17 Jan. 1818. | 1 2 10 | — | (Salary from Robertson Fund.) | Robertson Committee | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, music, book-keeping, Scripture. |
| Aughtershall, Robert- son's, National. | Colonel Robertson, will, 1798 (vide <i>Register</i> , Decem. p. 440); Robertson Committee, building grant, 245 15s 6d., subscriptions, 275 10s 6d., Decem-ber, 1801. | 0 6 0 | — | (Part of salary from Robertson Fund.) | Robertson Committee | The National Board's pro-gramme. |
| Ballintra, Drumahaire, Robertson's. | Colonel Robertson, will, 1798 (vide <i>Register</i> , Decem. p. 440); Robertson Committee, building grant, 245 15s 6d., L. L. Fund, 254 15s 6d., subscriptions, 275 10s 6d., 4 Novem-ber, 1801. | 1 0 0 | — | (Salary from Robertson Fund.) | Robertson Committee | Primary. |
| Buiston, Kinnaird's, Eng- lish. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, 497 14s 2d.; William Todd, grant, 1 Dec. 1811. | 2 0 10 | (Part of salary from Board's Fund.) | — | Board of Governors | English, Education and Scripture. |
| Carraig's, Killoe, Gels. | Honourable the Irish Society annual application of funds from 1843 (vide <i>Account</i> , 1849). | — | (Part of salary from funds of Irish Society.) | — | — | — |
| Carraig's, Killoe, Robert- son's, National. | Colonel Robertson, will, 1798 (vide <i>Register</i> , Decem. p. 440); Robertson Committee, building grant, 245 15s 6d., subscriptions, 275 10s 6d.; Irish Society annual application of funds from 1843 (vide <i>Account</i> , 1849); R. M. Clonick, grant of 10s, subject to 1s yearly, 7 Aug. 1818. | 8s 6d. | (Part of salary from funds of Irish Society.) | (Part of salary from Robertson Fund.) | Robertson Committee and Irish Society. | The National Board's pro-gramme. |
| Clashanilly, Bellgrove, Robertson's, National. | Colonel Robertson, will, 1798 (vide <i>Register</i> , Decem. p. 440); A. R. Stewart, grant, about 1812. | 8s 6d. | — | (Part of salary from Robertson Fund.) | Robertson Committee | The National Board's pro-gramme. |
| Clashanilly, Tully, Parson's, Robertson's, National. | Colonel Robertson, will, 1798 (vide <i>Register</i> , Decem. p. 440). | — | — | (Part of salary from Robertson Fund.) | Robertson Committee | The National Board's pro-gramme. |
| Coldwell Green Hall. | Stat. 16 Geo. I. Building grant from Government of Emmaus Smith's School, 2100 14s 6d.; subscrip-tions, 208 11s 6d.; Archbishop Trench, Grace Hall and Catharine Hall, grant, 24 Aug. 1818; Grace Hall, will, 18 Dec. 1860, 680s 10s 6d.; Rev. Theophrastus, an address in 1874 to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | 2 0 0 | — | 2 0 0 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, map- ping history, Scripture. |
| DONAGHY (CAVAN), THE Rev. THE IRISH So- CIETY'S BEQUEST. | James J. Clonick, 18, March, 1818; Charles H. Clonick, 18 Oct. 1848. Annual application by Society, on part of the income of their estate of 200 to schools in co. Down. No 12 application of funds to schools in Londonderry, vide p. 442. | (Trust of part of proceeds of estate of Society.) | 80 0 0 | — | — | — |
| Donaghy, Robertson's. | Colonel Robertson, will, 1798 (vide <i>Register</i> , Decem. p. 440); Robertson Committee, building grant, 245 15s 6d., subscriptions, 275 10s 6d., Bishop of Ely, grant, 26 Dec. 1818, 1874; Earl of Arden, grant of 1s 10s, 15 Sept. 1818. | 1 0 24 | — | Part of salary from Robertson Fund. | Robertson Committee. | Elementary English. |
| Donaghy, Tennyson's, Tennyson's, National. | Commissioners of Education, grant of salary, 1845; lower half on Bishop's School Estate. | 14 0 0 | Salary from re- sults of Bishop Bryd's School Estate. | — | "The Commissioners of Education" | The National Board's pro-gramme. |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

| Apparatus | Masters and Teachers' Masters | | | Status and details of other buildings and grounds | Status, position, and condition of school buildings and grounds | Totals | | | | | | Annual Charges | Expenditure, 1911-12 | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|---------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---|---|
| | Annual Salary | By whom Paid | Nature and details of other buildings and grounds | | | Boys | | Girls | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Average | On Roll | Church of Ireland | Roman Catholic | Presbyterian | Others | | | |
| Robertson Committee | 11 1 4 | Robertson Committee | Apartments and land, and school fees | School-rooms, teacher's apartments in good condition, no playground | 10 | 21 | 34 | 1 | 9 | — | 4s 10 to 10s 10 (majority free) | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 26 1 0 | National Board, 67a, Robertson Committee, 612 to 66 | Apartments and land, school fees and teacher's fees | School-rooms and teacher's apartments, in good condition. | 26 | 47 | 8 | 13 | 20 | — | 4s 4d to 8s 1d, 7 dms | — | — | |
| Robertson Committee | 11 1 4 | Robertson Committee | Apartments and land, school fees | Two school rooms, teacher's apartments, in fair condition. | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied | |
| Governors | 00 0 0 | Governors, 687, Robinson, 221. | Apartments and land, school fees and grounds from Governors | School-rooms, teacher's apartments, in fair condition, no playground. | 28 | 30 | 29 | — | 1 | — | 4s 4d to 7s 10d, 2 dms | — | File Report, supra, p. 41. | |
| — | 0 0 0 | Irish Society | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | — | National Board, Robertson Committee, 612 to 64 Irish Society 40 | Apartments, teacher's fees, and school fees | — | 67 | 79 | 10 | 19 | 38 | — | — | — | Further information not supplied | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 47 2 0 | National Board, 276, Robertson Committee, 612 to 62 National Board. | Apartments, school fees, teacher's fees | School-rooms, teacher's apartments in good repair, and offices | 72 | 109 | 14 | 11 | 4 | — | 4s 4d to 21s, 10 dms | — | — | |
| Same | 15 8 0 | As above | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Same | 15 8 0 | As above | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | — | National Board, Robertson Committee, 612 to 64 | Apartments, school fees, and teacher's fees | School-rooms, teacher's apartments, in good condition, no playground | 26 | 64 | 47 | — | 12 | — | 4s 10 to 10s | — | — | |
| Board of Education | 39 9 0 | Board of Education, 24, Robinson, 657 | Apartments and land. | School-rooms, teacher's apartments, in good condition. | 30 | 59 | 19 | — | 5 | 6 | Free | — | The Board of Education will view their annual grant from this school in 1912. | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 100 | |
| Robertson Committee | 11 1 4 | Robertson Committee | Apartments and land, and school fees | — | 27 | 58 | 29 | 7 | 14 | — | — | — | File Appendix C p. 252 | |
| "The Commissioners of Education" | — | The Commissioners of Education | Apartments and land, teacher's fees | School rooms and teacher's apartments available. | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 78, and Appendix C, p. 101. Further information not supplied | |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF DUNDEE—continued

| Appointments | Masters and Under Masters | | | Status and Annual Value of other Endowments. | School, playground, and condition of school buildings and premises | Pupils. | | | | | | Annual Charges | Fellowship, Fees, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|---------------------------|--|---|---|--|---------|---------|--------------------|----------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------|---|---|
| | Annual Salary | By whom Paid | Boys | | | Girls | | | | Others | | | | |
| | | | | | | Average | On 31st | Church of Scotland | Roman Catholic | | Presbyterian | | | |
| Incompetent. | 21 1 6 | Robertson Committee. | Land and school fees. | School room in fair condition, small playground. | 14 | 30 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | 4s. weekly fees. | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 31 1 6 | Robertson Committee. | Apartments and land and regulation fees from National Board and Results fees. | School room and teacher's apartments, in good repair, no playground. | 20 | 30 | 26 | | | | Free. | — | — | |
| The Irish Society. | 20 0 0 | The Irish Society. | — | — | | | | | | | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d., National Board. | Apartments and land, school fees and results fees. | School room, teacher's apartments in good condition. | 20 | 42 | 21 | 12 | | | 4s. 4d. | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, endowment. | Results fees, school fees. | — | | 61 | | | | | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| Incompetent. | 25 1 6 | Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d., subscription, £12. | Apartments and land and school fees. | School room, teacher's apartments in good condition. | 21 | 72 | 63 | 24 | | | 4s. 4d. | — | — | |
| Incompetent. | 30 0 0 | Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d., subscription, £2 10s. 6d. | — | School room in good condition, playground. | 35 | 31 | 25 | 4 | | | Free. | — | — | |
| Incompetent. | 31 1 6 | Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d., subscription, £10. | Apartments and land, school fees. | School room, teacher's apartments in fair condition, no playground. | 0 | 11 | 11 | | | | 4s. weekly fees. | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 45 1 6 | Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d., National Board, £10. | Apartments and land, school fees and results fees. | School room, teacher's apartments in good condition, no playground. | 47 | 61 | 48 | 72 | 4 | | 4s. 4d., 10s. free. | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d. | Results fees, school fees. | School room in good condition, no playground. | 34 | 63 | 39 | 8 | 24 | | 4s. 3d. 14d. | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 45 1 6 | National Board, £10, Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d. | School fees, results fees. | School room in good condition, no playground. | 41 | 73 | 66 | 12 | | | 6s., 2s. free. | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 45 1 6 | National Board, £40, Robertson Committee, £10 1s. 6d. | Apartments and land, school fees, results fees. | School room, teacher's apartments, in land condition, playground. | 24 | 32 | 76 | 12 | 70 | | 4s. 10s., school fees. | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 45 1 6 | National Board, £40, Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d. | School fees, results fees. | School room, in good order, no playground. | 27 | 130 | 34 | 26 | | | 4s. | — | — | |
| Incompetent. | 11 1 6 | Robertson Committee. | — | — | 35 | 60 | 37 | | 3 | | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| Incompetent. | 25 1 6 | Robertson Committee, £11 1s. 6d., National Board, £20. | Apartments and land. | School room, teacher's apartments, in good condition. | 10 | 16 | 10 | | | | Free. | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 45 12 18 | National Board, £20, 10s. 6d., from circular road, £17 10s. 18d. | Apartments, school fees, and results fees. | School room, classroom, teacher's apartments, in land condition, no playground. | 21 | 40 | 38 | 34 | 16 | | 4s. 4d. 10s. 18d., 12s. free. | — | Full Report, page, p. 61, and Appendix G, p. 212. | |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF DOUGHERT.—continued

| MATHS AND OTHER MATTERS. | | | | Status, particulars, and contents of School Buildings and Premises. | Forms | | | | | | Annual Charge | Expenditure, Rs. | Guarantee in State of Institution, Rs. |
|---|----------------|---|--|---|----------|----------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|------------------|---|
| Appointments. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Status and Annual Value of other lands and assets. | | Houses. | | Schools. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | On 31st. | Class of School. | Number of Teachers. | Number of Pupils. | Other. | | | |
| Trustee, with approval of National Board. | 25 0 0 | Trustee, from endowment, 250 Rs. 100 Rs. 150 Rs. 100 Rs. 100 | Apartment, school fees. | — | 74 | — | — | — | — | — | 41 50 00 | — | Full providing reference. |
| National Board. | 0 0 0 | National Board. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Teacher. | — | — | — | Three school-rooms, a classroom, teachers' apartments, latrine, and others, playground. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | School reported to be opened Oct. 1950. Photo Report, Aug 1950, p. 117. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 50 0 0 | National Board, 500; endowment, 417 100; Representative of President, 47 100. | Apartment and garden, school fees, road fees. | Two school rooms, teachers' apartments, in good condition, playground. | 50 | 43 | 30 | — | 32 | — | 41 | — | — |
| Same. | 0 0 0 | National Board. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Incumbent. | 12 1 4 | Robertson Commission. | Apartment and land, school fees. | School room, teachers' apartments in good condition, no playground. | 30 | 30 | 21 | 0 | 0 | — | 41 | — | — |
| Governor. | 45 0 0 | Governor, 500; school fees, 220. | Apartment, school fees, grant from Governor. | School room, teachers' apartments in good condition, no playground. | 74 | 45 | 43 | — | — | — | 41 44 | — | Full Report, supra, p. 117. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 50 0 0 | National Board, 500; Irish Society, 25. | House and school fees. | Schoolroom in good condition, latrine, playground. | 47 | 34 | 3 | 42 | 0 | — | 41 00 00 | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 40 0 0 | National Board, 410; Irish Society, 45. | House and school fees. | School room in good condition, latrine, no playground. | 78 | 132 | 13 | 119 | — | — | 41 10 23 1/2 | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, Irish Society, 40. | Apartment, garden and school fees. | — | 00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 40 0 0 | National Board, 400; Irish Society, 410. | House and school fees. | School room in good repair, latrine. | 30 | 18 | — | 18 | — | — | 41 00 00 | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 30 0 0 | National Board, 300; Irish Society, 40. | House and school fees. | — | 30 | 82 | 6 | 72 | — | — | 41 10 100 | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, Irish Society, 40. | House and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 30 0 0 | National Board, 300; Irish Society, 40. | House and school fees. | School room in fair order, latrine, no playground. | 30 | 132 | 1 | 14 | 37 | — | 41 40 10 1/2 | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 30 0 0 | National Board, 300; Robertsons Commission, 411 10 00; endowment, 270 00. | Apartment and garden, school fees. | School room and teachers' apartments in fair condition, latrine, no playground. | 30 | 42 | 42 | 7 | 25 | — | 41 10 23 1/2 | — | — |

OPERATIONS, COUNTY OF DONEGAL—continued.

| Masters and Other Masters. | | | | | Fees | | | | | | | Annual Charge | Exhibitions, Prizes, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|----------------|---|---|--|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|---------------|--|--|--|---|
| Apprenticeship | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Notice and Annual Value of other Endowments. | Masters, pensioners, and purchase of school buildings and furniture | Number | | English | | | Annual Charge | | | | |
| | | | | | English | Latin | Classical | Latin | Classical | | Others | | | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 117. | |
| Mayor, with approval of School Board | 50 1 0 | National Board, 608, Robertson Committee, 411 to 60 | Apartment, rent to free, school fees | Two school-rooms, teachers' apartments, in land condition, no playground. | 24 | 124 | 10 | 10 | 75 | — | 5s to 42, 10 free | — | File Appendix C, p. 213. | |
| — | 10 0 0 | Two Masters | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| "The Commissioners of Education" Head Master. | 200 0 0 | "The Commissioners of Education" Head Master, 608, "The Commissioners of Education" 210 " | House and school fees. | School-rooms, class-rooms, teachers' apartments, classrooms, laboratory, in good repair, out-office, playground. | — | 200 | 22 | 1 | 10 | — | Boarding, 248 to 500, day pupils, 64 to 80 | 428 a year in gross | File Report, supra, p. 61, and Appendix A, p. 171. | |
| Head Master. | 100 0 0 | Head Master, 608, "The Commissioners of Education" 210 " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Unopposed Society. | 30 0 0 | Unopposed Society | Apartment, Land (A. B.), school fees and 200 a year for fuel. | School-rooms, teachers' apartments, in good condition, out-office, no playground. | — | 75 | 10 | 24 | 10 | — | 42 to 100, 20 free | Pupils may compete for free places in higher schools of the Society. | File Report, supra, p. 61, and Appendix C, p. 201. | |
| — | 10 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Robertson Committee | 11 0 0 | Robertson Committee | — | — | 24 | 10 | 14 | 22 | 24 | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| Mayor, with approval of School Board | — | National Board, 608, Robertson Committee, 411 to 60 | Apartment and land, rent to free, school fees. | — | 30 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 0 | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |
| Governess | 40 0 0 | Governess, 608, "The Commissioners of Education" 210 " | Apartment and garden, salary from Government, school fees. | School-rooms, teachers' apartments, in good condition, out-office. | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | 42 to 100, 10 free | — | File Report, supra, p. 11. | |
| Mayor, with approval of School Board | 20 11 0 | National Board, 608, Robertson Committee, 411 to 60 | Apartment and garden, school fees, rent to free. | School-rooms, teachers' apartments, in fair condition, no playground. | 40 | 20 | 24 | 17 | 41 | — | 42 to 100, 10 free | — | — | |
| Mayor, with approval of School Board | 40 0 0 | National Board, 608, endowment, 40 | Rent to free, school fees. | School-rooms in fair condition, out-office, no playground. | 20 | 24 | 10 | 10 | 00 | — | 42 to 100, 10 free | — | — | |
| Donaghadee. | 10 0 0 | Robertson Committee, 411 to 60, Island and Coast Society, 20 | Apartment and land | School-rooms, teachers' apartments, in good condition. | 10 | 20 | 0 | 14 | — | — | Free | — | — | |

c 50 boards.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundations and subsequent Endowments. | Expenditure. | | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | Funds. | | |
| | | | Paid Last. | Paid First. | | | |
| Amesbury, National, Boys. | Thomas Jenson, will, about 1788, £600 in all, invested in Government Stock, L. E. Fund, £125 2s. 6d. - subscription, 1879 & 80, Marquis of Downshire, grant 1880. | A. B. P. £ 1 10 | — | £ 1 10, 2 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's programme. | |
| Amesbury, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. | |
| Ballydoon, National, Boys. | Judge Wood, will, 18 March, 1808, yearly rent of 11s. 3s. 10d., £400 foundation, do., 1812 & 13, 5d., invested in Government Stock, £16 4s. yearly. Commissioners of Charitable Bequests allocate £10 yearly to these schools. | Bursarage | 34 0 0 | — | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's programme. | |
| Ballydoon, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. | |
| *BALLYDOON, JOSEPH BROWN'S ENDOWMENT. | Joseph Brown, will, dated 8 Nov., 1801, leaving real and personal estate, producing about £500 a year, in trust, to pay £10 a year for clothing, and £100 a year for prize to best students in schools in operation in townships in parishes of Ballydoon, Ballynure, and Ardara, and to divide remainder, after payment of other charities as will mentioned, among non-secular schools in same parishes. Bursar, about £100 per annum. Accumulation, now represented by £1,000 invested in Government Stock, and £200 10s. 6d. with in Ballydoon, County Wick, 18 Dec., 1879. | — | 275 0 0 (About) | 180 0 0 (About) | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and the Trustees, Wm. Henderson, James Barker, and John Ford. | — | |
| Ballydoon, Ballydoon, National. | John Robert Houston, grant, 1 Nov., 1879, allocation of portion of "Joseph Brown's endowment," £10. Paid Ballydoon copies. | £ 1 10 | — | £10 from Joseph Brown's endowment. | Trustees of Joseph Brown's endowment. | The National Board's programme. | |
| Ballydoon, Ballydoon, National. | Allocation of portion of "Joseph Brown's endowment," £10. Paid Ballydoon copies. | £ 1 10 | — | £10 from Joseph Brown's endowment. | Same. | Same. | |
| Ballydoon, Ballydoon, National. | John McGowan, will, proved 4 April, 1815, £100, invested in Government Stock. | £ 1 10 | — | £ 1 10 | Trustees—Lord DeGrey, Hon. James Thompson, Rev. R. Maguire. | The National Board's programme. | |
| Ballydoon, Ballydoon, National. | John McGowan, will, proved 4 April, 1815, £100, invested in Government Stock. | £ 1 10 | — | £ 1 10 | Same trustees. | The National Board's programme. | |
| Ballydoon, Ballydoon, National. | John McGowan, will, proved 4 April, 1815, £100, invested in Government Stock. | — | — | £ 1 10 | Trustees. | The National Board's programme. | |
| Ballydoon, Ballydoon | Right Hon. R. Ward, will, 7 Nov., 1801, £1,000 with accumulations do., amounting to £2,015 10s. 6d., of which £100 applied by order of Court of Chancery for building, besides invested in Canada, producing 200 per annum. Lord DeGrey and R. E. Ward, subsequently and grant of 1879, 1880. | £ 1 10 | — | £ 1 10 | Trustees, Lord DeGrey and R. E. Ward. | English, French, classical, mathematics. | |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF DOWD.

| MANAGE AND OTHER MATTERS | | | | National, particular, and names of school buildings and grounds. | POPULATION. | | | | | | Annual Charge. | Endowments, Prizes, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction. | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---|-----------------|--|---|---|
| Appointments. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | National and Annual Value of other Endowments. | | Roman Catholics. | | Protestants. | | Others. | | | | | |
| | | | | | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholics. | Protestants. | Others. | | | | | | |
| Committee, with approval of National Board. | £ 4. 4. 0 | National Board, £74; endowment, £19 12s 6d. | Apartment, land, rents for free. | Two school-rooms, teachers' apartments, in fact residence, and office, no playground. | 42 | 181 | 10 | 1 | 10 | | Free. | — | File Appendix C, p. 251. | |
| Same. | 42 0 0 | National Board. | Apartment, rents for free. | — | 38 | 62 | 10 | 3 | 10 | | Free. | — | File preceding entries. | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 50 0 0 | National Board, £10; endowment, £12 | Apartment, rents and school fees. | School-rooms, teachers' apartments, in good condition, out-office, playground. | 40 | 64 | 10 | 20 | 8 | | 4s 6d. | — | — | |
| Same. | 27 0 0 | National Board, £10; endowment, £12 | Apartment, rents for free, school fees. | Same. | 40 | 70 | 10 | 0 | 10 | | 4s 6d. | — | — | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 251. | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board. | Rechts and school fees, good service salary, gratuity. | — | — | 190 | 10 | 7 | 100 | 2 | 4s 6d. | Joseph Brown's endowment. | — | — |
| Same. | — | Same. | Rechts and school fees. | — | — | 170 | 10 | 1 | 100 | 6 | 4s 6d. | Joseph Brown's endowment. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 45 15 0 | National Board, £10; endowment, £12 12s 6d. | Apartment, school and rents for free. | School-rooms, teachers' apartments in good condition; out-office, no playground. | 40 | 72 | | | | | 4s 5d; 13 free. | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 59 15 0 | National Board, £10; endowment, £12 12s 6d. | Rechts and school fees, good service salary, out-office, no playground. | School-rooms in good condition. | 44 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 70 | | 4s 5d; 17 free. | — | — | |
| — | 25 0 0 Assistant Master | National Board. | Rechts for | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| — | 25 0 0 Master | National Board. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 45 15 0 | National Board, £10; endowment, £12 12s 6d. | Apartment, rents and school fees, out-office, no playground, £10; good service salary. | Two school-rooms, teachers' apartments in good condition; out-office, no playground. | 40 | 70 | 2 | 0 | 10 | | 4s 5d; 10 free. | — | — | |
| — | 25 0 0 Assistant Master | National Board. | Rechts for, out-office, no playground, £10. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| — | 25 0 0 Master | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Trustees. | 50 0 0 | Trustees. | Apartment and school fees. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in good order, playground and garden. | 40 | 100 | 10 | | 10 | | 4s 5d; 10 free. | Money given concerning 10, £10 per annum, by subscription day paper. | File Report, supra, p. 251, and Appendix A, p. 268. | |
| Head Master. | 25 0 0 | Head Master. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

a Two boards.

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Endowment | | | Management | Course of Instruction |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|--|
| | | Acreage. | Annual Income | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. R. P. | £ s d | £ s d. | | |
| *Downpatrick, Warren, No. 10001 | Mrs Sarah O. Fothergill, will, 1818, created an Ulster Railway Endowment Stock, teacher's house and garden held by her as a private trust of Capt. Dwyer; school premises belong to Capt. Dwyer. | — | — | 10 0 0 | Trustees, H. M. Fother- gill. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Comber, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Stat. 19 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, £175 15s. 6d.; subscriptions, £12 to 14; End of Lonsdownry, grant, 6 May, 1818 | 1 1 4 and adv. | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | General English course. |
| Downpatrick, "Endowed," Erasmus Smith's, Eng- lish. | Compton Maud Alexander, will, proved 14 Oct. 1775, bequeathed, £25 to 20s.; Daniel Delachere, companion of premises to Erasmus, 18 Feb. 1818; D. Delachere, grant, reimbursement of £2 per annum to keep premises in repair | Remains and adv. | 11 1 0 (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors, and Bishop of Down and Connor, and his Vicar-General | General English course. |
| *Downpatrick, No. 3, National | Methodist Society, 1847; £100 in- vested in Belfast Office, Belfast, producing 4% | — | — | 1 0 0 | Manager . . . | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Downpatrick, Rine, Boys | Edward Southwell, subject to will, dated 10 July, 1750, premises and endowments £175. | Premises and endowments | 125 0 0 | — | Trustees— Earl of Down, Col. Forbes, and Rev. G. J. Payne | Elementary English educa- tion. |
| Downpatrick, Rine, Girls | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same . . . | Same, and needlework. |
| *Downpatrick, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys | Stat. 19 Geo. I. | — | Part of salary from General Fund | — | Board of Governors. | English education. |
| *Downpatrick, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls | Stat. 19 Geo. I. | — | Same | — | Same . . . | Same . . . |
| Grey Abbey, Monaghan, Erasmus Smith's, English | Stat. 19 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, £275 15s. 6d.; subscriptions, £22 to 2d.; End of Lonsdownry, grant, 6 May, 1818. | 2 0 0 | Part of salary from General Fund | — | Board of Governors. | Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, ge- ography, English history, penmanship, book-keeping, bookbinding, and surveying. |
| Grey Abbey, Tully Cross, National | Alexander Allen, will, proved 19 Nov. 1875, £50 to 5d., expended in building, £275 15s. 6d., now producing £11 1s. 6d., rate held in fee | 5s. | — | 11 1 6 | Trustees . . . | The National Board's pro- gramme. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF DOWN—continued.

| Masters and Under Masters | | | | Pupils | | | | | | | Annual Charges | Fellowships, Prizes, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Appointments | Annual Salary | By whom Paid | Values and Annual Value of other Endowments | Houses, gardens, and condition of School Buildings and Premises | Masters | | Pupils | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average | On Roll | Class of School | From Out-districts | Protestants | Catholics | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 6 0 0 | National Board, £20, endowment, £19, subscription, Capt. Jackson, £5. | Results from school fees. | School-room, teacher's residence, in good condition, out-office, sand playground. | 35 | 37 | 50 | — | 12. | — | 4s 1s 2½ | "Fellingham" Endowment, £4, donated at the discretion of the Synodical Board of Clergymen. | — |
| Girls' Sch. | 18 0 0 | Governess, £20, Prizes, £15. | Apartment, land, school fees, and grants from Government, &c. | School-room, teachers' apartments, in good condition, no playground. | 24 | 26 | — | — | — | — | 4s 6d, 2s 6d. | — | File Report, supra p. 61. |
| The Governors, and the Bishop of Down. | 10 10 0 | Governess, £20 6s 6d, endowment, £16 1s 10d. | Apartment, school fees, and grants from Government. | School-room, teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office, no playground. | 27 | 47 | 47 | — | — | — | 4s 4d 10, 2s 10s. | Pupils may compete for exhibitions at King's Hospital, Dublin, and for the Hindman free scholarship in Queen's Institution £20 (free), approximates fees. | File Report, supra p. 141, and Appendix G p. 160. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — 22 0 0 Firm Amount | National Board, endowment, 2s. | Apartment, results and school fees, results from. | School room and teachers' apartments in good condition. | 28 | 136 | 28 | 2 | 37 | 33 | 4s 10d to 2s. | — | — |
| Teacher. | 10 0 0 | Endowment, £13 10s 1½d, John Malherbe endowment, £20 4s 10d. | Apartment, and garden. | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition. | 15 | 28 | 28 | — | — | — | All fees, 18 10s 10d, 18 10s 10d. | — | Witnessed schoolmaster's certificate 25 10s 10d had a copy of school, and after a few years the schoolmaster's certificate, and a further one of 25 10s 10d given to each. The endowment is supplemented by voluntary contributions from Mr. Malherbe. |
| School. | 60 0 0 | Endowment, £13 10s 1½d, 2½d Malherbe endowment, £20 4s 10d. | Apartment. | — | 12 | 17 | 17 | — | — | — | All fees, 18 10s 10d, 18 10s 10d. | — | Some observations apply to this school. |
| Governess. | 27 0 0 | Governess. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra p. 47, further information not supplied. |
| School. | 18 0 0 | Governess, £20, subscription, from Lord Lansdowne, £20. | Apartment, and land, grants from Government, &c. | Two school-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground. | 308 | 318 | 3 | 2 | 135. | — | 4s 4d, 1s 10d. | — | File Report, supra p. 62. |
| School. | 25 0 0 | Governess, £19, subscription, from Lord Lansdowne, £20. | Apartment, grants from Government, &c. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of Public Board. | 68 0 0 | National Board, £19, endowment, £19. | Results and school fees, good service salary, Results from. | School-rooms in good condition, out-office and playground. | 27 | 310 | 12 | 4 | 30 | — | 4s 1s 2½ | — | — |
| School. | 25 0 0 Firm Amount 10 0 0 Mentors. | National Board. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

a 40 boys, 10 girls.

b 45 boys, 14 girls.

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Expenditure. | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|--|--------------|---------------|----------------------|--|---|
| | | Average | Annual Income | | | |
| | | | From Land | From Trust Funds. | | |
| Hollywood, Sullivan's National, Boys. | Dr. B. Sullivan, grant, 1833, £1,000 New, with 1835, £2,000, of which £1,000 expended on building, and £1,000 lent on mortgage. | £ 5 5 | — | 175 5 5 | Trustees, Jas. Gibson, J. C. John, Edward and Rev. G. J. Madden. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Hollywood, Sullivan's, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. | Same. |
| Hollywood, Sullivan's, Upper. | Dr. Robert Sullivan, will, 1855, dividing residuary personal estate, amounting to £1,000 in the Govern- ment Stock, and £400 in 3d and 4th annuities, 1871. | — | — | 200 0 0 | Trustees, Jas. Gibson, J. C. John, Edward, and Rev. G. J. Madden. | Classical, mathematics, mo- dern languages, history and English composition, natural sciences, &c. |
| Knockree, Telford's, National. | Mrs. Col. Ward, will, 1855, £1,000, invested in Great Southern and Western Railway Stock, producing £100—£125 to be applied towards salary of teacher, and £125 to end fund. | 80s. | — | 50 5 5 | Executives of Mrs. Ward. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Knockree, National, Boys. | L. J. Funn, £17 10s. of L. K. F. Society, £130, subscription, £187 to Mr. Han. and Rev. Han. Ward, grant, 1870. | £ 5 15 | — | — | — | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Knockree, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Kilbegh, National, Boys. | Judge Ward, will, 26 March, 1755, yearly rents of 51s. 5s. 6d., and annuities, &c., £150 to 6d., invested in Government Stock £150 to yearly, Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests allowable £150 yearly from the annual income to these schools. | £ 10 5 5 | — | — | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Kilbegh, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Kilbegh, Shilley, Na- tional, Boys. | John Martin, grant, 1870, £1,000, invested in shares in company of "John Martin, Limited." | 80s. | — | 55 5 5 | Trustees, Joseph Mac Lennan and J. J. K. Quinn. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF DOWN—continued.

| Masters and Usual Masters | | | | Pupils | | | | | | | Amount of Grants | Expenditure, £ | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------|------------------|----------------|--|
| Appointments | Annual Salary | By whom Paid | Nature and extent of other benefits | Nature, particulars, and condition of School Endowment and Endowment | Boys | | Girls | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Average | On 24th | Class of Infant | Senior Class | Preparatory | Others | | | |
| Teacher, . . . | £ 2. 4. | National Board, 218, Endowment, 218. | Results and school fees, good service salary, Results fees. | Two school-rooms in good condition, out-offices and playground. | 120 | 146 | 27 | 1 | 237 | 21 | £ 4. 4. | — | File Report, supra, p. 211, and Appendix C, p. 262. |
| Same . . . | 40 0 0 Assistant | National Board, 410, Endowment, 410. | Results and school fees. | — | 52 | 78 | 45 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 4 4 4 | — | Same reference. |
| Teacher, . . . | 22 0 0 Assistant | National Board, 410, Endowment, 410. | Results fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Teacher, . . . | 100 8 8 | Trinity | Apartment and school fees | — | 18 | 30 | — | — | — | — | £ 18 4 | — | File Report, supra, p. 212, and Appendix C, p. 262. |
| Same . . . | 45 0 0 French Master | Same | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | — | — | — | — | 182 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 22 8 8 | National Board | Apartment and school fees, results and school fees. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in this endowment | 30 | 70 | 12 | — | 38 | 410 | £ 4. 4. to 100 | — | Wall of Hec. and Rev. H. Ward provides that in June, 1911, two houses in the village of Killybeg, value each £200 per annum, are to be, under certain conditions, sold, and the money to stand granted into the Incorporated Society for the support and improvement of these schools, but it is also there to be that the Incorporated Society for the Protestant Episcopate of the Diocese of Down, at Killybeg, is to take the money from the sale of the said houses to go to the improvement of the Incorporated Society, and not to the schools. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | — | National Board, endowment, 410 | Results and school fees. | Two school-rooms in good repair, out-offices and playground. | 28 | 35 | 22 | — | 6 | — | 4 4 4 | — | — |
| Same . . . | — | National Board, endowment, 410. | Results and school fees. | — | 80 | 61 | 54 | — | 2 | — | £ 4. 4. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, endowment. | Apartment, results and school fees. | Large school-room and three small ditto, and apartments for master in good repair. | 110 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | Endowment. | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|--|------------------------|--|----------------------|---|---|
| | | Amount. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. £. S. D. | £. S. D. | £. S. D. | | |
| *Lillywhite, Berkeley, Somerset, Infant. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Trustees, Lucinda Hey- Lott and J. P. E. Quinn. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Lywood, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Stat. 10 Geo. I. £. 1,000, £100 to 2d schoolhouse, 1812; Marquess of Londonderry and David Gordon, grants, 10 April, 1812. | £ 1 10 | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | English education. |
| *Moor, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Stat. 10 Geo. I. | — | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, surgery, Scripture. |
| *Moor, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Stat. 10 Geo. I. | — | Same. | — | Same. | Same, and needlework. |
| *Moor, Donaghadee. | Mrs Nicholson, 1871, £100 of which £100 expended on building, and £100 awarded to Great Southern and Western Railway Co's Stock, Lord Roberts M.B. Trevelyan, loan of £100 in 22 years, 10 to per annum. | £100. | — | £ 0 0 | Trustees, Ellen Nichol- son, and Rev. R. P. Donohue. | Elementary English course. |
| Newry, Christina Evenden. | House built by subscription in 1866, at a cost of £700; Bishop James, will, proved 25 April, 1867, £200, producing £10 to 10d a year; Mrs Duffy, will 1869, producing £10 a year; Mrs Mary Magennis, will proved 17 May, 1881, £200 10s 10d, producing £10 to 10d a year. | £ 0 0 | — | £1 0 0 | The Superior General of the Order. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, geo- metry, music, book- keeping, and drawing. |
| Newry, Longherne, Pro- testant. | Robert Martin, will proved 7 Feb., 1818. | Site and outchamps. | £ 0 0 | — | Managers. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Newtownards, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £105 10s 10d; Earl of Londonderry, grant, 10 Aug., 1811. | £ 0 0 | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, his- tory, and Scripture. |
| Newtownards, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Same. | Same. |
| Newtownards, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors, £174 10s 6d, Keshore Farms, grant, 10 Aug., 1811. | £ 0 0 | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Elementary English and Scripture. |
| Onghemick, Catholic. | Mary Magennis, will, proved 17 July, 1881, residuary estate; produced grant of site. | Site. | — | £ 0 0 | Managers. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Trillick, Carrickmore, Roman- Catholic, National, Boys. | Nicholas McGrath, donation, 1858, £1,000—part expended on purchase of site and building, and £1,000 expended with other trusts funds in purchase of land. | £ 0 0 | £1 0 0 | — | Trustees—Messrs. Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Rev. J. Lynch, P.P., and Rev. Mr. O'Connell, P.P. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Trillick, Carrickmore, Roman- Catholic, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| TOTAL. | | £19 0 10* | £40 7 10 | £10 1 0 | — | — |

* And 6 dms, 4 pence, and pence and farthings.

OPERATION, COUNTY OF DOWN—continued

| RAISES AND OTHER MATTERS | | | | Notes, particulars, and use of the money and amount | TWELVE | | | | | Annual Charges. | Exhibitions: From, to | On report one or more of Inspectors, &c. |
|--|--------------------|--|--|---|---------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|
| Appropriation. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Nature and Value of other Benefactions. | | Monthly | | Religious | | | | | |
| | | | | | Arrears | On Roll | Church of Ireland | Roman Catholics | Presbyterians | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | — | National Board, endowment | Apartments, school fees | — | — | 117 | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied |
| Government | 18 0 0 | Government, £11, endowment, £10 | Apartments, school fees, gratuity from Government | Apartments for teacher, and school-room, in good condition | 20 | 80 | 16 | 1 | 40 | 10 0 0 | The pupils very competent for places in other parts of the County, Dublin | File Report, supra, p. 47 |
| Government | 40 11 8 | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 47. Further information not supplied |
| Same | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Private | 30 0 0 | Endowment, £10, endowment, £11 | Apartments, school fees | School-room and teacher's apartments in good condition | 60 | 60 | 40 | — | 20 | 40 40 | — | — |
| The Teachers are a community of Christian Brothers | No salary as such. | — | The teachers are supported from the endowment and other funds of the community | School-room and teacher's apartments in good condition | 70 | 180 | — | 500 | — | 10 40 voluntary | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 10 0 0 | National Board, £12 endowment, £1 | Apartments, school fees | School-room and teacher's apartments in fair condition | 60 | 71 | — | 40 | 20 | 40 20 | — | — |
| Government | 61 0 0 | Government, £10, endowment, £10, gratuity from Government, £10 | Apartments, school fees, gratuity from Government, £10 | School-room and teacher's apartments in good condition, play ground | 110 | 101 | 67 | — | — | 70 | 40 40 | File Report, supra, p. 47 |
| Government | 37 0 0 | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Government | 81 0 0 | Government, £17, endowment, £10, gratuity from Government, £10 | Apartments, school fees, gratuity from Government, £10 | — | 120 | 120 | 70 | — | — | 30 | 40 60 | File Report, supra, p. 47 |
| Government | 47 0 0 | Government, £17, endowment, £10, gratuity from Government, £10 | Apartments, school fees, gratuity from Government, £10 | School-room and teacher's apartments in good condition, play ground | 30 | 37 | 40 | 5 | 30 | 40 16 | — | File Report, supra, p. 47 |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 61 0 0 | National Board, £14, endowment, £10 | School-room and school fees | School-room in good condition | — | 41 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 40 60 | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 50 0 0 | National Board, £14, endowment, £10 | School-room and school fees | School-room in good condition | 40 | 54 | — | 70 | 4 | 40 10 | — | — |
| Government | 40 0 0 | National Board, £14, endowment, £10 | School-room and school fees | — | 41 | 70 | — | 40 | 2 | 40 10 | — | — |

TABLE No. 1—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent endowments. | Expenditure. | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|--|--|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| Aghadown, Meath, Na- tional. | Lord Leinster's School Building Fund, 1872 to 1874, subscriptions, £300; also 1s 18s granted by R. T. Milnes, Henry Leslie, will dated 12 May, 1918, residuary, £4 10s 4d, and lease of Balmal- leagh, containing 640, 000 sq. yds. subject to the yearly rent of £1 10s 4d. | £ 1 10s 24 0 0 and rentcharge | 55 1 9 | — | Manager. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Chesham, Luton, Na- tional. | Arms Hall, will, proved 20 Nov. 1901, bequeathing £700, £100 of the expended in building, but on land not conveyed. | — | — | 5 0 0 | Trustees. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| *Derrygonally, Limerick, Anglican, English. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. Captain Archibald, grant of site and school-house. | none | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dis- cipline. |
| Derrygonally, Castle Arch- dale, Roman Catholic, English. | Stat. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, £171 10s 6d, subscriptions, £60 14s 11d, con- veyance of site to Trustees of Castle Archdale, Chapel of Ease. | 0 1 0 | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dis- cipline. |
| Downpatrick, Tyrone, Vaughan's Charity. | George Vaughan, will, dated 29 June, 1741, Stat. 15 and 16 Geo. III., c. 25, trust money, about £5,000, invested in building and about £5,000 expended on educa- tional and improvements since 1867, trust money situated in Government Stock, £5,151 1s. | £500 0 0 218 0 0 | £600 11 2 | 55 16 8 | Board of 15 Gover- nors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, geometry, algebra, astron- omy, and book-keeping. |
| *Downpatrick, Letterkenny, National. | Trustees of Vaughan's Charity, grant of site and school-house, 1760, and annual allowance of £10, site pending. | 0 0 0 | Part of salary from Funds of Vaughan's Charity | — | — | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Downpatrick, Derrygonally, Roman Catholic, Eng- lish. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. E. L. Fund, £40 to 50, subscriptions, £40 to 10. Part of Downpatrick, grant of site, and 1s 18s 10d, subject to yearly rent of 10s, 7 Dec., 1788. | 1 2 10 | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dis- cipline, geometry, astron- omy, and book-keeping. |
| Downpatrick, Fethall, Roman Catholic, Eng- lish, Boys. | Stat. 10 Geo. I. 1 s 11 and 120, and subscriptions. Disposition of Downpatrick, grant 2 Aug., 1788. Trust Funds, 1788, producing £1 a year. | 0 1 24 | (Part of salary from General Fund) | 4 0 0 | Board of Governors and Rector. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and disputation. |
| Downpatrick, Fethall, Roman Catholic, Eng- lish, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Same. | Same, and needlework. |
| Downpatrick, Royal Free, Protestant. | James I. order in Council on Dis- solution of Visitor, 1685, Stat. 1, Royal Letters, dated 20 June, 1685, 21 April, 1686, 1 Aug., 1689, Char- ter, 12 Dec., 1687, Stat. 14 and 15 Char. II., c. 39, Stat. 39 Geo. III., c. 101, on 15 and 12, Stat. 1 Geo. IV., c. 78, s. 5, ex- pended on building, &c., at various times, £5,795 21s 3d, prior to 1855, and about £5,000 since in educa- tional and improvements, accom- panied by income on 21 Dec., 1878, £5,718 to 14, Government Stock, and £2,104 10s 3d, cash. | £510 0 0 12 1 18 | £1,171 0 0 (gross) £,000 0 0 (net) | 51 0 0 | "The Commissioners of Education." | Classics, mathematics, Eng- lish and modern languages. |
| *Dunblane, Tully, Na- tional. | Rev. J. Gray Porter, will, 1876, providing, <i>in partibus</i> . | 0 1 0 and rentcharge | 4 0 0 | — | Manager. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| *Dunblane, Roman Catholic, English. | Stat. 18 Geo. I. | — | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, disputation. |
| Total. | | £,061 0 174 | £,510 7 1 | 276 4 2 | | |

*And two rentcharges and a site.

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF FERMANAGH

| Appointments | Master and Tenure Master | | | | Signs, partitions, and location of School Buildings and Playgrounds | Purses | | | | | | Annual Charge | Exhibitions, Prices, &c. | Other notices on State of Instruction, &c. | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|---|---------|---------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Annual Salary | By whom Paid. | Nature and Annual Value of other Endowments. | | | Number | | Religion. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Average | On Roll | Church of England | Roman Catholic | Presbyterian | Other | | | | | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | £ 8 0 0 | National Board, 207, sub-station, 210, sub-station, 216. | Apartment and three acres of land, mostly in school house, some in less. | Two school-rooms and two teachers' apartments in good condition; no playground. | 117 | Some | Some | Some | Some | 40 to 50; 40 free. | — | — | | | | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | £ 10 0 0 | National Board, 210, sub-station, 213. | Residence and school house. | Two school-rooms in good condition; no playground. | 20 | Some | Some | — | — | 40 to 45 | — | — | | | | | | |
| Governess | £ 10 0 0 | Governess, 210, sub-station, 212. | School house; grounds from Governess, 21. | School room in good condition. | 10 | 20 | 20 | — | — | 40 to 45; 4 free. | — | File. Report, p. 17. | | | | | | |
| Governess | £ 41 0 0 | Governess, 210, sub-station, 212. | Apartment, garden, 2nd, school room, and grounds from Governess, 21. | Two school-rooms, teachers' apartments, in fair condition. | 40 | 20 | 21 | — | — | 40 to 45; 15 free. | — | File. Report, p. 17. | | | | | | |
| Governess | £ 100 0 0 | Governess. | Apartment, and land. | Boys' and girls' school-rooms, dress-rooms, dormitories, chaplains' and teachers' apartments, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

a. 48 hours. b. 24 hrs. c. 12 hrs.

6.48 *Leucostictus*

TABLE NO. 1.—continued.—ENDOWMENTS

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundations and subsequent endowments. | Income | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|--|----------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | | Average | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A B C. | £ s d. | £ s d. | | |
| Willyroshan, National. | Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1848. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (Part of salary from funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's programme. |
| Glendernat, Cyr. | Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> £ L. Fund, £77 3s 3d; subscription, £25 15s 4d.; Joseph Orr, grant, in Dec, 1878. | 51s. | (Part of salary from funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scripture. |
| Glendernat, Clonaghy, National, Girls. | Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1841. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> Sir R. Ferguson, Bart., loan of £10 for 25 years at 5% a year. | 56s. | (Part of salary from funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Glendernat, Clonaghy Terrace, National, Mixed. | Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1848. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (£10 from funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Glendernat, Clonaghy Terrace, Protestant, Independent. | Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1848. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (£10 from funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Glendernat, Glendernat. | Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1848. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> House built by land subscription, presented grant. | 2 8 6 | (Part of salary from funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Glendernat, Glendernat, Church, Sunday. | Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1844. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (£10 from funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| *Glendernat, Glendernat, National. | Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1848. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (Part of salary from funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Glendernat, Glendernat, National, Roman. | The Workedford Green Company, grant of site, and annual donation of £48. | 4 8 8 | (Part of salary from funds of Green Company) | — | Green Company. | The National Board's programme. |
| Glendernat, Donaghadee, Wesleyan Methodist. | Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1848. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (Part of salary from funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Glendernat, Donaghadee, National. | Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1848. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> National Board, £100 return plan, £10, site vested in Trustee. | 5 6 | (Part of salary from funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's programme. |
| *Glendernat, Donaghadee, National, Protestant. | Glendernat Company, grant of site and four acres, 1848. Subscription, £1,000, of which £5,000 expended on building, and £1,000 awarded mortgage at 5% per cent. James Conner, with £200, 10 years' scholarship; Don. The Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1848. <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> Sir R. Ferguson, loan of £100. | 4 0 0 6 0 0 | (£100 from funds of Irish Society) | 16 0 0 | Irish Society and Committee. | Classics, mathematics and modern languages, English and contemporary history. |

13. OPERATION, COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

| Appointments. | MANAGE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS. | | | | Status, particular, and estimate of school buildings and furniture. | FINANCIAL. | | | | | | Attendance, Terms, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|-------|---|------------|---------|------------------|-----------|-------|---------|---|--|
| | Amount paid. | By whom Paid. | Details and Particulars of other funds received. | | | Average | By what | Charge of School | From what | Other | Amount | | |
| Manager, with approval of School Board. | 47 0 0 | National Board, £10. Irish Society, 37. | Rentals and school fees. | | School-rooms in good condition. | — | 47 | 15 | — | 32 | 47 15 0 | — | — |
| Parent. | 70 0 0 | Irish Society, £10. Subscriptions, £10. | Apartment and school fees. | | School-rooms and teacher's apartments in good condition. | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of School Board. | 11 10 0 | National Board, £10 10 0. Irish Society, £10. | Rentals and school fees. | | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of School Board. | 47 0 0 | National Board, £10. Irish Society, £10. | Rentals and school fees. | | — | 100 | — | — | 210 | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| None. | 20 0 0 | National Board. | Rentals fees. | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| — | — | Irish Society, £10. | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of School Board. | 17 0 0 | National Board, £10. Irish Society, 7. | Rentals and school fees. | | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of the National Board. | 20 10 0 | National Board, £10 10 0. Green's Company, £10. | Apartment and school fees. | | School-rooms and teacher's apartments in good condition. | 25 | 40 | 30 | 0 | 32 | 21 10 0 | — | — |
| — | — | Irish Society, £10. | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of School Board. | 47 0 0 | National Board, £10. Irish Society, £10. | Rentals and school fees. | | — | 47 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Committee. | 180 0 0 | Society, £100. Committee, £80. School fees, £200. | Apartment and school fees. | | Six classrooms, three dormitories, and teachers' apartments in good condition, with playground. | 110 | 31 26 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 37 10 0 | The Clerical Workers' Company (1871) a subscription of £100 a year, then is also the Catholic Scholarship of £10. | Full Report, Appendix, 1891, and App. A, p. 101. |
| None. | 200 0 0 | First Assistant, £100 0 0. Classical Assistant, £100 0 0. English Assistant, £10 0 0. Jewell, £100 0 0. Jewell, £100 0 0. Jewell, £100 0 0. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| None. | 100 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| None. | 100 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| None. | 100 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| None. | 100 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| None. | 100 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| None. | 100 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

TABLE No. 1—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent endowments. | Endowments. | | | Management. | Course of instruction. |
|--|---|-------------|---|----------------------|----------------|---|
| | | Amount. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | |
| Coleraine, Bedford-place, Irish Society's National, Boys. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1813. <i>File</i> <i>Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | Salaries and incidental expenses from funds of the Irish Society, £245 7s. 6d. | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme, with English, Latin, mathematics, history, science, and drawing. |
| Coleraine, Bedford place, Irish Society's National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Salaries and incidental expenses, part of preceding. | — | Same. | The National Board's pro- gramme, and needlework. |
| *Coleraine, Bedford place, Irish Society's National, Boys. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1813. <i>File</i> <i>Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | Salaries and incidental expenses, part of preceding. | — | Same. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Coleraine, East Freebyte- man, Sunday. | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1813, <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (£5 from funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Coleraine, E. Brown-street, Girls. | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1813, <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (Part of salary and predecessor from funds of Irish Society, £17.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Coleraine, E. Brown-street, National, Boys. | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1813, <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> National Board, £20 12s. 6d.; sub-subsistence, £10 10s. 6d., also quoted in trustees. | Nil. | (£5 from funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Coleraine, E. Brown-street, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Coleraine, Parochial, Sunday. | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1813, <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (£5 from funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Coleraine, Second Freebyte- man, Sunday. | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1813, <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (£5 from funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Coleraine, Stone-row, Free, Evening and Ragged. | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1813, <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (£11 from funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Coleraine, Third Freebyte- man, Sunday. | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1813, <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (£5 from funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Coleraine, Wesleyan, Sunday. | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1813, <i>File Londonderry, p. 414.</i> | — | (£5 from funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | Sanctuary. |

TABLE No. 1—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL | Particulars of endowment Endowments | Endowment | | | Management | Course of Instruction |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | Average | Amount in cash | | | |
| | | | From Land | From Trust Funds | | |
| | | A. R. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | |
| Coleraine, District, Agricultural, National | Don the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Fish Londonderry, below | 0 1 25 | 215 | From funds of Irish Society | Irish Society | The National Board's programme. |
| Coleraine, Tullinagh, Sunday | Don the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Fish Londonderry, below | — | 21 | From funds of Irish Society | Irish Society | — |
| Cumber, Lower, Family Cross | Don the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Fish Londonderry, below | — | 21 | From funds of Irish Society | Irish Society | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and Scripture. |
| Cumber, Lower, Parochial | Don the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Fish Londonderry, below. Don 10 Dec. 1 Building grant from Government of Education, Belfast. Returns 2187/2 24, subscription, 217 2 12d. Don John Hapkins, grant, 5 April, 1846. | 5 0 0 | 22 | From funds of Irish Society | Irish Society | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and Scripture. |
| Cumber, Upper, Erasmus Smith's, English | Don 10 Dec. 1 Building grant from Government, 2175 10s. 10d. Don 2 Good Friday, grant, 14 Feb., 1812 | 1 2 12 | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and Scripture. |
| Drishock, Ardara, Farquhar, National | Don the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Fish Londonderry, below. Don 10 Dec. 1 Building grant from Government, 2175 10s. 10d. Don 2 Good Friday, grant, 14 Feb., 1812 | 8 1 0 | 22 | From funds of Irish Society | Irish Society | The National Board's programme. |
| Faghoreale, Mad. Erasmus Smith's, English | Don 10 Dec. 1 Building grant from Government, 2175 10s. 10d. Don 2 Good Friday, grant, 14 Feb., 1812 | 2 0 2 | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and Scripture. |
| Effernon, Cavanagh Hall, National | Don the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Fish Londonderry, below. | — | 25 | From funds of Irish Society | Irish Society | The National Board's programme. |
| Elton, Erasmus Smith's, English | Don 10 Dec. 1 | 1 0 0 | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors | English course (similar to National Board's programme), and Scripture. |
| Londonderry (Catholic), The Rev. Mr. James Society's Schools. | James F. Charles, North, 1812, Don 10 Dec. 1 Building grant from Government, 2175 10s. 10d. Don 2 Good Friday, grant, 14 Feb., 1812 | Total affecting Tithe of Society | 2,000 0 0 | — | — | — |
| Londonderry, Protestant Institution | Don the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Fish Londonderry, below. Don 10 Dec. 1 Building grant from Government, 2175 10s. 10d. Don 2 Good Friday, grant, 14 Feb., 1812 | — | (Salaries and incidental expenses from funds of Irish Society, 2450) | — | Irish Society | English, grammar, arithmetic, modern languages, and Scripture. |
| Londonderry, Tullinagh, National | Don the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Fish Londonderry, below. Don 10 Dec. 1 Building grant from Government, 2175 10s. 10d. Don 2 Good Friday, grant, 14 Feb., 1812 | 245. | 245 (From funds of Irish Society) | — | Irish Society | The National Board's programme. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—continued.

| Appointments. | Masters and Upper Masters. | | | Masters, perquisites, and condition of school buildings and premises. | Pupils. | | | | | | Annual Charges. | Endowments, Fees, &c. | Observations as to State of Education, &c. |
|---|---|---|--|--|----------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|--|----------------------------|--|
| | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Status and Annual Value of other Endowments. | | Boys. | | Girls. | | | Others. | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | No. &c. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £ 50 0 0 15 0 0 Wardmaster's. | National Board, 239, Irish Society, 215, Irish Society. | Apartment, rents & fuel. Rents & fuel. | School-rooms, teachers' apartments, in good order, out-office, no playground. | 25 | 42 | 2 | — | 50 | — | Free. | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Teacher of Pupils. | £ 2 0 0 | Irish Society, 21, school fees, 21. | Apartment, rents & fuel. Dormitory Board of Education, 21 10s. school fees. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in fair condition, playground. | 10 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 25 | — | 4s 10 to 1s. | — | — |
| Teacher of Pupils. | £ 20 0 0 | Irish Society, 21, subscriptions, 215. | Apartment, school fees. | School room and teachers' apartments in good condition. | 40 | 80 | 21 | 9 | 63 | — | 4s 10 18d. | — | — |
| Governess. | £ 20 10 0 | Governess, 481 St. Katherine's Co., 25. | Apartment, school fees, gratuity from Governess, 25. | School room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office, no playground. | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | 4s 6d., 20 18d. | — | File Report, supra, p. 27. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £ 20 0 0 | National Board, 239, Irish Society, 21, subscriptions, 215. | Apartment, rents & fuel, school fees. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office, no playground. | 50 | 25 | 10 | 12 | — | — | 6s 10 to 1s. | — | — |
| Governess. | £ 50 0 0 | Governess, 217, subscriptions, 215. | Apartment, school fees, gratuity from Governess, 21. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office, no playground. | 30 | 40 | 24 | — | 7 | — | 4s 10 18d., 20 18d. | — | File Report, supra, p. 74. |
| Same. | £ 15 0 0 Assistant Mistress. | Governess, 21, subscriptions, 21. | Apartment, school fees, gratuity from Governess, 21. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office, no playground. | 20 | 21 | 9 | 21 | 10 | — | 4s 6d. to 1s., 40 18d. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £ 20 0 0 | National Board, 239, Irish Society, 21, subscriptions, 215. | Apartment, rents & fuel, school fees. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office, no playground. | 20 | 21 | 9 | 21 | 10 | — | 4s 6d. to 1s., 40 18d. | — | — |
| Governess. | £ 40 0 0 | Governess, 217, subscriptions, 215. | Apartment, school fees, gratuity from Governess. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office, no playground. | 41 | 41 | 24 | 8 | 35 | — | 4s 6d. to 1s., 40 18d., 6 free. | — | File Report, supra, p. 27. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 106. |
| Head of Manager. | £ 20 0 0 Classical Master. | Same. | Apartment, school fees. | Boardroom for masters, school room, dormitories, gymnasium, hall, &c., in good condition, out-office, cricket field. | 200 | 200 | — | — | — | — | Board- room, 241, 6s 7d. per pup., 22 6s 215, 10 free. | Two of 215 and two of 215. | File Report, supra, p. 106. |
| Same. | £ 20 0 0 Mathema- tical Master. | Same. | Apartment, school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | £ 100 0 0 Master for Modern Languages. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Same. | £ 50 0 0 Assistant Master. | Same. | Apartment. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £ 20 0 0 | National Board, 239, Irish Society, 21. | Apartment, rents & fuel, school fees. | Two school rooms and teachers' apartments in good condition. | 19 | 219 | 22 | 25 | 60 | — | — | — | — |
| — | £ 20 0 0 Assistant Mistress. | National Board, 239, Irish Society, 21. | Apartment, rents & fuel. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

a 14 boards.

TABLE No. 1. — ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | INCOME. | | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | Amount. | Annual Income. | | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Other Funds. | | | |
| | | <i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i> | <i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i> | <i>£</i> <i>s</i> <i>d</i> | | | |
| *Londonderry, Bannock- street, National | How the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1855. <i>Vol.</i> <i>Londonderry</i> , p. 414. | — | 450 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| *Londonderry, Bannock- street, Sunday. | How the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1855. <i>Vol.</i> <i>Londonderry</i> , p. 414. | — | 25 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | |
| Londonderry, Calvary, National | How the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1855. <i>Vol.</i> <i>Londonderry</i> , p. 414. | 850 | 410 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| *Londonderry, Calvary, Sunday. | How the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1855. <i>Vol.</i> <i>Londonderry</i> , p. 414. | — | 21 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | |
| *Londonderry, Harcourt Road, English, Boys | How the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1855. <i>Vol.</i> <i>Londonderry</i> , p. 414. | 1 0 0 | (Part of an- nual from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c. 1855. | |
| *Londonderry, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. | — | Same. | Same, and needlework. | |
| *Londonderry, Erasmus Smith's, Sunday. | How the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1855. <i>Vol.</i> <i>Londonderry</i> , p. 414. | — | 25 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | — | — | |
| Londonderry, Foy's College | How the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1855. <i>Vol.</i> <i>Londonderry</i> , p. 414. Order of L. E. in Council, 17 April, 1854. General Jury proceedings, with Cautions from some of the London Companies and Corporations, and subscriptions, together amounting to £13,203 in 1854, expended on building about 1854; Bishop of Derry died, leaving yearly rent of £14. | 1 2 0 | (Bishop's endowment, and incidental expenditure from funds of Irish Society, 2015.) | — | Irish Society. | Classics, mathematics, and modern languages. | |
| Londonderry, First Presby- terian, National, Boys | How the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1855. <i>Vol.</i> <i>Londonderry</i> , p. 414. L. E. Fund, 275 10s. 11d., subscriptions, 250 10s. 11d., Rev. George Haywood others, grant, 10 Oct., 1855. | 840 | 420 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | |
| Londonderry, First Presby- terian, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | 470 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| Londonderry, First Pres- byterian, Sunday | How the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1855. <i>Vol.</i> <i>Londonderry</i> , p. 414. | — | 25 (From funds of the Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—continued.

| MAIN AVE Urban Mission | | | | FY 1911 | | | | | | | Amount Change | Expenditure, Funds, etc. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|------------------|--|--|---|------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-------|------------------|---|---|
| Applicant | Amount Salary | By whom Paid | Notes and other remarks | Notes, particulars, and condition of school buildings and grounds | Enrollment | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Number | On Roll | Class attended | Class Covers | Enrollment | Class | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, Irish Society, \$100 | Realty and school fees | — | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further infor- mation not supplied. | |
| Same | — | National Board | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further infor- mation not supplied. | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | \$100 00 | National Board, \$116, Irish Society, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition | 71 | 152 | 20 | 20 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Same | \$100 00 | National Board, \$116, Irish Society, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further infor- mation not supplied. |
| Governor | \$100 00 | Governor, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 65 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Same | \$100 00 | Governor, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 67 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Board of Govern- ment | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 65 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Same | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 67 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Board of Govern- ment | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 65 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Same | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 67 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Board of Govern- ment | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 65 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Same | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 67 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Board of Govern- ment | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 65 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Same | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 67 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Board of Govern- ment | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 65 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Same | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 67 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Board of Govern- ment | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 65 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Same | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 67 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Board of Govern- ment | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 65 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Same | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 67 | 151 | 18 | 18 | 45 | — | 42 to \$112 | 112 annually from Irish Society | — |
| Board of Govern- ment | \$116 00 | Board of Govern- ment, \$116 subscription, \$112 | Apartment, rents and school fees | School-room and teachers' apartments in good condition, out-office and playground | 65 | 151 | | | | | | | |

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL | Foundations and subsequent Endowments | Income | | | | | Managers | Course of Instruction |
|--|--|---------|---|---------------------|------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------|
| | | Acreage | Annual Income | | | | | |
| | | | From Land | From Other Funds | | | | |
| | | A R P | £ S D | £ S D | | | | |
| Londonderry, Donohue- street, Reformed Pres- byterian, Sunday. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | 53 (From funds of the Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | — | |
| Londonderry, Fourth Pres- byterian, Sunday. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | 25 (From funds of the Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | — | |
| Londonderry, Great James's-street, Con- gregational, Sunday. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | 25 (From funds of the Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | — | |
| Londonderry, Grey's Charitable Institution. | John Grey, will, 26 May, 1815, and codicils 26 and 31 May, 1816, rents of real, house property, and annuity, producing £21,100 10s. per annum, also the sum of £10,000 10s., lent on mortgage, at 4½ per cent., and 1 Wm. Fr., sh. 47, expenditure on building, £5,000 10s. 6d. | 55 2 10 | 73 12 0 | 1,500 27 4 | Twenty-one Trustees. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography. | — | |
| Londonderry, Pump street, Deva and Curran, Sun- day. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | 218 100 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | — | |
| Londonderry, Pump street, Deva. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. Irish Society, grant etc. | 510 | 215 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | — | |
| Londonderry, Pump street, Lalor. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. Part of pro- ceeds of purchase. | — | 218 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | — | |
| Londonderry, Primitive Methodist Society's, Sun- day. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | 25 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | — | — | — | |
| Londonderry, Ransome, National. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | 215 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | — | |
| Londonderry, Ransome, Presbyterian, Sunday. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | 25 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | Scripture. | — | |
| Londonderry, Rosemount, National. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | 215 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | — | |
| Londonderry, Rosemount, Sunday. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | 25 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — | — | |
| Londonderry, St. Columba's, Catholic College. | Master R. Kelly and Thomas Cath- erine Church and Lady of the Bazaar of Derry, 1870, subscriptions, &c., £15,000, of which £10,000 expended on purchase of site, and £5,000 on buildings. | 4 1 0 | — | — | R. C. Bishop of Derry. | Classics, English, Latin, French, German, Italian, &c., &c. | — | |
| Londonderry, St. Delaney's, National, Boys. | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. L. S. Fund, £150 10s. 3d., subscriptions, £250 10s. 9d., also vested in trustees. | 510 | 219 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | — | |
| Londonderry, St. Columba's, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | 215 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | Same. | — | |

TABLE NO. I.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Particulars and subsequent Endowments. | Endowment. | | | Management. | Source of Instruction. |
|--|--|---------------------|---|----------------------|--|---|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. E. P. | S. E. L. | E. S. L. | | |
| *Londonderry, St. Odwin's Convent, National (No. 2). | Has the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | £20 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Londonderry, Sacred Pro- phets, Sunday. | Has the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | £6 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Londonderry, Sacred Heart, National. | Has the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | £10 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Londonderry, Third Free Prophets, Sunday. | Has the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | £2 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Londonderry, Watercress, National, No. 1, Boys. | Has the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416, National Board, £210, subscription, £70; also varied as student. | £60 | £6 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Londonderry, Watercress, National, No. 1, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Londonderry, Watercress, National, No. 2. | Has the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | £10 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| *Londonderry, Watercress Reformed Protestant. | Has the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | £10 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| *Londonderry, Watercress, Reformed Protestant, Sunday. | Has the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | £2 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| *Londonderry, Watercress, Protestant, Sunday. | Has the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | £5 10 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Londonderry, Wesleyan, Sunday. | Has the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | — | £2 (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society. | — |
| Marquess O'Connell, Na- tional. | French Bazaar, will, proved 3d Aug. 1874, residue, £25 to 2d. Has the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1845. Vide Londonderry, p. 416. | Residue | £5 9 8 and 6d. (From funds of Irish Society.) | — | Irish Society and Manager. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Marquess O'Connell, Na- tional. | English Bazaar, will, 31 April, 1875, stat. 11 Geo. II chap 2, appropri- ating a residue of £161 20s 3d, accumulations invested in Consols, producing £19 10s 6d a year, annual donation from O'Connell Company, about £814, O'Connell Company, grant, etc. | Site and residue | £12 10 1 (About £200 from funds of O'Connell Company.) | £10 8 8 | Land Purchase of Re- formed and O'Connell Company. | Classical, mathematics, modern languages, English, and Scripture. |
| Marquess O'Connell, Na- tional. | Rev. Richard O'Connell lease for 99 years, 1 Jan., 1875. Donation of £19 per annum from O'Connell Company. | £ 12 11 | £19 (From funds of O'Connell Company.) | — | O'Connell Company. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Marquess O'Connell, Na- tional. | Robert O'Connell, will, proved 4 March, 1845, residue, £2 10s 6d. | Residue | £ 10 6 | — | Manager. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| *Marquess O'Connell, Na- tional. | Robert O'Connell, will, proved 4 March, 1845, residue, £2 10s 6d, and £20 30s. | Site and residue | £ 10 6 | — | Manager. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—continued.

| MAINT. AND OTHER EXPENDITURE. | | | | Notes, particulars, and condition of school buildings and grounds. | FACILITIES. | | | | | | Annual Charge. | Endowment, Estate, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|-------------------|---|---|---|-------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Appointments. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Notes on Annual Value of other lands, tenements, &c. | | Number. | | Religious. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Boys. | Girls. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholics. | Presbyterians. | Others. | | | |
| The trustees are a committee of the Secs of the Office of Secs of Herry | No salary at work | — | Expulsion fee paid by National Board, results fees, school fees, and £10 from Irish Society | Four school-rooms and out-offices in fair condition, playground. | 122 | 182 | — | — | — | — | 4s. 6d. to 1s. 1st Dec. | — | About £10 yearly is expended on clothing and paper. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 45 10 0 | National Board, £10; Irish Society, £10; Irish Society. | Results and school fees | School-rooms in good condition, out-offices and playground | — | 134 | — | — | — | — | 4s. 6d. to 2s. | — | — |
| Secs | 2 10 0 | Westminster | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | — | National Board; Irish Society, £10. | Results and school fees | — | — | 184 | — | 180 | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Secs. | — | National Board. | Secs. | — | — | 800 | — | 180 | — | — | — | — | Same remark. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | 50 0 0 | National Board, £10; Irish Society, £10 | Results and school fees. | School-rooms in good condition, out-offices | 55 | 110 | 41 | 2 | 60 | 1 | 4s. 6d. to 1s. 2d. Dec. | — | — |
| Secs. | 51 0 0 | National Board | Results fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Secs. | 10 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 40 0 0 | National Board, £10; Irish Society, £10 | Results and school fees. | School-rooms and out-offices in good condition, out-offices | 55 | 45 | 12 | 12 | 45 | — | 4s. to 1s. 10p Dec. | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Lat. Private of Ireland | 100 0 0 | Autism's Company. | Apartments, school fees. | School-rooms and apartments for Head Master, in good condition, out-offices and playground. | 27 | 40 | 21 | 8 | 18 | — | 6s. to 1s. 10p Dec. | — | The five pupils receive one uniform each every year. |
| Secs. | 10 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File Report, supra, p. 171, and Appendix C, p. 184. |
| — | 10 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 40 0 0 | National Board, £10; Irish Society, £10 | Apartments, results and school fees. | School-rooms and teachers' apartments, in fair condition | 54 | 30 | 30 | — | — | — | 4s. 4d. to 1s. 10p Dec. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | — | National Board, results fees, £10 | Results and school fees | School-rooms, in good condition, out-offices and playground. | — | 71 | — | — | — | — | 4s. 4d. to 1s. 10p Dec. | — | — |
| Secs. | 10 0 0 | National Board | Results fees | — | — | 183 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board | — | National Board, out-offices, £10 | Results and school fees | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL | Foundation and subsequent Endowments | Endowments | | | | Management | Source of instruction |
|---|---|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | Average | Annual Income | | | | |
| | | | From Land | From Trust Funds | | | |
| Norwood (University), Fingert, Irish, Erasmus Smith's, English, Protestant, Boys | Stat 35 Geo I | — | £ 1 d | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history. | |
| Norwood (University), Fingert, Irish, Erasmus Smith's, English, Protestant, Girls | Same as preceding | — | Same | — | Same | Same and needlework | |
| Templemore, Ballyma- crump, National | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1810. <i>Value</i> <i>London Directory</i> , p 454. <i>Stat</i> held in perpetuity, at a yearly rent of £1 10s | 25s. | £ 10 d | — | Irish Society. | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| *Templemore, Derry Dis- trict, Model, National, Boys | From the Irish Society, annual appli- cation of funds from 1810. <i>Value</i> <i>London Directory</i> , p 454. | 4 2 0 | £ 10 | — | Irish Society | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| *Templemore, Derry Dis- trict, Model, National, Girls | Same as preceding | — | (Part of borough.) | — | Same | Same | |
| *Templemore, Derry Dis- trict, Model, National, Infant | Same as preceding | — | (Ditto). | — | Same | Same | |
| Templemore, Sheshalee, National | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1810. <i>Value</i> <i>London Directory</i> , p 454. <i>National</i> <i>Board</i> , £10 10s 6d, subscription, £10 10s 6d. <i>Stat</i> vested in trustees. | 25s. | £ 10 | — | Irish Society | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| Templemore, Sheriff's Manor, National | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1810. <i>Value</i> <i>London Directory</i> , p 454. <i>National</i> <i>Board</i> , £10 10s 6d, subscription, £10 10s 6d. <i>Stat</i> vested in trustees. | 25s. | £ 10 | — | Irish Society | The National Board's pro- gramme. | |
| TOTAL. | | 50 2 11* | £ 34 10 0 | 1,000 0 0 | | | |

*And trust estates, house property, 16 acres, and 4 acreage.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|----------|--------|---|---|
| Carletonville, Grimsar | Vincent Wynne, grant of 1000, 30 April, 1811 | Site and revenue | 10 0 0 | — | "The Commissioners of Education" and Visitors, Lord Primate, Vice-Chancellor of University of Dublin, Bishop of Cloghan, and President of Trinity College, Dublin | Preparatory for University and Civil Service and the mercantile life. |
| *Carrigrohane, Keshmole | By William Vomer, Bart, grant, 1819, £10, producing 60 per centum school-house built as part of old parsonage | — | — | 2 0 0 | By W. Vomer. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| Clonsilla, Donagh, Pro- testant | By Dr W Maxwell, will, 1810, 1811, trust funds producing £7 10s a year, provided grant of 100 | 25s. | — | 2 10 | Trustees. | — |
| Donagh, Jackson's, Na- tional | Lady Rossmore, grant of 100, 20 Aug., 1814. <i>Irish Freehold</i> <i>and</i> , proved 20 March, 1814, re- charge, Margaret Jackson, will, proved 16 Aug., 1816, re-charge. | Site and re-charge | 45 0 0 | — | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| *Donagh, St. Elizabeth's Presbyterian | Most Rev. Charles MacKillop, will, re-charge of 100 per centum building erected by subscription, 1810, school opened in 1810 subscription, £1000. Further subscriptions 1817-18, expended on alterations and improvements, £2,000. Site and 10 acres held under lease. | 20 0 0 and re-charge | 10 0 0 | — | Down Catholic Bishop of Cloghan. | English classics, mathematics and modern languages. |
| *Donagh, Donaghmore | Col Lewis, will, 1811, site and re-charge on Women's Estate. | 1 2 0 and re-charge | 20 0 0 | — | Agent of the Western Society under law of Court of Chancery. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, his- tory, algebra, book-keeping. |
| *Dunlough, Protestant | By Dr W Maxwell, will, dated 10 March, 1810, bequest now repre- sented by 1814 St. Government Stock. | — | — | 7 12 0 | Incumbent. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history. |
| TOTAL. | | 25 2 0* | £ 11 0 0 | 17 0 0 | | |

*And 6 acres and 5 acreage.

OPERATION, COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—continued

| Appropriation. | MASTERS AND OTHER MASTERS | | | | House, parsonage and out (B. & C. School, including endowments and premises. | PUPILS | | | | | | Annual Charges. | Expenditure, Pupil, &c. | Observations on State of Endowment, &c. |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|---------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | House and Annual Value of other Endowments. | Boys | | Girls | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | At large. | | By B.S. | Church of Ireland. | Roman Catholic. | Presbyterian. | Others. | | | | |
| Quartermaster. | £ 1 4 27 11 6 | Governess, £10, subscription, £1s 10s 4d. | Apartment, school fees, payable from Government, £2 | School-room and teacher's apartment, in good condition. | 21 | 15 | 10 | — | — | — | 19 | 4s. 4d. to 10s. 6d., 24 free. | — | File. Report, supra, p. 91. |
| Same. | 50 8 8 | Governess, £10, subscription, £10. | Apartment, school fees, payable from Government, £2 | Same. | 55 | 45 | 65 | — | — | — | 2 | 4s. 4d. to 10s. 6d., 21 free. | — | Same reference. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | — | National Board, Irish Society, £12 | Results and school fees. | School room in good condition, and out office. | 23 | 217 | 18 | 34 | 40 | — | 1 | 1s. 4d. to 10s. 6d. | — | — |
| National Board. | — | — | Results and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Irish Society £50 per annum. | Further information supplied. |
| Same. | 750 10 0 | Nat. Board. | Results and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | Same remark. |
| Same. | — | — | Results and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | Same. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 40 8 8 | National Board, £20, Irish Society, £18 | Results and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 62 0 0 | National Board, £12, Irish Society, £10. | Results and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information supplied. |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--|----------------------------|--|----|-----|----|---|---|---|---|----|-------|---|---|
| Value. | 70 0 0 | Endowment. | Endowment and school fees. | School room and master's residence as houses, condition, and office. | — | 413 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File. Report, supra, p. 101 and Appendix A, p. 745. |
| Manager, with approval of Board. | 18 17 6 | National Board, £17 17s 6d, and a note, £1. | Apartment, school fees. | School room and teacher's apartment, in fair condition. | — | 63 | 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Patron, Rev. J. Leslie, Esq. | 62 15 0 | Patron, £10, and a note, £1. | — | School room in good condition, out office and well paid. | 23 | 34 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 18 12 0 | National Board, £22, endowment, £10 10s. | Results fees. | Two school rooms. | 20 | 72 | 34 | — | — | — | — | 19 | Free. | — | File. Appendix C, p. 764. |
| Canon Catharine Bishop of Clogher. | 48 8 8 | Endowment of Bishop of Clogher from Bishop of Clogher. | Apartment and school. | Large central building three stories high, in good repair, large library, kitchen, &c. | — | 441 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | File. Report, supra, p. 122. |
| Same. | 20 0 0 | Same. | Same. | Same. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Appt. | 20 0 0 | Appt. | Apartment and land. | School room, teacher's apartment, 18 bed room, kitchen, playground. | 21 | 62 | 52 | 4 | — | — | — | 12 | Free. | — | — |
| Same. | 15 12 8 | Endowment, £1, subscription, £1 12s 8d. | Apartment and garden. | School room, and teacher's apartment in good condition. | — | 20 | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

= 2 girls.

= 41 boards.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowment. | INCOME. | | | MANAGEMENT. | Course of Instruction. |
|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| | | A. S. P. | S. P. S. | S. S. S. | | |
| Apleson, Crilly. | Margaret Pettigrew, will, proved 26 July, 1866, vested in £247 4s 1d, Government Stock. | — | — | 16 5 1 | Trustees | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and scripture. |
| Ashtonbury, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Stat 19 Geo 1 A. D. W. 248 to 16, subscription; Han and Rev Charles Knox, grant, 27 Aug. 1818. | 1 0 13 | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors | English, mathematics, Scripture, and Church Catechism. |
| Ashtonbury, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Stat. 19 Geo 1. Schoolhouse erected by subscription, 1819, not vested in trustees. | Nil. | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, singing, arithmetic, Scripture and Church Catechism. |
| Ashtedley, Wesleyan National. | Edward Moore, will, proved 19 May, 1848. | Readings | 5 6 6 | — | Methodist Society | The National Board's programme. |
| Bading, Lower, Wesleyan, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Stat 18, Geo 1, building grant from Governors, 1818 18s 1d; Rev John C. Howland and Charles C. Hamilton, grant, 1 May, 1813. | 2 1 4 | Part of salary from General Fund | — | Board of Governors | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, singing, arithmetic, Scripture and Church Catechism. |
| Bapwick, Dominican, National Boys. | J. McInnes, will, 6 May 1856, bequest of £100 to 1d, now vested, with interest, in £100 to 1d Government Stock school-house built by William Clarke and Very Rev J. Byrne, site granted by Colonel Clarke, 1858. | Nil. | — | 2 2 4 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests | The National Board's programme. |
| Bapwick, Dominican, National Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. |
| Bapwick, Major, National. | By William McInnes, will, 6 May 1856, bequest of £100 per annum, purchased grant of site. | Site and read-charges. | 10 0 0 | — | Mr W. McInnes | The National Board's programme. |
| Colchester, Edwards' Charity, National. | Edw. Edwards will, 18 Oct. 1795, land and read-charges, part of compensation of house situated in building and part in Government Stock, producing £18 18s 6d a year. | 1 2 18 and read-charges. | 25 2 1 | 12 10 1 | The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests and Trustees. | The National Board's programme. |
| Clapham, Endowed, National. | Will of Clapham, 1806 to will, 20 Oct. 1795, £100 to 1d, now vested in £100 to 1d Government Stock, house built by Bishop Gurney, purchased grant of site. | 2 0 0 | — | 14 10 10 | Dean and Chapter of Clapham Cathedral. | The National Board's programme. |
| Clapham, Delany, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Stat 19 Geo 1. Building grant from Governors, 1818 7s 6d, subscription, £100 to 1d, Rev Francis Gervais, grant, 24 Feb. 1818. | 2 0 10 | Part of salary from General Fund | — | Board of Governors | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and scripture. |
| Clapham, Delany, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same | — | Same. | Same, and needlework. |
| Cockleford, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Stat 19 Geo 1. Building grant from Governors, 1818 school house as built by subscription to a cost of £400 in 1818. | 0 2 0 | Part of salary from General Fund | — | Board of Governors | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scripture. |
| Cockleford, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Part of salary from General Fund | — | Same. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scripture. |
| Donaghadee, National. | John Blake, grant of £100, 1 Mar. 1846 vested in Landlord's Fund and Harbour 4 per Cent. Irish annuity. | — | — | 2 0 0 | Minister and Congregational Committee. | The National Board's programme. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | The endowment. | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | Acreage. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trade Funds. | | |
| | | A. B. P. | A. B. C. | D. E. F. | | |
| Dangemann, German School, English, Boys. | Stat 16 Dec 1. Building grant from Government, £150 the 11 th , school-house, £150 the 2 ^d . £1,000 from Hampton, grant, 18 April, 1910. | 9 1/2 | Part of salary from General Fund. | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and English. |
| Dangemann, German School, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. | Same, and needlework. |
| Dangemann, Royal. | James I.—Order in Council on 14th October of 1606. James I.—Royal Letters dated 28 Dec. 1615. 21 April, 1616. James I.—Charter 11 May, 1616. Charles I.—Charter 10 Dec. 1627. Stat. 14 and 15 Charles II. ch. 16. Stat. 25 Geo. III. ch. 109, ss. 31 and 32. Stat. 5 Geo. IV, ch. 73, s. 3. School premises granted to be granted Accommodations of houses on 21 Dec. 1818, £250 the 1 st , Government Bank, and £2,100 the 2 ^d . | 2,302 1 3 | 1,215 2 3 (1896) 1,258 11 9 (1911) | 7 4 0 | "The Commissioners of Education." | English classics, mathematics, and modern languages. |
| German, German School, English. | Stat 19 Dec 1. | 1 0 20 | — | (Part of salary from General Fund.) | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English stories, book-keeping, and Scripture. |
| German, National, Boys. | Charles Hamilton, will, 7 Jan. 1818, residence, 64, Bath. | Residence. | 3 12 10 | — | Manager. | The National Board's programme. |
| Killick, German School, English, Boys. | Stat 25 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, £150 the 1 st , the 2 ^d . Dec. 1811, grant, 18 April, 1910. | 1 8 0 | (Salary from General Fund.) | — | Board of Governors. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and English. |
| Killick. | A. D. V. building grant, 1877 to 44 subscriptions. See John Grey Park, grant, 4 March, 1910, same, will, 1877, residence. | 0 3 0 and residence. | 40 0 0 | — | Treasurer of trustees' estates. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, needlework. |
| "King's, Island, Tenancy, National. | "The Commissioners of Education," school room built in 1870, classroom in 1875, at cost of £210. Teachers' residence in 1871, at cost of £210. | 0 1 0 | (Part of salary from rents of Dangoval Royal School Estate.) | — | "The Commissioners of Education." | The National Board's programme. |
| Mansfield, National. | E. L. Ward, 279 the 4 th ; subscription, £1,115 the 5 th ; Right Hon. Mr. William Willeson, grant, who 10 Dec. 1902, same, during residence of £25, 1906. | 2 1/2 and residence. | 55 0 0 | — | Tutor. | The National Board's programme. |
| Pease, Continental, National. | Private Robinson, grant, purchase in 1790, school house rebuilt 1875, at cost of £200, raised by subscription. John Lambey, grant, same, who and two roads at cost of 10 | 0 0 35 Site and 0 2 0 | — | — | Incumbent. | The National Board's programme. |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| Donor and Name of School. | Particulars and subsequent Redemptions. | Endowments. | | | | Management. | Source of Endowment. |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Annuity. | Annual Income. | | Management. | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | | |
| Berkham, National, Boys. | John Elder, March 1845, grant of 6400 lbs. as mortgage at 5 per cent., school premises held under lease for 81 years, at a rent of 47 7s. | A. E. P. Sole | £ 4 4. | £ 8 6 d | The Committee of First Presbyterian Congregation, Brisbane. | The National Board's programme. | |
| Berkham, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | — | Same. | |
| Stanhope, Wesleyan, National. | J. Standage, 1832, mortgage. | Grant charge. | 25 10 0 | — | Agent to the Duke of Argyll. | The National Board's programme. | |
| | Total. | £ 458 2 10* | £ 305 17 4 | £ 8 6 d | | | |

* 7 Berkham, et alia.

PROVINCE OF

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--|
| Chesham, Baptist. | Rev T. N. Redington, grant of site, with premises erected thereon, at a cost of £700 10 Dec. 1844; Francis X. E. Redington, mortgage of above to trustees, and grant of mortgage of 519, C. T. Redington, esq., grant, mortgage of £19 | £ 0 0 and mortgage | 50 0 0 | — | Deputy-Governor of the Order. | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography. |
| Gilbey, Emmaus Society's, Grammar. | Emmaus Society, under Royal Charter, 1825. Building grant from Government, £5,000 10s. Dec. 1819, land situated in school, part of Government estate, £2,000 expended on improvements by Governors in 1874 | 12 1 10 | Salaries, &c., from General Fund. | — | Board of Governors. | English, science, mathematics, and modern languages. |
| Gilbey, Lombard-street, National Free, Boys. | A. J. Lynch, will, proved 27 June, 1844, £100 0s. 6d., Lorr. B. Bower, will, proved 25 April, 1848, £250, various other donations and bequests, £21 10s. 6d. as mortgage secured in 1874, proceeds of 1000 lbs. in 1874, and of 1000 lbs. in 1874, and of 1000 lbs. in 1874. | 100 0 0 (died and date) | 50 0 0 | 100 0 0 | Committee and Manager. | The National Board's programme and the Irish language. |
| Kilman, Woodlawn, National, Mixed. | Lord Ashurst, will, proved 27 June, 1845, £1,000, net of Trusts, and pending date of share in building 1869 expended on building in Berkham. First King's Charity, Table No. 1, p. 101. | Sole | — | 20 0 0 | Manager. | The National Board's programme. |
| Malton, Covent, National. | Bequest of trust funds, producing £100 annually. | — | — | 100 0 0 | The Rectors of the Community. | The National Board's programme. |

OPERATION, COUNTY OF TYNAROCK—continued

| MATHS AND OTHER MATTERS. | | | | Notes, particulars, and condition of school buildings and furniture. | PUPILS. | | | | | | Annual Charge. | Fiduciary, Value, &c. | Observations on State of Instruction, &c. |
|---|----------------|--|--|--|----------|----------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Appointments. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Status and Annual Value of other lands, tenements, &c. | | Boys. | | Girls. | | | Others. | | | |
| | | | | | Average. | On Roll. | Capacity of School. | Native Children. | Foreigners. | | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £ 100 0 0 | National Board, £200 0 0 Exchequer, £200 0 0 | Results and school fees. | Two school rooms, in good condition, and offices, two playgrounds. | 32 | 48 | 18 | 5 | 25 | | 10s. 6d. 10s., 22d. Fee. | — | — |
| Do. | 50 0 0 | National Board, £50 0 0 Exchequer, £25 0 0 | Results and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 10s. 6d. 10s., 22d. Fee. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | 72 10 0 | National Board, £200 0 0 Exchequer, £60 10 0 | Results and school fees. | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 8s. 10d. 8d. Fee. | — | — |

CONNAUGHT

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF GALWAY.

| The teachers are a community of Christian Brothers. | No salary as such | — | The endowment is applied towards the support of the community | Large school-rooms, in good condition, and offices | 40 | 45 | — | 48 | — | — | — | Free, a few 50¢ to \$1. | — | — |
|---|--------------------|---|---|--|-----|-----|----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governors | 180 0 0 | Governor. | AMATEUR and land, school fees. | Two school-rooms, two dormitories, kitchen, infirmary, teachers' apartments in good condition; out office, play ground, ball play, croquet ground. | 40 | 45 | 50 | 7 | — | 2 | Boarding, 60¢ to \$1.50, day pupils, 45¢ to \$1.00. German, dancing, and fencing classes, 17 lines. | The pupils may compete for the Erasmus Smith's Exhibition as T.C.D. Full Report, p. 16. | File Appendix, p. 32 and Appendix A, p. 168. | |
| Same. | 100 0 0 | Governor, £100; Assistant Head Master, £10. | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Same. | 180 0 0 | Head Master, £100; Governor, £25. | Apartment and board, and results fees. | Same. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Same. | 150 0 0 | Head Master. | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Same. | 50 0 0 | French Master. | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Same. | — | Drill Sergeant. | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | | |
| The teachers are a community of monks of the order Brothers of St. Patrick. | No salary as such | Committee. | The Community have apartments, and receive £178 a year and half of the result fees from the school Committee towards their support. | Apartment for the Community, four large school rooms and breakfast-rooms | 179 | — | — | 179 | — | — | Free | — | One hundred and fifty of the poorest boys receive a free book each last day and money for them as provided, Full Report, supra, p. 179. | |
| Manager, with approval of the Board. | — | National Board, £100; Endowment, £19 9 9 | Apartment, results fees. | Two school-rooms and teachers' apartments, in good condition, playground. | 74 | 250 | 18 | 118 | — | — | Free | — | — | |
| Same. | 55 0 0 | Assistant Master. | Same. | Same. | | | | | | | | | | |
| The teachers are a community of nuns. | No salary as such. | — | The endowment and endowment are applied towards the support of the Community | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Further information not supplied. | |

TABLE No. 1.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| Name of School. | Legislative and Name of School. | Endowment | | | Management. | Course of Instruction. |
|----------------------------------|--|--|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | Proposed and subsequent Endowments. | Average. | From Land. From Trust Funds. | | |
| Team, Kiosok, Free | Stat. 22 Edw. ch. 1, 18 (1876), 2021 of Gen. III. ch. 187, 25) under of Land Endowment in General, 17 April 1874, proceeds of sale of old school premises, were allotted to 2000 sq. of Government Stock, which proceeds and 1 acre laid on land. | £ 0 0 | — | 10 0 0 | "The Constitution of Education." | Classics, mathematics, and modern languages. |
| *Team, St. Jarrett's College. | Old College, erected by B. C. Bishop, in 1822, and 1840 of Team, 1841. New College erected at cost of funds of foundation, 1840, Miss Rev. Dr McPhillip, grant of one acre & 100 sq. ft. | £ 0 0 | — | — | B. C. Archbishop of Team. | All branches in connexion with Intermediate Educa- tion examinations. |
| TOTAL. | | £ 0 0 | — | 10 0 0 | | |

* 1 acre and 100 sq. ft.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------|---|--------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Manuel, National. | James John Macdonald, will, proved 20 May, 1890, voluntary bequest, reverted to 1890 Government Stock. | £ 0 0 | — | 21 0 0 | Manager and Com- missioners of Charitable Donations and Be- quests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| McMILL, National | Bequest of 1000 acres for building school-house, reversion to credit of Treasury invested in £100 100 of Government Stock, and 100 in United Canal Bank, producing £1 14 10, the 100 in United Canal Bank, 1000 acres of land. | £ 1 14 | — | 1 14 0 | Trustee, J. Kane. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| *Mandarin, Loughmurry, National | Lord Mowbray, will, 1874, 100, 100, 100, reverted to 1874 | £ 0 0 | — | — | Manager. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| TOTAL. | | £ 1 14 | — | 1 14 0 | | |

* 1 acre and 100 sq. ft.

TABLE No. 1.—continued—ENDOWMENTS

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------|---|--------|--|--------------------------------------|
| McMILL, National | Stat. 18-20 & 21 (1876), 2021 of Gen. III. ch. 187, 25) under of Land Endowment in General, 17 April 1874, proceeds of sale of old school premises, were allotted to 2000 sq. of Government Stock, which proceeds and 1 acre laid on land. | £ 0 0 | — | 10 0 0 | Manager and Com- missioners of Charitable Donations and Be- quests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| *McMILL, National | Stat. 18-20 & 21 (1876), 2021 of Gen. III. ch. 187, 25) under of Land Endowment in General, 17 April 1874, proceeds of sale of old school premises, were allotted to 2000 sq. of Government Stock, which proceeds and 1 acre laid on land. | £ 0 0 | — | 10 0 0 | Manager and Com- missioners of Charitable Donations and Be- quests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| McMILL, National | Stat. 18-20 & 21 (1876), 2021 of Gen. III. ch. 187, 25) under of Land Endowment in General, 17 April 1874, proceeds of sale of old school premises, were allotted to 2000 sq. of Government Stock, which proceeds and 1 acre laid on land. | £ 0 0 | — | 10 0 0 | Manager and Com- missioners of Charitable Donations and Be- quests. | The National Board's pro- gramme. |
| TOTAL. | | £ 0 0 | — | 10 0 0 | | |

* 1 acre and 100 sq. ft.

OPERATION, COUNTY OF GALWAY—continued

| MASTERS AND UNDER MASTERS | | | | Notes, particulars, and condition of school buildings and grounds. | Fees | | | | | | Annual Charge. | Examinations, Fees, &c. | Observations on state of instruction. |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Appointments. | Annual Salary. | By whom Paid. | Notes and Annual Value of other lands on site. | | Weekly | | Examine | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Arith. | On Test. | Class of English. | Examine Pupils. | Examine Pupils. | Others. | | | |
| Local Education. | £ 2 0 0 | Commissioners of Education. | Apartment and land, school site from boards and day pupils. | 30 | 218 | 24 | | | | | Board-fee, 24s., day pupils, 24s. | — | File Report, supra p. 123. |
| Head Master. | 16 0 0 | Head Master. | Apartment and land. | | | | | | | | | | Under the patronage of the Irish Church Act, 1869, the present master has succeeded his minority of £140 per annum, and the school will have to close on a 28th March on his death or retirement. |
| First. | 10 0 0 | First Assistant. | Apartment. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second. | 10 0 0 | Second Assistant. | Apartment. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Archdeacon. | 10 0 0 | Archdeacon. | Apartment and land. | 100 | 218 | 24 | | | | | Board-fee, 24s., day pupils, 24s. | — | File Report, supra p. 123. |
| None. | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | | |

IS OPERATION, COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----|----|----|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £1 0 0 | National Board, 24s. endowment, 24s. | Results and school fees. | School room in good condition, not school playground. | 70 | 42 | 42 | | | | 24 to 30, 34 to 34 1/2. | — | — |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £1 0 0 | National Board, 24s. endowment, 24s. | Results and school fees. | School room and teacher's apartment in good condition, not school playground. | 70 | 42 | 42 | | | | Board-fee, 24s., day pupils, 24 to 24 1/2. | — | — |
| None. | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £1 0 0 | National Board, 24s. endowment, 24s. | Results and school fees. | — | 100 | | | | | | — | — | — |

IN OPERATION, COUNTY OF MAYO.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------------------------------|---|--|-----|-----|----|-----|--|--|-------------------------|---|--|
| Governor. | £1 10 0 | Governor. | Apartment and land, property from Governor, &c. | — | | | | | | | — | — | File Report, supra p. 17. Further information not supplied. |
| R. C. Bishop. | — | — | School fees. | One large hall, formerly part of wing of R. C. Church, in good condition, no playground. | 35 | | 35 | | | | 24 | — | File Report, supra p. 184. Further information not supplied. |
| Manager, with approval of National Board. | £1 10 0 | National Board, 24s. endowment, 24s. | Results and school fees. | School room in good condition, not school playground. | 187 | 170 | 2 | 189 | | | 24 to 30, 34 to 34 1/2. | — | — |
| None. | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | |
| First. | £1 0 0 | First Assistant. | First Assistant. | — | | | | | | | | | |
| Second. | £1 0 0 | Second Assistant. | Second Assistant. | — | | | | | | | | | |
| Headmaster. | £1 0 0 | Headmaster. | Headmaster. | — | | | | | | | | | |

a 25 hours.

b 19 hours.

c 4 hours.

TABLE NO. 1.—continued—EXPENDITURE

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments. | FUNDING | | | MANAGEMENT. | COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. |
|---|--|---|--|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | Average. | Annual Income. | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | |
| Alameda, Incorporated So- ciety's, Beaugh and Sutton, Boys. | Gift of Beaugh, grant, 27 August, 1868, stat. 1 acre 111. Victoria. Bequest in Incorporated Society, much money received in 1870, from land, 2001 10 9 1/2 | A. B. C. 6719 9 12 (FUND OF general average of Incorporated Society's Land only) | A. B. C. (Gifts and main income of land from page 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 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and music. |
| Alphita, German. | Bishop of Alpha, grant, 79 June, 1868, and will, dated 10 July, 1868, (stat.) 100 acres, 10 April, 1871, 100 acres, 10 April, 1871 | | | | | |

TABLE No. 1.—continued—EXPONENTIAL

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------|------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|--|
| Industry, Club | Cardroomers | See Dr. Valerius, with, dated 14 Sept., 1793. Amount, afterwards is allowed to 1799 to 1801, which, with some additions, he, in 1801, he counts, producing £10 11s 7d a year, of which two-thirds are applicable to this school — <i>File Out for owner and children, 1793</i> | 5 1 5 | — | 10 18 0 | Treasurer of Parish | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, and Surgery |
| Cardroomers, (over the Rinderman) | See 18th of Dr. Valerius's request. — <i>File preceding.</i> | | 6 1 14 | — | 14 12 7 | Treasurer of Parish | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and Surgery |
| Over the Rinderman, Easton Smith's, Easton | Start to Geo. I. Building ground from Government, 219 to 14, subscription, £18 to 10 Over W. was, given, 20 Oct., 1843 | | 1 1 0 | (Part of salary from General Fund) | — | Board of Governors | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and Surgery |
| Engine | Two-fifths of Dr. Valerius's request. <i>File A-Ready upon</i> — <i>Forwarded from Bishop of Exeter given in 20 May, 1855.</i> | | 5 5 5 | — | 30 10 0 | Treasurer of Parish | Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and Surgery |
| Edinburgh, Primrose Gravel, Incorporated Society's | See Edward Nicholson, grant 1819, and with, 1793 — <i>Start 17 Apr. 18, 1819. Adam Gravel, with, 1800 4 June, 1819, 1819, 1820, £10 to 14, 1819, 1820, 1821, 17 Apr. 11, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 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3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 37</i> | | | | | | |

TABLE No. I.—ENDOWMENTS IN

| LOCALITY AND NAME OF SCHOOL. | Foundation and subsequent Endowments | Endowments. | | | | Management | Course of Instruction |
|---|--|-------------|---------------|----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| | | Amount. | Annual Income | | | | |
| | | | From Land. | From Trust Funds. | | | |
| Sligo, English : Diocesan. Free | Edw. Charter, A.D. 1543. Annuity of £200 to be paid by Commissioners of Irish Church Temporalities, during life of present Rector and Master only. | — | — | £ 100 0 0 | The Commissioners of Church Temporalities, and "The Commissioners of Education." | English, Classics, mathematics, and modern languages. | |
| Sligo, College of the Immaculate Conception | Most Rev. Dr. Gilroy, grant of site and buildings, 1810 | £ 500 | — | — | R.C. Bishop of Sligo | Commercial and clerical. | |
| TOTAL. | | £ 500 | — | £ 100 0 0 | | | |

*And a site.

SUMMARY.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

| County | No. of Endowed National Schools | No. of other Endowed Schools | Total No. of Endowed Schools | Average | Annual Income from Land | Annual Income from Trust Funds |
|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | £ s d | £ s d | £ s d |
| Carlow | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 0 20 | — | 507 13 11 |
| Dublin | 21 | 31 | 52 | 5,180 0 0 | 5,255 6 7 | 4,416 0 0 |
| Dublin City | 17 | 45 | 62 | 384 0 16 | 4,913 0 0 | 5,481 0 0 |
| Kildare | 2 | 0 | 2 | 542 3 10 | 555 10 0 | 144 0 0 |
| Kilkenny | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11 0 11 | 254 10 0 | 265 0 0 |
| Kerry | 1 | 0 | 1 | 556 0 0 | 135 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Louth | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 0 16 | 54 7 6 | 60 15 0 |
| Longford | — | 0 | 0 | 0 0 0 | 100 12 6 | 45 0 0 |
| Meath | — | 0 | 0 | 1,500 0 0 | 1,165 0 0 | 545 0 0 |
| Queen's | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 0 0 | 955 10 11 | 200 15 10 |
| Wexford | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1,000 0 0 | 4,755 0 0 | 855 0 0 |
| Wick | 2 | 11 | 13 | 12 1 27 | 60 0 0 | 500 15 0 |
| Wicklow | 2 | 10 | 12 | 66 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 55 0 0 |
| TOTAL | 62 | 100 | 162 | 15,191 1 10 | 17,852 17 10 | 16,500 0 11 |

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|-----|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Clon. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 0 0 | — | 10 0 0 |
| Cork | 20 | 30 | 50 | 5,000 0 0 | 1,907 17 0 | 500 10 0 |
| Kerry | 21 | 2 | 23 | 118 2 10 | 54 0 0 | 427 0 0 |
| Limerick | 8 | 10 | 18 | 0 0 0 | 132 10 1 | 1,440 0 0 |
| Tipperary | 9 | 14 | 23 | 118 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 50 0 0 |
| Waterford | 4 | 11 | 15 | 5,547 1 10 | 1,907 10 10 | 444 10 10 |
| TOTAL | 65 | 57 | 122 | 5,500 0 0 | 4,500 0 0 | 2,523 0 0 |

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

TABLE No. II.—CITY OF DUBLIN—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation | Average | Observations |
|---|--|----------|---|
| St. Stephen's-green, West, St. Patrick's, Christian | Philip and Mary, Charter 1418. Scholars pay dues by Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral. | A. B. P. | Read master's return states:—There is no endowment whatever, the school being entirely dependent on the resources of the Cathedral, which was discontinued by the Irish Church Act. The school is now carried on in St. Upper Kevin street. |
| Westland-row, Model, Infant | L. L. Fund, 2100 lbs. 5s. and subscriptions, 1818. 2100 sold under lease. | Site | The teacher and assistant have salaries amounting to £24 made up from voluntary contributions, very irregular, 18; all I.C. |

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------|--|
| Monasteren, Parochial, Boys | Margaret of Droghda, £200 and subscriptions, presented grant from Mr. Moore | Site | The teacher is paid by the Margins of Droghda, who entirely supports the school, for the benefit of its tenants and agricultural children. Further information not supplied. |
| Monasteren, Parochial, Girls | Same as preceding | — | Same observation as preceding |
| Neney, Parochial | Kilbarnock Society and subscriptions, 1817. Robert Lennane, Will, granted 7 June, 1818. | 2 2 20 | The master has apartments and a garden (valued at £10) and a salary of £10 on roll, 14 I.C., 5 P.C. |
| Trillick, Parochial | George Drake, grant, 22 Sept., 1811 | 1 2 10 | The master has apartments and land free and a salary of £14 10 on roll, all I.C. |

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|---|
| Bullphole | L. L. Fund, 217 lbs. 18s. and subscriptions, 220 lbs. 4s. 6d., Rev. H. Moore, grant, 18 April, 1818 | Site | Further information not supplied. |
| Cardrosser, Coligny, National | L. L. Fund, 2170 lbs. 4s. 6d., subscriptions, 2118; Rev. Mr. Curran of Ormond, grant, 26 Aug., 1818 | 2 2 2 | This is a "mixed" school. The master has not any endowment other than the National Board's salary and results from 50 on roll, 64 I.C., 2 P.C., 4 Donors. |
| Greenacres, National, Boys | Joseph Green, grant, land and schoolhouse 16 Sept., 1816. | 0 2 0 | Number of pupils on roll 115, all Roman Catholics. Further information not supplied. |
| Grange, National, Boys | L. L. Fund, 2118 lbs. 4s. 6d., Kilbarnock Society, 2100 lbs. 4s. 6d., subscriptions, 2145 to 1st, Vincent Callan, grant, 20 May, 1817 | Site | Number of pupils on roll, 112. Further information not supplied. |
| Grange, National, Girls | Same as preceding | — | The teacher has not any endowment other than the National Board's salary and results from 24 on roll, 7 I.C., 10 P.C. |
| Kilnamagh, Parochial | L. L. Fund, 207 lbs. 18s., subscriptions, 219 lbs. 4s. 6d., Rev. John Callan, grant, 7 June, 1817 | 0 2 0 | The master has apartments and land (3 rods), value 121 6d. free and a salary of £14 10 on roll, all I.C. |

KING'S COUNTY.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Clonsilla, Parochial, National | William Toland, grant, 22 July, 1818 | Site | The boys' and girls' schools have been amalgamated. The master has apartments and garden free and 220 from subscriptions—54 on roll, 30 I.C., 4 P.C. |
| Lynally, Parochial | Kilbarnock Society, 210, Colonel Bernard, grant, 20 July, 1818 | 2 2 0 | This is almost an infant school. The master has apartments and land free, and a salary of £15 10 on roll, 2 I.C., 4 P.C. |
| Tullamore, Clonsilla, National | Earl of Clonsilla, grant of site | Site | The boys' and girls' schools have been amalgamated. The master has apartments, the workhouse has apartments free, and 220 from subscriptions—50 on roll, 1 I.C., 2 P.C., and Donors, 1 K.C. The Board of Education grants 1000 to the school in 1818, and the school is now in connection with the National Board. |
| Tullamore, Clonsilla, National | Earl of Clonsilla, grant, 24 Feb., 1818 | Site and house | The teacher has a salary of 1000, 400 on roll—100 from boys, 400 girls—all I.C. |

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Columbkille, Keshmore, National | Building grant from Roman Catholic Board, 2100 lbs. 4s. 6d., subscriptions, 210 lbs. 4s. 6d., John Kennedy, grant, 22 Sept., 1818 | 2 2 0 | This is a "mixed" school. The master has apartments (value £10) and land (value £2 10s.) free, and 210 from subscriptions—20 on roll—16 boys, 24 girls, all I.C. |
| Edgeworthstown, Parochial, Boys | Lord Edgeworth, grant, 10 June, 1818 | Site | Further information not supplied. |
| Edgeworthstown, Parochial, Girls | Same as preceding | — | Site, preceding remark. |
| Townland, Clonsilla, National | L. L. Fund, 210 lbs. 4s. 6d., subscriptions, 210 lbs. 4s. 6d., to be granted by Lord Longford, 1818 | — | This school is now in connection with the National Board. The master receives £10 salary from Board, 210 voluntary contributions from Lord Longford, school free and results from 20 on roll, all I.C. |

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

TABLE No. II.—continued—COUNTY OF LOUTH.

| Locality and Name of School | Foundation | Average | Observations |
|-----------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Droghda, Convent, National | Corporation of Droghda, lease for 280 years, 3 Mar. 1871, reserving rent, at 1s 6d | 4 8 8 | The teachers are a community of Nuns of the Order of Sisters of Mercy. Not as well, all R.C. |
| Droghda, Protestant | L. F. Funn, 473 10s 13d, John McClintock, grant Sept., 1828 | 0 0 0 | The master has apartments and garden free. 45 as rent, all R.C. |
| Droghda, Convent, National | Michael Kelly, will, proved 20 Aug. 1822, 45,000, resided in premises of 188, James O'Connell, will, proved 4 Dec. 1835, 4150, resided in building | 80s | The teachers are a community of Nuns of the Order of Sisters of Mercy. Further information not supplied |
| Droghda, Christian Brothers | Michael Kelly, will, proved 20 Aug. 1822, 4150, resided in building, schoolhouse, site of Old St. Anne's Catholic Chapel | 80s | "The Droghda National Schools Nos 2 and 3 were transferred to the Christian Brothers in 1860." Further information not supplied |

COUNTY OF MEATH.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|--|
| Dublin, Protestant | L. F. Funn, 445 10s 1d, subscriptions, 420 10s 1d, Henry J. Smith, grant, 1851, reserving rent, 50s 10d | 0 1 0 | The mistress has apartments and a salary of 40s 10 as rent, all R.C. |
| Dunmurry, National | L. F. Funn, 445 10s 1d, subscriptions, 1,00 10s 1d, Earl of Derby, grant, reserving 45 10s 10d annual rent, 17 May, 1828 | 1 2 10 | This is a "mixed" school. The master has apartments and land (value 45) and 650 from subscriptions. 45 as rent, all R.C. |

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--------|---|
| Ashford, National | L. F. Funn, 445 10s 1d, subscriptions, 410 10s 1d, Rev. J. C. Smith, grant, 11 July, 1821 | 1 9 10 | This is a "mixed" school. The master has apartments and land free, and 410 from subscriptions. The subscriptions has apartments free, and 410 from subscriptions. 40 as rent, all R.C., 10 R.C. |
| Ashford, Protestant | L. F. Funn, 410 10s 1d, subscriptions, 400 10s 1d, Rev. J. H. Keating, grant, 1 Mar., 1824 | 80s | The mistress of the master has 20 a year for the premises, which amounts to make up his salary of 40s. 4 as rent, all R.C. |
| Banagher Tramore, National | Religious House Society, 400 10s 1d, Rev. C. H. Cooke, last, lease, 1829 | 0 0 0 | This is a "mixed" school. The mistress has a garden (value 15) free. 10 as rent, 10 R.C., 40 R.C. |
| Grange, Protestant | L. F. Funn, 400 10s 1d, subscriptions, 410 10s 1d, grant, Jan., 1845, reserving 40 yearly rent | 80s | This is a "mixed" school. The master has apartments and a garden free. 15 as rent, all R.C., 10 R.C. |
| Johnston, Keys, National | L. F. Funn, 400 10s 1d, subscriptions, 420 10s 1d, John Lindsay and Charles Brown, grant, 1 Aug., 1824 | 1 0 0 | This is a "mixed" school. The master has apartments and land free, as addition to his salary (from subscriptions) 40 as rent, all R.C. |
| Kilbeggan, Protestant, National | L. F. Funn, for repairs, 400 10s 1d, 1820; school premises held by lease at 4s a year | 1 0 0 | This is a "mixed" school. The master has apartments and a garden free, and 40 from subscriptions. 40 as rent, all R.C. |
| Monaghan, National | K. P. See, 410 10s 1d, L. F. Funn, 410, subscriptions, 400 10s 1d, Rev. Charles Cooke, grant | 1 0 0 | The boys and girls' schools have been amalgamated. The master has apartments and land free, and 410 for fuel and a contribution of 400 from Rev. Cooke. 10 as rent, all R.C. |
| Monaghan, Church | K. P. See, 445 10s 1d, Earl of Devon and Offord Fitzgibbon, grant, 1820 | 0 0 0 | This is almost an Irish school. The teacher has apartments and a garden free. Further information not supplied |
| Offaly, Outhrie, Protestant | L. F. Funn, 410 10s 1d, subscriptions, 410 10s 1d, grant, 1820, 1829 | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free. 40 as rent. Further information not supplied |
| Orlowsky, Harris, National | L. F. Funn, 410 10s 1d, subscriptions, 410 10s 1d, grant of land from the London Dispensary, 1822 | 1 0 0 | This is a "mixed" school. The master has apartments and land free, and 410, contribution from Land Dispensary. 10 as rent, 10 R.C., 10 R.C. |
| Rathfriland, Protestant | Rev. F. Lodge, grant, lease and land, 26 July, 1829 | 1 2 10 | The mistress has apartments and land (value 45) free, and a salary of 40s. 10 as rent, 10 R.C., 10 R.C. |

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|---|
| Ballynascree, National, Keys | Richard Malone, renewable lease, 12 Aug. 1812 | 0 2 8 | The teacher has 1s. 8s. 10p. (value 45) free, during the landlord's pleasure. Further information not supplied |
| Castletown, Protestant | A. D. V. 410 10s 1d, Catherine Blackford and others, grant, 12 July, 1827 | 1 0 10 | The master has apartments and land free, and 410 R. K. H. 40s Capt. Blackford, 40 from subscriptions. 10 as rent, all R.C. |
| Exton, Protestant, Keys | L. F. Funn, 410 10s 1d, A. D. V., K. P. See and subscriptions, 410 10s 1d; Earl of Droghda, grant, 17 July, 1821 | 1 2 10 | The teacher has apartments and land free. Further information not supplied |
| Keyes, Protestant, Girls | Same as preceding | — | The teacher has apartments free. 10 as rent, all R.C. Further information not supplied |
| Kilgobbin, Henry's, Protestant | John McElroy, St. Mary's College, Table 1, p. 564 | — | This school is carried on in the same building with Henry's Christian Brothers' School, but receives no benefit from the endowment and the like. 20 as rent, all R.C. |

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

TABLE NO. II.—COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—continued.

| Location and Name of School | Population | Average | Observations. |
|--------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| Malaghan, Parochial, National. | L. L. Fund, £20 to 2d., subscriptions, £100 to 4d., Rent of Ground, grant, 14 Dec., 1875. | 1 2 10 | Use is a "mixed" school, the master has apartments and land free, and 23 from endow- (household) 34 average attendance, 70 I C I B. C., 3 Pns |
| Street, National | A. D. V., £40 to 1d., L. L. Fund, £56 10s 3d.; subscriptions, £10 to 1d., for E. Leverage, grant, 1 Nov., 1875 | 1 2 10 | The boys' and girls' schools have been amalgamated; the master has apartments and land free, and 23 from subscriptions 48 on roll, 28 I C, 3 Pns |
| Fynlissore, Parochial, Boys | L. L. Fund, £20 to 1d.; subscriptions, £10 10s 3d.; Grant of School, grant, 20 Dec., 1875. | 2 2 2 | The master has apartments and a garden free, and a salary of £30. 30 on roll, 33 I C, 3 Pns |

COUNTY OF WEXFORD

| | | | |
|--|---|--------|---|
| Ballymore, Parochial | L. L. Fund, £20, subscriptions, £20; purchased ground from Earl Mansfield. | 1 0 0 | The mistress has a salary of £40, paid by John Votry. 30 on roll, 28 I C |
| Cusack, | L. L. Fund, £20 to 1d., subscriptions, £20 to 1d., Earl Mansfield, grant, 10 Aug., 1875 | 1 2 10 | The master has apartments and land, paying 20s free, and a salary of £35 (£20 from W. O. Foster, and 23 from household) 22 on roll, 28 I C, 2 Pns |
| Albanah (St. Mary's), Parochial. | L. L. Fund, £70 10s 1d., subscriptions, £70 10s 1d.; Vest. Fund, grant, 1 Jan., 1875 | 2 0 0 | The master has apartments and land free, and a salary of £10 from subscriptions 22 on roll, 28 I C |
| Kilmanagh (Protestant) Parochial, Boys | L. L. Fund, £24 10s 1d., subscriptions, £20 to 1d., Earl of Carlow, grant, 20 Nov., 1875 | 1 0 2 | The teacher has apartments free. 30 on roll, 1 C and E C. Further information not supplied. |
| St. Edward (Protestant) Parochial, Girls | Same as preceding. | — | The teacher has apartments free. 16 on roll, 28 I C. Further information not supplied. |
| Keshdown, Church, Parochial | L. L. Fund, £20 to 1d., subscriptions, £10 10s 1d.; Alfred Bosc, John Geo. Earl of Carlow, and Rev E. D. Hooper, grant, 7 April, 1874 | 1 2 10 | The mistress has apartments and land free, and a salary of £20 from subscriptions 48 on roll, 28 I C, 1 B C |
| Monawla, Parochial | A. D. V., grant, 5 Dec., 1875 | 1 0 0 | The master has apartments and land free, and a salary of £20 from subscriptions 30 on roll, 28 I C |
| Old Ross, Parochial | A. D. V., £20 to 1d.; G. Whiston and A. J. Keen, grant, 21 Aug., 1875 | 1 2 2 | The master has apartments and land free, and a salary of £10 from subscriptions 15 on roll, 24 I C, 2 B C |
| Thomaghmore, Church, National | J. Maher, grant, 1875 | 1 2 10 | This is a "mixed" school. The mistress has ap- partments and land free. 48 on roll, 28 I C. |

COUNTY OF WICKLOW

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------|--|
| Corkinacree (Kilgenny) Parochial | L. L. Fund, £40 to 1d., subscriptions, £20 10s 1d.; Vest. Fund, grant, 12 Nov., 1875 | 1 2 10 | The master has apartments and land free, and a salary of £10 from subscriptions 48 on roll, 28 I C. |
| Donaghmore, Parochial | L. L. Fund, £20 10s 1d.; subscriptions, £20 to 1d.; Earl of Wicklow, grant, 1875 | 2 2 2 | The master has apartments and a garden free, and a salary of £10 from subscriptions 40 on roll, 28 I C |
| Donaghmore, Parochial | L. L. Fund, £40 to 1d., subscriptions, £40 to 1d.; Wm. Hooper, grant, 8 Aug., 1875 | 2 0 10 | The mistress has apartments and land free. 7 on roll, all I C |
| Baldona, Parochial | A. D. V., £40 10s 1d.; L. L. Fund, £40 to 1d.; Rev. Wm. Hooper, grant, 18 Apr., 1875 | 2 2 2 | The boys' and girls' schools have been amalgamated. The master has apartments free, land free, and a salary of £10 from subscriptions 12 on roll, 28 I C |
| Corkinacree, Parochial | Peter Le Foster, grant, etc., 17 Dec., 1875. | 84d. | The master has apartments free, land, and a salary of £10 from subscriptions 40 on roll, 28 I C |
| Newcastle, Parochial | L. L. Fund, £20 to 1d., A. D. V., £40 to 1d., and subscriptions, Rev. W. Archer, grant, 27 Dec., 1875 | 2 2 0 | The master has apartments free. 37 on roll, 28 I C. Further information not supplied. |

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER

COUNTY OF CLARE

| | | | |
|--|---|--------|--|
| Kilmanagh, Ecclesiastical, Christian Brethren | L. L. School Building Fund, £20 to 1d.; subscrip- tions, £20 10s 1d., Rev. Dean G. Bosc, grant of land and house, 17 Dec., 1875; Edmund Bosc, will, granted 2 Dec., 1875 | 2 2 10 | The teachers are a community of Christian Brethren; no salary at each. 20 on roll, 28 I C |
|--|---|--------|--|

COUNTY OF CORK

| | | | |
|---|--|-------|--|
| Bally, Parochial, Boys and Girls, and National | L. L. Fund, £20 10s 1d., Land Bazaar, grant of 2 acres, Aug. 1871, also surrendered, present one, surrendering 1 acre 2 roods, voted to be held at will under Land Bazaar 1 acre 1 rood voted to be a tenant at £10 a year, Irish Reformation Society, £20, subscriptions, £20. | 1 2 0 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher receives £10 a year from the Board, £20 from subscriptions, £20 from house of school land, school fees and small fees, 48 on roll, 28 I C, 2 Protestant Dissenters. |
| Bally, Parochial | L. L. Fund, £20 10s 1d., subscriptions, £20 to 1d., Bosc of Newcastle, grant, 1 Sept., 1875 | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and 1 acre of land free, and £10 per annum in salary derived from school land. 37 on roll, 28 I C |

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued

TABLE NO. II—COUNTY OF CONK.—continued

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundations. | Average. | Observations. |
|---|--|---------------|--|
| Cook City, Douglas street, Protestant Ministry, National. | Thomas Hamilton, will, death, 24 Dec, 1817, £180, added later half by subscription, site held on lease, at £20 a year rent. | A. B. P. — | Letter from Singapore states that legacy of £1000 expended on building, and that actual has now been completed. The land under it is the site of the Ministry. 100 on roll, all B. C. |
| Kronopolis, Protestant, National. | L. I. Fund, £12 10s 10d., subscriptions, £46 1s 1d., site granted in 1812 by location of Calcutta college. | 0 0 0 | The lease of the former premises has long expired. The school was transferred to its present site in 1817, and the present school-house was erected by subscription and grant of Government. The income received £75, is applied to the salary from the School Board, derived from voluntary subscriptions and grant of the Diocesan Board of Education. Number of pupils on roll, 80. |
| Guamtoora, Hinduism, Protestant, now National. | L. I. Fund, £109, subscriptions, £98 15s 6d., Rev. Chas. Grant, 4 Dec, 1811. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has, in addition to his salary from the National Board, rents and school fees. The amount of land is let to a farmer at 60s a year. Number of pupils on roll, 10, all B. C. |
| Dumra, Protestant. | L. I. Fund, £17 7s 6d.; Rev. Messrs. Smith, grant, 30 Aug, 1819. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments free. Number of pupils on roll, 49, all B. C. |
| Dumra, Krishna. | Building grant from Krishna phad Society; Simon White, grant, about 1820. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 200 persons from Chanda Khairabad and Belah and Chaudhewar, and school fees. 30 pupils on roll, 30, all B. C. |
| Kamor, Bahadurpala. | Lowest J. Fleming, grant, 15 Mar., 1821. | 1 0 0 | The teacher receives £10 a year salary from the ruler of the parish. 10 pupils on roll, all B. C. |
| Kamor, Bakh Island. | L. I. Fund, £40 10s 10d., subscriptions, £19 10s 10d., Richard Moore, grant, 18 Dec, 1819. | 1 0 10 | Twenty-two pupils on roll, all B. C. Further information not supplied. |
| Miso, Gokhystera, Protestant. | L. I. Fund, £66 10s 10d., Earl of Shannon, grant, 31 Sept., 1824. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free. 24 on roll, all B. C. |
| Lyle Island, National. | Rev. H. Kenna, will, bequests, £2 10s 10d. | Bequests | School closed to have no endowment. The land under it remains all salary from Board, rents and school fees, amount £20, and pupils fee. 100 on roll, all B. C. |
| Kalwa, Protestant. | L. I. Fund, £150 10s 10d., subscriptions, £222 10s 10d., John Langford and Charles Johnson, grant, 21 Feb., 1825. | 500 | The teacher has apartments free and a small garden, and £50 from land subscriptions. 61 on roll, all B. C., 40 B. C., and 6 P. C. |
| Middleton, Durgwa, Protestant (now Singapore National). | L. I. Fund, £200 10s 10d., subscriptions, £200 10s 10d., Earl of Kingston, grant, 18 Dec, 1822. | 0 1 0 | The teacher has apartments and garden free, and £100 per annum from subscriptions. 72 on roll, all B. C. |
| Warrah, Port Maitland, National. | L. I. Fund, £18 11s 10d., subscriptions, £16 10s 10d., grant from Rev. Ward, 1821. | 3 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, £10 10s 10d. salary from National Board, rents free, and land subscriptions. 41 on roll, all B. C. |
| Quintown, Protestant, Dogs, now National. | A. D. V., £45 10s 10d., other donations and subserp. sum, £615 10s 10d., Lord Melfort, grant, about 1824. | Nil | This school is now in connection with the National Board. 42 on roll. Further information not supplied. |
| Quintown, Protestant, Gila, now National, National. | Same as preceding. | — | Same remark. 18 on roll. |
| Infatunna, Protestant. | School house built by ruler from subscriptions, Lord Kinnaird (Mayor of Edinburgh, grant, 21 Mar., 1824. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free. 18 on roll, all B. C. |
| Templemartin, Madras. | L. I. Fund, £54 10s 10d., subscriptions, £58 10s 10d.; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 25 Dec, 1820. | 2 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, £20 salary from local sources, and school fees. 18 on roll, 19 B. C., 18 Protestant Educators, 2 free pupils. |
| Terepinta, Kallimangalla, National, Bys. | Thomas Hamilton, will, death, December, 1817, £200, expended on building, James Githings, lease the three lives, at 81 year, 1822. | 1 0 00 | The teacher has apartments amounting to £15 10s 10d., 4 B. C., 18 B. C., and 3 P. C. |
| Templemartin, Madras, National, Gila. | Same as preceding. | — | 118 on roll, 1 B. C., 18 B. C., and 3 P. C. |
| Tingal, National. | Mrs. Denbigh, will, about 1822, £200 expended on building. Duke of Devonshire, grant of site. | Nil | This school is in quiet operation. Further information not supplied. |

COUNTY OF KENT:

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Milwaukee, Wis., Free. | F. Christopher Kard, leave for 25 years, 28 July, 1897, all and home. | His. | The teacher's salary is \$18, paid by household 15 on roll, all I. C., all free. |
| Edgemoor, National, Boys. | William Hennrichsen, will, proved 8 Oct, 1896, of which \$331 1/2 is paid, with \$750 from National Board expended in building, one rented in transient, residue of tract land, 2250 ac, Government Stock. | His. | School now ready to have no endowment. No reformation supplied as to term of 1899-1901, stock mentioned in Report of Board Commissioners, 1898-9. The teacher has 216 salary from National Board, results and school fees 249 pupils on roll, 232 H. C. and 4 I. C. There are two transient students who receive 272 each from National Board and results fees, and two paid students who receive 42 each from National Board. |
| Edgemoor, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | The students receive 434 salary from National Board, results and school fees. There constant endowment receive 426 each from National Board and results fees. Transients receive 416 and results fees, and one transient in. Number of pupils on roll 360; 354 H. C., 1 I. C., 2 Protestant Transients. |
| Milwaukee, Normal. | L. L. Ford, 287 ac 50, subscription, 648 ac 10, No June Quilley, paid, 15 Oct, 1896. | 4 1 0 | The teacher has agreement free. 35 on roll, all I. C. |

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

TABLE No. II—continued.—COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

| Location and Name of School | Foundations | Amount | Observations |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--|
| Kilmoren, Parochial | E. L. Fund, £45 to 1st; subscription, £35 to 1st; Richard Taylor, grant, 21 Sept., 1914. | 1 2 10 | The teacher has apartments free. 45 on roll—25 E. C. |
| Parish of Woodward | E. L. Fund, £45 to 1st; subscription, £45 to 1st; Governor of Grenada, grant, 15 Sept., 1912. | 1 2 10 | The teacher has apartments and land free. 25 on roll, 1 E. C. and 5 D. |

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

| | | | |
|--|--|--------|---|
| Bellinagarey, Begone, National | E. L. School Building Fund, £35 to 1st; subscription, £15 to 1st; Earl of Charleville and Thomas Trinch, grant, 24 Aug., 1915. | 3 1 24 | The teacher has apartments free, £50 salary free. Board, £15 from Begone, and teacher free. 40 on roll, 12 E. C., 25 R. C., 2 Pres., and 4 others. |
| Burren, Parochial | Joseph English and Peter La Touche, grant, 30 July, 1915. | 1 2 10 | The teacher has apartments and land free, £15 subscription. 30 on roll, 25 E. C. |
| Cahir, Eastern Smith's, English, Boys (now Cahir Agricultural, Male, National) | Building grant from Governors, £25 to 1st; subscription, £15 to 1st; Lord Cahir, grant, 19 May, 1917. | 2 1 10 | The Governors of Eastern Smith's schools withdrew their annual grant from this school in 1916; the school is now under the National Board. The teacher has house and land free, £64 salary free (National Board), £15 subscription from Lady Clonmore, results free and school fees 10 pupils on roll—1 E. C., 15 R. C., 10 Pres. |
| Cahir, Eastern Smith's, English, Girls (now National) | Same as preceding. | — | The Governors of Eastern Smith's schools withdrew their annual grant from this school in 1916; the school is now under the National Board. The teacher has £50 salary free. Board, £64 from Lady Clonmore, results free, school fees, and five pupils on roll—1 E. C., 15 R. C. |
| Fethard, Parochial | E. L. Fund, £35 to 1st; A. D. V., £45 to 1st; subscription, £5, £14 to 1st. Rev. M. Woodcock, grant, 19 Dec., 1915. | 50s. | This is now a "new" school. The teacher has apartments and garden free, 100 revenue £20 a year salary from subscriptions, and £20 a year in surplus. 35 on roll—12 E. C. |

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

| | | | |
|--|---|-------|--|
| Droghda, National Boys | Subscriptions expended on building, £250. William Power, will, death, 1 Feb., 1915, 270s., and £25 for roofing. | 3 2 8 | The teacher has apartments free, salary from Board, £15, results and school fees. 35 on roll—12 E. C. |
| Droghda, National, Girls | Same as preceding. | — | The teacher has apartments free, £50 salary free. Board, results and school fees. 100 on roll—12 E. C. |
| Kilcannon | Expended on building, £250. John D. Langley and Charles Langley, grant, Dec., 1914. | 50s. | The teacher has apartments free, and garden. 10 on roll—1 E. C. (The boys and girls' schools have been amalgamated). |
| Waterside, Bellinagarey, National, Mixed | E. L. Fund, £15 to 1st; subscription, £45 to 1st; John Maguire, lease for 100 years, 19 Sept., 1914. | 1 2 8 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 10 from subscription, and £15 results free. 100 on roll—12 E. C. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

| | | | |
|--|--|--------|--|
| Almagh, Ballymacnagh, National | Robert McMartin, lease, for house free, 29 Feb., 1915. | 3 3 10 | 185 on roll, 1 E. C., 2 R. C., 10 Pres., and 4 other denominations. |
| Almagh, Craig, Parochial, National | Est. 10 Geo. I. Building grant from Governors of Eastern Smith's Schools, £200; subscription, £200; J. McNeill, grant, 14 May, 1914. | 3 3 10 | This is a new school. The teacher has apartments and land free, and £1 a year from subscriptions. 52 on roll, 40 E. C., 10 Pres. |
| Almagh, Tuohy, National | E. L. Fund, £15 to 1st; Alexander McNeill, for co-burrows of 5 Thompson, purchase of grant, 17 Oct., 1915. | 50s. | The teacher has apartments free. 45 on roll, 100 E. C. Pres. |
| Armagh, Bush, National | E. L. Fund, building grant, £25 to 1st; James Arthur, considerable lease, 2 Aug., 1915. | 50s. | 40 on roll, 40 Pres. |
| Armagh, Crossway, National | E. L. Fund, building grant, £25 to 1st; William and Mary Bush, lease for 999, 5 June, 1915. | 3 3 8 | The teacher has £20 per annum and school fees. 100 on roll, 1 E. C., 2 R. C., 25 Pres. |
| Armagh, Mullagh, National | E. L. Fund, building grant, £25; purchase of lease from Alexander Macquitty, 1914. | 50s. | This is a new school. 47 on roll, 20 boys, 17 girls. 1 E. C., 2 R. C., 10 Pres., 1 other. |
| Ballymag, Parochial | E. L. Fund, £15 to 1st; subscription, £12 to 1st; Rev. H. C. Cunningham, grant, 1 Nov., 1915. | 50s. | The teacher has apartments free. 50 on roll, majority Pres. |
| Ballymag, Ballymag, National | E. L. Fund, £15 to 1st; subscription, £25 to 1st; John O'Connell, grant, 17 Dec., 1915. | 50s. | Financially "new" school. The teacher has salary and school fees. 50 on roll, 19 E. C., 10 Pres., 2 R. C.—42 boys and 10 girls. |
| Ballymag, Cahir, National | E. L. Fund, building grant, £25; Lord Mark Kerr and Lady Charlotte Kerr, lease, 2 Nov., 1915, for 2 lives and 99 years. | 3 1 10 | The teacher has apartments and garden, results and school fees. 35 on roll. |
| Ballymag, Ballymag, Eastern Smith's English, now Parochial | Building grant from Governors, £25 to 1st; subscription, £15 to 1st; James and Mary Anne Murray, grant, 5 June, 1915. | 1 1 8 | The Governors of Eastern Smith's schools withdrew their annual grant in 1915. The teacher has salary free. 25 on roll, 19 E. C., 10 Pres., 2 R. C., and 10 Pres. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued

TABLE NO. II.—COUNTY OF ANTRIM—continued

| Location and Name of School | Foundation | Arrang. | Observations |
|--|---|----------------|---|
| Ballycotton, Midglower, Grange, National | K. P. Socy, building grant, £51, Thomas Chapman, rentable lease 29 Dec, 1839 | A 2 B 2 | 211 on roll, 20 I C, 103 R C, and 21 Pres—45 Pres |
| Bally, Bower-street, Boys | House built by subscription in 1856, premises held in fee | Site | 300 on roll, 120 R C, 2 R C, 124 Pres—10 others |
| Bally, Bower-street, Girls | Same as preceding | — | 101 on roll, 20 I C, 122 Pres—5 others |
| Bally, Bower-street, Infant | Same as preceding | — | Number of pupils not stated in return |
| Bally, Magdalen Church, Boys | House built by subscription in 1823-4, Rev Henry Jay Donohoe, purchase of acreage of site in 1850 cost of 100 | Site | No apartments for teachers, fees amount to about £18. Pupils' remuneration not supplied |
| Bally, Trinity Church, National Infant | File Report, August, p. 312 | — | This school is now in connection with the National Board, 100 on roll |
| Bally, Liffey (Fasson Smiths, English), new National | Building grant from Governors, £116 10s 6d; G. A. Wray, lease for 200 years, 2 May, 1835 | 2 2 12 | The Board of Erasmus Smith's schools withdrew their names from it in 1815. School now in connection with the National Board. Teacher has apartments, and land free, and receives £20 salary from Board, with rents and school fees. 50 on roll. 45 Presents, 2 R C. |
| Bally, Tinduff, National | High Anderson, son-in-law, grant, 9 April, 1835 | Site | 48 on roll, 20 I C, 2 Pres |
| Carrick, Carrick, Presbyterian, Boys | E. L. Ford, £101 10s 6d, subscriptions, £181 10s 6d; Rev. Rev. Rev. K. P. Socy, grant, 10 Dec, 1835 | 2 2 12 | The teacher has apartments and 1 acre of land free, 37 on roll, 20 I C |
| Carrick, Carrick, Presbyterian, Girls | Same as preceding | — | The teacher has apartments free, 40 on roll, 20 I C, 2 R C, and 10 others |
| Carrick, Carrick, National | K. P. Socy, building grant, £60 10s 6d; E. L. Ford and Charles of Antrim, lease for 40 years, 4 Feb, 1837 | Site | 75 on roll, 10 I C, 10 R C, and 40 Pres, 10 Pres |
| Carrick, Carrick, Presbyterian, Girls, new National | File Table No. 1, p. 317 | — | This school is now connected with the National Board, and receives no benefit from the endowment |
| Doonagh, Doonagh, National | Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, £100 10s 6d, subscriptions, £20 10s 6d, James of Tinduff, grant, 11 Dec, 1843, 2 acres (land), 10 10 10 | 2 2 12 | The teacher has apartments, land, and offices free. 10 on roll, majority I C, but some Presbyterians, and a few R C. |
| Dun, National | House held from Representatives of St. John's Agency | Site | 60 on roll, 17 I C, 40 Pres |
| Dunmurry, Doonagh, National | K. P. Socy, building grant, £20, also promised to be leased for three years at 21 pence from Earl of Antrim, 10 Dec, 1839 | Site | 110 on roll, 10 I C, 2 R C, 90 Pres |
| Glenties, National, Boys | E. L. Ford, £101 10s 6d, subscriptions, £181 10s 6d; Rev. W. Wray, grant, 9 Feb, 1835 | Site | 24 on roll, 12 I C, 20 R C, 14 Pres, 4 other denominations |
| Glenties, National, Girls | Same as preceding | — | 20 on roll, 10 I C, 1 R C, 10 Pres, 2 others |
| Glenties, National, National | K. P. Socy, building grant, £20 10s 6d; Arthur Chichester, rentable lease, 22 Aug, 1835 | House and site | 50 on roll, 10 Pres, 5 others. The teacher has 40 salary from the National Board, with school and school fees |
| Longrigg, Ballymaguig, National | James Laid, lease for 20 years from 20 Dec, 1835 | 2 2 12 | The teacher has apartments free. 40 on roll, 10 I C, 2 R C, and 20 Pres |
| Longrigg, Ballymaguig, National | K. P. Socy, building grant, £10, Thomas F. Ford and William Kirkpatrick, lease for one acre or 20 years, 20 Dec, 1839 | Site | The teacher has apartments and school fees, and school fees. 100 on roll, 10 I C, 20 R C, 10 Pres |
| Longrigg, Clifton, National | K. P. Socy, building grant, £10, Valentine White, grant, 10 November, 1839 | Site | 60 on roll, 10 I C, 2 R C, and 20 Pres |
| Portlough, Portlough, National, Girls | K. P. Socy, building grant, £20, J. S. Moore, grant, 9 Dec, 1839 | Site | The teacher has five apartments, 20 salary from National Board, and also endowment. 40 on roll |
| Portlough Island, National | E. L. Ford, £101 10s 6d, subscriptions, £181 10s 6d; Rev. B. Wray, grant, 20 Dec, 1835 | — | The teacher has five apartments, and 40 salary from National Board. 40 on roll, 10 I C, 20 R C |

COUNTY OF ARMAGH

| | | | |
|--|--|--------|---|
| Armagh, Emma, Catholic Chapel, Emma, Emma | Rev. Henry Campbell, will passed 2nd Jan, 1837, £100 | — | The £100 was expended in enlarging the school building. The school has now no endowment other than the site, which is held under a lease for years. Average daily attendance 245, boys and girls 12 R C |
| Armagh, Armagh, Erasmus Smith's Reg. Sch. (Erasmus Smith's National) | Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, £100, subscriptions, £100, also school grant, 22 Dec, 1839 | 2 2 4 | The Board of Erasmus Smith's schools made no claim upon the school (other than the site, which was limited to a contribution towards building). It is now a vested school under the National Board. The teacher receives a stipend of £100 from the governor for each pupil, and school fees 20 on roll—20 boys, 10 girls, 10 I C, 2 R C, 20 Pres |
| Ballymaguig, Boys, National | E. L. Ford, £101 10s 6d, subscriptions, £181 10s 6d; Rev. W. Wray, grant, 21 Oct, 1835 | 2 2 12 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 40 salary from Board, and 40 from subscriptions. 50 on roll, 10 Presents |
| Down, Down, new Presbyterian, National | E. L. Ford, £101 10s 6d, subscriptions, £181 10s 6d; Rev. W. Wray, grant, 21 July, 1835 | 2 2 4 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 40 salary from Board, with rents and school fees. 50 on roll, 10 I C, 2 R C |

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE NO. II.—COUNTY OF ARMAGH—continued.

| Location and Name of School | Foundation | Assess. | | Comments |
|--|--|---------|---------|--|
| | | A. | R. & F. | |
| Knolly, Newington, Erasmus Smith's, English | Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, £30 4s, subscriptions £38 4s 5d.; Charles Fox and others, renewable lease, 24 Dec., 1812 | 0 | 2 30 | The teacher has apartments free. The committee of the Board of Erasmus Smith's schools with the school was located in a building grant; they make no annual grant for salaries. |
| Knockree, Brandy, National. | Earl of Galloway, grant, 1820 | 1 | 2 8 | The teacher has apartments free, salary and other emoluments amounting to £75 10s 4d. 100 on roll, 25 I. C., 21 R. C., 25 P. C. |
| Knockree, Cladybeg, National, No. 3 | L. L. Fund £27 10s 1d., subscriptions £27 10s 1d.; Earl of Charlemont, grant, 18 April, 1817 | 2 | 2 22 | The teacher has apartments free, £12 salary, with school fees, 110 on roll, 14 I. C., 10 R. C., and 25 P. C. |
| Knockree, Ballinacree, National | Kilmore-glass Society, £50, William McCann, renewable lease, 19 June, 1812 | 2 | 1 6 | The teacher has apartments free, and salary and other emoluments amounting to £36 10s 5d. on roll, 25 I. C., 25 R. C., 24 P. C., and 15 others |
| Knockree, Ballylongshaney | L. L. Fund, £12 10s 10d., subscriptions £20 10s 10d.; now granted by James Orr and Miss Robertson, 1812 | 5s 6d. | | 34 on roll, 25 I. C. and 25 P. C. |
| Knockree, Ballymore, Girls, new National school. | Rev. T. Gresham, grant, 2 March, 1814, school-house erected in 1814 by Rev. J. Jones | 2 | 2 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free; salary and emoluments amounting to £50 10s 4d. on roll, 25 I. C., 25 R. C., 24 P. C., and 15 others |
| Knockree, Malinbeg, National | K. F. Society, £42 10s 1d., Elizabeth Richardson and others, grant, 1 Nov., 1818 | 2 | 0 0 | The teacher has salary from National Board £15, with rents and school fees, and 24 free subscriptions. 75 on roll, 25 I. C., 25 R. C., 25 others |
| Knockree, Aramont, new | L. L. Fund, £42 10s 1d., subscriptions £47 10s 1d.; Elizabeth C. Scott, grant, 14 March, 1812 | 1 | 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free. 51 on roll, 25 I. C., 25 R. C., 25 P. C., and 15 others |
| Knockree, Kesh, Erasmus Smith's, English, new National | Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, £21 10s 1d., subscriptions £21 10s 1d.; John Farrell, renewable lease, 30 May, 1812 | 0 | 1 0 | The committee of the Board of Erasmus Smith's schools with the school was located in the school-house of a building grant. The school is now in connection with the National Board. 51 on roll, 25 I. C., 25 P. C., 1 Methodist |
| Knockree, Ballybeg, English | Earl of Galloway, grant, 12 July, 1812 | 1 | 0 0 | The teacher has apartments free. 14 on roll, 14 I. C., 15 P. C. |
| Knockree, Erasmus Smith's, English, new National | Building grant from Governors, £27 10s 1d., subscriptions £27, Rev. W. Russell, grant, 5 Aug., 1814 | 1 | 2 18 | The Board of Erasmus Smith's schools withdrew their grant in 1817 from the school, which is now under the National Board. Further information not supplied |
| Knockree, Kesh, Erasmus Smith's, English, new National | Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, £21 10s 1d., subscriptions £21 10s 1d.; Rev. George Hall, grant, 30 Aug., 1812 | 4 | 2 20 | The committee of the Board of Erasmus Smith's schools with the school was located in the school-house of a building grant. The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has £20 salary from Board, rents and emoluments, and rents and school fees. 100 on roll, 25 I. C., 100 R. C., 14 P. C. |
| Knockree, Downpatrick | L. L. Fund, £12 10s 1d., now granted by Viscount Mandeville, 1818 | 1 | 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, and 25 from Governor Charles Fitzpatrick Society. 25 from subscriptions and pupils' fees. 50 on roll; 25 I. C., 15 R. C., 2 Protestant Dissenters |
| Knockree, Derrybeg, National | Thos. McGilford and Earl of Charlemont, grant, 20 July, 1810 | 5s 6d. | | The teacher has apartments free, £20 salary from Board, and school fees. 74 on roll |
| Knockree, Farnhill, new National | French Ours, grant, 20 Nov., 1817 | 2 | 2 18 | The teacher has £20 salary from Board, apartments, rents and school fees. 27 on roll, 25 I. C., 2 R. C., and 2 Protestant Dissenters |
| Knockree, Crossed | L. L. Fund, £12 10s 1d.; subscriptions £12 10s 1d.; Misses George Johnson, grant, 5 July, 1818 | 1 | 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, and receives subscriptions, in addition to salary, to the amount of 40 per annum. 21 on roll, 25 I. C., 2 P. C. |

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|------|--|
| Knockree, Drumahaire, new National | Rev. Richard Wynne, grant, 20 May, 1819 | 1 | 6 0 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, salary from Board, rents and school fees. 25 on roll, nearly all I. C. |
| Knockree, Drumahaire, new National | A. D. V., £42 10s 1d.; subscriptions £27 10s 1d.; Robert Macdonald, grant, 20 Nov., 1812 | 1 | 2 20 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, salary from Board, rents and school fees. 25 on roll, all I. C. |
| Knockree, Farnhill, new National | L. L. Fund, £12 10s 1d.; subscriptions £12 10s 1d.; Earl of Galloway, grant, 18 Sept., 1812 | 0 | 1 20 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and rents free, salary from Board, rents and school fees, and £20 a year from subscribers. 25 on roll, all I. C. |
| Knockree, Farnhill, new National | Henry John Clements, grant, 20 May, 1811 | 1 | 2 20 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, £20 salary from Board, rents and school fees, and 25 a year from subscribers. 25 on roll, 25 I. C., 25 R. C., 2 P. C., and 2 others |
| Knockree, Farnhill, new National | L. L. Fund, £42 10s 1d., subscriptions £12 10s 1d.; G. Montgomery, lease for three years at 50 years, about 1812 | 2 | 0 0 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, salary from Board, rents and school fees. 25 on roll, all I. C. |

TABLES OF SCHOOLS AND ENDOWMENTS.

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PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE No. II.—COUNTY OF CAVAN—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation. | Average. | Observations. |
|--|---|----------|--|
| Belvidere, Castleross, Paraded, new National. | Mr. Humphrey's grant, 1815. | A 3 F | |
| Belvidere, Castleross, Paraded, new National. | Mr. Humphrey's grant, 1815. | 1 0 0 | The school is now in connexion with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, salary from Board, results and school fees—41 on roll; 43 I.C. 25 Dec. |
| Billymore, Boys, new National. | A. D. V. 240 to 34; subscriptions, 4s., 2197 to 1d., Rev. Christopher Robinson, grant, 26 Dec., 1815. | 1 0 0 | The school is now in connexion with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, 212 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 228 per annum from subscriptions—75 on roll, 4 Dec. |
| Cushmore, Keshmone, Boys, new National, mixed. | L. L. Ford, 2136 to 1d., subscriptions, 2136 to 1d., Lord Pembroke, grant, 1816. | 3 3 3 | The school is now in connexion with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, salary from Board, results and school fees, and 218 from subscriptions—On roll, 41 I.C., 25 Dec. |
| Quinn's, new National. | L. L. Ford, 218; subscriptions, 218 Only Noddy, grant, 14 Jan., 1819. | 1 0 0 | The school is now in connexion with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, salary from Board, results and school fees, and 222 from subscriptions—41 on roll—25 Dec., 14 Dec., 41 I.C., 1 Dec., 41 Dec. |
| Don, Paraded. | L. L. Ford, 240 to 1d., subscriptions, 219 to 1d., Rev. J. O'Neill, grant, 9 June, 1815. | 1 2 20 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 216 a year from subscriptions, and 118 a year from the Subscription London Ladies Society—30 on roll, 41 I.C. 43 Dec. |
| Downham, Paraded, new National. | Rev. J. Jane Beverford, grant, 1817. | See only | The school is now in connexion with the National Board. 70 on roll, nearly all I.C. The teacher has apartments, 219 salary from Board, 218 from subscriptions, results and school fees. |
| Kilbuckmore, Keshmone. | L. L. Ford, 218 to 1d., subscriptions, 218 to 1d., Lord Pembroke, grant, 11 July, 1815. | 3 0 30 | The teacher has apartments and land free, and 218 Donations—30 on roll, 41 I.C. |
| Kilbuckmore, Paraded, new National. | L. L. Ford, 218 to 1d., subscriptions, 41 to 1d., Nichols James Jackson, grant, 18 Dec., 1815. | 6 2 2 | The teacher has apartments and parsonage, 212 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 20 from subscriptions—100 on roll—25 I.C., 4 Dec., 18 Dec. |
| Laragh, Cappanagh, National, Boys. | L. L. Ford, 240 to 1d., subscriptions, 222 to 1d., Rev. John Hawley, grant, 9 June, 1815. | 3 3 10 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 216 salary from Board, results and school fees—30 on roll—2 I.C., 24 Dec. |
| Laragh, Cappanagh, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | 100 on roll—2 I.C., 25 Dec. |
| Peaslee, new National. | L. L. Ford, 240 to 1d., subscriptions, 219 to 1d., Rev. O. L. Gorman, grant, 1815. | 1 1 10 | The school is now in connexion with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, salary from Board, results and school fees, and 210 from subscriptions—30 on roll—25 Dec. |

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|--|
| Downham, Downham. | Rev. J. A. Mack, grant, 1st Sept., 1815. | 1 2 10 | The teacher has apartments and land free, and 210 a year from subscriptions—30 on roll. |
| Edwards, Commons, National. | James T. Clarke, 1815. | 3 0 30 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 212 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 20 from land contributions—100 on roll—25 I.C., 24 Dec. |
| Killymore, Boys, new National. | K. F. Society, building grant, 251 to 1d.; subscription, 251 to 1d.; Jameson House, grant, 218 and house, 27 Aug., 1817. | See | The school is now in connexion with the National Board. The teacher has apartments, salary from Board, results and school fees. |
| Kilnawaddy, Church, National. | General O. V. Hart, grant, 18 Oct., 1815. | See | The teacher has 212 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 20 subscriptions—30 on roll—25 I.C., 10 Dec., 3 Dec. |
| Kilnawaddy, Ladies, National. | Rev. John Allen and Rev. William Campbell, grant, 1 Dec., 1815. | See | The teacher has salary from Board, results and school fees—100 on roll—25 I.C., 24 Dec., 25 Dec. |
| Kilnawaddy, National, No 1. | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds for 5 Montserrat, immediate lease of school-house, and land of school-house. | See. | The school is now in connexion with the National Board. The Irish Society have withdrawn their annual grant. The teacher has apartments free, 212 salary from Board, results and school fees—90 on roll—25 I.C., 25 Dec., 25 Dec., and 5 others. |
| Kilnawaddy, National. | From the Irish Society, annual application of funds for 1815, National Board, 212 to 1d., subscriptions, 212 to 1d., Mr. Langtry, letter 18 Oct. 1815. | See. | This school is now in connexion with the Irish Society's list. The teacher has apartments free—30 on roll of 1815. |

COUNTY OF DOWRY.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Aphery, Paraded, National. | L. L. Ford, 237 to 1d., subscriptions, 237 to 1d., Sir James of Donaghadee, grant, 1 July, 1815. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments free and 212 salary from Board, results and school fees—30 on roll, nearly all I.C. |
| Armagh, Paraded. | L. L. Ford, 237 to 1d., subscriptions, 237 to 1d., Rev. Peter Macdonald, grant, 1 Feb., 1817. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free—30 on roll—25 I.C., 18 Dec. |
| Billymore, National. | L. L. Ford, 237 to 1d., subscriptions, 237 to 1d., Rev. Peter Macdonald, grant, 18 Dec., 1815. | — | The teacher has 212 salary from Board, results and school fees. Further information not supplied. |

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE NO. II.—COUNTY OF DOWN—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Particulars. | Amount. | | | Observations. |
|--|--|---------|---|----|---|
| | | A | B | P | |
| Banbridge, National, No 1, 64th | L. I. Fund, £50 to 2d., subscriptions, £107 21s. 6d. Withers Edward Esqly, reserved loan, 11 June, 1917 | 6 | 0 | 14 | The teacher has £15 salary from Board, rents and school fees. 51s on roll—41 I.C., 4 E.C., 52 Pw., 2 others. |
| Cedara, Monaghan, National | L. I. Fund, £12 10s 1d., subscriptions, £10 10s 1d., Managers of Downshire, grant to Committee of Presbyterian Congregation about 1915 | 54s. | | | The teacher has salary from National Board, rents and school fees. Two residents. 15s on roll, nearly all Presbyterians. |
| Comber, Tollymore, National | K. P. Fee, £50, subscriptions, £50 to 6d., Daniel and William Macdonald, grant, 7 April, 1916 | 50s. | | | The teacher has £12 salary from National Board, rents and school fees. 5s on roll, 41 Pw., 2 E.C. |
| Donaghadee, Carrigrohane, National | L. I. Fund, £10 10s 1d., subscriptions, £10 10s 1d., M. D. Crosswell, grant, 19 Nov., 1914 | 1 | 0 | 0 | The teacher has apartments free, salary from Board, rents and school fees. 15s on roll, 50 I.C., 10 Pw., and 4 others. |
| Donaghadee, Killybeggy, National | Robert Petrie, lease for three years, 27 June 1910 | 50s. | | | The teacher has £12 salary from Board, rents and school fees. 24 on roll, 50 Presbyterians. |
| Donaghadee, Derrygarr, National | L. I. Fund, £10 to 2d., subscriptions, £10 10s 1d., Trevor Graham Esqly, grant, 15 May, 1915 | 0 | 2 | 0 | The teacher has apartments free, £12 salary from National Board, rents and school fees. One female assistant. 48 on roll of various denominations. This is an unaided school. |
| Downpatrick, Parochial | Rev. John Macgillivray, grant, 25 May, 1915 | 1 | 0 | 0 | The salary of the mistress is paid by the Board. Further information not supplied. |
| Downpatrick, Crumgar, Girls | John Thompson, will, proved 25 May, 1915, and dated his last and 4th month building, Vincent Thompson, grant, 17 Sept. 1915 | 8 | 1 | 0 | The teacher receives £15 a year, made up as follows, viz.—£5 from the Church Education Society, £5 from the Hibernian Ladies' Society, Lanes, and £5 from contributions, besides gratuity and rents free from Church Education Society, and school fees. 48 on roll, 27 I.C., 10 E.C., and 11 Pw. |
| Downpatrick, Free | Vincent Thompson, grant, 17 Sept. 1915 | 0 | 1 | 0 | The teacher has £15 a year paid by the Church Education Society and local subscriptions, and school fees. 20 on roll, 27 I.C., 14 Pw. |
| Downpatrick, Greenish, National | Vincent Thompson, grant, 17 Sept. 1915 | 50s. | | | The teacher has £15 salary from National Board, rents and school fees, and £5 from local sources. 21s on roll, 41 I.C., 10 E.C., 100 Pw. (10 boys and 40 girls). |
| Downpatrick, Killybeggy, National | Thomas Johnson Smith, grant, 1 Jan., 1915 | 1 | 0 | 0 | The teacher has £15 salary from National Board, rents and school fees. 27s on roll, 24 I.C., 4 E.C., and 10 Pw. |
| Downpatrick, Donaghadee, National | L. I. Fund, £10 to 2d., subscriptions, £10 to 2d., John McVane, grant, 28 Aug., 1915 | 1 | 0 | 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, £12 salary from National Board, 20 on roll and school fees. 10 on roll, all Presbyterians. |
| Downpatrick, Donaghadee, Boys, now National | Deputy of Donaghadee, grant, 27 Sept., 1915 | 1 | 2 | 10 | The school is now under National Board. The teacher has £15 salary from National Board, rents and school fees. 51 on roll, 50 I.C., 10 Pw. |
| Downpatrick, Donaghadee, Girls, now National | Same as preceding | — | | | This school is now under the National Board. The teacher has salary from Board, rents and school fees. Number on roll not stated. |
| Downpatrick, Donaghadee, National, 30th Rd. | L. I. Fund, £20 to 2d., subscriptions, £10 10s 1d., Managers of Donaghadee, grant, 1 Jan., 1915 | 1 | 2 | 10 | The teacher has apartments and land free, £15 salary from National Board, rents and school fees. The school is now under. 48 on roll, 41 I.C., 10 E.C., 10 Pw. |
| Downpatrick, Killybeggy, National | May Graham, will, proved 25 May, 1915, and part of £10, National Board, £10, subscriptions, £10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | The teacher has £15 salary from National Board, rents and school fees. 27s on roll, 24 I.C., 4 E.C., and 10 Pw. |
| Downpatrick, Carrigrohane, National | Andrew Conn, lease for years, 1 Feb., 1917 | 8 | 1 | 10 | The teacher has £15 salary from National Board, rents and school fees. 20 on roll, 51 I.C., 10 E.C., and 10 Pw. |
| Downpatrick, Donaghadee, new National | Rev. C. Hamilton, grant, 4 Nov., 1914 | 1 | 2 | 10 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has land free, salary from Board, rents and school fees, and £5 a year from subscriptions. 5s on roll—1 I.C. and 1 Pw. |
| Downpatrick, Donaghadee, National, Boys | Rev. Joseph McCormick and Mr. Kennedy, grant, about 1914, trust fund arising from bequest of property £11 to 6d. (28 10 10). 50s held as fee | 50s. | | | The teacher receives salary from National Board, rents and school fees, and £50 per annum from subscriptions. 17 on roll, 27 I.C., 10 E.C., and 2 others. The information as to what has become of trust fund, which produced £11 to 6d. a year in 1915. |
| Downpatrick, Donaghadee, Girls | Same as preceding | — | | | The teacher receives £15 salary from National Board, rents and school fees, and £50 per annum from subscriptions. 18s on roll, 41 I.C., 10 E.C., and 10 others. |
| Downpatrick, Donaghadee | K. P. Fee, and subscriptions, £24 10s 1d., Lord de Chalmers and John W. Macdonald, grant, 1 Feb., 1915 | 1 | 2 | 10 | The teacher has apartments and land free. 22 on roll. |
| Downpatrick, Donaghadee, National | W. Quinn, grant, 1 May, 1915 | 50s. | | | The teacher has £15 salary from National Board, rents and school fees. 27s on roll, 41 I.C., 10 E.C., and 10 Pw. |
| Downpatrick, Donaghadee, new National | L. I. Fund, £10 to 2d., subscriptions, £10 10s 1d., M. D. Crosswell, grant, 19 Nov., 1914 | 1 | 0 | 0 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, £15 salary from National Board, rents and school fees, and £50 per annum from subscriptions. 18s on roll, 41 I.C., 10 E.C., and 10 Pw. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued

TABLE No. II.—COUNTY OF DOWS—continued.

| Location and Name of School. | Foundations | Average | Observations |
|--|---|-------------------|---|
| Killybeg, Broughshay, National | William Ogilvie, lease for 99 years, 12 Jan., 1829. | A. B. F. Site. | The teacher has salary from National Board, results and school fees. 50 on roll, 41 B. C. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, National | L. L. Ford, £20 11s 4d., subscriptions, £21 1s 4d. After Ralph, grant, 20 April, 1838. | Site. | The teacher has £21 salary from Board, results and school fees. 41 on roll, 41 P. C. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, National | Marquess of Downshire, grant, 22 Jan., 1831. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, salary from National Board, results and school fees. 40 on roll, 12 I. C., 17 P. C., and 19 others. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, National | L. L. Ford, £20 11s 4d., subscriptions, £21 1s 4d. Marquess of Downshire, grant, 1 July, 1838. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has £21 salary from National Board, results and school fees. 49 on roll, 12 I. C., 17 P. C., and 19 others. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, National | Barney of Downshire, grant, 17 Sept., 1838. | 1 2 10 | The teacher has apartments and land free. 120 on roll, 12 I. C., 2 P. C. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, Boys, new National | Sir Robert Robinson, bart., grant, 20 Dec., 1836. | 1 0 25 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and garden free, salary from National Board results and school fees. 37 on roll, of various denominations. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, Girls, new National | Same as preceding. | — | The teacher has apartments, salary from Board results and school fees. 40 on roll, of various denominations. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, National, Boys | L. L. Ford, £10 11s 4d., subscriptions, £21 1s 4d. Marquess of Downshire, grant, 12 Jan., 1831. Mary Redwood, wife, previous 2 June, 1836, £100, of which £200, expended before 1836. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and garden free, £21 salary from Board, results and school fees, and good service salary. 40 on roll, 31 I. C., 11 B. C., 20 P. C., and 2 others. No information supplied as to how many of £28, mentioned by Report of Local Commissioners, 1834-5, expended. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, National, Girls | Same as preceding. | — | The teacher has apartments free, £21 salary from Board results and school fees. 40 on roll, 30 I. C., 1 B. C., 21 P. C., and 2 others. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, National, Mixed | L. L. Ford, £21 1s 4d., subscriptions, £20 11s 4d. Further expenditure, £400. A. Ford is grant owner of land. | 1 0 0 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has £21 salary from Board, results and school fees, and good service salary. 110 on roll, of various denominations—14 boys and 96 girls. There are 2 monitors paid by National Board. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, National | William Ford, grant, 1 Nov., 1836. | 1 2 12 | The teacher has £12 salary from Board, results and school fees, and good service salary. 110 on roll (all boys, 60 girls), 1 I. C., 12 P. C., and 1000. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, new National | Rev. Francis Barrow, grant, 20 April, 1836. | 1 2 12 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has £12 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 20 from subscriptions. One monitor is also paid by the Board. 100 on roll, 10 I. C., and 10 P. C. |
| Killybeg, Rathfriland, National | R. P. Ford, £20 11s 4d., subscriptions, £21 1s 4d. Lord Henry Russell and the Hon. Henry Esmond de Ros, grant, 20 Dec., 1836. | 0 1 24 | The teacher has free apartments and garden, salary from National Board, results and school fees, and £11 from subscriptions. 30 on roll, 25 I. C., 14 B. C., 2 P. C., 4 others. There is 1 female monitor, who is paid by National Board and 45 from subscriptions. |

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------|---|
| Charlton, new National | Rev. John Brown, M.E., dated 12 Sept., 1838, accumulation of income invested in building, about £200, presented grant of site. | Site. | This school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher receives £42 salary from Board, results and school fees, and £20 from subscriptions. 30 on roll, 12 I. C., 10 B. C. |
| Clonagh, Catholic | General Murray Ansell, grant, 11 Jan., 1836. | 0 2 0 | The teacher has apartments and garden, and £12 a year from subscriptions. 30 on roll, 12 I. C., 10 B. C. |
| Clonagh, Catholic | Charles Wesley Methodists and Corporation of Trinity College, grant, 1 March, 1836. | 1 0 20 | The teacher has land free, £2 a year donation from Trinity College, Dublin, and school fees. 24 on roll, 21 I. C., 3 P. C. |
| Drumcree, Protestant | General Murray Ansell, grant, 1 May, 1836. | 2 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, and £10 yearly from subscriptions. 214 on roll, 41 I. C., 41 B. C. |
| Drumcree, Catholic, National | Stat 10 Geo 1. Building grant from Governors of Drury's School, £150; subscriptions, £40; Rev. G. Porter, grant, 20 March, 1834. | 2 0 0 | The teacher has £20 salary from National Board, results and school fees, and £10 from land owner. 154 on roll, 140 I. C., 14 B. C., 2 P. C., 4 others. |
| Drumcree, Catholic, National | Rev. William Ansell, grant, 27 Feb., 1836. | 2 0 0 | The teacher has £20 the yearly from subscriptions, with school fees. 10 on roll, 10 I. C., 4 P. C., 4 others. |

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|--|
| Aghavey, Moyry, National | Rev. Thomas Richardson, grant, 20 July, 1836. | 0 2 20 | The teacher has £21 salary from National Board, results and school fees. 30 on roll, 17 B. C., 21 P. C., and 2 others. |
| Aghavey, Moyry, National | L. L. Ford, £21 11s 4d., subscriptions, £10; Ralph Lyle, grant, 27 Sept., 1836. | 0 1 11 | The teacher has £20 salary from National Board, results and school fees. 40 on roll, 12 I. C., 40 P. C. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE No. II.—COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—continued.

| Location and Name of School | Foundation | Amount | Observations |
|---|---|----------|---|
| | | A. B. C. | |
| Enniskerry, Ards, Parochial, Boys, new National, closed | L. L. Fund, £10 to 1d.; subscriptions, £10 to 1d.; Gravelly M. Gordon, grant, 28 July, 1921; Also the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1919. | 1 1 4 | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list. The teacher has apartments and land free, 220 salary from Board, results and school fees 40 on roll, of various denominations. |
| Enniskerry, Parochial, Boys, new National | L. L. Fund, £10 to 1d.; subscriptions, £10 to 1d.; James Gordon, grant, 21 Aug., 1919 | 80s | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments free, 420 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 420 from subscriptions 120 on roll, 41 E. C., 2 R. C., and 40 Free. |
| Enniskerry, Parochial, Girls, new National | Same as preceding. | — | The teacher has apartments, 410 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 410 from subscriptions 19 on roll, 40 E. C., 2 R. C., 20 others. |
| Errisbeg, Ballykeshoge, National | William O'Brien, loan for 300 years, 2 Feb., 1920. | 80s. | The teacher has 420 salary from National Board, results and school fees, 71 on roll—25 boys and 46 girls, 16 E. C., 20 R. C., 40 Free. |
| Errisbeg, Ballykeshoge, National | L. L. Fund, £10 to 1d.; subscriptions, £10 to 1d.; Edward Augustus Edwards, grant, 21 Sept., 1919 | 0 2 50 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 420 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 410 from subscriptions 110 on roll, 40 E. C., 16 R. C., and 40 Free. |
| Garra Upper, Faha, National | L. L. Fund, £40 to 1d.; subscriptions, £10 to 1d.; David Emerson, grant, 14 Oct., 1924 | 1 2 8 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 420 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 410 from subscriptions 110 on roll, 40 E. C., 16 R. C., and 40 Free. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, new National | Nathaniel Alexander, grant; Also the Irish Society, annual application of funds. | 80s. | The school is not now on the Irish Society's list. It has been placed in connection with the National Board. The teacher has 420 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 420 from subscriptions 80 on roll—10 E. C., 2 R. C., and 40 Free. 10 boys pupils—40 E. C., 2 R. C., 16 Free. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, National | Dr. H. Brown, grant, 20a, 1919; Also the Irish Society, annual application of funds. | 0 1 18 | The Irish Society withdrew their annual grant from this school in 1919. The teacher has 420 salary from National Board, results and school fees. 10 on roll, 2 E. C., 20 R. C., 40 Free. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, new National | L. L. Fund, £10 to 1d.; subscriptions, £10 to 1d.; Mrs. T. B. Maxwell, grant, 4 Oct., 1919 | 0 2 34 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, 420 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 410 from subscriptions 120 on roll, 41 E. C., 2 R. C., 30 Free. 40 Free. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, National | Rev. Alexander Ross, grant, 16 Dec., 1919. | 1 1 4 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 420 salary from subscriptions, 410 from National Church Education Society, and school fees 45 on roll, 40 E. C., 2 R. C., 16 others. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, new National | L. L. Fund, £10 to 1d.; subscriptions, £10 to 1d.; Dr. James B. Ross, grant, 16 Dec., 1919 | 1 1 4 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has land free, 420 salary from Board, results and school fees 120 on roll, 40 E. C., 20 R. C., 20 Free, and 10 others. 40 Free. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, National | National Board, £10, subscriptions £10, 20a, voted by trustees; Also the Irish Society, annual application of funds. | 80s. | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list. The teacher receives Board's salary, 420, results and school fees. 110 on roll, 40 E. C., 20 Free. |
| Georgetown, National, Girls | Also the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1919. | — | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list. The teacher has 420 salary from National Board, results and school fees 70 on roll, 15 E. C., 10 R. C., 40 Free. |
| Georgetown, National, No 1 | National Board, £10, subscriptions £10, 20a, voted by trustees; Also the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1919. | 80s. | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list. The teacher has 420 salary from National Board, results and school fees, and 420 from subscriptions. One student receives 420 salary from Board. 70 on roll, 2 E. C., 20 R. C., 20 Free. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, new National | L. L. Fund, £10 to 1d.; Harrow Company, £100 to 1d.; subscriptions, £10 to 1d.; Dr. F. Stephen Ross, grant, 20 Aug., 1919 | 1 2 11 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has land free, 420 salary from Board, results and school fees 74 on roll, of various denominations 40 Free. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, National, Boys | National Board, £10 to 1d.; subscriptions, £10 to 1d.; 20a, voted by trustees; Also the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1919. | 80s. | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list. The teacher has 420 salary from National Board, results and school fees 100 on roll, 40 E. C., 20 Free. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, National, Girls | Same as preceding. | — | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list. The teacher receives 420 salary from National Board, with results and school fees. 65 on roll, 15 E. C., 10 Free. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, new National | Marion McCreadon, private loan, 21 March, 1919; Also the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1919. | 80s. | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list. It is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has 420 salary from Board, results and school fees, and 420 from subscriptions 41 on roll, 20 E. C., 2 R. C., 40 Free, 2 others. |
| Georgetown, Parochial, new National | David York, grant, 10 Oct., 1919 | 80s. | The school is now in connection with the National Board. Further information not supplied. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE No. II.—continued—COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

| Locality and Name of School. | Founders. | Average. | Observations. |
|--|---|----------|--|
| Aglish, Cappagh, new National. | Rev. Dr. Hanna, with, proved 20 August, 1811, 278, share of bequest of 4786, expended in building; Dr. Hombard, grant, July, 1812. | 850s. | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has Board's salary 62s. 6d., results and school fees. 15s. on roll, of various descriptions. |
| Aglishmullen, Louisa, National. | Rev. Patrick Murphy, with, proved 20 Nov., 1818, amount of bequest realized, 200, expended on schoolhouse; Mr. Tennison, provider of land. | 850s. | The teacher has 42s. salary from Board, results and school fees. 40 on roll, 4 L.C., 40 H.C., 1 Pm. |
| Chapelst, Preehill, new National. | A. D. V., due to 1d. subscriptions, 272 2s. 4d.; Rev. John Brickley, grant, 1 June, 1820. | 1 1 8 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments free, salary from Board, results and school fees, and 21s. per annum, local subscriptions. 127 on roll, of various descriptions. |
| Dalton, new National. | L. L. Ford, 220 10s. 2d.; subscriptions, 270 10s. 2d.; Rev. J. Mar Darling, grant, 20 Oct., 1822. | 0 1 0 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has 42s. salary from Board, results and school fees, and 40 10s. from subscriptions. 20 on roll, 12 L.C. |
| Edmore, Preehill. | Rev. George Hay Schomberg, grant, 1 June, 1819; Gregory Schomberg, with, proved 25 May, 1820, bequesting 410s. amount realized 220 10s. 2d., invested, with 610 subscriptions, in building. | 1 2 12 | The teacher has apartments free, and 42s. per annum from subscriptions. 20 on roll, 12 L.C., 24 Pm. |
| Monaghan, Cappagh, new National. | L. L. Ford, 420 10s. 2d.; subscriptions, 24 10s. 4d.; K. P. Smith, building grant, 247, Lord Cremorne, grant, 20 Sep., 1822. | 1 2 12 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments free, and 42s. salary from Board, results and school fees, and 40 10s. from subscriptions. 40 on roll, 12 Pm. |
| Monaghan, Killymore. | L. L. Ford, 420 10s. 2d.; subscriptions, 414 10s. 9d.; promoted grant from W. Brooks, about 1824. | 850s. | The teacher receives 42s. from subscriptions and school fees. 40 on roll, 1 C. and 1 Pm. |
| Trillick, Ballymore, Preehill, new National. | L. L. Ford, 470 10s. 2d.; subscriptions, 475 10s. 2d.; Rev. Dr. Thomas Hunter and Geo. Fennell, grant, 12 Dec., 1822. | 1 2 12 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments free, and 42s. salary from Board, results and school fees, and 40 10s. from subscriptions. 40 on roll, of various descriptions. |

COUNTY OF TIRONE.

| | | | |
|--|---|--------|--|
| Aglish, Ballygry, National. | K. P. Smith, building grant, 420, subscriptions; Richard Hayes, grant, 17 July, 1822. | 0 1 04 | The teacher has salary from Board, results and school fees. Number on roll not stated. |
| Artes, Preehill, National. | A. D. V., building grant, 420, subscriptions; Rev. Francis Hall, grant, 1 Sept., 1822. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments free, and one acre of land, salary from Board results and school fees. Number on roll not stated. |
| Ardrone, Glen, Agricultural, National. | L. L. Ford, 220 10s. 2d.; subscriptions, 422 4s. 2d.; Alexander Campbell, grant, 24 Dec., 1822. | 0 0 23 | The teacher receives 42s. from Board, results and school fees. 120 on roll, 12 L.C., 24 H.C., 40 Pm., and 18 others. |
| Ballygry, Erasmus Smith's, English, new National. | Rev. Dr. G. J., building grant from Government, 272 10s. 4d.; Rev. Francis L. Carr, grant, 1 May, 1822. | 1 1 4 | The Government of Erasmus Smith's Schools have withdrawn their annual grant from this school since 1818. It is now in connection with the National Board. Further information not supplied. |
| Begget, Tullyron. | Sidney Montgomery and Anna Maria Montgomery, grant 4th Aug., 1825. | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, 400 a year from subscriptions, and school fees. 24 on roll, 20 L.C., 4 H.C., 10 Pm. |
| Ballymish, Donaghmore, Preehill, Boys, new National (new). | A. D. V., building grant, L. L. Ford, 440 10s. 2d.; Earl of Charlemont, grant, 1 Nov., 1826. | 1 2 4 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and land free, salary from Board, results and school fees, and 42 10s. from subscriptions. 127 on roll, of various descriptions. |
| Donaghmore, George, National. | L. L. Ford, 440 10s. 2d.; National Board, 412, subscriptions, 480 10s. 2d.; John Harris, grant, 1 Jan., 1826. | 850s. | The teacher has apartments and garden free, salary from Board, results and school fees. 20 on roll, of various descriptions. |
| Donaghmore, Longish, National. | L. L. Ford, 440 10s. 2d.; National Board, 466, subscriptions, 422 10s. 2d.; William Pat Kennedy, grant, 10 Dec. 1826, new schoolhouse erected, 1826, at cost of National Board and subscriptions. | 1 2 12 | The teacher has salary from Board, results and school fees. 40 on roll, 12 L.C., 40 H.C., and 20 Pm. |
| Edmore, Drumboon, Erasmus Smith's, English, new National. | Rev. Dr. G. J., building grant from Government, 272 10s. 4d.; Rev. Richard Brown, grant, 20 April, 1822. | 1 2 12 | The Government of Erasmus Smith's schools have withdrawn their annual grant from this school, which is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments free, Board's salary 42s., and 40 10s. from subscriptions, and results and school fees. 20 on roll, 12 L.C., 4 H.C., and 10 Pm. |
| Killybeg, Malinbeg. | K. F. See, building grant, 420, subscriptions; Joseph Hall, 1000 for 20 years, 14 Aug., 1824. | 0 1 0. | The teacher has 42s. Board's salary and 40 per centum from subscriptions, results and school fees. 40 on roll; 12 L.C., 20 Pm., and 4 others. |
| Killybeg, Preehill, new National. | L. L. Ford, 420 10s. 2d.; subscriptions, 410 10s. 2d.; Rev. W. Philip and Charleswood, grant, 20 Aug., 1825. | 1 0 0 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has salary from Board and subscriptions, results and school fees. Number on roll not stated. |
| Lackpatrick, Preehill. | L. L. Ford, 420 10s. 2d.; subscriptions, 421 10s. 2d.; Rev. Thomas Revendon, grant, 6 June, 1825. | 1 0 21 | The teacher has apartments free, 42s. from Board, results and school fees, and 40 10s. from subscriptions. One student receives 42s. salary from Board, results fees, and 42s. from subscriptions. 20 on roll; 12 L.C., 4 H.C., and 10 Pm. |

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE No. 11.—COUNTY OF TYRONE—continued.

| Location and Name of School | Foundation | Amount | Observations |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------|--|
| Lisnas, Crichton's, National | E. P. Society, building grant, £10 3s. 4d.; L. L. Fund, £10 3s. 4d.; Thomas Stapleton, subscription, £10 3s. 4d.; Thomas Stapleton, grant, 15 Dec. 1913. | 3 3 10 | The teacher has apartments and land free, £10 salary from Board, results and school fees 32 on roll—£10, £10 E.C., £5 Free. 1914. |
| Tullykeel, N. & M. Co., new National | L. L. Fund, £10 3s. 4d.; subscription, £10 3s. 4d.; Rev. Robert Kingsmore, grant, 15 Dec. 1913. | 1 0 0 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments and a garden free, Board's salary, £10, £10 subscription, results and school fees 120 on roll—£10 E.C., £10 E.C., £5 Free. |

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

| | | | |
|--|---|-------|--|
| Clifden, Mission, Boys | L. L. Fund, £10 15s. 10d.; subscription, £10 15s. 10d.; John D'Arcy, grant, 7 June, 1914. | 3 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, and 200 per annum from the "Irish Church Mission" Society 30 on roll—£10 E.C., £10 E.C., and 1 Village School. |
| Clifden, Mission, Girls | Same as preceding | — | The teacher has apartments and salary from the "Irish Church Mission" Society 30 on roll—£10 E.C. |
| Mayeduff, National, Boys | Rev. Francis X. Mann, loan, 1912 | 1 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, £10 salary from Board, results and school fees 120 on roll—£10 E.C., and 100 E.C. |
| Mayeduff, National, Girls | Same as preceding | — | The teacher has apartments free, £10 salary from Board, results and school fees 120 on roll—£10 E.C., and 100 E.C. |
| Quay, Killybegs, Irish Church Mission, Mixed | John D'Arcy, loan for 50 years, 5 Oct. 1913 | 1 1 6 | The teacher has apartments and land free, and 200 per annum from "Irish Church Mission" Society 45 on roll—£10 E.C., £10 E.C., and 100 E.C. |
| Tam, Bishop-street, Boys | L. L. Fund, £10 15s. 10d.; Archbishop of Tuam, grant, 15 Dec. 1913 | 3 10 | The teacher has apartments free, and £10 salary paid by Bishop of Tuam 40 on roll—£10 E.C. |
| Tam, Bishop-street, Girls | Same as preceding | — | The teacher has apartments free, and £10 salary paid by Bishop of Tuam 40 on roll—£10 E.C. |

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Annaduff, Limerick, National, Boys | L. L. Fund, £10 3s. 4d.; subscription, £10 3s. 4d.; Lady de Clarendon, grant, 15 Dec. 1913. | 3 3 3 | The teacher has £10 salary from Board, results and school fees, and £1 from subscription 30 on roll—£10 E.C. |
| Annaduff, Limerick, National, Girls | Same as preceding | — | The teacher has two rooms of land free, £10 salary from Board, results and school fees, and £1 from subscription 30 on roll—£10 E.C. |
| Donarduff, Carrigrohane, National | L. L. Fund, £10 15s. 10d.; Kildare-place Society and subscription, £10 15s. 10d.; John Godley, grant, 1913 | 3 3 6 | The teacher has apartments free, and three acres of land, £10 salary from Board and results fees 40 on roll—£10 E.C. |

COUNTY OF MAYO.

| | | | |
|---|---|-------|---|
| Aghavea, Lattinbrook, National, Mixed | Margaret de Sligo, loan for 51 years, 30 Dec. 1913 | 3 10 | The teacher receives stipendium free, and results fees from National Board 30 on roll, £10 E.C. |
| Aghavea, St. Joseph's, National | Margaret de Sligo, loan for 51 years, 15 Feb. 1914 | 3 10 | The teacher has apartments free, £10 salary from Board, results and school fees 120 on roll—£10 E.C., £10 E.C., 1 female assistant and 1 monitor are also paid by National Board. |
| Chesham, St. Patrick's, National, Mixed | L. L. Fund, £10 15s. 10d.; subscription, £10 15s. 10d.; Elizabeth Palmer, grant, 15 May, 1913 | 3 0 0 | The teacher has apartments and land free, stipendium and results fees from National Board, school fees and £10 per annum from local subscription 30 on roll, £10 E.C., £10 E.C. |

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------|---|
| Abundant, Glenties, National, Boys | L. L. Fund, £10 15s. 10d.; subscription, £10 15s. 10d.; Vincent Fitzmaurice, grant, 20 Sept. 1913 | 3 3 3 | The teacher has apartments free, Board's salary, results and school fees and £10 per annum from subscription 30 on roll—£10 E.C. |
| Abundant, Glenties, National, Girls | Same as preceding | — | The teacher has apartments free, £10 salary from National Board, results and school fees, and £10 from subscription 120 on roll, £10 E.C., £10 E.C. |
| Colley, Ballymerry, new National | Kildare-place Society, £10, Owen Wynne, grant, 20 Oct. 1913 | 3 10 | The school is now in connection with the National Board. The teacher has apartments free, salary from National Board, results fees, and subscription 30 on roll, £10 E.C. |

TABLE No. III.—LIST OF SCHOOLS which were returned as Redwood Schools by the Royal Commissioners, 1854-8, but which have since been discontinued, or in reference to which no information was sent to this Commission.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER

COUNTY OF CARLOW

[illegible]

COUNTY OF DETROIT

| | | | |
|---|---|------|---|
| Daleville, National, Girls | Some endorsement on Table 1, National, Boys. Fish Table I, p. 312 | — | School has ceased to exist. No further information supplied. |
| Danbrook, National, Boys | John Byrne, will, proved 30 Oct., 1914, bequeaths of \$2,500 for 25 years from 15 Oct., 1915, which fund under acceptable laws | — | Endowment ceased to be payable 24 Oct., 1939. Interest still in existence, but information not supplied. |
| Danbrook, National, Girls | Same as preceding | — | Same. |
| Dawson, Central National | Fish Table I, p. 314, and John Byrne, will, proved 30 Oct., 1914, bequeaths of \$5 for 25 years from 15 Oct., 1915, ceased 15 Oct., 1939 | — | Information not supplied. |
| Dayton, Methodist | Mr. Smith, will, 1894, \$50, bequeathed to the Funds. | — | Same. |
| Dayton, National, B.C. | Subscriptions, 2500, invested in the purchase of the deed of conveyance, dated 13 Dec., 1894. Richard Corbitt, will, proved 19 Sept., 1915, bequeaths of \$50 for three lines | Site | Same. |
| Dayton, National, Boys (C.I.) See Lawrence and 1/2 | Fish Table I, p. 315 | — | Amalgamated with Girls' school. |
| Decatur, Protestant, Boys | Fish Table I, p. 316 | — | Same. |
| DeKalb, National, Boys | Thomas Blair, will, proved 26 Jan., 1915, bequeathed property, \$200, of which \$100 was invested in building three schools | Site | Information not supplied. |
| DeKalb, National, Girls | Same as preceding | — | Same. |
| Dorchester | Michael Kury, will, proved 13 Sept., 1915, 2500 | — | Secretary of Commissioners of Charleston District and Augusta states that this endowment assigned to this school in Report of Commissioners, 1914-5, was "a mistake;" the will of Michael Kury and bequeathing say funds to a school at Dorchester. |
| Douglas, Borough, Girls | Fish Table II, p. 426 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Durham, Methodist, Girls | Fish Table II, p. 419 | — | Same. |
| East, City Boys | Anna Eulrich, will, dated 27 Aug., 1917, \$500; Rev. John Ligon, will, proved 2 July, 1915, \$1750 | — | School discontinued previous to 1917, not since reopened. Copy of 2500 not yet paid. |
| Easton, Baptist | Fish Table II, p. 418 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Edinboro Township, Girls | Fish Table I, p. 316 | — | Same. |
| Elk Rapids, National, Boys | Fish Table I, p. 316 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Girls' school. |

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—CITY OF DUBLIN—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation. | Amount. | Comments. |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|
| St. Mark's, Parochial, Boys. | Trustee of Oliver Gave's Charity, 1841, £100, and subscriptions, 1850, expended in building; site held under renewable lease, subject to £10 per acre rent. | — | Information not supplied. |
| St. Mark's, Parochial, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| St. Mary's, Parochial, Boarding, Boys. | File Table I, p. 302. | — | No boarders are now received at the parochial schools of this parish. |
| St. Mary's, Parochial, Boarding, Girls. | File Table I, p. 302. | — | Same as preceding. |
| St. Paul's, Parochial, Boys. | File Table I, p. 302. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Girls' school. |
| Grand street, Little, Freely-given, English Girls. | File Lower Donnell-street, Freely-given National Schools, Table I, p. 319. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Ossington Freely-given Boys' school, and transferred to Lower Donnell-street. |
| Wytheham-street St. Peter's, National, Girls. | Patrick Carey, will, 1810, £400. Site and other premises held under lease for 15 years from 28 September, 1858, subject to annual rent of £40. | Site and house property. | Information not supplied. |
| Windsor street, St. Peter's, National, School. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Douglas. | E. L. Ford, £150 for 6d., subscriptions, £150 for 6d. for Girls' school, grant, 15 July, 1919. | — | This school has been discontinued in consequence of the withdrawal of grant by Board of Education Dublin's Schools. |
| Johnstown. | E. Wallis, will, proved 25 July, 1856. Chancery Deeds, 20 April, 1852. Bachelors, £15. | — | Information not supplied. |
| Kilmore, Girls. | File Table I, p. 302. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Long, Decemian Free School. | Stat. 19 Eliz., c. 1, and other statutes. Thomas De laury's grant, 1460. 5 May, 1719. | Site. | On the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1819, the master of this school received an annuity of £10 for 6d., which he still receives, and he still remains in possession of the school house and premises, but the school has been long since discontinued—File Report, supra, p. 11. |
| Long, Parochial, Boys. | E. Wallis, will, proved 25 July, 1856. Chancery Deeds, 20 April, 1852. Bachelors, £15. | — | Information not supplied. |
| Long, Parochial, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

| | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|---|
| Devenish, Devenish Smith's, National. | Building grant from Government, £50, subscriptions, £50. Rev. B. Grace, grant, 5 May, 1842. | Site. | F. O. Symonds—"No school." Not on present list of Devenish Smith's Boys' schools. |
| Clonsilla, or Yabed. | Arthur J. St. George, 21 Jan., 1871. | £ 5 17 | Information not supplied. |
| Drishil, Parochial. | Colonel S. Devereux, will, proved 25 Jan., 1858, £50 legacy, and re-charge of £10. | Bachelors. | The master's return states that the "Endowment does not exist at present." The school is now in connection with the National Board. |
| Elboway, Chapel-lane, National, Boys. | N. Kervan, will, dated 29 March, 1815, interest of £200, represented in 1877, by £100 for 6d., Government Stock, vested in August Board. F. Dea, will, £10 annually. | Annuit. | Information not supplied. |
| Elboway, Chapel-lane, National, Infant. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Elboway, Cornhill, National. | N. Kervan, will, dated 29 March, 1815, annual interest of £200, represented in 1877 by £200 for 6d., Government Stock, vested in August Board. | — | Same. |
| Kilmore, Subscriptions, Boys. | File Table I, p. 312. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Girls' school. |
| Kilmore, Parochial. | E. L. Ford, £50 for 6d., subscriptions, £50 for 6d., and 1 acre of land from Lord Rathdown, 1819. | £ 0 0 | This school has been discontinued for want of funds. Building now used for extension of Devenish Devereux. |
| May, Three Castles. | A. D. V., £20 for 6d., Mrs. Dea, grant, 1 acre, Joseph Ensign, will, £1 for 6d. & year. | £ 0 0 and re-charge. | Funds retained by post-offices, marked "our house." |

KING'S COUNTY.

| | | | |
|------------|--|--------|---|
| Antony. | E. L. Ford, £15 for 6d., subscriptions, £15 for 6d. Rev. G. L. Grace, grant, 5 May, 1842. | £ 2 20 | Information not supplied. |
| Dalywater. | E. L. Ford, £100 for 6d., subscriptions, £100 for 6d., John Waddy, grant to T. Langworth Devereux, in consideration of letter asking renewable lease of equal portion of land to school, 5 June, 1819. | £ 0 01 | Funds retained by post-offices, with observation "school closed." |

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—KING'S COUNTY—continued.

| Location and Name of School. | Foundation. | Amount. | Observations. |
|--|--|-----------------|--|
| Clara, Parochial, Girls. | File Table II, p. 400 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Ferbane. | Rev. H. King, grant, site and house, and interest of £200, Government Road, 4 April, 1868 | Site and house. | Information not supplied. |
| Kiltealy. | L. L. Fund, £25 1s 6d.; subscriptions, £25 1s 3d.; Thomas Donohoe, grant, 2 April, 1925 | £ 5 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Lemestown, Boys. | L. L. Fund, £25 1s 3d.; subscriptions, £25 1s 3d.; Rev. Henry Morris, grant, 2 April, 1925 | £ 1 10 | Information not supplied. |
| Lemestown, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Information not supplied. |
| Philpottstown, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, £215 13s 6d.; Duggan Lady Pennefather, grant, 20 April, 1922 | £ 1 7 | This school has been discontinued since 1925. |
| Shirrone, Boys. | L. L. Fund, £15 1s 6d.; subscriptions, £15 1s 6d.; John Smith, grant, 14 Feb., 1925 | £ 3 8 | Information not supplied. |
| Shirrone, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Information not supplied. |
| Templeberry, Parochial, Boys. | L. L. Grant, £21 1s 3d.; subscriptions, £25 1s 3d.; Rev. J. G. Farrell, grant, 8 Aug., 1923 | £ 2 10 | Letter from Rector states—"No school." "School house in ruins." |
| Templeberry, Parochial, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Dollymoremuck, Boys and Girls. | L. L. Fund, £11 10s 6d.; subscriptions, £41 10s 6d.; Rev. H. Cooke, grant, 9 Feb., 1925 | £ 2 2 | Information not supplied. |
| Glacknery, Robinsonian. | Kilmoreplace Society, £10 1s 3d.; subscriptions, £14 1s.; General Wray Palmer, grant, 21 April, 1925 | Site. | Form returned by Post Office, with observation—"No teacher in Robinsonian." |
| Glacknery, Llanthony, Girls. | File Table I, p. 271 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Kilgus. | Rev. Robert Jervis, grant, 15 Aug., 1925 | £ 2 10 | Letter from Rector states—"This school has been discontinued since Irish Church Act, 1869. Site now vested in Church Representative Body." |
| Kilke, Clontarf, Girls. | File Newmarket, Clontarf, Table I, p. 274. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Magdow. | E. P. Society, £10 1s 3d.; Rev. W. G. Armstrong, lease for 71 years from 1 Nov., 1950, William Donohoe, £10, provided 21 Nov., 1951, lease during the currency of 55 during leasehold of present Rector. | £ 2 14 ASSESS. | Information not supplied. |

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| Ballypasheny. | L. L. Fund, £60; subscriptions, £21; Rev. Anthony Adams, grant, 21 Sept., 1922 | £ 5 14 | Rector's return states—"Church Education Society's funds having failed, the school has been vacated for some years, there being no salary, and the children being too few to support a teacher. The house is now occupied by a pauper for safety and to cure it." |
| Clontarf, Clontarf. | L. L. Fund, £10 1s 6d.; subscriptions, £11 10s 6d.; Rev. William Lee, grant, 22 Oct., 1925 | Site. | Information not supplied. |
| Colm, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | File Table I, p. 274. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Droghda, Patrician, National, No. 1. | Corporation of Droghda, lease of site for 215 years from 29 Sept., 1854, reserving road, 24 Dec., 66 | Site. | Form returned by Post Office, with observation—"Not known." |
| Droghda, Patrician, National, No. 2. | Corporation of Droghda, lease of site and house property for 99 years, 21 Mar., 1921, reserving road, 24 | Site and house property. | The house property in 1921 was stated to produce an annual income of £10 10s. Form returned by Post Office, with observation—"Not known." |
| Droghda, St. Peter's, Parochial, Boys. | L. L. Fund, £10 1s 6d.; Corporation of Droghda, grant of site, 4 July, 1925, and grant of Droghda, £10, part of £22 10s 6d., 26 Sept., 1926 | Recharge. | New & National school. Information not supplied. |
| Droghda, St. Peter's, Parochial, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Droghda, St. Peter's, Parochial, Infant. | Corporation of Droghda, grant of residence, £10 10s, part of £22 10s 6d., 26 Sept., 1926 | — | Same. |
| Kilrass, Clontarf, Parochial. | L. L. Fund, £10 1s 6d.; subscriptions, £10 1s 6d.; Anne Palmer, grant, 24 Feb., 1926 | £ 1 10 | Same. |
| Louth, National. | L. L. Fund, £10 1s 6d.; subscriptions, £10 1s 6d.; grant of agreement between Clontarf and Parochial Patrician and grant of Louth, 15 Aug., 1925 | — | Information not supplied. |
| Templepatrick. | L. L. Fund, £14 1s 6d.; subscriptions, £17 10s 6d.; William Robinson, grant, 21 Sept., 1924 | £ 2 16 | Letter from Rector states—"The school has been closed owing to want of funds. Nine years ago one of the boys was shot to death, whereupon the schoolhouse." |

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—continued—COUNTY OF MEATH.

| Locality and Name of School. | Founders. | Average. | Observations. |
|---|--|--------------------------|---|
| Ashtown. | Bishop of Meath, grant, 22 June, 1742. | A B P | Information not supplied. |
| Ashtown, Boys, Erasmus Smith's English. | L. L. Ford, 447 lbs 3d., subscriptions, 447 lbs 3d.; Robert Kettle, grant, 2 Dec, 1822. | 1 0 0 | Grant to school discontinued by the Board of Erasmus Smith in 1877. |
| Bally, Ballymore. | James Logan, will, proved 20 Dec, 1848. | Boys' only. | Information not supplied. |
| Clonsilla, National, Girls. | File Table I, p. 318. | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Clonsilla. | Rev. Thomas Bates, grant, 2 June, 1821. | Boys. | Letter from Rector states—"No school or school-house in parish." |
| Donaghadee. | A. D. V., 220 lbs 2d., presumed grant from Rev. Geo. O'Connor. | Boys. | This school has been discontinued since 1878. |
| Doon, National. | File Deeds of the Bishop, Table I, p. 379. | Boys' only. | The school was closed in 1821, and the grant of £20 was withdrawn by the Trustees of the Kilmacshock Charity, who now require the children in the almshouse to be educated by the trustees. The £20 a year is now included in the general funds for the maintenance of the almshouse. |
| Dunany, National, Boys. | James Logan, will, proved 20 Dec, 1848, recharges, 20. 1820; Dunany, lease for 21 years, reserving 2s 6d. annual rent. | 0 1 0 and Boys' only. | Information not supplied. |
| Dunany, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Kilbray, Erasmus Smith's English. | Bishop's grant from Government, £100 to 1841, and surplus, £20 to 1841; H. Patterson, renewable lease, 14 Aug, 1841. | 1 2 10 | The grant from Erasmus Smith's Board to the school has been discontinued since 1871. |
| Kilbray, National. | James Logan, will, proved 20 Dec, 1848, recharges, 20. | Boys' only. | Information not supplied. |
| Kilbray, National, Boys. | File Table I, p. 379. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Girls'. |
| Kilbray, National, Girls. | Kilbray-Place Society, £50 to 1841, and subscriptions, Mr. Knight, grant, 1822. | 0 2 1 | Information not supplied. |
| Kilbray, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Kilbray, Erasmus Smith's English. | Bishop's grant from Government, 2018 lbs 6d.; Earl of Coningsham and Anne Cooper, renewable lease, 12 Jan, 1812. | — | The grant from Erasmus Smith's Board to the school has been discontinued since 1865. |
| Kilbray, Incorporated Society's, Boys. | Earl of Marnham, grant, 17 Aug, 1748, 40s. held under lease for ever. | 14 1 10 | In the return furnished by the Secretary of the Incorporated Society, it is stated that this school is at present "in abeyance." File Table, supra, p. 29. |
| Kilbray, Incorporated Society, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------|--|
| Arden, Leamagh, Protestant. | Bishop's grant from Government of Erasmus Smith's School, £75 to 1841, subscriptions, £75 to 1841, and grant of 1841, 1 July, 1875. | 0 1 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Donaghmore, Ballybegaden. | L. L. Ford, 425 lbs 6d., subscriptions, £20 to 1841; Rev. J. Bennett, grant, 18 March, 1876. | 0 2 10 | Communications from Deacons of parish dated 1877, owing to illness with representative of his parish, but about 10 to be re-opened under School Board. |
| Kilbray, Protestant. | L. L. Ford, 425 lbs 6d., subscriptions, 425 lbs 6d.; Rev. J. Bennett, grant, 12 July, 1874. | 0 2 10 | Funds returned by Post Office, with observation—"Not known." |
| Kilbray, Church, Girls. | File Table I, p. 318. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys'. |
| Kilbray, National, Girls. | File Table II, p. 401. | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Kilbray. | Home built by parish subscriptions as laid down by Mr. Bennett. | 0 2 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Kilbray, National, National. | Rev. C. H. Cook, grant, 20 April, 1876. | 0 2 0 | School discontinued. Rector's return states—"This school has fallen into complete decay." |
| Kilbray. | L. L. Ford, 475 lbs 11d.; subscriptions, £20 to 1841; Margaret of Donaghmore, grant, 18 Aug, 1872. | 0 2 0 | Information not supplied. |

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

| | | | |
|---|--|--------|---|
| Ballynagheen, Boy's. | A. D. V., 240 lbs 2d., Lord Cardenham, grant, 13 Nov, 1820. | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Ballynagheen or Mount Temple, Protestant. | Rev. W. Maxwell, D.D., will dated 19 March, 1868, £200 to 1841, of which £115 to 1841 is laid in Government stock, producing £10 10s 6d. a year, and £115 to 1841, expended on building school house on site presumed to be secured. | Boys. | Same. |
| Ballynagheen, Protestant. | A. D. V., grant, 210 lbs 2d., Ralph Smith, grant, 2 Oct, 1872. | 0 0 10 | Rector's return states, "This school has been discontinued since 1870." |

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation. | Ages. | Observations. |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| Kilbarn, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, 1858 14s. 5d.; Donation, subscription, 1859 4s. 8d.; Gift of Longford, subscription, 1859 5s. 10d.; and grant of 1860, 1 34s. 11d. | A. B. C. 2 8 30 | The grant to this school was withdrawn in 1861, and transferred to Clonsilla, see Table I. |
| Kilbarn, Clonsilla, Roman. | End of Longford, grant, 18 Nov. 1859 | 1 0 0 | Forme retained by Post Office with observation, "No school in Clonsilla at present." |
| Kilbarn, Clonsilla, Roman. | E. E. Ford, 1858 10s. 10d.; subscription, 1859 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859 | 1 0 0 and 40s | Information not supplied. |
| Lane, Ballinacorney, Roman. | End of Longford, grant, 18 Nov. 1859 | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Lane, Ballinacorney, Roman. | E. E. Ford, 1858 10s. 10d.; subscription, 1859 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859 | 0 2 12 | Information not supplied. |
| Malina, Roman. | Order of E. E. in Council, 17 April, 1858, proceeds of sale of the former County school house at Longford and Town, 1858, now amounting to 2011 11s. 11d., invested in Government Stock | — | This school has been discontinued—Fide Report, 1860, p. 32 |
| Malina, Roman. | Thomas Lynch, will, 1 April, 1858, Rev. M. McDonnell, appointed by will under provision of 1858, Trustees of the Holy Trinity, temporary allocation of 416 a year. | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Malina, Roman, Boys (Proper) | Trustees of Holy Trinity, temporary allocation of 416 a year | — | Same. |
| Malina, Roman, Boys | Rev. G. Tindal, letter to the 30 pages, 12 Feb. 1857 | 80s. | Forme retained by Post Office with observation, "Not known." |
| Malina, Roman, Boys | E. E. Ford, 1858 10s. 10d.; subscription, 1859 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859 | 1 2 15 | This school has been discontinued since 1870. The endowment is now applied to Malina, Clonsilla, School, see Table I, p. 314 |
| Malina, Roman, Boys | E. E. Ford, 1858 10s. 10d.; subscription, 1859 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859 | 80s. | Information not supplied. |
| Malina, Roman, Boys | Fide Table II, p. 493 | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Malina, Roman, Boys | Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d. | — | Letter from Rev. G. Tindal, 1858, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d. |

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|--|
| Dunmore, Roman. | John Lewis Gahan, Ernest Van Poppe, Van Poppe, 1858, 10s. 10d.; subscription, 1859 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859 | 1 2 15 | Letter from Rev. G. Tindal, 1858, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d. |
| Dunmore, Roman. | Fide Table I, p. 314 | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Dunmore, Roman. | Rev. G. Tindal, letter to the 30 pages, 12 Feb. 1857 | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Dunmore, Roman. | Order of E. E. in Council, 17 April, 1858, proceeds of sale of the former County school house at Longford and Town, 1858, now amounting to 2011 11s. 11d., invested in Government Stock | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Dunmore, Roman. | Thomas Lynch, will, 1 April, 1858, Rev. M. McDonnell, appointed by will under provision of 1858, Trustees of the Holy Trinity, temporary allocation of 416 a year. | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Dunmore, Roman. | Trustees of Holy Trinity, temporary allocation of 416 a year | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Dunmore, Roman. | Rev. G. Tindal, letter to the 30 pages, 12 Feb. 1857 | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Dunmore, Roman. | E. E. Ford, 1858 10s. 10d.; subscription, 1859 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859 | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Dunmore, Roman. | E. E. Ford, 1858 10s. 10d.; subscription, 1859 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859 | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Dunmore, Roman. | Fide Table II, p. 493 | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Dunmore, Roman. | Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d. | — | Letter from Rev. G. Tindal, 1858, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d. |

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------|--|
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | Fide Table I, p. 314 | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | Same. | — | Same. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | Viewed Ballinacorney, grant of endowment, 2412s. 4d. | 80s. | Information not supplied. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | Rev. G. Tindal, letter to the 30 pages, 12 Feb. 1857 | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | Order of E. E. in Council, 17 April, 1858, proceeds of sale of the former County school house at Longford and Town, 1858, now amounting to 2011 11s. 11d., invested in Government Stock | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | Thomas Lynch, will, 1 April, 1858, Rev. M. McDonnell, appointed by will under provision of 1858, Trustees of the Holy Trinity, temporary allocation of 416 a year. | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | Trustees of Holy Trinity, temporary allocation of 416 a year | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | Rev. G. Tindal, letter to the 30 pages, 12 Feb. 1857 | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | E. E. Ford, 1858 10s. 10d.; subscription, 1859 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859 | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | E. E. Ford, 1858 10s. 10d.; subscription, 1859 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859 | — | This school has been discontinued as a National School. It now forms one of the Clonsilla Schools. Schools in connection with Holy Trinity—Fide St. Mary's College, Malina, Table I. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | Fide Table II, p. 493 | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Ballinacorney, Roman. | Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d. | — | Letter from Rev. G. Tindal, 1858, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d.; Constitution of Limerick, grant, 1 Feb. 1859, 10s. 10d. |

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued

TABLE No. III.—COUNTY OF WICKLOW—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation. | Acreage. | | | Observations. |
|---|--|----------|---|----|---|
| | | A | R | P | |
| Dalybeg, Windgap, Girls. | File Table I, p. 283. | — | — | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Daraghmore, Parochial. | L. L. Fund, 540 lbs. 4d., subscriptions, 4221 12s. 6d., R. W. Simpson, grant, 12 Aug., 1913. | 0 | 0 | 38 | Letter from Rector states that there is "no parochial school whatever." |
| Deane, Parochial, Girls. | File Table II, p. 497. | — | — | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Edinville, Catholic. | L. L. Fund, 285 6s. 5d., subscriptions, 282 6s. 2d., Earl of Wicklow, grant, 2 Aug., 1913. | 1 | 2 | 19 | Information not received. |
| Enniscorthy and Ryeview. | L. L. Fund, 250 6s. 2d., subscriptions, 409 12s. 6d., etc. to be granted, 1913. | 84s. | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Fryden, Parochial. | L. L. Fund, 274 10s. 7d., subscriptions, 478 10s. 7d., George O'Connell and Earl Fitzwilliam, grant, 7 Nov., 1913. | 2 | 2 | 2 | Form returned by Rector, with remarks—"Fryden school was never endowed. The house is now occupied by the action. The School Vestry pay £1 a year for it to Earl Fitzwilliam." |
| Griffiths, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | File Table I, p. 486. | — | — | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Griffiths, English. | Charge on Mr. Spigg's property. | — | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Wicklow, Erasmus Free School. | Stat. 13 Edw., c. 1, 2r Stat. 38 Geo. 113, c. 207, Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1879. | — | — | — | This endowment was in abeyance in 1907, and on the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1906, ceased to exist. File Report, August, p. 24. |

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

| | | | | | |
|--|--|------|---|----|---|
| Almaly, Corporation, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, 2165 11s. 6d., subscriptions, 2165 11s. 6d.; Bishops of Cloyne, grant, 59 April, 1914. | 0 | 0 | 8 | Information not supplied. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's had no connection with this school further than in contributing a building grant. |
| Almaly, Parochial. | L. L. Fund, 210 10s. 6d., subscriptions, 627 27s. 9d., Rev. James Morris, grant, 11 Nov., 1913. | 0 | 0 | 22 | Information not supplied. |
| Ardsley, Catholic, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, 236 12s. 6d.; subscriptions, 219 6s. 2d.; Rev. James Morris, grant, 19 Jan., 1914. | 84s. | — | — | Information not supplied. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's school had no connection with the school further than in contributing a building grant. |
| Elmly, Erasmus Smith's. | Stat. 19 Geo. 1. | — | — | — | The Governors of Erasmus Smith's school withdrew their grant from this school in 1913. The school is now in connection with the National Board, and is known as the Youghliffe National School. Further information not supplied. |
| Elmly, Parochial. | Rev. H. D. Barry, grant. | 84s. | — | — | Information not supplied. |

COUNTY OF CORK.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|------|---|---|---|
| Aglish, National, Girls. | File Report, Aglish, National, Table I, p. 219. | — | — | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Alton and Ballybeg, Parochial. | Association for Encouraging Trade, 240 10s. 1d., subscriptions, 210 10s. 1d.; Grant of Government, grant, 12 April, 1913. | 1 | 0 | 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Ballybeg. | G. A. Grant, renewable loan, 4 Dec., 1914. | 84s. | — | — | Same. |
| Ballybeg, Corporation, Erasmus Smith's, English. | L. L. Fund, 240 10s. 1d., subscriptions, 240 10s. 1d.; Earl of Devon, loan for three years, 12 Sept., 1913. | 1 | 2 | 0 | Same. |
| Ballybeg, Corporation, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, 2180 10s. 6d., subscriptions, 240 10s. 1d.; Thomas Hangerford, grant, 19 Nov., 1913. | 2 | 0 | 0 | Information not supplied. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's school had no connection with this school further than in contributing a building grant. |
| Bandon, National, Girls. | L. L. Fund, 240 10s. 1d., subscriptions, 240 10s. 1d.; Earl of Devon, loan, dated 25 October, 1913, for two years from 31 March, 1915. | 84s. | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Bandon, Corporation. | J. L. Parley, grant, 20 June, 1913. | 84s. | — | — | Same. |
| Charleville, Catholic, National. | File Table I, p. 219. | — | — | — | Same. |
| Clashilly, English, Boys. | Earl of Shannon, grant, 4 Dec., 1914. | 84s. | — | — | Information not supplied. Form returned by Post Office, with observation—"No not known." |
| Clashilly, Corporation, Parochial, Girls. | A. D. V., 240 10s. 1d., subscriptions, 240 10s. 1d.; Earl of Shannon, grant, 2 Aug., 1913. | 84s. | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Cullinstown, Corporation, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, 240 10s. 1d., subscriptions, 240 10s. 1d.; Rev. Wm. McKenna, grant, 17 Sept., 1913. | 1 | 2 | 0 | Same. The Governors of Erasmus Smith's school had no connection with this school further than in contributing a building grant. |
| CORK CITY. | | | | | |
| Corrymore, SS Peter and Paul (C.C.), National, Girls. | Thomas Keady, will, dated, 21 Dec., 1911, 1913, is 2011 bequeathed to 2415 to St. Vincent's School. | — | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Erasmus's, St. Mary's, Bandon, Parochial, Girls. | File Table I, p. 219. | — | — | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—COUNTY OF CORK—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundations. | Average | Observations. |
|---|--|--------------------|---|
| Parkville, Diocese, Free. | Stat. 32 Elin, ch. 1, 16 (1876), 16, ch. 13 Dec III, ch. 10, 14, Order in Council, 24 June, 1887. | A. B. P. | This school ceased to exist in January, 1879, when the late Head Master, in pursuance of the provisions of the Irish Church Act, 1846, committed, was provided, and retired. Vide Report, supra, p. 41. |
| Dunkellague, Carrigrohane, Boys. | L. E. Fund, 475 13s 13d; subscriptions, 414 18s 4d; Justice, M. Corby, grant of 4 acres and house, 1 March, 1812. | 1 0 0 | This school has been discontinued since 1812. |
| Dunkellague, Carrigrohane, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Feshilloba, Ballykistin. | L. E. Fund, 445 4s 7d; subscriptions, 427 13s 16d; Justice, F. Deasy, grant, 30 Sept., 1824. | 2 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Ferry, Ash, Girls. | Vide Table I, p. 104. | — | The funds of the endowment being insufficient to maintain both boys' and girls' schools, an agreement was made by which the girls' school has been removed to another part of the parish where it is carried on, along with an infant school, under the National Board. |
| Kilconough, Tern Island. | Rev. Hugh Tyrone, grant, 10 March, 1818. | Home and premises. | Information not supplied. |
| Kilconough, Carlow. | L. E. Fund, 455 12 4d; subscriptions, 455 12 4d; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 31 Oct., 1812. | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Kilconough, Carrigrohane. | L. E. Fund, 455 12 4d; subscriptions, 455 12 4d; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 31 Oct., 1812. | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Kilconough, Carrigrohane, Boys. | Stat. 32 Dec. I. Building grant from Governors, 1875 12s 4d; Michael Carr, grant, 1 May, 1824. | 0 0 25 | The grant to this school has been discontinued by the Board of Erasmus Smith since 1875. |
| Kilconough, Carrigrohane, Girls. | O. A. Deasy, lease for 200 years, 1 July, 1812. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Kilconough, Carrigrohane. | Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's School, 475 13s 13d; subscriptions, 414 18s 4d; Justice, M. Corby, grant, 4 Aug., 1812. | 1 0 0 | Same. |
| Malton, Diocese, Free School for Clergy. | Stat. 32 Elin, ch. 1, 16, Stat. 32 Dec. III, ch. 10, 14, Order in Council, 24 June, 1887. | 1 0 0 | Through the operation of the Irish Church Act, 1846, this school ceased to exist in 1875, when the late master committed, was provided, and retired.—Vide Report, supra, p. 41. |
| Newmarket, Girls. | L. E. Fund, 455 12 4d; subscriptions, 455 12 4d; E. B. Aldworth, grant, 29 Aug., 1870. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Rathfriland, Parochial. | House built by Rector from subscription about 1846. Mr. Deasy, grant, about 1824. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Rathfriland, Diocese, Free School for Boys. | Stat. 32 Elin, ch. 1, 16, Stat. 32 Dec. III, ch. 10, 14, Order in Council, 24 June, 1887. | — | Through the operation of the Irish Church Act, 1846, this school ceased to exist on the death of the late master in 1875.—Vide Report, supra, p. 41. |
| Shill, Carrigrohane. | Hugh E. Hall, grant, about 1812. | 1 0 15 | This school has been discontinued. "No school at Carrigrohane for several years past." |
| Shill, Carrigrohane. | School-house built by Rector out of subscription. R. Deasy, grant, about 1824. | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Templemore, Parochial. | L. E. Fund, 455 12 4d; 13d; A. D. V. and private subscription, 414 18s 4d; Rev. J. E. Carr, grant, April, 1812. | 1 0 15 | Letter from Rector states that "an school held at present as there is a private one already in the parish. School-house and land occupied by a curate, who pays no rent." |
| Youghal, Free, Girls. | L. E. Fund, 455 12 4d; subscriptions, 455 12 4d; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 31 May, 1812. | Nil. | This school has been amalgamated with Youghal National.—Vide Table II, p. 103, supra. |

COUNTY OF KERRY.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|---|
| Kilgarra, Free. | E. O. Townsend, grant, 21 April, 1812, 1 acre and house. | 0 0 1 | Information not supplied. |
| Kilgarra, Monastery, National. | H. M. Raymond, grant, 1 Nov., 1841. | 0 0 1 | Same. |
| Trillick, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Kilgarra Society, 445 12s 4d; Edward Deasy, grant of 40s, 12 Dec., 1812. | Nil. | The grant from the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools to this school has been discontinued since 1872. |
| Trillick, Broad street, Girls. | L. E. Fund, 455 12s 4d; subscriptions, 455 12s 4d; 13d; gift from Judge Day, 1812. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Dingle, National. | Rev. Dr. Foley, gift, proved 30 Dec., 1815, 440 rent or annuity paid by Deasy, 440 and 440 annuity received; Building grant from Michael Carr, 414 18s 4d; subscriptions, 414 18s 4d; O'Connell's Foundation, grant, 1812. | 1 0 0 and 440. | School discontinued previous to 1817. Broadstreet now received by Superior of Christian Brothers School, Dingle, vide Table I, p. 416, supra, with the Report, supra, p. 102. |

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------|---------------------------|
| Abington, Keshoge, National, Boys. | L. E. Fund, 455 12s 4d; subscriptions, 455 12s 4d; 13d; gift from Earl of Charis, 1812. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Cobbequagh, Girls. | L. E. Fund, 455 12s 4d; subscriptions, 455 12s 4d; 13d; gift from Mr. Wilson, 1812. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—COUNTY OF LIMERICK—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation. | Average | Observations. |
|--|--|---------|---|
| Clontarf, National, Boys. | Kilmore place Society, £150 to 1861, subscriptions, £25 to 66., M. Kinnegley, grant, 12 Nov. 1870. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Clontarf, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Kilmore, Parochial. | L. E. Ford, £10 to 1861, subscriptions, £25 to 1861, on vote from Mr. Guinness, 1870. | 1 8 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Kilmore, Christian Brothers— St. Michael's (Discontinued) St. Michael's (Discontinued) | File Table I, p. 404. | — | These schools have been discontinued. |
| Kilmore, Mary's— St. Michael's Boys St. Michael's Girls | File, Nicholas street, Dr. H. P., Table I, p. 406. Same. | — | These schools have been amalgamated and are now carried on as a more infant school which it has been proposed to discontinue. File Report, supra, p. 120. |
| Lanehead, Keshborough road, Christian Free school for Limerick, Kilmore, and Kilmore. | File Keshborough road Free Girls School, Table I, p. 408. | — | The school ceased to exist through operation of Irish Church Act. School house now used for two girls school, &c. File also Report, supra, p. 40. |
| Lanehead, St. Nicholas street, Wilber, National, Girls. | File Table I, p. 408. | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Lanehead, Station street, Presentation Convent. | Maria Carroll, will, death 21 April, 1870, £600 to 60, providing £25 to 1861 yearly. | — | Letter from Manager states, school is "not returned." Further information not supplied. |
| Lanehead, Thomas street, National, Girls. | School held in Christian Brothers' house, parish of St. Michael's. | — | Information not supplied. |
| St. Michael's, Lanehead, National, Girls. | L. E. Ford, £20 to 1861, subscriptions, £25 to 1861, on vote from Earl of Clarendon, 1870. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

| | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| Belmore, Brinsford Smith's, English, Parochial. | Building grant from Government, £250 to 66., M. Presentation, grant, 1 May, 1871. | 1 0 00 | The grant to this school was discontinued by the Governors of Brinsford Smith's schools in 1871. |
| Billymough, Parochial. | Accounting for Discontinuation, Vir. £25 to 66., John Dwyer, grant, 24 June 1870. | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Bonmahon, Parochial. | L. E. Ford, £20, subscriptions, £25 to 1861, Rev. Robert McDonnell, p. 405, 20 Aug. 1871. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Clontarf, Christian Brothers. | Thomas Laker, will, death 21 Aug. 1861, devise of land (see 1871), proceeds sold under lease, not returned, £2 to 66., Edmund Rice, will, previous 20 Nov. 1866. | Endowments and vote | Information not supplied. |
| Clontarf, French's, Bowdler, Girls. | R. French, will, 11 Dec. 1795, will and premises, Convent Society, 18 Aug. 1861, grant of £2 to 66., £20 to 66. annual rent, in consideration of £100 to 66., 27 Dec. 1870, house built, at a cost of £12-00, by mortgage of land and premises for £1,000 accommodation of rent and donations. | 1 2 20 Nil and premier | This school has been discontinued. File Report, supra, p. 120. |
| Clontarf, Parochial, Girls. | File Table II, p. 404. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Holy Cross and Girls, Parochial. | L. E. Ford, £20 to 66., subscriptions, £25 to 66., Rev. S. Hackett and T. Phelps, grant, 6 Feb. 1871, Rev. C. W. Wall and W. Jones, grant of new site in lot of above, 10 Aug. 1870. | — | Information not supplied. |
| Knockagh or Abbey, Parochial. | L. E. Ford, £20 to 66., subscriptions, £25 to 66., Right Hon. William Russell, grant, 10 Sept. 1870. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Knockagh, Parochial, Boys. | L. E. Ford, £20 to 66., Kilmore place Society and subscriptions, £25 to 66., Peter Hackett, re- side lease, 10 April, 1870. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Knockagh, Parochial, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Keshborough, Discontinued, Society's, Girls. | File Table I, p. 405. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Keshborough, Parochial. | L. E. Ford, £20 to 66., subscriptions, £25 to 66., John Callaghan, grant, 22 Sept. 1870. | 1 2 20 | Information not supplied. |
| Keshborough, Girls. | L. E. Ford, £20 to 66., subscriptions, £25 to 66., Lady Charles Dames, grant, 2 Oct. 1870. | Nil. | Information not required. |
| St. John's, Parochial. | A. B. V., £20 to 66., R. and E. Presentation, grant, 27 July, 1870. | 1 2 20 | Information not supplied. |
| Shanahan, Parochial. | A. B. V., £20 to 66., Lady Charles Dames, grant, 24 Sept. 1870. | 1 2 20 | Information not supplied. |
| Trillick, Brinsford Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, £250 to 66., Mr. John Charles and A. Charles, grant, 12 April, 1871. | 1 0 0 | The grant from the Governors of Brinsford Smith's Schools to this school has been discontinued since 1871. |
| Trillick, Parochial. | L. E. Ford, £20 to 66., subscriptions, £25 to 66., Lord Wexford, grant, 15 March, 1870. | 1 2 18 | Plans returned by post-office, with observation— "No school in Trillick." |

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—continued—COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

| Locality and Name of School. | Particulars. | Amount. | Observations. |
|--|--|------------------------|---|
| Silverwatering, Sepulchre. . . . | L. L. Fenn, £10 for 5d.; subscriptions, £89 for 5d.; J. Moore, grant, 25 Oct. 1895 | A. B. H. 0 2 0 | Information not supplied. |
| T. Dow. | Association for Reimbursement Vm. £46 for 1d.; subscriptions, £128; Duke of Devonshire, grant, 29 Feb. 1894 | 8s. | Information not supplied. |
| Tuliver, Protestant, Girls and Infants. | William Moore, will, proved 17 April, 1868, £4 a year; Landon Moore, will, 1854, £1 a year, house held by subscription, 1858; Duke of Devonshire, grantee of house of site | Site and rentcharge | Information not supplied. |
| Tusmore, National, Boys. . . . | House built by Mr. Castles, P. Power, grantee of lease of site, 1813, allocation of £2 10s a year, part of Alice Quinn's bequest of £8 for 7d., for Tusmore. Fide Tusmore Charitable, &c. | Site. | Farms returned by post-office, with observation— "Not known." |
| Tusmore, National, Girls. . . . | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Tusmore, Parochial. | Alice Quinn, will, proved 3 May, 1794, £2 for 7d. a year. | — | Information not supplied. |
| Waterford, Protestant Orphan. . . . | Mr. French, will, £165, purchasing £2 10s 10d. a year; Francis Marlow, will, 1813, £100, £100, £100, C. Stone, will, 1813, £200, £200, £200, £200 for 5d.; L. L. Fenn, £10 for 5d.; subscriptions, £40, £40 for 1d.; John Fitzgerald, lease of site for 50 years, 1 May, 1825 | 1 1 5d. | Information not supplied. |
| Waterford, St. Peter's, Parochial. . . . | L. L. Fenn, £100 for 5d.; subscriptions, £100 for 1d.; grant of site, returning £2 for 7d. rent, 22 Sept., 1825 | Site. | Farms returned by post-office, with observation— "Not known." |
| Waterford, St. Peter's, Parochial, Corporation Free Grammar. | Corporation, annual payments of £40 for 1d. and £10 for 3d.; site £4 6s. a year. Rev. W. Dorman, grantee of £10 for 1d. a year, 17 Sept., 1797. | Annuity. | The Corporation have withdrawn the annual pay- ments, and the "Dormon Scholarship" of £10 for 1d. a year is now paid to the Waterford Grammar School, &c. Table I., p. 414, also Report, supra, p. 93 |
| Waterford, Waterford, National, Girls. | Fide Table II., p. 484 | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

| | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| Anghall, Orphan, Protestant, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Fide Table II., p. 484 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school, which is now in connection with the National Board. The Government of Erasmus Smith's Schools gave a building grant, but did not contribute annually to these schools. |
| Anghall, Orphan, Protestant, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Edinburgh Society, building grant, £18; Roger Chalmers, lease for 999 years and 91 years, 19 June, 1884. | 0 1 2d. | Information not supplied. |
| Anghall, Orphan, Protestant, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same remark. |
| Ballymore, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, £176 for 5d.; sub- scriptions, £10 for 1d.; Rev. D. H. Symes, grant, 3 March, 1813 | 0 2 2d. | The Government of Erasmus Smith's Schools withdrew their grant in 1874. |
| Ballymore, Ballymore, Girls. | Fide Table II., p. 484 | — | The school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Belmont, Frederick street, National, Infant. | Fide Table I., p. 412 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Girls' school. |
| Belmont, Magdalen Church, Girls. | Fide Table II., p. 485 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school. |
| Belmont, Magdalen Church, Infant. | Same | Site. | Same remark. |
| Carrick, Ballymore, | L. L. Fenn, £10 for 1d.; subscriptions, £17 for 5d.; personal grant of site | — | Farms returned through Post Office, with observation— "No school at Ballymore." |
| Carrick, National, No 1. | James Wilson, will, dated 7 May, 1813 | Rentcharge. | Information not supplied. |
| Carrick, Ballymore, National. . . . | E. MacDonnell and E. Maxwell, lease for 99 years, 19 Jan., 1897. | Site. | Same. |
| Carrickfergus, Ballymore, National. | L. L. Fenn, £10 for 1d.; subscriptions, £11 for 5d.; John Wilson, grant, 29 July, 1825 | Site. | Same. |
| Carrickfergus, Parochial. | Mrs. Hand, bequest, awarded in house property, promised grant of school premises | Site and house property | Same. |
| Carrickfergus, Parochial, Infant. . . . | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Carrickfergus, Church. | L. L. Fenn, £10 for 1d.; subscriptions, £10 for 5d.; Samuel Moore, grant, 20 Jan., 1813 | 0 2 2d. | Same. |
| Dunferm, Ballymore, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, £100 for 1d.; sub- scriptions, £10 for 5d.; Rev. of Antrim, grant, 21 July, 1867. | 2 0 0 | The Board of Erasmus Smith withdrew their grant from this school in 1877. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—COUNTY OF ANTRIM—continued.

| Locality and Name of School | Foundation | Amount | Observations |
|---|---|-------------------|--|
| Edinburgh, Crispagone, National | Edward James Agnew, grant, 20 Oct., 1837. | £40 | Information not supplied. |
| Lahern, Boys | Barley Hall, will, £1 10s 2d a year; George Whelan, will, 20s, producing £2; James Gordon, will, death, 25 March, 1851, £180 producing, £3 | — | Same. |
| Lahern, Longstone, Infant | Margaret of Hertford, lease for 20 years, 1818 | £40 | Same. |
| Lahern, Begoneat-street, Girls | George Whelan, will, £100; James Gordon, will, death, 25 Mar., 1851, 20s, producing £7 10s. | — | Same. |
| Lahern, Begoneat-street, Infant | James Gordon, will, death, 25 March, 1851, 20s, producing £7 10s | — | Same. |
| Macdonald, Macdonalds, Abbey | Thomas Thompson, will, dated 16th February, 1723, £224 12s 4d, subsequently increased to £254 12s 4d; Samuel Thompson, will, granted 18 June, 1696, remainder, £50, produced grant of £10 | Site and Rectory. | Same. |
| Portrush, Boys | House built by Dr. Adam Clarke, in 1815, valued by valuer, Earl of Antrim, lease for 20 years, 1823 | £ 5 5 | Information not supplied. |
| Salce, Longstone, National, No. 2 | E. P. Secord, building grant, £25; Samuel Stewart and others, grant, 2 Sept., 1825 | £10 | Information not supplied. |
| Seaholm, Bellaghy, National | E. P. Secord, building grant, £25; Jas. McWilliams, lease for 20 years, 20 June, 1825 | £10 | Information not supplied. |
| Seaholm, Bannahorn, National | E. P. Secord, building grant, £25; John McChase, remainder lease, 1 Sept., 1825 | £10 | This school was discontinued in 1825. |
| Sherry, Curran, National | E. P. Secord, building grant, £25; W. Armstrong and others, lease for 20 years, 27 Jan., 1825 | £10 | Information not supplied. |
| Templepatrick, Crispagone, Thomas Smith, Boys | Building grant from Governors, £175 12s 4d; Richard Longford, grant, 1 Nov.-1821, 1821 | £ 5 0 | The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools withdrew their grant from this school in 1821 |
| Whitehouse, St. John's Church | Building grant from Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, £120 7s 7d, subscription, £120 7s 7d; John Thompson, lease for 20 years, 1st June, 1821 | £50 | Information not supplied. |

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------|--|
| Armagh, Anglican, Erasmus Smith's, Boys, Boys | First Table II, p. 415 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Girls |
| Ballymore, Parochial | Very Rev. E. Curran, grant, 1 April, 1825 | £ 0 17 | Information not supplied. |
| Ballymore, Girls | First Table No. II, p. 415 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys' school |
| Ballymore, Longstone or Longford, Boys | L. E. Ford, £20 to 2d, subscription, 20 to 2d; Archbishop of Armagh, grant 2 July, 1825. | £10 | Information not supplied. |
| Ballymore, Madon, Parochial | Rev. Mr. Smith's grant, about 1810 | £ 0 5 | Information not supplied. |
| Ballymore, Madon, or Drumcully, Adulph, Adulph | Rev. Henry With, assignment of lease for a residence of 5 acres of 20 years. | £ 0 5 | Information not supplied. |
| Ballymore | Private Endowment, grant, about 1770 | £ 0 5 | Information not supplied. |
| Ballymore's Schools, Parochial | First Table I, p. 415 | Rectory | |
| 1. Aghalane | Henry Alexander, lease for 20 years | £ 0 5 | |
| 2. Churchhill | Sir George Jackson and Bishop of Meath, remainder lease, 17 July, 1825 | £ 1 7 and 7d | |
| 3. Churchhill, Infant | Same as preceding | — | Information not supplied. |
| 4. Churchhill, Senior | Same as preceding | — | |
| 5. Mullinane | Henry Alexander, lease for 20 years | £10 | |
| 6. Mullinane, Senior | Henry Alexander, lease for 20 years | £10 | |
| 7. Mullinane | Mr. Read, grant, covering partly rent of 20 to 2d | £ 0 0 | |
| Reddy, Ballyglash | A. D. F., £20 to 2d; Charles and Henry Fox, grant, 15 May, 1825 | £ 1 2 2d | Letter from Master states—"School not in operation at present. School-house rented in use as Rectory of the parish. House, &c., occupied by the schoolmaster." |
| Reddy, Ballyglash, National | L. E. Ford, £20 to 2d, subscription, £20 to 2d; Andrew Linn and Kenneth Cope, grant, 20 June, 1825 | £ 0 5 | Information not supplied. |
| Reddy, Ballyglash, National, Boys | L. E. Ford, £20 to 2d, subscription, £20 to 2d; Maxwell Glass, grant, 15 Dec., 1825 | £ 0 5 | Information not supplied. |
| Reddy, Ballyglash, National, Girls | Same as preceding | — | Same. |
| Reddy, Ballyglash | Barley Hall, grant, 27 Sept., 1825 | £ 0 5 | Information not supplied. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—COUNTY OF ARMAGH—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | President. | Amount. | Observations. |
|---------------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Kilmore, Donaghadee, Boys. | File Table No. II, p. 434. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Glenties school. |
| Loughgilly, Lismore, . . . | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, Earl of Gosford, grant, 10 Aug., 1870. | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Malinbeg, Cates, Girls. | File Table No. II, p. 435. | — | Information not supplied. |
| Shankill, Donaghadee, National. | E. F. Dow, 200, subscriptions, 200 to 24, Charles Stewart, founder of loan, 16 Dec., 1870. | 200 | Information not supplied. |
| Tuturaha, Tully, Girls. | Joseph Allen, grant, 27 Sept., 1870. | 0 1 0 | Letter from Rector states—"No school here for some years past." |

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------|---|
| Ballymoneagh, Girls. | File Table No. II, p. 437. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Ballymoneagh school. |
| Delahat, Girls. | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, President and Managers of Delahat, grant, 1 Sept., 1870. | Site | Information not supplied. |
| Donaghadee, Ramesha, Girls. | File Table No. II, p. 437. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the boys' school. |
| Corra, Farnham, Boys. | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, Lord Farnham, grant, 1870. | 2 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Corra, Farnham, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Kilkeash, Parthead. | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, Lord Farnham, grant, 4 Aug., 1870. | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Kilkeash, Parthead. | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, Bishop of Kilmore, grant, 15 Jan., 1870. | 1 0 0 | This school has been discontinued for some years, and the house is at present occupied by the Master of the Donaghadee Endowed School as a residence. |
| Kilkeash, Derryhew, Boys. | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, Lord Farnham, grant, 11 July, 1870. | 1 0 0 | This school not in operation at present. Letter from Rector states it is "about to be re-opened under National Board." |
| Kilkeash, Derryhew, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Kilkeash, Donaghadee, Boys. | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, Lord Farnham, grant, 11 July, 1870. | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Kilkeash, Donaghadee, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Kilkeash, Boys. | A. D. V., 200 to 24, Lord Farnham, presented grant, about 1870. | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Kilkeash, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Monaghan. | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, C. E. Sugent, grant, 24 Dec., 1870. | 1 2 10 | Same. |
| Monaghan. | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, Major Macneil, grant, 24 Dec., 1870. | 0 2 0 | Letter from Rector states "school closed." |
| Templeport, Monaghan. | John McGrath, grant, 27th March, 1870. | 200. | Information not supplied. |

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------|--|
| Donaghadee, National, St. 1. | Rev. Dr. John Leighton, grant, 1870. | 1 2 10 | Information not supplied. |
| Donaghadee, Carrickmacra. | E. L. Ford, 200, subscriptions, 200. Viscount Lifford and James Armstrong, grant, 10 Nov., 1870. | 1 0 0 | Same. |
| Donaghadee, Carrickmacra. | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, grant of land by General Comber. | Site | Information not supplied. |
| Fahna, Upper, Girls, Boys. | E. L. Ford, 200 to 24, subscriptions, 200 to 24, Rev. William Macneil, grant, 13 Sept., 1870. | 1 1 0 | Same. |
| Fahna, Upper, Girls, Boys. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Killybegs, Robertson's. | General Robertson, will, 1770. File Robertson Endowment Table I, p. 440. Robertson Committee building grant, 200 to 24, subscriptions, E. M. Comber, grant, 24 Dec., 1870. | Site | "Not at present in operation. Five school-houses (not built) and school about to re-open." (13 Oct. 1870). |
| Loch, Belintra. | General Robertson, will, 1770. File "Robertson Endowment" Table I, p. 440. Bishop of Ely, grant, 27 May, 1870. | 1 1 0 | "Not in operation. House burnt by accident, and the grant for new one, but site not yet decided on." (13 Oct., 1870). |
| Malinbeg, Ramesha Smith's, National. | Building grant from Government, 200 to 24. Earl of Selkirk, remainder loan, 1 May, 1870. | 1 0 0 | The grant for the school was discontinued by the Board of Education in 1870, and the house of the position surrendered to the Earl of Selkirk. |
| Monaghan, North Upper, National. | Rev. Dr. John Leighton, annual application of funds from 1870. School house and land covered for residue of term of years, subject to 25 yearly. | Site | Information not supplied. This school is not now on the Irish Society's list. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—COUNTY OF DOWGL—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation. | Acres. | Observations. |
|---|--|---------------|---|
| Ards, Upper, Carnalingsburgh, National. | Don the Irish Society, casual application of funds from 1842 | A. R. P. — | This school is not now in operation, and is left in the present list at the Irish Society. |
| Belmont, National, Girls. | John "Fountain, Robertson's," Table I., p. 408 | — | The boys' and girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Belmont, Robertson's. | Colonel Robertson, will, 1796—1796 "Robertson Endowment," Table I., p. 418. Robertson Committee, building grant, £11 15s 6d; subscriptions, £24. Rev. Robert Bell, grant, 1822 | 1 0 30 | School not in operation. Committee propose to transfer the grant to Limerick Education Society (see Table I., p. 449) |
| Brumagham, Robertson's. | Colonel Robertson, will, 1796—1796 "Robertson Endowment," Table I., p. 418 | — | "School not in operation. No school house. Funds now forthcoming, and school-house to be built. 15 Oct., 1822 |
| Collymore, Robertson's, Robertson's. | Colonel Robertson, will, 1796. Robertson Committee building grant, £41 15s 6d; Trinity College, £100; subscription, £40. Rev. Robert Bell, grant, 1822 | 1 0 8 | School not now on Robertson list. Information not supplied. |
| Collymore, National, Boys. | L. E. Fund, £10 10s 6d; subscriptions, £12 15s 6d. Rev. George Vaughan Hunt, grant, 3 Dec., 1824 | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Collymore, National, Girls. | Same as preceding | — | Same. |

COUNTY OF DOWN.

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|---|
| Aggleigh, National, Girls. | Table I., p. 407. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys. |
| Aggleigh, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Stat. 18 Geo. 3 | — | The Board of Erasmus Smith's schools withdrew their grant from this school in 1770 |
| Aggleigh, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Ballinacorney, National, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, £100; subscriptions, £10. From Bishop's grant, 20 Mar., 1848, restoring to the parish rect. | Nil. | The construction of the Board of Erasmus Smith's schools with this school was limited to the construction of a building grant, no annual grant for repairs having been made. Information not supplied. |
| Barclay, National, No. 2, Boys. | L. E. Fund, £10 10s 6d; subscriptions, £10 15s 6d. William Edmund Holly, success to his house, 21 June, 1822. | 0 5 10 | Information not supplied. |
| Barr. | Edinburgh Society, £20; subscriptions, £170 15s. Managers of Downshire, grant of 1822. James Condon, will, date, 25 March, 1814, £50, preceding £2 15s. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Bryansford, Girls and Infant. | L. E. Fund, £10 10s 6d; subscriptions, £10 15s 6d. Earl of Roden, grant, 15 Feb., 1827. | 0 2 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Dumfries, Discourt. Free School for Deaf and Dumb. | Stat. 13 Geo. 3, ch. 5, to 1810, 1810 to Geo. III., ch. 181, to 22, 24. Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 15 Apr., 1824, £10 15s 6d; land attached to Downshire discourt. school at Downshire, sold in fee, 20 10s 6d, granted. Grant 20p. presented, 1810 to 1811, expended on building about 1820. Lord de Clifford, grant, 1 May, 1826. | 0 2 5 1 2 10 | This school ceased to exist in 1812, through the operation of the "Irish Church Act, 1840," on the retirement of the last Lord de Clifford, and the school premises reverted to the lord of the soil, Mr. Macdonald. See Report, supra, p. 48 |
| Erasmus, Maydown, National, Boys. | L. E. Fund, £10 10s 6d; subscriptions, £170 15s 6d. Managers of Downshire, grant, 20 April, 1821. | 0 2 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Erasmus, Maydown, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | L. E. Fund, £10 10s 6d; subscriptions, £10 15s 6d. Managers of Downshire, grant, 4 Dec., 1820 | 1 0 0 | The Government of Erasmus Smith's schools withdrew their annual grant from this school in 1820. For this information not supplied. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, Girls. | Same as preceding as to school premises. | — | Information not supplied. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, National, National, Girls. | Table I., p. 408. | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Building grant from Government, £100; subscriptions, £10. W. H. Smith, grant, 24 Sept., 1824. | Nil. | The construction of the Government of Erasmus Smith's schools with this school was limited to a building grant. Information not supplied. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same observation. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, National, Boys. | L. E. Fund, £10 10s 6d; subscriptions, £10 15s 6d. Managers of Downshire, grant, 4 Dec., 1820. | 0 2 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, National, Boys. | John Keene, will, proved 25 May, 1822. | Erasmus, 161 Hall. | Same. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, National, Girls. | L. E. Fund, £10 10s 6d; subscriptions, £10 15s 6d. Rev. Chas. Bell, grant, 29 Dec., 1822. | 0 1 0 | Same. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, National, Boys. | L. E. Fund, £10 10s 6d; subscriptions, £10 15s 6d. Rev. Chas. Bell, grant, 29 Dec., 1822. | 1 2 10 | Same. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, National, Girls. | Table I., p. 408. | — | The Boys' and Girls' schools have been amalgamated. |
| Erasmus, 161 Hall, National. | Trustees of Marlingdown, grant, 15 Sept., 1822. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—COUNTY OF DOWNS—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundations | Amount. | Observations |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|---------------------------|
| Newry, St. Clare Convent, National | Michael Vescho, will, proved 29 June, 1833, remittance of £5. Mary Magrath, will, proved 17 May, 1833, £50 for £16, increased, and with other bequests producing £35 to £14 yearly. | A. B. P. | Information not supplied. |
| Newry, Baptist, Boys | Margaret of Downshire, sister of Agnes for term of premises for 51 years from 1st Nov., 1837, of Lord Downshire £100 to long trustees to expend £100 on improvements. | B. B. B. | Information not supplied. |
| Newry, Baptist, Girls | Same as preceding. | — | None. |
| Pontreath | L. E. Fund, £20 to £4, subscriptions, £10 to £4, Andrew Magrath, grant, 12 Feb., 1834. | C. D. E. | Information not received. |
| Rathfriland | William Alexander, will, proved 10 June, 1834, £200, also increased to £200, producing £5 to £4. | — | Information not supplied. |
| Seewick, Methodist, National | John Macgregor, lease for two lives, 12 Nov., 1834. | Site | Information not supplied. |
| Sharnfield, Dame's Bush | L. E. Fund, £20 to £4, subscriptions, £10 to £14, grant of site, about 1834. | Site | Information not supplied. |
| Warrenpoint, Boys | Barry Hall, grant, 14 June, 1835. | C. D. E. | Information not supplied. |
| Warrenpoint, Girls | Same as preceding. | — | None. |

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|----------|--|
| Aghalurcher, Moate, Girls | File Table I, p. 4-6 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boy's. |
| Aghavea, Liffemore | Killeshane Society, £10 to £4, subscriptions, £10 to £14, Alexander Johnston, bequest, premises of lease, 10 May, 1833. | Site | Information not supplied. |
| Brookborough | Rev. Charles Stewart, will, proved 10 March, 1833, £100, also increased to be vested in trustees. | Site | Information not supplied. |
| Clone, Aghalurcher | L. E. Fund, £20 to £4, subscriptions, £10 to £4, Rev. John Richardson, grant, 10 Nov., 1832. | C. D. E. | Information not supplied. |
| Drumahaire, Liffemore | Rev. James Lindsay, grant, 11 May, 1835. | C. D. E. | Information not supplied. |
| Drumahaire, Fethard | L. E. Fund, £20 to £4, subscriptions, £10 to £4, Governors of Teachers' Charity, grant, 1 Dec., 1833. | C. D. E. | School discontinued in 1837. |
| Drumahaire, Tully, Vaughan's Charity, Girls | File Table I, p. 4-6 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boy's. |
| Drumahaire, Tully, Vaughan's, Girls | File Table I, p. 4-6 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boy's. |
| Killeshane, Gortgrym | L. E. Fund, £20 to £4, subscriptions, £10 to £14, as one of land to be granted by Earl of Eves, 1834. | C. D. E. | Information not supplied. |
| Killeshane, Fethard | L. E. Fund, £20 to £4, subscriptions, £10 to £14, Earl of Eves, grant, 25 June, 1835. | C. D. E. | Information not supplied. |
| Tomrassa, Fethard | Association for Disestablishing Poor, £10 to £4, Dr. James Clarke, grant, 10 Dec., 1837. | C. D. E. | Information not supplied. |

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

| | | | |
|--|--|----------|---|
| Aghalurcher, National | Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. | — | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list of grants. |
| Aghalurcher, Methodist, National | Lord Londonderry's School Building Fund, £20 to £4, subscriptions, £10 to £4, The Boarded Society and Schoolmaster's Company, grant, about 1833. | C. D. E. | Information not supplied. |
| Ballynagone, Aghalurcher, Roman, St. Mary's, Ballynagone, Boys | Building grant from Governors, £10 to £4, John Owens, grant, 31 Dec., 1833. | C. D. E. | The grant from the Board of Roman Catholic to this school was discontinued in 1835, and the land and buildings taken possession of by the landlord. |
| Ballynagone, Aghalurcher, Protestant, Girls | File Table II, p. 9-10 | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boy's. |
| Ballynagone, Protestant | L. E. Fund, £20 to £4, subscriptions, £10 to £4, Rev. A. Ross, grant, 1 Feb., 1831. | C. D. E. | Information not supplied. |
| Clanmole, Coleraine | Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. | — | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list of grants. |
| Cumber, Lower, National | L. E. Fund, £20 to £4, subscriptions, £10 to £4, James Adams, grant, 1 August, 1835. | Site | Information not supplied. |
| Dunboyne, Fethard, Boy's | Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835. | — | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list of grants. |
| Fethard, Tullymore, Protestant, Boys | Hon. the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1835, 1836. | — | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list of grants. Form returned by Post Office with description, "No such school at Tullymore." |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundations. | Average | | | Observations. |
|--|---|----------------------|------|----|---|
| | | A. | B. | C. | |
| Engharagh, Walsborough. | How the Irish Society, annual application of Funds from 1846. | — | — | — | Letter from Rector states—"School closed some years ago. Irish Society's grant withdrawn." |
| Garragh, National. | How the Irish Society, annual application of Funds from 1814, 6s. house built by subscription in 1844, site vested in trustees. | — | Site | — | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list of grants. Information not supplied. |
| Garragh, Parochial, Boys. | L. L. Fund, 60s to 6d. K. P. Society, 40s to 10s; subscriptions, 60s 7s 6d; Lord Garragh, 10s; 2 boys and 22 girls, 4 August, 1855. | — | Site | — | Letter from Rector states—"No such school. Schoolmaster takes possession of by Lady Garragh." |
| Garragh, Parochial, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. |
| Gillnah, Corleck, National. | How the Irish Society, annual application of Funds from 1817. National Board, 60s 10s 6d, subscriptions, 42s 4s 6d, site vested in trustees. | — | Site | — | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list of grants. Information not supplied. |
| Lisnaw, Lond 308, Boys. | R. Kyle, 10s, 18 Oct. 1841, premises and rentcharges of 200 per annum. | Site and rentcharges | — | — | This school was closed in 1818, being unable to compete with National School. Funding of school previous unsatisfactory. Order of estate on which rentcharges stand written, "I shall be glad to restore instructions as to best way of applying income endowment." |
| Lisnaw, Lond 308, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same observation. |
| Londonderry, Bridgewater, Infant. | How the Irish Society, annual application of Funds from 1815, 41s. | — | — | — | Information not supplied. This school is not now on the Irish Society's list of grants. |
| Londonderry, Fennell street, Infant, English. | How the Irish Society, annual application of Funds from 1846. | — | — | — | Same observation. |
| Londonderry, Great James-street, National, Boys. | How the Irish Society, annual application of Funds from 1848. | — | — | — | Same. |
| Londonderry, Great James-street, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. |
| Londonderry, Napier's-row. | How the Irish Society, annual application of Funds from 1846. | — | — | — | Same. |
| Manoquin, Canon Manoquin, Boys. | How the Irish Society, annual application of Funds from 1845. | — | — | — | Same. |
| Manoquin, Canon Manoquin, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. |
| Newtonlismacarty, Irish Green-street, National, Girls. | File Table I, p. 462. | — | — | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys'. |
| Trillick, Fingern, Sunday. | How the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1846. | — | — | — | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list of grants. |
| Templemore, Delanyburgh. | How the Irish Society, grant of land and annual application of funds from 1841. | 0 0 0 | — | — | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list of grants. Information not supplied. |
| Templemore, Keshallaghmore, Erasmus Smith, English, Boys. | Building grant from Government, 400s 10s 6d; subscriptions, 404s. Bishop of Derry, grant, 15 Oct. 1812. | 0 0 12 | — | — | The grant to this school from the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools has been withdrawn. Further information not supplied. |
| Templemore, Keshallaghmore, Erasmus Smith, English, Girls. | Same as preceding as to school premises. How the Irish Society annual application of funds from 1846. | — | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Templemore, Malena, National, Boys. | How the Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1847. National Board, 454s 10s 6d; subscriptions, 420s to 10s. Site vested in Trustees. | 0 0 9 | — | — | This school has been discontinued. |
| Templemore, Malena, National, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | — | — | Same. |

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|---|---|--|
| Anglican, National. | John McClelland, grant, 8 Aug. 1825. | 0 0 10 | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Highborough, Parochial. | L. L. Fund, 20s to 3d; A. D. V., 40s to 5s; subscriptions, 40s to 10s. Rev. Peter Canning, grant, 16 May, 1828. | 0 0 10 | — | — | Same. |
| Monaghan, Doonagh Free School for English, Roman and English. | Stat. 10 Edw. 6, 2, 10 (1579). Stat. 13 Geo. III. c. 25, sect. 23 & 24. Order of Lord Londonderry in Council, 17 April, 1841. Grand Jury Presentation, 400s, Lady Rossmore, 400s of 1846, 400s of 1847, 400s, and proceeds of sale of old school-house, 600s, expended in building Lady Rossmore, grant of 10s, 31 Nov. 1813. | 0 0 10 | — | — | This school ceased to exist in 1813, through the operation of the "Bank Church Act 1817," on the re-vestment of the last Royal Master. |
| Monaghan, Jackson's, Work School. | File Monaghan, Jackson's National, Table I, p. 464. | — | — | — | This school has been amalgamated with Jackson's National School, p. 464, Table I, p. 464. |
| Trillick, Parochial. | Rev. Magnus Jellist, grant, 12 July, 1825. | 1 0 10 | — | — | Information not supplied. |

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

TABLE No. III.—continued—COUNTY OF TYRONE.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundation. | Average | | | Observations. |
|---|--|------------|---|----|---|
| | | A | B | C | |
| Anglin, Boys | L. L. Fund, 1848 to 5d.; subscriptions, £187 15s. 10d.; J. M. Richardson, Sanbury, 27rd. 50 May, 1895. | 0 | 2 | 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Anglin, Girls | Same as preceding | — | — | — | Same. |
| Bahaly Upper, Glenties | Clashin Hamilton, 2nd. 7 Jan. 1788, re-entrance, 21 15s. 11d. | Endowings. | — | — | Form returned by Post Office, with observation—“No school in Glenties.” Letter from Bishop states—“School closed to exist.” |
| Cajelan, Parochial | Arundel House Comp. act, assignment of lease of site for 219 years, receiving 2d. annual rent, 15 Nov. 1754; house property held rent free since 1755; no school house built by Downage Committee at Clashin, 1855. | 0 | 2 | 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Conan, Erasmus Smith's, English | Stat. 16 Geo. I. Building grant from Government, 25th 15s. 10d.; Rev. Robert Hamilton, grant, 25 March, 1822. | 1 | 2 | 12 | The Government of Erasmus Smith's schools withdrew their annual grant from this school in 1851. |
| Corrivel, Fillymore | K. P. Society, building grant, £17 15s. 10d.; Joseph Giff, lease for 20 years, 1825. | 0 | 1 | 9 | This school has been discontinued. |
| Curran of Mill, Donaghmore, Parochial, Girls | Field Table II., p. 481 | — | — | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boy's. |
| Cushdub, Girls | Field Table I., p. 486 | — | — | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boy's. |
| Chesham, Rathfriland | L. L. Fund, 22d. to 1d.; subscriptions, £122 15s. 7d.; Rev. James Lowry, grant, 25 Aug. 1822. | 2 | 2 | 12 | Information not supplied. |
| Donaghmore, Parochial | K. P. Society, building grant, £12 15s. 10d.; subscription, Robert Blackall, grant, 25 Aug. 1822. | 2d. | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Donaghmore, Sunday Schools | Thomas Turner, will, 419s. 15s. 10d., of which 415 7s. 10d. expended in building, remainder awarded in 1848 to 18th. Government Grant. Rev. George Evans, will, granted 30 Dec. 1859, two thirds of dividends of £200, General Grant Institution, awarded in 1857, in 1857 31s., Government Grant. | — | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Edgell, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls | Field Table I., p. 481 | — | — | — | The Government of Erasmus Smith's schools has withdrawn their annual grant from this school. Letter information not supplied. |
| Eng | Earl of Charlemont, grant, 25 Feb. 1822 | 5d. | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Erasmus, Derry and Raphoe Dioceses, Dean and Church | How the Irish Society, several applications of funds from 1810, Managers of Almondbury, lease for 20 years. | 1 | 2 | 12 | This school is not now on the Irish Society's list of grants. It has ceased to exist. |
| Erasmusmore, Anglican, No-Grant | K. P. Society, building grant, £17 4s.; L. L. Fund, 22d. to 1d.; subscriptions, £18 15s. 10d.; site to be granted by the Bishop, 1821. | 2d. | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Erasmusmore, K. P. Society, National | L. L. Fund, 22d. to 1d.; subscriptions, £18 15s. 10d.; Henry Smith, grant, 1 Nov. 1825. | 2 | 2 | 12 | Same. |
| Erasmusmore, Parochial | L. L. Fund, 22d. to 1d.; subscriptions, £18 15s. 10d.; 1800 from Mr. Blackall, 1822. | 2 | 2 | 0 | Same. |

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|---|----|---|
| Abbeycrombie | L. L. Fund, £27 15s. 10d.; K. P. Society, 20d. to 1d.; subscriptions, £115 1s. 6d.; Very Rev. Dean Wilson and Mr. Basil Wilson, remainder lease, 1 Mar. 1825. | 1 | 2 | 20 | Information not supplied. |
| Abbeycrombie, Conventual | Rev. E. Harpison, will, death 1821, £151 15s. 10d., less for building Rosetta Catholic Cathedral at Tuam, at 25 4s. 10d. a year interest. | — | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Aglish, Lohans | L. L. Fund, £15 15s. 11d.; subscriptions, £40 4s. 10d.; T. Wals, grant, 20 Dec. 1822. | 5d. | — | — | Information not supplied. |
| Clashin | Association for Disendowmenting Tyne, £10 7s. 10d.; subscriptions, 2s.; 20d.; Bishop of Cashel and Kilmore, grant, 20 Oct. 1827. | 1 | 2 | 12 | Information not supplied. |
| Convent, Corrida | L. L. Fund, £41 4s. 10d.; subscriptions, £40 15s. 10d.; Thomas J. Black, grant, 1 Jan. 1825. | 1 | 2 | 12 | Information not supplied. |
| Episcopus, Padraig | Rev. E. Doolin, will, granted Sept. 1755, £400, of which £100 awarded in Government Grant, producing £18 a year; school-house erected out of contribution of money, at a cost of £100, on land held under leasehold from Lord Kyrle. | 1 | 0 | 9 | This school has been discontinued for the past five years. Letter from Bishop states—“School should be done with the premises and school capital, and not leave them as they are.” 10th Report, supra, p. 16. |
| Gleng, Claghagh, Convent National | Rev. John Campbell McLuskin, lease for 20 years, 1845. | 5d. | — | — | Information not supplied. |

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—continued.

TABLE NO. III.—COUNTY OF GALWAY—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Population. | Assess. | Observations. |
|--|---|---------|--|
| Gahoy, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Building grant from Government, £100 10s. 1d., subscriptions, £219 10s. 1d., also, part of Government's estate. | Site. | The Government of Erasmus Smith's Schools withdrew their annual grant in 1843. Further information not supplied. |
| Gahoy, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| St. John, Woodlawn, National, Girls. | File Table I., p. 478. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys'. |
| Loughrea, Poppo's Lane. | L. L. Fund, £154 12s. 4d., subscriptions, £378 10s. 1d.; Earl of Clareville, grant, 10 May, 1834. | Site. | Letter from Bishop states—"No school in Poppo's Lane for ten years past." |
| Quay, Kilmoylan, Irish Church, Mission, Girls. | File Table II., p. 482. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys'. |

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------|---------------------------|
| Arundell, Catholic. | L. L. Fund, £66 10s. 1d., subscriptions, £66 10s. 1d., Sir James Berkeley, grant, 10 July, 1818. | 0 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Corkish-co-Shannon. | L. L. Fund, £35 10s. 1d., subscriptions, £119, 1834 from C. M. St. George, 1834. | Site. | Same. |
| Croagh, Drumshegore, National. | L. L. Fund, £19 10s. 4d., subscriptions, £30 10s. 1d., John Gidley, grant, 11 Dec., 1812. | 1 0 0 | Same. |
| Croagh, Drumshegore, Protestant. | Colonel Slory, grant of site and money for building, amounting, with subscriptions, to £420. | Site. | Same. |
| Ennagh. | L. L. Fund, £11 10s. 1d., subscriptions, £40 10s. 1d., James Barber, considerable loan, 1 May, 1834. | 1 0 0 | Same. |

COUNTY OF MAYO.

| | | | |
|--|---|--------|--|
| Applagh, Knappe, National. | Managers of Mayo, lease for 99 years, 1822. | Site. | Information not supplied. |
| Applagh, Catholic. | Alexander McDonald and others, lease for three years, 18 Aug., 1819. | Site. | Same. |
| Arundell. | Lord Lieutenant's School Building Fund, £10 10s. 1d., subscriptions, £279, also from Lord Kenna, 1832. | Site. | Same. |
| Carrigrohane, National, Protestant, Boys. | L. L. Fund, £100 10s. 1d., subscriptions, £100 10s. 1d., Sir Hans D. Browne, grant, 8 Nov., 1827. | 1 2 12 | Information not supplied. |
| Carrigrohane, National, Protestant, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Crossmolina, Protestant, Girls. | File Table II., p. 483. | — | This school has been amalgamated with the Boys'. |
| Kesh, Erasmus Smith's, English. | Building grant from Government, £170 10s. 1d., Bishop of Kilfenestra and Ashbury, grant, 3 Nov., 1811. | 1 2 12 | The Government of Erasmus Smith's Schools withdrew their annual grant in 1872. Further information not supplied. |
| Kilmoylan, Protestant, Boys. | L. L. Fund, £32 10s. 1d., subscriptions, £72 10s. 1d., Rev. Jos. Verdagh, grant, 20 Oct., 1875. | 0 0 12 | Information not supplied. |
| Kilmoylan, Protestant, Girls. | Same as preceding. | — | Same. |
| Trillick, Free. | L. L. Fund, £20 10s. 1d., Kilmoylan-place Society and subscriptions, £10 10s. 1d., also from Colonel Ennagh, 1875. | 1 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Westport, National, Boys. | L. L. Fund, £12 10s. 1d., subscriptions, £114 10s. 1d., Margaret M. Hugh, assignment of considerable loan, 27 Aug., 1834. | Site. | Same. |

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|---|
| Belmullet, Irish Missionary College. | Earl of Clareville, grant, 21 April, 1822, reserving 20 family rents, subscriptions received in building, £204. | 0 0 0 | Information not supplied. |
| Boyle, Protestant. | L. L. Fund, £10 10s. 1d., subscriptions, £118 10s. 1d., Lord Lorton, grant, 3 April, 1834. | Site. | Information not supplied. |
| Boyle, Mission, Free. | Stat. 12 March, v. 1 (St. 1, 1875). Stat. 45 Geo. III., v. 30, v. 34, Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 27 April, 1874. | — | This school was amalgamated with Longford Mission Free School and transferred to Boyle in 1842. File Report, pages, p. 49, and Mayo, Lighthill Mission Free School, Table I., p. 416. |

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—continued.

TABLE No. III.—continued—COUNTY OF SLIGO.

| Locality and Name of School. | Foundations. | Average. | Observations. |
|---|--|--------------------------|---|
| Dromard, Erasmus Smith's, English, Boys. | Defining grant from Government, £210 15s 6d, Jan. 1862, grant 3 Nov. 1862. | A 8 8 3 3 3 | The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools withdrew their annual grant in 1865. Further information not supplied. |
| Dromard, Erasmus Smith's, English, Girls. | None at present. | — | None. |
| Dromard, Drum | Kilmoreplace Rectory, 240, Owen Wynne, grant, 1860. | Nil. | Information not supplied. |
| Enniskerry, Kilgobbin | Colonel Brown, lease for 20 years of school premises and outbuildings of 210, 1 Nov. 1862. | 3 3 3 and rectory. | Information not supplied. |
| Kilmoreplace | Application for Educational Grant, £27 10s, Bishop of Kilmore, lease, 29 Nov. 1862. | 3 3 3 | None. |
| Sligo, Erasmus Smith's, Boys | Stat. 10 Geo. I. E. L. Fund, 200 to 250, subscriptions, £210 15s 6d, Owen Wynne, grant, 11 June 1860. | Nil. | The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools withdrew their annual grant in 1865. Further information not supplied. |
| Sligo, Erasmus Smith's, Girls | Stat. 10 Geo. I. E. L. Fund 200 to 250, subscriptions, £210 15s 6d, Vincent Palmerston, grant, 11 June 1860. | Nil. | None. |

TABLE IV.—Showing all Endowments in Ireland of public, or of partly public and partly private foundation, and the annual income derived from public sources in each case—continued.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

| Location and Name of School | Proprietors and Subsequent Endowments | Annual Income from Public Sources | Annual Income from Private Sources | Observations |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| COUNTY OF ASTRIM. Edgewood, Glenties School of English and Gaelic | Order 12 Eia, ch. A. D. 1618, sicut 10 Gen III, c. 100, in 39, 51, Order of Lord Lonsdale in Council 31 April, 1654. Grant Jure presentment of 1653 to 5d, expended on building about 1657, William Acker grant, 1657. | £ 4 4 | 0 0 0 | The sum of £151 6s stated as income in an entry under the government of "The Irish Church Act, 1707," and is derivable as the funds on resignation of the present master. File Report, supra, p. 47, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| COUNTY OF ARMAGH. Antrim, Royal Free School | *James I., Order in Council on Petition of Ulster, 1609, James I., Royal Letters, dated 29 Dec. 1613, 10 April, 1614, 1 Aug. 1615, Charles I., Charter, 10 Dec. 1627, stat. 16 & 17 Charles II, ch. 30 sicut 30 Gen III, ch. 187, in 12 & 12, sicut 3 Gen IV, ch. 75, s. 8, expended on building and repairs, sicut 21,000 £, 21,010 10s 6d Government Stock and 2371 17s 1d each to each, 24 Dec. 1618. | 1,860 4 4 | — | File Report, supra, p. 51, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| Longhilly, Rathfriland, English School | *Commissioners of Education, 1810, grant of 1000; hence taken Antrim English School. | School from rents of Antrim Royal School Estate. | — | File Report, supra, p. 73, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| COUNTY OF CAYN. Infected, Fermanagh, English School | Stat. 16 Gen I. Building grant from Government, 2773 21s 2d. *Commissioners of Education, 1810, 3 March, 1811, 10 and 14, 20, 21. | None | School from General Fund. | File Report, supra, p. 47, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| Cross Royal, Free School | *James I., Order in Council on Petition of Ulster, 1609, James I., Royal Letters, dated 29 Dec. 1613, 10 April, 1614, 1 Aug. 1615, Charles I., Charter, 10 Dec. 1627, stat. 16 & 17 Charles II, ch. 30 sicut 30 Gen III, ch. 187, in 12 & 12, sicut 3 Gen IV, ch. 75, s. 8, expended on building, 1618, 21,000, grant of land attached to school in exchange for a mortgage of school estate, about 1617. sicut 21,000 £, 21,010 10s 6d each to each, 24 Dec. 1618. | 227 4 0 | — | File Report, supra, p. 47, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| COUNTY OF DONEGAL. Donegal County, the Free Irish Society's School | *James I., Charter 26 March, 1609, Charles II, Charter 10 Oct. 1627. Annual application by Society as part of the trusts of their estate of 20s, to schools in co. Down. | 0 0 0 | — | File Report, supra, p. 161, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| Baylis, Royal Free School | *James I., Order in Council on Petition of Ulster, 1609, James I., Royal Letters, dated 29 Dec. 1613, 10 April, 1614, 1 Aug. 1615, Charles I., Charter, 10 Dec. 1627, stat. 16 & 17 Charles II, ch. 30 sicut 30 Gen III, ch. 187, in 12 & 12, sicut 3 Gen IV, ch. 75, s. 8, expended on building, 1618, 21,000, grant of land attached to school in exchange for a mortgage of school estate, about 1617. sicut 21,000 £, 21,010 10s 6d each to each, 24 Dec. 1618. | 102 17 0 | — | File Report, supra, p. 46, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| COUNTY OF FERMANAGH. Enniskillen, Free, English School | Stat. 16 Gen I. *G. L. Fund, 2205; and subscriptions, *Commissioners of Education, 1810, 3 Aug. 1810; 17s 1d each, 2100, producing 24 a year. | None | 4 9 0 And grants from funds of Government of Enniskillen English School. | File Report, supra, p. 17, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| Enniskillen, Royal Free School, Free | *James I., Order in Council on Petition of Ulster, 1609, James I., Royal Letters, dated 29 Dec. 1613, 10 April, 1614, 1 Aug. 1615, Charles I., Charter, 10 Dec. 1627, stat. 16 & 17 Charles II, ch. 30 sicut 30 Gen III, ch. 187, in 12 & 12, sicut 3 Gen IV, ch. 75, s. 8, expended on building, 1618, 21,000, grant of land attached to school in exchange for a mortgage of school estate, about 1617. sicut 21,000 £, 21,010 10s 6d each to each, 24 Dec. 1618. | 1,200 17 0 | — | File Report, supra, p. 48, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY. Londonderry County, The Free Irish Society's School | *James I., Charter, March 1612, Chas. II, Charter, 10 Oct. 1627, annual application by Society as part of the trusts of their estate, of 21,000 £ to 5d to schools in co. at Londonderry. | 1,200 0 0 | — | File Report, supra, p. 161, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| Londonderry, Antrim School | *The Free Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1618 to 1619, subscription, 22,000, expended in purchase of site and building. | 1618, part of the Free Irish Society's grant is made in Londonderry. | — | File Report, supra, p. 161, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |
| Londonderry, Royal College | *Stat. the Free Irish Society, annual application of funds from 1618 to 1619, subscription, 22,000, expended in purchase of site and building. | Grant, part of the Free Irish Society's grant is made in Londonderry. | — | File Report, supra, p. 161, and Table I, supra, p. 416. |

TABLE IV.—Showing all Endowments in Ireland of public, or of partly public and partly private foundation, and the annual income derived from public sources in each case—continued.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

| Locality and Name of School. | Founding and Subsequent Endowments | Annual Income from Public Sources. | Annual Income from Private Sources. | Observations. |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| COUNTY OF DONAGHAD. Monaghan Donagh Free School, Dr. Raphael, Rector, and Clergy. | Stat. 12 Edw. c. 1 (Irel.), Stat. 25 Geo. III. c. 137, sec. 18 & 24. Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council 17 April, 1814. * (Grand Jury presentation, 1800), Lady Rossmore, Comptess of £100, annuity of Charles Ingham, £400, and proceeds of sale of old school house, £180, expended in building; Lady Rossmore, grant of site, 11 Nov. 1800. | — | — | This school has ceased to exist, and the school buildings are vacant and unoccupied. Fide Report, supra, p. 41; and Table III, supra, p. 107. |
| COUNTY OF TYRONE. Dungannon Royal Free School. | * James I., Order in Council on Foundation of Ulster, 1606; Royal Letters, dated 28 Jan. 1606, and 21 April, 1614; James I., Charter, 20 May, 1614; Charles I., Charter, 12 Dec. 1627; Stat. 14 & 15 Charles II. ch. 16, Stat. 25 Geo. III. ch. 137, ss. 12, 13; Stat. 2 Geo. IV. ch. 17, s. 8; school premises presented to be granted, accumulations of income on 31 Dec. 1815, £240 15s. 5d. Government Grant, and £1,160 12s. 6d. cash. | 1,760 15 3 | — | Fide Report, supra, p. 16, and Table I, supra, p. 41. |
| KINGS ISLAND. Tynanry, National School. | * (The Commissioners of Education, grant of salary, school-room built in 1827, class-room in 1850, at cost of £100; Teachers' residence in 1871, at cost of £100, an Educational Royal School Estate.) | Salary from Estate of Dungannon Royal School Estate. | — | Fide Report, supra, p. 31 and Table I, supra, p. 41. |

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

| | | | | |
|--|---|---------|---|--|
| COUNTY OF GALWAY. Tann, Decemur Free School. | * (Stat. 12 Edw. c. 1, Ir.; Stat. 25 Geo. III. c. 137, ss. 21, 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1814, proceeds of sale of old school premises, 1870 & 6d. Government Grant, in funds) of Commissioners of Education.] | 15 10 8 | — | Fide Report, supra, p. 33, and Table I, supra, p. 42. |
| COUNTY OF SLIGO. Bigo, Elphinstone Free School. | * (Stat. 12 Edw. c. 1, Ir.; Stat. 25 Geo. III. c. 137, ss. 21, 24; Order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, 17 April, 1814; Irish Church Act, 1845.) | 100 5 6 | — | This is an academy, separate under the provision of the Irish Church Act, 1845, and will ultimately be the sole or possession of the present head master. Fide Report, supra, p. 35, and Table I, supra, p. 42. |

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ENDOWED SCHOOLS, IRELAND, COMMISSION.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE

ENDOWMENTS, FUNDS, AND ACTUAL CONDITION

OF ALL

SCHOOLS

ENDOWED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND;

ACCOMPANIED BY

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTS, AND TABLES OF SCHOOLS
AND ENDOWMENTS.

VOLUME II.

CONTAINING EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS, AND INDEX

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

FIRST PUBLIC SITTING—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1879; 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

April 2, 1879.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—THE EARL OF ROSS, Chairman; LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; LORD JUSTICE FITZGERON; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., B.P.; WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., M.P.; and ANDREW SEARLES HART, Esq., LL.D., with JAMES CREED MERRITT, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

REV. WILLIAM PRIDE MOORE, M.A., Head Master of the Royal School, Cavan, examined.

Rev. William
Pride Moore,
M.A.

1. CHAIRMAN.—What is the nature of the evidence which you wish to give in reference to the Cavan school?—I desire to mention that the salary which was promised to me and given by two patents under the Crown, has been reduced and no reason assigned for it, except latterly I have heard one of the reasons—namely, the reduction of the income of the estate. I mentioned to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, that the income originally, when the estates were handed over to the Royal School Commissioners, was about £1,600 a year; and it has now, I hear, been reduced to half that sum. I have no means of knowing precisely to what extent it is reduced.

2. When were you appointed master of the school?—I was appointed in 1835, by patent from William IV., which was renewed under Queen Victoria. The patent gives the same emoluments that any of the masters have had before.

3. What was your income?—£500 a year to the master, and £100 to an assistant.

4. When was the amount altered?—£100 a year was taken from me almost immediately after my appointment; which was peculiarly cruel, because I had intended to go to the profession of the Bar, and had attended all my terms. I had been urged by the Commissioners of Education, to look for this situation; and it is the only instance in which the school has been given to a layman.

5. Did you take any steps in reference to your income?—I memorialised over and over again. The Government took an interest in the matter, and the Commissioners professed to say that, as soon as the income of the estate permitted it, my income would be restored.

6. It remained at £300?—It began at £350, and had been reduced to £200; and again at the last Commission another £100 a year was taken from me.

7. About 1857?—About that.

8. Has your school been reduced in size?—It never was a large school. It has been always very small, but was never reduced as low as some other schools. At one time Anagh was reduced to two boarders; but there was no reduction in the master's salary. Other schools also have been reduced from time to time. Cavan is particularly unfavourably placed for a school. The town is one of the smallest in Ireland, and there are scarcely any Protestant shopkeepers in it. As a proof that I have not neglected my duties there, I may mention that previous to the sitting of the Endowed Schools Commission, the inhabitants of Cavan sent a memorial to Lord Clarendon in reference to the school. [Memorial from the inhabitants of Cavan to Lord Clarendon. Vide Appendix No. 1.]

9. What is the class of education as compared with the other Royal schools?—The same precisely.

10. What are the charges?—They have been raised to forty-eight guineas for boarders, and for day boys from six to eight guineas.

11. Where do your boarders principally come from?—Some from Droghda, I have one from India. They come from different places.

12. But they principally come from a distance?—There are none from the county almost. There are very few resident gentry in the county, and their sons are all sent to England. One of my pupils was one of those officers that met their death in South Africa—Major Smith, of the Artillery. Two of my pupils are resident magistrates in Ireland. Another is now, perhaps, the most eminent preacher in London. I mention these as illustrations that the education received from us is the same as in the other Royal schools and the principal schools in England.

13. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERON.—When was the present building of the Cavan school completed?—In 1815.

14. Have there been any additions made to it since?—Nothing, but repairs.

15. What condition of repair is it in now?—In perfect repair. I keep it every year in whatever repair is required at no moderate a figure as possible—from £50 to £30 a year.

16. Are the repairs carried out under the direction of the Commissioners of Christ-church?—I give them a requisition for what is required, with a specification, and when the work is performed I have to certify that it is done in a workmanlike manner.

17. Have you ever found any difficulty in getting repairs you wanted done through the Board?—Never.

18. Do they send anyone to see how the school is kept up?—They appointed a visitor, the Rev. Mr. Gray, F.R.C.D., to go round all the Royal schools about two years ago.

19. Was any report made by him that was afterwards sent to you?—There was a report made by him; but it was not sent to me.

20. Do you know the result?—The result was some trifling repairs with regard to some of the premises.

21. Before that, when last had there been any visitation?—The visitation in connexion with the Endowed Schools Commission.

22. In 1857?—Yes, about that time.

23. Since that visit was there any visitation of your school except that of Mr. Gray?—None.

24. Are you in the habit of sending, or are you required to send, an annual report of the condition of your school to the Commissioners?—Every year a report was sent to their secretary, the late Dr. Kyle.

25. What was the nature of these reports?—Merely as to the date of the appointment of masters, the salaries paid, the number of pupils, the books they

April 2, 1874.

Rev. William
Pirie Moore,
M.A.

studied, the scale of proficiency, and the hours of work in the school.

26. Was any action taken upon any report of yours?—None that I know of.

27. What number of pupils are in the school at present?—Fourteen boarders, and about the same number of day boys.

28. What is the largest number you have had during the time you have been there?—I think altogether both day boys and boarders have never exceeded thirty-three or thirty-four.

29. What number of boarders have you accommodation for?—There is accommodation for perhaps forty or fifty.

30. Thus the school as a boarding establishment is not more than one-third full?—Not more.

31. What number would you have accommodation for as day boys?—As far as the buildings are concerned about fifty.

32. Is there any supply of day boys from the neighbourhood?—None whatever.

33. More than the number you have?—I have at school nearly every boy I could have. As an illustration, I may mention that a Presbyterian clergyman in the neighbourhood about four or five years ago thought he could increase his small income by establishing a school, and taking pupils at terms a little lower than mine. He had some eight or ten pupils; but he could not even keep up that number, and he was obliged to discontinue his school. With regard to free boys, the Commissioners always required that I should mention the number of them in my return. I have done everything in my power to get free boys. I have written to the local clergy, asking if they knew any boy in their parish of promising ability that could be benefited by classical education, and fitted for any of the professions, as I would be happy to receive him as a free boy. Nevertheless, I never had more than two or three free boys. I made every effort to get them; but they are not in the country.

34. Are there you speak of exclusively day boys?—Exclusively day boys; that is one of the things I complain of. In other schools twenty guineas a year have been allowed for boys on the foundation. I think that is the meaning of the expression "free"—that the master should be paid and the boy free.

35. What are the denominations of the scholars attending your school?—All Protestants: Church of Ireland, Methodists or Presbyterians. I have had Roman Catholics at different times, but not lately; because there was a magnificent Roman Catholic school established at Cavan at a cost, as I have heard, of £50,000 a few years ago.

36. Is that in your neighbourhood?—Within a mile of the town.

37. Do you happen to know approximately the numbers attending that school?—The numbers are very large; I could not tell exactly.

38. Is it a boarding school as well as a day school?—A boarding school. They come from a distance and pay high prices.

39. Is it a flourishing institution?—It is a flourishing institution. It is a very handsome establishment, manned at a very high figure, and is well attended by boys, some of whom, I believe, come from a very great distance.

40. Is it a primary school or a classical school?—It is a classical school. In fact, there will be a great number of candidates from it for the intermediate examinations.

41. With regard to your boarders, tell us approximately where they come from?—There is one of them from the South of India; another from England from a friend of mine there; and some from Dublin (two or three from Rathfriland); and some from the neighbourhood.

42. These from the neighbourhood come for local reasons. Have the rest come to the school through your own connexion?—From no local connexion, but from a wish to be under my care and charge.

43. Your present charge is forty-eight guineas?—Forty-eight guineas a year; but that is the outside charge. I take boys considerably less; for instance, I have taken boys from the Clergy Sons' School. They used to give only thirty; they now give forty guineas.

44. Are you under any restrictions in reference to the amount of the charges?—They are entirely fixed by myself, but I am required to give an account to the Board of Education, which I have always done. I take it for granted if I charged anything exorbitant they would call me over the coals for it.

45. Have they interfered in any way in reference to your charges?—They made a representation about two or three years ago—it was sent to all the schools, and was not specially intended for me—that the outside charge for day boys should be ten guineas.

46. And your charge over been ten guineas?—Well, ten guineas has been the highest charge, but most of them are six-guinea pupils. I wished to get in as many as I could from the neighbourhood, even of the farming class.

47. Have you ever been supplied by the Commissioners with any information as to the property belonging to the school?—Never.

48. Have you asked or made inquiry as to what the property is?—Never; I would not be allowed to interfere.

49. Do you know where the estate is situated?—Yes, close to the town of Cavan. I know the property perfectly. There are five or six townlands remaining out of the original endowment. I need not tell you that a great deal of the property there, as in other places, has been flicked away.

50. Do you know the extent of the townlands remaining?—Six hundred Irish acres in round numbers.

51. Do you know anything about the letting or how the estate is situated?—The estate is favourably situated close to the county town. Some of it comes up close to the town.

52. Can you give us any information as to how it is let or managed, or whether the full income is derived from it? I only ask you as a resident in the neighbourhood?—As a resident in the neighbourhood, I think it is a very much undervalued.

53. Who has the actual management of the property?—The agent, Mr. Deane, is the sole person. He resides at Ballymacnall, about fifteen miles from Cavan.

54. Have you ever known any control to be exercised by the Commissioners over this property in the way of personal visitation or inspection by themselves or anyone coming from them, except the agent?—I am not aware that they ever inspected the property. I never heard of any person deputed to do so, though living on the spot myself.

55. Are there any exhibitions or money prizes available for the scholars of Cavan school?—There are scholarships in the University. Five of £25 a year.

56. That is to say one in each year of £25, tenable for five years?—Yes.

57. Are those full?—No; there is one full at present and one only just vacated.

58. Within the last ten years how many of these exhibitions have been held?—About four I think.

59. Have all been full at the same time?—No, never.

60. What is the largest number of exhibitions you ever had filled from the school at the same time?—Three I think was the highest. The course of examination for the exhibition is very severe, and very few boys are competent to take it, having regard to the small number I have, and the very small charges to most of the boys, besides the great anxiety of their parents to have them forced into college or business as fast as they possibly can. To the very last examination three of my pupils went up, and they went up two years younger than they should have done, but I could not keep them any longer—their parents would not leave them.

61. Did none of them obtain it?—None. The oldest boy among them was only seventeen. Most of the candidates from the other schools were thirteen and twenty. Twenty is the highest age at which they are allowed to compete.

62. Have there been boys entering Trinity College from Owen School every year or approximately every year?—No.

63. What number entered last year?—Three.

64. And the year before?—Only one, a free boy. Many of the boys are not intended to go to College at all.

65. Are any of your boys going to the Queen's College?—I do not know of any of my boys going to the Queen's College.

66. Have you had any scholars that have gone to either Oxford or Cambridge?—Two I recollect at the present moment. One, a Mr. Baddell, who, some years ago got a scholarship or fellowship at Cambridge, and the other, Mr. Fleming, entered Oxford.

67. I observe in 1857 the Commissioners reported as follows:—

"There is a great fault once made out for visitation being at once left by the Commissioners of Education, to ascertain how far the present unsatisfactory state of the school arises from misconduct or neglect on the part of the Master, and that the Commissioners should again take into consideration the facts disclosed on the last visitation."

Do I understand after that report there was no inquiry or visitation of any kind held?—No inquiry or visitation.

68. Nor any communication from the Commissioners in reference to the management of the school?—None whatever, because there was no man. I may observe that the Endowed Schools Commissioners came to Owen and held an open Court. They gave public notice that they would receive information. I did not know what the exact nature of the investigation would be, so I thought it advisable to try to get a scholar to attend; he did attend and the examination was continued the whole day. They examined everyone they could to obtain if they could prove false evidence against me of anything or anything of that sort, because they thought, naturally perhaps, that owing to the very small attendance there must be neglect on the part of the master. However, every individual from the highest to the lowest, from the bishop to the humbler in the neighbourhood, have testified to my untiring energy in the school, so much so, that my scholar said, "There is no use in my retaining here any longer—I can go away." They could find no cause of complaint in any one way.

69. You said you had some scholars whom you had been taking at a reduced amount and maintained some of the Clergy Sons' Society—these I understand to be the sons of clergymen or gentlemen, whose education is being assisted for the want of means of their parents?—Exactly.

70. Do you consider if funds were available for "maintaining, supporting, and providing for scholars," you would have applicants for such scholarships?—I have not the least doubt of it; at the present moment, in consequence of not having those I have lost some of the most promising boys I had, boys that next year or the year following might have gone in for exhibitions, for instance—two years ago these were advertised in the newspapers from Mr. Rice, the Warden of St. Columba's College, a free scholarship of £20 a year, open for competition not necessarily for pupils in that school but from any school. One of my boys, named Shilly, obtained first prize, and has gone there. In another case an exhibition at Fyfe College was obtained by a pupil of mine, and last year his brother obtained a similar exhibition in Duncannon. All these would, of course, have remained with me.

71. What amount of annual assistance attracted them away?—£20 or £25 a year.

72. Are you aware that the Commissioners of Clarendon have power to award the money that is now allotted for the vacant exhibitions to assist boys

to be maintained at your school?—I am quite aware of that.

73. Did you ever make the suggestion that this should be done?—They made the suggestion to me. When giving school exhibitions to Arragh and Duncannon they wrote me to say they would give certain exhibitions, ten exhibitions to Duncannon and Arragh, and five or six to Owen. They wrote similar letters to Dr. Bingham and Mr. Morgan, requesting us to meet and suggest a plan, the nature of the examination, and so forth, under which these free scholarships should be given. I went to Arragh, as the place we all fixed upon, to meet together on the subject. They were given to Arragh and Duncannon, and the Commissioners wrote to me to say that on further consideration the funds would not permit, though they had requested me to publish in the town—which I did—that the exhibitions would be given.

74. Why should the want of funds be made the excuse where there is £125 made available for exhibitions in Trinity College not taken up?—I could not answer that.

75. Did you ever inquire?—I did; the simple answer was that the funds did not permit.

76. In these any school exhibition or any advantage of free or assisted education at Owen at present available?—Not to the amount of one penny.

77. What date was the meeting at Arragh?—About two and a half or three years ago.

78. Are you in a position to say what number of school exhibitions there would be a demand for in Owen?—I could not possibly answer that question, because many might come from a distance who would have no means otherwise; for instance, there was a lady a short time ago who asked me to take two of her sons. She was from a distant county, but when I mentioned that £40 a year each was the charge for board, it was quite beyond her reach. If what she could give were supplemented by a local income they would have been sent to me.

79. How many of the fourteen at present do not pay the full amount?—Eight at least.

80. To these eight, at all events, it would be an object besides an honour to get an exhibition?—A very good object. I have frequently had boys that I did, clothed, and educated, and never get a penny for.

81. At your own expense?—At my own expense.

82. Was it owing to their position, and from motives of charity, that you made reductions?—Entirely.

83. Do you make the difference on account of age or of abilities, or simply on account of their means?—On account of the inability of the parents to pay. Since the disestablishment of the Church some of the clergies are unable to pay for the school education of their sons.

84. You endeavour to ascertain, to the best of your power, what the parents are able to pay, and then you vary the fees?—Yes. A parent will write to me to know what my terms are. I mention an endowment. Sometimes I never get an answer again; sometimes I do, saying the payment is beyond their reach. I then request to know what they could afford to pay, and ultimately I agree to what they can pay as far as I can.

85. Do you consider it an obligation on you to take free pupils if you can get them? Have the Commissioners named any fixed number whom you should endeavour to educate?—No; the Commissioners always ask a return of the free boys, it is a mere question, but it has been decided that the Masters are not bound to take free boys. However, I have never refused, on the contrary, I have always contrived them. As I have informed your lordship before, I have applied to many of the local clergy of the parishes in which Owen is situated and others around. As an illustration, a boy from a distant parish, living nearly four miles away, under these very circumstances attended my school. He was the son of a common labourer. I educated him free, and I advanced money

April 2, 1876.
Rev. William
Prior Moore,
M.A.

out of my own pocket to put him into the University, where he took a scholarship and exhibition. He was afterwards ordained and settled in England.

86. There is an important distinction in reference to free scholars; it is one thing to say that the Commissioners could send a boy to your school, and direct you to maintain and educate him free, but another, which the Act of Parliament appears to contemplate, to "support, maintain, and provide free scholars" at the expense of the Commissioners?—I maintain that is what the original endowment of the school was for.

87. Assuming that the Commissioners were not at liberty to call on you to maintain a boy, but that they were at liberty to "support, maintain, and provide" free scholars in your school, paying you certain stipendation for, about how much would clear the expense of maintaining a free boarder at Cavan School?—I would feel myself under such circumstances bound to act in the most liberal possible way. I would take a boy even for £40, as sufficient to pay the expenses of the boy; it would not be any profit in my pocket, but I would be no loser.

88. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What salary was given you by the Commissioners when you were first appointed in 1833?—£300 a year, and £100 a year to the assistant. £300 Irish is stated in my original patent, and also in the new one. I had to pay £50 grates for the patent. If I required a second, third, or fourth assistant, I paid out of my own pocket. I have two at the present moment, one of whom is paid out of my own pocket, so that I get nothing at all.

89. How long did you receive that salary of £300 a year?—I did not receive it once. Immediately after, as you will see from the first patent there, there was a difference between the Crown and the then bishop with regard to the appointment, and when I was appointed by the Crown they said I must get Holy Orders.

90. LORD JAMES FLEMING.—What was the object of the second patent?—On the death of William IV. a new patent had to be taken out from Queen Victoria. There was £150 a year taken from me four months after I was appointed, the peculiar cruelty of which was, under the circumstances, that there was no superannuation allowance provided, and the then Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary arranged that I should give £200 a year to my predecessor during his life, and £50 a year afterwards to his widow if she survived him; so I was bound to give £200 a year to my predecessor, and I got nothing whatever.

91. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—When the £100 a year was deducted from your salary was the original £400 a year still paid to your assistant?—Yes.

92. Was there any extra assistant appointed when the £100 was deducted?—There was no other appointed; there was only one master and an assistant master.

93. When was your salary reduced to £100?—At the time of the last Endowed Schools Commission, because I had not a larger school—because I could not do so.

94. Do they, at the present moment, spend only £100 a year for the head master, and £100 a year for the assistant?—£100 a year to me and £100 to my assistant, less income tax.

95. LORD JAMES FLEMING.—And whatever the expenses of the repairs are?—The expenses of the repairs, of course.

96. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Did you ever spend money of your own on the repairs?—I have often done a great many things I never required the Commissioners to attend to at all.

97. Did you ever apply for repairs that were not granted?—Never. In fact, it was the wish of the Commissioners to keep the house in proper repair.

98. Was Mr. Gray's visit confined merely to an inspection of the buildings?—Not at all. He went through the building, of course, and the land about it; but he examined the state of efficiency of the boys—every class carefully and thoroughly.

99. Are the scholars that you have got at present of Irish birth?—Most of them are.

100. Is the boy you mentioned as coming from India of Irish birth?—No; he was born in India. His father was Irish, and his mother was a Scotch lady.

101. Are the rest of your pupils all Irish?—All Irish.

102. What is the population of the town of Cavan?—About 3,500.

103. Do you know the proportion of Catholics to Protestants?—I suppose the whole Protestant population in the town would not be more than 400 or 500.

104. How many Protestants are there in a position to send boys to a Protestant Royal School?—I suppose not ten families in the town. There are very good schools in the town which were established by Lord Farnham.

105. MR. O'BRAUGHEN.—I see your school was founded by James I.—Charles I.

106. It was founded as a free school in the county of Cavan for the education of the youth in learning and religion?—Yes. Sir John Davis, the Attorney-General of James I., who came over to Cavan, and was appointed to divide properties among the people, alienated a certain quantity of ground to provide education for the sons of the English and Scotch settlers established there, and I believe the sole object was Protestant instruction; however, we have acted more liberally since.

107. I see the net income of your school is now stated in a return to the House of Commons to be £284 a year?—I was not aware of that.

108. Do you believe that sum could be largely increased by proper management?—I may mention to you that in the year 1803 my predecessor was appointed under the Earl of Hardwicke—the income of the school then was £900 or £800 a year; all the lands were then managed by the local schoolmasters of the different institutions. In 1812 or 1813, when the Board was appointed, the school lands were let at about £1,200 a year. I have the rental of that time, showing these figures. The property about there has largely increased in value, and we might naturally expect the school property would also have increased.

109. You believe by proper management the income can be increased?—I am critically of that opinion.

110. I suppose there is a very large Presbyterian population in Cavan?—Quite the reverse. I suppose the Presbyterians in the town of Cavan do not average twenty.

111. In the county there is a considerable Presbyterian element, I suppose?—No, there are a great many Presbyterians here and there, but not nearly so many as of the Church of Ireland. I do not know any county in the same position, it is all cut up to small holdings.

112. You speak of a Roman Catholic school being built in your neighbourhood. When was that built?—I think it was finished about three years ago.

113. Have you any idea how many pupils there are in it?—I could not tell you with accuracy. I suppose fully 100, but they pay, so far as I understand, a much higher income to the school than my boys pay.

114. Are you aware they have no endowment?—Perfectly well aware they have no endowment from the Government.

115. Are you aware whether the sum expended on the buildings was principally from voluntary contributions?—I should say entirely.

116. Have you any idea whether there are any Roman Catholic endowments in the county for middle class educational purposes?—That I do not know. My friend the Roman Catholic Bishop would tell me at once if I were to ask him, but I do not know of my personal knowledge.

117. What provision is made for religious service—have you morning and evening prayers?—Always.

and we read the Scriptures and examine for a quarter of an hour every day in the week. They get certain portions of the Scripture off by heart, repeat them to my under-classes, and to me as a repetition every Sabbath Day, with the Church Catechism and the Articles of the Church of Ireland.

118. For day boys what provision is made for religious instruction—are those daily prayers?—They come from their own homes, and it is presumed they have their morning prayers already.

119. On Sundays have you service, or do you go to the Parish Church?—We go to the Parish Church.

120. Socially, what class of boys are yours. Would you say they are of the upper class of society, or of the middle class?—Both. The only gentry in the neighbourhood are the clergy and some medical gentlemen, and any of the shopkeepers who choose send their sons there.

121. Out of your boys what is the average proportion who go to a university?—Not 50 per cent. They are chiefly destined for the Banks, and Civil Service, and things of that kind, and business; in fact, I have to use permission sometimes to get parents to send a boy to a university.

122. Do many of your boys leave before completing their course and go to English schools?—No; I mentioned two cases.

123. I see in the course of instruction in the report of 1857 for your school, that it contains Greek, Latin, French, English, Algebra, English History, and Geography, besides religious subjects?—And Hebrew. Some of my boys have been very successful in Hebrew. I take a great interest in that, and teach it myself.

124. Do all your boys follow the same course?—These for business do not require to study Greek and Hebrew, but, as a rule, all my boys learn French.

125. You have got two objects, to prepare some boys for a university, and to prepare a larger number for a mercantile and Civil Service career?—Exactly; perhaps the great attraction at the present time may be considered the latter; it is so facile to get into them.

126. Do all your boys learn Greek?—No, not all. The boys not intended for university pursuits do not learn Greek; sometimes, for instance, boys going in for the soldiers' examination do not require Greek.

127. What provision is made for teaching French in your school?—Both myself and my assistants almost universally teach it. We cannot get the advantage in a country-place of a French master, but we have taught it successfully. For instance, one of my pupils a day boy, obtained a first French honor at the university examination.

128. Do all the boys intended for commercial pursuits learn French?—I endeavour to get them all to learn it.

129. Is there any provision for teaching German in your school?—None.

130. Is there any provision for teaching the elements of mechanics or natural philosophy?—Mechanics are taught, but heat and electricity we do not teach, except in some few instances—as a rule they are not taught.

131. Have any of your boys within the last two or three years obtained scholarships in the university?—I could not say they have.

132. There is no permanent provision for the teaching of the rudiments of natural science in your school?—No.

133. What English history do you use?—Generally Smith's *History*, and for junior classes Arthur's is a very good one.

134. How far do you go in teaching algebra?—As far as quadratic equations and the binomial theorem. I have always good science masters.

135. Do you profess to have a course in English literature?—Yes, Smith's books in English literature, and French's.

136. Do all the boys learn these?—Not all—those sent to the university and Civil Service.

137. The boys for commercial purposes do not as a

rule study English literature in your school?—Except in composition and good writing.

138. What is your present staff for teaching?—Myself, and the classical master, and the science master.

139. Is your science master a graduate of a university?—No; he is in the university, but not a graduate.

140. How many hours a day does your science master teach?—From half-past seven in the morning until nine, and from ten to three, with the interruption of an hour for recreation, which comes from one to two.

141. Is he actually teaching during these hours?—Actually teaching.

142. What is the average time per day given to each boy in mathematics?—About an hour and a half each day.

143. What mode have you of testing the knowledge the boys have attained in science?—We have examinations sometimes, about once a month.

144. Is there any test of the proficiency of the boys by examinations taken from outside?—No, we have no opportunity of giving them. I have sometimes myself had some of the local clergy, who have been qualified men.

145. That was at your solicitation?—It was.

146. What test is there by examinations taken from outside, an English, in French, or in German?—None.

147. Is there any regular examination held by outside examiners?—No.

148. At what age do boys who intend to enter the Civil Service leave the school?—Sometimes at fifteen.

149. Do you find it impossible to give an adequate commercial education at so early an age?—Quite so.

150. I understand you had nearly every boy of the Protestant faith, of the middle class, that you could have in Cavan?—I think so.

151. And in the neighbourhood?—Both as boarders and day scholars.

152. And you have but twenty-eight in this year?—About that.

153. Have you ever had any Roman Catholic masters in the school under you in Cavan?—I had one or two a very long time ago.

154. What did they teach?—Science.

155. Have you ever had any Roman Catholic boarders?—Yes, I have.

156. How long ago?—A very long time ago. The Roman Catholic doctor in the neighbourhood sent his two sons to me, but the moment the first Roman Catholic school was opened they were, of course, removed. I never had more than probably two Catholic boarders.

157. Your school is a thoroughly Protestant school as a matter of fact?—It is.

158. Mr. Wilson.—Do you know why the Presbyterian minister established the school at Cavan?—I should think his reason was to improve his income. I can suggest no other.

159. He had not found any fault with your school?—Not that I am aware of. Quite the reverse. His own son was a pupil of mine, and he expressed himself as most grateful for his treatment.

160. You stated that at the time he abandoned that school he had about ten boys?—I said probably eight or ten boys.

161. Do you know what happened these boys when he gave up the school?—Some of them, who had been with me before, came to me. His charge originally was about four guineas.

162. You state that you were the first layman that ever was head master of any of these schools. Why was it necessary that you should get Holy Orders?—The Government required it.

163. Was it the Government or the Board required it?—The Government and not the Board. The Board had nothing to do with my appointment. The person who appointed me was the late Earl of Derby when he was Chief Secretary here.

164. You succeeded your father in the school?—Yes.

April 3, 1859.
Rev. William
Pres. Miers,
114.

April 1, 1877.

Mr. William
Fisher Moore,
Esq.

145. And it was to your father you paid the £500 a year?—Yes. The Government made that arrangement with me. My father previously had the first school in Ireland, at Donnybrook Castle.

146. You stated a great deal of the property of the Crown School had been sliced away?—I said that in the general impression. I believe there were 1,500 acres originally given by King Charles and only 600 remain.

147. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Has there been any reduction in the area as long as you know it?—Not so long as I know it.

148. Mr. WILSON (handing copy of advertisement, vide Appendix No. 2, to witness).—Have you ever seen that advertisement before?—Yes. That is a public advertisement of a farm of the school lands offered for public sale.

149. Are the lands in the neighbourhood let at a much higher figure than the school lands?—Very much higher.

150. It is stated in this advertisement that fourteen acres are let at £12 2s. 10d. You say lands in the neighbourhood on other properties are let much higher?—The average rent is from £2 to £3 an acre in the neighbourhood.

151. On these lands are you aware whether there is any tenant-right or not?—I don't think there is any tenant-right in the neighbourhood.

152. Is there any tenant-right on this property?—I think not; I never heard of it before.

153. And what were they selling?—They were selling the interest in the yearly tenancy, and the chance of being allowed to remain in the holding on such easy terms.

154. How much did it sell for?—I am not in a position to answer the question. I have heard more than £300 was given for it.

155. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Are you in a position to tell us from your knowledge, as a resident, about what proportion the rent of the school lands has to the adjoining holdings?—You may form an idea of the average rate by comparing the income from 600 Irish acres, about £560 a year, that is something under £1 an acre; similar land, held under ordinary landlord's lets at about £2 an acre, or from 24s. to £3 for some land. Some might be mountain land.

156. Do you know the land that is advertised here?—Yes.

157. About how much by the acre does a similar farm with a similar house lying in the neighbourhood?—From 24s. to £2 an acre. You will see an advertisement in that very paper of land to be let, nine miles from Carran, at nearly double that. There were thirty acres of the school lands given in exchange for ten acres of ground, on which the present Royal school was built. These thirty acres went into the hands of other proprietors, and they are now at an average of from £2 to £3, they are close to Carrigrohane, and about the same quality. If it is within the power of your Commission, I would wish to suggest as to all these different estates, managed by a different class of people in different parts of the country, that it would be vastly for the benefit of the public schools, and the country generally, if all were revivified and sold, and the money given to the Government and paid by the Government to the masters.

158. Mr. WILSON.—You attended before the Commission in 1837?—Yes. I was examined nearly from morning to night before them.

159. Dr. HART.—After a Visitation in 1846, were not the salaries re-adjusted and portion of your salary taken from you and given to your assistant?—I think that when they took £100 from me originally I did not exactly know how it was, that they gave me the money altogether to pay the master out of it, and afterwards they allocated it direct to the master.

160. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—It appears from your own evidence to the former Commission that your salary was reduced to £100 before you were examined. Was anything whatever done with refer-

ence to your school or your position, after 1837, that you can tell us?—I don't think anything was done. I was under the impression up to this moment that it was in 1837 the reduction of my salary took place—but it is quite clear that it did take place in 1846. There must have been some mistake in that report. It was never sent to me for correction. It might have been taken down incorrectly.

161. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—At question 7883 of the former report you were asked, "How much do you receive at the present moment," and you said "£100 a year, liable to deductions and taxes of various descriptions"—so clearly your income was reduced to £100 a year before your examination by the Commissioners?—All I know is, I was deprived of my income a long time ago.

162. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—You say not twenty per cent. of the boys go to the university. Would there be a larger field of competition by eighty per cent. if there were school exhibitions than you have at present for the college exhibitions?—I should think so—decidedly. The school exhibitions would be a very great attraction. There are many schools in England having exhibitions of this nature, and parents have gone over from Ireland to reside in towns in England for the mere sake of the exhibitions.

163. How are your boys supplied with the ordinary school requisites?—The books are got by the boys themselves. As to school requisites in the way of maps I get nothing at all, in fact, except out of my own pocket and the pockets of the boys.

164. Is there any supply of school requisites to Crown School given by the Commissioners?—None whatever.

165. Dr. HART.—What salary does each of your assistants receive after all deductions?—The assistant who is appointed by me and approved of by the Government, and paid by the Board receives £100 a year from the Board, but I make some trivial charge to him for board and washing—that is a private arrangement.

166. As to the second master?—I pay him £50 a year, and give him board and everything else. His post is worth about £100 a year.

167. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Each of the places is worth about £100 a year?—They are more. The first is worth about £150 a year. My masters are seldom with us less than seven years.

168. Mr. O'BRIEN.—How much do you deduct from your first assistant master for the passage you speak of?—Only £25. He gets £72 a year clear of every possible expense.

169. What do you deduct that for?—For his living. He lives with me altogether.

170. Are you aware that he is entitled to his lodging in your school-house free?—I am not aware. I suppose he is.

171. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Pay the £38 a year which you deduct he gets all his keep?—Everything—fire, light, every comfort.

172. Mr. O'BRIEN.—You have got the scrip of land yourself?—Oh, in fact, in my only income. The rent goes in payment to the masters.

173. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Is your assistant master a University man?—Yes, and they always have been of Trinity College.

174. Then your second-class master?—My second master is a University man also—of Trinity College—the science master.

175. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Are both under-graduates?—They are both undergraduates at present.

176. Do they contemplate taking their degrees?—Yes.

177. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Will they be able to go in for their degrees as well as teaching in your school?—Yes. It is very difficult to get men now.

178. CHAIRMAN.—Was any provision made to facilitate Roman Catholics coming to your school? At what hour have you religious instruction?—Every morning.

122. Is there any conscience class?—Oh, no. Every boy who comes in is present at whatever instruction is given—both religious and secular. If there was a Roman Catholic, and he objected to the reading of the Scriptures, I would excuse him; but I never had more than two, or perhaps three, Roman Catholic pupils. Two of those their father wished to attend morning and evening prayers at my house.

200. But you have no arrangement by which there could be religious instruction, either at the beginning or at the end, so that they could absent themselves?—We have generally religious instruction at the beginning. But there is no likelihood of Roman Catholics attending for they have a private school—one of the finest in Ireland now.

201. Can you form any idea as to the relative proportions in your neighbourhood of Protestants and Catholics—not of the total population, but of the class and social position competent for classical education?—There are no Roman Catholics gentry in the neighbourhood.

202. But the middle class?—The farmers and shopkeepers are the only ones. Of these the majority are Roman Catholics.

203. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Did the Commissioners state to you in writing that they were unable to spend any money on the school on account of the funds?—With regard to the small allowance for pupils on the foundation, that was the reason suggested for not giving it.

204. Have you got that in writing?—I don't think I have; but it is a fact.

205. After making the proposition to you as to the use of school exhibitions, and requesting you to suggest to them how these exhibitions should be instituted they subsequently wrote and said they had not funds?—That their funds would not permit them.

206. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You don't happen to know there is a sum of £5,000 odd that has accumulated in Government stock out of the O'Connell estate?—I have no means of knowing. I never heard the fact.

207. If you can find the letter telling you there was no fund, we would be glad if you sent it to the secretary?—If I can find it. I was so distressed about it I gave up all thought about it after talking the matter over with Dr. Ringwood and Mr. Morgan. I can at all events give you the published list of the exhibitions that were proposed. I published them in the local paper, and gave information of them amongst the townspeople.

208. MR. O'BRIEN.—It is returned here to the Commissioners that you have got accommodation for 80 day pupils and 60 boarders. I think 60 boarders would be rather much. I could accommodate 50 very easily.

209. You were educating when your return was made in 1878, one pupil gratuitously?—Yes. Three was the most I ever had.

210. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—If eligible free pupils had offered themselves would you have raised any question as to their right of coming in provided it was not put to you as a matter of right?—The only thing I would require is that they should dress respectably.

211. LORD R. CROMWELL.—Are your buildings in good order?—In very good order. We would be the better of a good ball-alley. There is nothing of the kind at present. I built one at my own expense some years ago.

212. Are the buildings situated in the middle of the town?—No, just outside the town. About half a quarter of a mile from the centre of the town.

213. Is there a play ground attached to the school?—Yes.

214. Is that included in the nine acres?—Yes; that includes the whole of my ground. I may be allowed to add that I trust the Commissioners may, as far as in their power impress on the Government the justice of resuming what has been taken from me—as I believe unlawfully—and also with regard to a retiring allowance to masters arrived at a certain age. Formerly the Government finding the necessity of a retiring allowance, and not having the means of giving it as such, used to present the masters for the time being to valuable Government livings. But that is all at an end. So the suggestion might come very well from the Commissioners to make some provision for us. As to myself I may mention one circumstance Lord Linger strongly recommended me, and the Government offered me a valuable living some years ago. I went to see it, but there was no congregation, and being always fond of active life I could not consent to accept it.

215. Would you retire from the mastership of O'Connell School if there was a retiring allowance?—I should decidedly, on a suitable allowance, but at present if I were to retire, I have nothing to retire upon, and I could not retire to beggary.

REV. WILLIAM STEELE, D.D., Head Master of the Royal School, Portora, Enniskillen, examined.

REV. WILLIAM STEELE, con.

216. CHAIRMAN.—How long is it since your appointment?—Since 1857. I previously was Head Master at another Royal School, Raphoe, in 1858, and I was transferred by the Lord Lieutenant from one to the other.

217. What is your income, has it been the same all through, or has there been any change?—No change, £500 a year for myself personally.

218. And what else, you have something for assistant masters?—£200 a year, but for the first few years it was £350. I had a claim for £500 from the very beginning in consequence of the number of boys I had, and the Commissioners recognised that claim, and paid me what they had omitted for the years that were behind, so that I had from the time I was appointed to the school until now £100 for myself, and £500 for assistant masters. £150 a year was contingent upon the school reaching a certain number of boys, but my school had exceeded the required number from the beginning.

219. Do you know anything about the management and value of the estate?—I know nothing whatever about the estate. I don't know personally whether it is well or badly managed, I hardly know where it is located, because not having any duty whatever connected with the management of the land I never made

any particular inquiry about it. I don't know, even approximately, the value of the estate. But I desire to state another subject that I do know a good deal of, namely, the portion of the estate which is in my own hands. When I was appointed to the Portora School, I had not ever read the Act of Parliament under which the Commissioners were acting, and I was not aware that it was one of their duties and not my duty to keep the school premises and the place generally in repair. I never inquired into the subject. I thought when I got the place in tolerable repair I was to keep it in repair.

220. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Was that at Raphoe?—No at Portora. I received this letter from the then Head Master of Raphoe, Dr. Goulbourn:—

"Dear Sir,—Be good enough to inform me as to the Commissioners of Education allow any thing for heating and lighting the school-room and class-rooms, and so on, they allow me liberally for all repairs."

I wrote back I had never asked them for anything and had never got it. This was ten and a half years after I had been appointed. I made an attempt to be paid for what I had expended on it. I was told by the Commissioners that after a good deal of discussion of the matter they had come to the conclusion that they could not give a large sum of money. I raised no more

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 Smith, Esq.

I referred to their architect, Mr. McCurdy, who perfectly well knew how the place was kept, and what he wanted I would accept. They said they could not give it without vouchers or dates and so on, and if there was any further application it must be accompanied by vouchers. I never kept a particular account of the repairs but I gathered together all my receipts and I handed them to an accountant to prepare an account. He gave me a schedule which I sent forward with an application to the Board, saying I had conformed to what they had told me. I got a letter from the Secretary to say that after careful examination in his office it appeared I had expended £1,420 odd for repairs during a considerable period, and it would be brought before the Commissioners. It was brought before the Commissioners, who refused to repay it because it was unauthorized expenditure; that is, I had expended the money without previously receiving authority.

221. During the two years you were at Baptoe, were there any repairs executed on the buildings there?—Continuously, but by myself.

222. During that time did you become aware that the Commissioners were charged with any duty of repairing?—I did not at all know.

223. Did they during that time take any step to ascertain whether the buildings were or were not in repair, or do anything to them at all?—Nothing.

224. How soon after you came to Enniskillen did you become aware that the Commissioners had any duty to repair the buildings?—Ten or a half years.

225. During that time were considerable repairs done by you?—Very considerable repairs.

226. During that earlier period did the Commissioners take any steps to ascertain whether the buildings were in repair or not?—None that I am aware of. Their architect, Mr. McCurdy, frequently visited the place, not to see whether it was in repair, but with respect to certain additions, and new buildings, and things of that kind that from time to time were executed by the Commissioners or myself.

227. During the ten and a half years, then, was there a visitation of the place by an architect?—Oh, an architect very frequently came down under those circumstances. I had applied perhaps to the Commissioners to build me a school-room, or to make additions to the premises, which was the first thing I did. Certain things I asked they granted, and of course the architect came down both to draw the plans for this, and occasionally to see that this new building was carried out by the contractor to his satisfaction.

228. Was any report as to the state of repair sent up by you from year to year?—Never.

229. As far as you know, had the Commissioners any means of knowing whether the buildings were in repair or not?—The only way they could know was by asking their architect when he went there on other business, whether the place was in repair.

230. By whom were the ordinary repairs, such as painting, whitewashing, and cleaning, done?—By me as far as because necessary, and a great deal more, new floors and things of that sort.

231. Dr. HART.—You never got any compensation for the repairs done at Baptoe?—No. I applied for a great deal of additional work to be done at Baptoe, not for repairs, but additional accommodation for the boys; and when I applied for this, the answer was that they had not funds for it. I said I would confide my endowment if they lent the money for the building. They lent me £600, and my salary was stopped. I agreed to that, but only £300 was actually repaid when I was transferred to Enniskillen, and they never asked me to pay the other £300.

232. Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—The provisions of the Act of Parliament are that the money in certain order shall be applied towards building, enlarging, repairing or furnishing the school-houses, together with grounds, houses, and other apparatus necessary for the proper keeping of the school. Was any step taken

by the Commissioners during the ten and a half years you mention to ascertain whether any repairs or furniture was necessary?—None whatever. I paid the money myself, and sent up the vouchers.

233. Dr. HART.—They asked you for the previous vouchers, and I sent them to them. They never paid me the amount of those vouchers, but they have been very liberal to me in the way of repairs for the last eleven and a half years, and have never refused anything I applied for.

234. CHAIRMAN.—What was the nature of the works you carried out from your own pocket, were they in the nature of repairs or enlargements?—I have done both. Every description of repairs was executed by me at my own cost during those ten and a half years. And during the same period I did other things, such as building a row of stables, building additions to the school, building here and there, bringing in hot water pipes to heat the house, and things of that sort, and a great deal of building of one kind or the other.

235. The number of school-rooms is now returned as very much greater than it was during the former Commission, is that entirely due to you?—Oh, no; the Commissioners did the greater part of all that would appear as an increase to the school accommodation.

236. But the Commissioners never inquired what you were doing, enlarging or building during those ten and a half years?—They never inquired of me.

237. Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—As far as you know, if instead of repairing you had been allowing the place to go to ruin, were there any means by which they could discover that fact?—As far as I know, I might have utterly neglected the place, and let the slates be off, and the Board would not have known it.

238. Lord R. CRENSHAW.—When you applied for repairs did the Board at once act on your application or make any investigation?—Always since I began to apply to them they acted very promptly.

239. Suppose you sent in a list of repairs, would the Board send down their own agent to examine, or would they take your statement?—They never sent anyone down either to see that those repairs were such as their architect would approve of, nor did they send anyone down to take up the work. They executed the repairs on my application.

240. Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—How is it ascertained that the repairs have been done or are value for the money?—It is on my certificate the money is always paid. It is an amount of trust in my knowledge as well as integrity of which I did not approve. I often felt I was wasting work that I was not a judge of.

241. Is there any skilled examination?—No; everything is done on my authority.

242. Ordered on your authority and paid for on your certificate?—Yes, I am in rapport with the builder there that the Commissioners have employed, and at the end of the half-year when the boys have gone away I send for him. We go over the place, and he makes out a list of things I indicate to him, and an estimate is made of its cost. This I send up with a letter to the secretary, begging him to lay the matter before the Board. I think I was always indebted for a prompt reply and a granting of the request to the secretary himself. In a few instances he has replied:—"Before I answer your application, I shall show the estimate to Mr. McCurdy to see if the prices are correct."

243. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Then he did not appear to submit them to the Board?—He did not appear to me to submit them to the Board, for which I was much obliged, as I got the answer quicker.

244. Lord R. CRENSHAW.—Were the prices ever altered?—Dr. Kyle has remonstrated against prices, but as far as I know they never were changed; sometimes they were objected to, but ultimately the men at Enniskillen triumphed.

245. Dr. HARR.—Although the architect was consulted he never went down!—In connection with repairs he never visited Porters.

246. CHAIRMAN.—And the repairs were done entirely by this one builder?—Entirely.

247. You did not seek for any other contractor or get tenders?—Never.

248. Was there any step taken to ascertain if the measurement was correct?—Never.

249. Did you employ any surveyor to measure the number of square feet or anything of that sort?—I never assumed that myself, but I have a very trustworthy man to look after these things. He was always with the builder when the measurements were given for these things, and I have perfect confidence in them both.

250. LEON J. JEFFES FERGUSON.—Was the report of the secretary on this matter in 1865 ever communicated to you?—I don't think I ever saw a report of his; he used only to give me their answers by letter.

251. This is a minute of 1866 upon your claim "The architect was directed to examine the details and to report thereon." As I understand, the architect never made any personal examination as to your claim for ten and a half years?—He never to my knowledge at all made the least examination into the way in which the repairs were executed at any time. I would like to explain my real position with regard to these repairs. Originally I made an application to the Board about 1866 or 1867 to be refunded a large portion of any expenditure, not supposing extension of the building, improvements of the building and repairs. I had them all in one but I subsequently separated those two because I saw that they stood upon a totally different foundation. As to the claim for buildings I acknowledge it is an appeal, in a great measure, of *supererogation*, because I expended that money not only without authority but a great deal afterwards, even knowing that they had given me a warning, and when I did expend that money, I acknowledge I had not the slightest intention of ever making them for one penny.

252. You drew a distinction between enlarging and improving expenditure as contrasted with ordinary repair that should be done by somebody?—Precisely, and these were totally distinct accounts.

253. Dr. HARR.—Was there £1,667 for repairs?—I never could ascertain. But I know the amount that they ascended, by examining my vouchers, I never did claim as a matter of *supererogation*.

254. You made an application for money spent on repairs, distinct from improvements?—I did.

255. LEON J. JEFFES FERGUSON.—During the time you were spending money in the belief—I have no doubt a right belief—that you were improving the place, did the Commissioners ever send any one to see your alterations?—No one.

256. Are you at liberty to make any alterations you like in the place as long as you are master?—I would be precisely at liberty to do so but I always thought I ought not.

257. During the time you have been master of Porters School have you been at liberty to tear down if you liked?—Certainly I have, and I have done it.

258. Dr. HARR.—Even to pull down the house and build a new one?—Possibly I might have pulled down the whole thing only it would have interrupted the school. I have been precisely at liberty to do what I liked with the school.

259. CHAIRMAN.—In the way of altering, repairing, and in fact treating the fabric as if it was your own?—Certainly; the Board may have some secret way of knowing these things.

260. LEON J. JEFFES FERGUSON.—From the time of your first going there did you not send reports?—I sent reports of the number of boys in the school, the number of masters, the salary of each, and the subjects taught in the school, and nothing else.

261. Do you now send any report as to the actual condition of the buildings?—I never did send such a

report, and I am not asked for it. I report nothing with reference to the state of the premises, except when I want something done, and even then I only ask for the thing to be done. I don't say how other things are.

262. Do you get any school furniture from the Commissioners?—I furnished the whole school myself, but many things have been made me, during the last few years, seek to get money that I had a fair claim for, that I was very careless about long ago. I found that the school desks and the furniture actually required by the boys in Arragh and other schools had been paid for by the Board; all mine had been paid for by myself. And within the last few years I sent up a statement of the number of desks and the accounts that I had paid, and my receipts, with a memorial or letter to the Board, and they very promptly gave me the money.

263. But until four years ago did you get any assistance from the Commissioners towards the furnishing of your school-house?—No, I never did. They never even made inquiry whether any was wanted until lately.

264. Can you tell us approximately during what period were you furnishing this school-house at your own expense, without making any application to the Commissioners?—I furnished it from the date of my appointment until 1873.

265. For fifteen years you furnished the school-house at your own expense, believing you were bound to do so, and they never gave any information on the subject?—Yes; for that number of years I was furnishing the school-room at my own expense. I am doing the same now, if it was required, in small matters, but I was paid for all the desks in the school.

266. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—When you were appointed first to Raphoe and then to Enniskillen, by what authority was your appointment notified?—My appointment to Raphoe was notified to me by the then Chief Secretary, I think Mr. HOSKINS, and it was notified to me directly by a letter from Lord Cardale when I was appointed to Enniskillen.

267. When you were appointed did you receive any circular or letter from the Commissioners or their secretary, telling you what the duties and the rights of your office were?—None whatever.

268. Mr. McCurdy paid you visits in Enniskillen for the purpose of inspecting structural additions to the place?—Exactly so.

269. Did he ever look for the purpose of seeing whether the old building was in repair or dilapidated?—Not as far as I am aware.

270. Did he ever call your attention to any dilapidations which existed?—Never. On the contrary, he used to compliment me on the state I had it in.

271. Were any of those repairs executed by you objected to by the Commissioners when they discovered them?—No.

272. Did they send Mr. McCurdy or any one else down to inspect the repairs made?—No.

273. Then all they did was to maintain a correspondence with you on the subject of those repairs?—That correspondence did not begin for ten years after I came there.

274. Have they paid you anything on foot of those repairs you undertook without knowing you were to be paid?—Nothing.

275. And the Commissioners have refused to repay it?—They have.

276. And they have not pretended to refuse it on the ground that the repairs were unnecessary?—Certainly not.

277. Did they send anyone to see whether the repairs were necessary?—They did not.

278. What has been their last answer on the subject?—That my application for those repairs to which I had referred so often had been considered at several meetings (there seemed to be some difference of opinion among the Board), and they adhered to their

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resolution not to pay for any unauthorized expenditure.

279. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Three years after you were appointed to Portora you claimed from the Commissioners the large sum of over £3,000 which you had expended on the school?—Yes.

280. What led you to claim that sum?—It was mostly this, having accomplished a great deal of additions and improvements, and in a certain sense you might call some of them repairs, for instance, making new floors. Having done that and finished for the time being what I thought was needful for the school, I made an attempt to get back some of my money.

281. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—And you did get back some?—I got £1,600. I always understood the £1,650 was given to me for the permanent work; and they left unpaid what was not permanent. They called them substantial and permanent.

282. Mr. O'BRIEN-SMITH.—Did they call the improvements in respect of which they did pay you permanent, substantial improvements?—These were the very terms.

283. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The Commissioners wrote to you after paying £1,600 of the large expenditure informing you that they would not be liable for unauthorized expenditures on the school?—They did.

284. Did not it occur to you on receipt of that letter that any money expended on the schools would be expended at your own risk?—I knew perfectly well it would be expended at my own risk then, but all necessary annual repairs I thought were outside the question altogether.

285. But did not it occur to you that the expenditure of any money, if unauthorized, would be at your own risk?—I knew any money I expended would be at my own risk. A large portion I knew was at my own risk, but I could not apply the word "risk" to expenditure, I believed my duty, and which was not done with the view of making for repayment.

286. Did not the Commissioners' letter in 1860 suggest to you, in fact, that they were liable and willing to maintain the school?—It never suggested the idea to me that they were liable for the repairs.

287. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—In 1860, and for years after, you believed that the liability to repairs fell on yourself?—Yes.

288. You sent the Commissioners, on the 13th January, 1860, a memorial asking for £3,912 8s. 2d. for works ordered and executed at that cost to yourself, and paying that repayment might be made. Their answer record?—

"A difference arose in consequence of the order of this outlay having been incurred by Mr. Steele wholly on his own responsibility, without the knowledge or approval of the Board. It appeared, however, that some of the unauthorized works, so made under Mr. Steele's direction, were of advantage to the establishment. Acting on the report of the architect, the Commissioners, on the 4th February, 1860, consented to pay to Mr. Steele a sum of £1,600 10s. 11d. as certified by the architect to be the value of permanent, substantial repairs, desisting to pay the balance, amounting to £2,305 13s. 3d. of the amount paid by Mr. Steele."

Do we understand you that the £1,666 9s. 11d. was for the permanent, substantial repairs pertaining of the character of improvements and the £2,305 13s. 3d. included the ordinary current repairs?—I never could tell what they meant by the difference.

289. The minute proceeds?—

"That the secretary be ordered to express to Mr. Steele the strong feeling of the Commissioners at the great expenditure made by him, and that any future such expenditure must fall wholly on himself, as the Commissioners would not pay for any works not sanctioned or ordered by the Board."

Then, for seven years after, you continued to do all the ordinary repairs of the building as a portion of what had been disallowed before?—I believed the money they gave had nothing to say to the repairs;

and I was greatly strengthened by a remark Master Lyle made personally to myself, "I think that masters ought to get these houses in a good state of repair and they should be obliged to keep them so."

290. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—But did not that remark suggest to you that such was not the case?—It never did.

291. Mr. O'BRIEN-SMITH.—Did you include in the £1,600 applied for in 1860 the items for ordinary repairs?—I think I did.

292. Out of that they gave the £1,400 as being for permanent works?—For permanent works. Before you leave that £1,600 I ought to mention this, that they gave it to me upon the condition that I paid £400 add of it to their contractor for work that I never had ordered him to do, but which he did at his own risk ever and above his contract, knowing it would be a good and proper thing to do. In reality, it was the difference between the £400 and £1,600. I got

293. Dr. HART.—Did you understand you were liable for all the ordinary repairs, but had a sort of claim for the improvements?—Precisely.

294. But the direct contrary was the fact except authorized?—Yes; I am nearly certain that the repairs, the vouchers for which were acknowledged to come to £1,400 add, were repairs ascertained to have taken place after 1860. What happened was this: I said, "I have executed the repairs for so many years. I find now that the burden was on you. I ask you, therefore, to recomp me that money and I am perfectly content to take whatever you arbitrate says would be a fair sum." The answer was "We cannot give you a large sum of money without vouchers. If you make this application again let us have the vouchers." I sent them up and they were acknowledged for an expenditure of £1,600 add. I knew the secretary thought I would be paid every halfpenny of it. I had a memorandum from him stating "I fully expected to send you a cheque to-day." When my accountant's schedule was sent forward he separated the repairs in it; but then they adhered to their former decision.

295. CHAIRMAN.—What has the number of your boys been at various dates?—From 150 down to about 70. That is borders and day boys. I might have had a little more than 160. I never had fewer than 40. I have had 120 boarders as the largest number I obtained to. The smallest number I ever had was 34. I have at present 45.

296. What, in your opinion, was the cause of these large fluctuations?—My opinion is, that of all, that it is due to the great migration of each boy as he goes to such schools as Portora, to England. Why my school has risen again in numbers within the last two or three years I cannot tell. There was no good reason it should have fallen, and no good reason why it has recovered itself.

297. It is not to be ascribed to the difference in the state of prosperity of the country?—I am no judge of time, perhaps it is, but we have steadily improved for the last three years, and we had steadily gone down for about ten years. I can explain it first of all from that general cause I speak of, that would affect all schools of our sort, but further, there was an unhappy accident at Portora—two boys were drowned. I know that prevented numbers of boys coming that would have come.

298. Do you think that success in University distinctions has any effect?—None whatever. We were most successful with our boys in college, they gained the highest prizes at the very time the school was declining.

299. Do you know whether there was any fluctuation in the total number of boys of the classes that go to your school, or was there a diminution at other schools when yours increased?—I never knew or heard of five Royal schools fall at the same time, or anything like it.

300. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—There are 2000

of them that have never been full at all?—I don't know, but when I was Master of Raphoe, twice as many boys came to me as were ever in that school before.

301. With what appliances for instruction are you supplied by the Commissioners—books, or globes, or maps?—No appliances for general use. I have always supplied those myself, but the books required for individual boys are paid for by the boys.

302. Do you teach natural sciences, physics, or chemistry?—I never did, nor do I think it is desirable to teach them. When I first went to Portora, I consulted gentlemen in Trinity College that I thought were the very best judges on the subject, and they disapproved anything of the kind, even if it were not a matter of means at all, or impossible.

303. Have you any Roman Catholic pupils?—Oh, yes; we have always had some. I never had one as a boarder, and I wish particularly to call the attention of the Commissioners to that point. A few years ago an old schoolfellow of mine came from Bernado, bringing his son with him. He addressed to me, "I brought my son to place him at your school." I said, "But you know this is a Protestant school, and first of all, I am a Church clergyman, and my assistants are Protestants; all my boarders are, as a matter of fact, Protestants." "Yes," said he, "I know that." "Now," said I, "Do you wish your son to be brought up as a *seve-fide* Roman Catholic?" "Well," said he, "I do." I said, "I am willing to receive your son, and not only to receive him, but any kind of religious instruction that you disapprove of he will not get—he will not read Scripture or books that you disapprove of, for I hold that a parent has a right to fix the religion of his child. But there are other things for you to consider. All his schoolfellows will be Protestants, and there are a thousand little things that on head of a school can possibly influence in the social intercourse of boys, and with the other. Would it be bringing him up in a wholesome atmosphere, from your point of view, if he, a Roman Catholic, so brought up in the atmosphere of Portora School? Is it for you, not for me, to determine. If you decide, when I put the thing before you, to leave him, I shall perhaps not do my best for him, and, moreover, if you wish him to be instructed in religion, of course I cannot instruct him in the dogmas of your religion, but if you make any arrangement with the priest of the parish, I will give every facility. Remember, however, that all the boys of the school may very much trouble him, in fact, snub at him, and make it very uncomfortable for your boy. Think of that." The upshot of it was he did not leave him; he left him of some school in England. The same has happened in reference to two other boys.

304. CHAIRMAN.—Have you any arrangement for day boys so that they may come in when you have religious instruction?—We have the reading of Scripture and prayers morning and evening for the boarders, before the day boys come in, and then there is no religious instruction during school-hours.

305. LORD JUSTICE FLEMING.—Is there any supply of day boys from the neighbourhood at present?—We have thirty-three, and we never, at any period, had more than forty.

306. Is there in the neighbourhood a class from where more would be likely to come?—No; I think we have the largest number ever looked for in Portora.

307. CHAIRMAN.—Are your boys educated specially for college or mercantile pursuits?—I don't educate them specially for anything.

308. What proportion go to Trinity College?—Certainly not more than 10 per cent. Others go to the Civil Service, and many go into the army.

309. Then you varied the course to suit?—I vary it in a certain way. I laid the plan of Portora when I came to it in such a way that I said the boy who will go through this way, at different stages of his course, from the third, second, or first class, branch off to this, that, or the other thing, and I am perfectly

confident there is no school in Ireland, or in England either, where boys are taught who can go direct to the University, or anything they like, more readily than from Portora. I have sent up nine to compete for Woolwich of whom seven got in.

310. Are they all taught Greek?—Not every boy in the school.

311. They are all taught Latin?—Not every boy in the school, but nearly every boy.

312. Are many learning Latin that are not learning Greek?—Not more than three or four. I do not think these subjects should ever be divorced.

313. What are the modern languages taught?—French and German.

314. What foreign assistants have you?—I have one foreigner. When the school was larger I had two—Germans by birth and nation. I have no doubt there are very good Frenchmen that teach, but I never met any. They are not good disciplinarians.

315. What do your assistants teach?—Classics, mathematics, English literature, French, and German, and of course I have a drawing master.

316. Is there a special mathematical and special classical assistant?—Yes. I have two classical assistants, and one of them teaches a good deal of English, and I have one who teaches nothing but English.

317. Do you instruct in mathematics principally yourself?—No, but I have done so. At present the classes I teach are the junior class.

318. What number of free pupils have you?—At present I have eleven. As regards the free pupils, perhaps I may explain my system. Any man in Keshifolia who wishes to send his son to Portora, and who considers his own means do not enable him to pay my terms, naturally comes to me, and says, "I would like to send my son to Portora, but cannot afford it." In nine cases out of ten I know whether he can or not, and I say "Very well, and you are up." In twenty-two years in Portora, and I never refused a boy yet whose father said "I am not able to pay your terms."

319. Is there any system of examination?—We have, I think, a very complete system in consequence of the examinations, for the school exhibitions, and also for what we call the English December prizes. These are examinations conducted every year, in which every subject is embraced—classics, mathematics, English literature, and ordinary English.

320. Mr. O'SHEA.—Do not the free boys compete for the school exhibitions?—They do, and they sometimes get them.

321. Dr. HARR.—You put no restrictions on the number of free boys?—No.

322. LORD JUSTICE FLEMING.—That is, you exercise your own discretion on the statement of the father?—Exactly, and always according to the charitable idea.

323. How many free boys have you?—From ten to twelve.

324. The others pay full fees I suppose?—The others all pay full; but I charge a third brother only forty guineas, with that exception, and two boys designated's sons—in fact, explain whom being boarders I could not possibly afford to take free—I take at what exactly prevents my being literally out of pocket.

325. What amount does that?—About forty guineas a year to clear the boy of cost to the master.

326. Has there ever been, in your experience, any application of money from the endowment towards clearing the expenses of a boy at the school, either boarder or day boy?—Never.

327. What number of exhibitions have you?—We have five of £25, and five of £15, school exhibitions.

328. There are ten exhibitions tenable from the school in Trinity College; five of £50 and five of £30 a year?—Exactly, and there is also a Bache exhibition tenable there. This consists of about £20, divided among three boys.

329. Have your exhibitions in Trinity College been

Dr. H. HARR.
Rev. William
Smith, Esq.

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Rev. William
Smith, M.A.

always kept full?—I never lost but one, and I have gained about three extra ones.

330. And they are full at present?—The only time I lost one was last examination. One boy did badly, except in mathematics. A schoolmaster cannot exactly control the boys that go in. That ultimately must be determined by the boy and his parents.

331. During your time, what visitations have there been, if any, of the school by the Commissioners?—It never was visited but once, about three years ago.

332. Was that on the occasion of Mr. Gwy's visit?—Yes.

333. Was anything done by the Commissioners in consequence of the investigation that took place in 1867?—Nothing that I am aware of.

334. Are you supplied with any information by the Commissioners as to the state of the accounts of the school estate?—None; I never knew, and don't know the least thing about it.

335. Has there been any visit at any time to your school by any one to look after the fabric?—Never, that I knew.

336. Exception on occasions when the architect comes for new buildings?—I always understood that was merely to see if the new buildings were done according to contract.

337. Have you boys at school deserving of a larger number of exhibitions if there were available funds to establish them?—At present I would say we have not boys numerous enough to require a greater number of the sort of exhibitions we have. In fact, I don't think we have more than five boys that really deserve £25 a year, and five more, £15, but it is a question whether it would not be a better thing to increase the number and diminish the value.

338. Are the exhibitions in the school given as prizes for proficiency, or is regard had to candidates' means?—Entirely for proficiency. There is no restriction as to the means of the candidates.

339. Are you aware of any cases of boys in the neighbourhood to whom it would be an object to get an assisted education, and who have not got it?—Of the ten boys in our school who have those exhibitions, the greater number are boys to whom it is an object; but there are some holding them to whom it is not an object.

340. Are these exhibitions competed for by boys on entrance, or must they enter school and undertake to become scholars before applying for them?—For the junior exhibitions they need not be in the school more than to have their names down.

341. Then it is open to any boy of small means to put his name down to be examined, and, if able to get an exhibition, to take it?—Any boy on the books on the first day in September may apply to me to put his name down, and compete for the junior exhibitions of that year.

342. Have you, as a general rule, a class competing for them?—We have a splendid class; so much so, I suggested last September to the Board that they might give three instead of two, dividing the same sum of money. However, they did not do it.

343. Do the boys that compete for your exhibitions come from your neighbourhood, or are they from all over Ireland?—They come from different parts of the country. We have three or four from Enniskillen itself.

344. Are there any other schools of the same class as yours in the neighbourhood of Enniskillen belonging to different denominations?—We have got a most efficient model school in Enniskillen, and also a school of Christian Brothers. These are primary schools, but there is no provision for higher education except at Portora.

345. Is there a large proportion of Presbyterians in the school?—I don't know, for their fathers have made no point of particularity in the religious instruction. I know I have Presbyterians, and some have been sent with the express notification of the father that they should go with the other boys to Church.

346. All your boys attend Church?—All the boarders.

347. Has there been any falling off in the amount of success in Trinity College obtained by your boys having regard to the numbers?—We never had such success as three years ago. A greater number of prizes were gained in College in proportion to our numbers than at any other time.

348. Was that after the falling off had taken place?—Yes, I think it was in the year '73 or '74. The number of prizes gained by the pupils from Portora were equal to the best year we ever had.

349. What was the number of boys in the school at that time?—About seventy.

350. Since the number of your boys fell off has there been any diminution in the corresponding period in College in the number of prizes they gained?—Very little indeed, the teaching is the same and the change is the same.

351. Do you know of any boys in the neighbourhood of Enniskillen that are not attending your school, and that are of the classes that ought to go there?—Yes, I know some boys who were sent to other schools at my own particular advice. I have had the pleasure of particularly recommending Denham to residents near me. I don't think it desirable that boarders should come from the immediate neighbourhood. I think that most sensible fathers would send them to a little distance.

352. Is there any unprovided demand for school teaching in the neighbourhood?—I think they are abundantly supplied in Enniskillen.

353. Where do the middle and upper classes of Roman Catholics in the neighbourhood go to?—They come to me—every one.

354. Have you any idea how the proportion stands?—The Roman Catholics and Protestants in the town of Enniskillen and in the county of Fermanagh are about equal. The Roman Catholics are a little more than the Protestants. I am not at all sure that there are any Roman Catholics in the neighbourhood in the class of gentry. There is one, perhaps.

355. Then the neighbouring gentry are principally Protestants?—Altogether so.

356. CHAIRMAN.—And the shopkeepers?—There are some Roman Catholic shopkeepers; generally speaking they—particularly the big ones—are Protestants. When using the word "Protestant," I include Presbyterians.

357. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think these Royal Schools were intended for the upper classes principally?—I always thought our duty was to give an education at Portora, that would qualify for the Universities or anything on a level with a University. The majority in the neighbourhood and in Ireland that want that education are Protestants, but it never practically affected any rule I ever made.

358. From what class, as a rule, have your pupils been drawn?—The middle class, and among that too I am not only leaving the ability, but the huge landed proprietors on the one side, and then I leave the shopkeepers and small farmers on the other, and it is in the class between the two—those who send their sons generally to the Church, the Bar, or to the Army. These are the propertious our boys go into.

359. From which classes do you think—the upper classes or the middle—the boys go to England?—Every class that has money, the upper classes to a man. There is not a nobleman in Ireland that has his son taught at an Irish school.

360. Do you know any of the middle class in Enniskillen who send their sons to English schools?—The middle class in the town of Enniskillen are all shopkeepers. There was only one gentleman who sent his son to an English school, and he brought him back after the first half-year.

361. Had the Commissioners of Education any communication with you as to the management of the Portora Royal School subsequent to the report of 1867?—Yes, they have several times written enquiring

about day boys, and whether they were equitably treated and not charged too much.

362. Have they ever communicated to you that they were anxious to carry out any of the recommendations of this report?—They never made any communication that I was aware of that had any connection whatever with that report.

363. LEON JENNISON FERGUSON.—The Commissioners in 1857 reported thus:—

"The school was inspected by one of our Assistant Commissioners, who reports favorably of the school, but notices the English instruction as weak and not successful. From his report and the result of our visit, we consider the state of instruction in classics to be very satisfactory, and the instruction in English unsatisfactory. Our Assistant Commissioner expresses his opinion that the term of Enniskillen is in need of a school more suited to the wants and pecuniary means of the inhabitants. Out of 70 pupils on the roll there were 64 present, and of these 40 were boarders and the rest day pupils, of whom 13 were free. We are of opinion that the inhabitants of Enniskillen are entitled to require that a complete course of English and commercial education should be provided for their sons in some department of the school, as a preparation for their entering upon civil and mercantile pursuits. . . . Since the period of our inquiry Mr. Wm. Steele was appointed master."

Has there been anything done to give an English and commercial education?—I always gave it; any boy going to business or commercial life had facility for learning anything directly useful to him.

364. Has that been avoided of?—Yes; numbers have gone to England, and I had many letters about the way the boys were prepared in book-keeping, &c.

365. Then the school affords an education fitted for boys going into the Civil Service and mercantile life?—Certainly; and always did. I should mention we have £200 a year in the shape of very valuable grants from the Board on subjects quite of a commercial character, chiefly mathematics, geography, elementary mathematics, and French.

366. LEON B. CHURCHILL.—What date was that instituted?—These prizes were instituted at the same time as the school exhibitions—about three years ago.

367. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are those the English December prizes?—Exactly.

368. LEON B. CHURCHILL.—Is there any great admitted want of Catholic middle class education in Enniskillen?—I do not think there is any in Enniskillen town; but that is a very different question from the country.

369. How many Catholic pupils have you?—I never had many—not more than four or five; but, at the same time, there has never been the slightest reluctance, directly or indirectly, to send them to Portora.

370. There must be more than four or five of that class that require higher education?—No; I think higher education becomes unnecessary from looking out for something that will speedily pay, and as for Latin and Greek, I do not think they want it.

371. The Catholic people are generally the poorer class?—Yes.

372. Whose children would not require a higher education?—Yes; and do not care for it.

373. Did you ever apply to the Commissioners to inspect the school?—Never.

374. Do not you think an inspection of the schools satisfactory to the Master?—I think it would be exceedingly satisfactory. I was glad when Mr. Gray came, and would be glad he came every year.

375. LEON JENNISON FERGUSON.—Are any of your boys preparing for the Intermediate Commissioners' examination?—A great many will go up—not less than twenty-five or thirty.

376. Were your charges always as high as sixty guineas?—No; for the first three years they were fifty guineas, and then I raised them to sixty guineas.

377. The rise does not coincide with the falling off in numbers?—No; the numbers began to rise when I

raised my terms, and went on from that for several years.

378. Your relations with the Commissioners have been confined, since your appointment, to a half-yearly report, and to a demand for repairs from time to time?—Yes.

379. The Board have not interested themselves in any way in the school beyond those matters and Mr. Gray's visitation?—They have not shown any particular interest, but, although they did not do so, some of the Commissioners came to the place as my personal friends, but not in the least degree officially. I said: "Now, as you are here, come and see," and they said everything was in good order.

380. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—As I understand, there are three schools in Enniskillen—the Portora school, a middle class school, and the Christian Brothers'—and you have four Roman Catholics attending your Intermediate School?—Yes, I think that is the number at present.

381. Do not you think that many of the Roman Catholics of Enniskillen—we will say nothing of the county Fermanagh at present—besides these four boys are entitled to intermediate or distinguished from primary education?—I would not say a great many; but there are some.

382. You said there were a few big shopkeepers, as distinguished from small shopkeepers, Roman Catholics?—Yes, a very few. I know of none except a butcher, who is one of the wealthiest men in Enniskillen.

383. Very few professional men there are Roman Catholics?—There is not a professional man at all that I know of.

384. From your knowledge of Fermanagh and Enniskillen, would not an intermediate education advance the commercial and pecuniary position of Roman Catholics very much?—Of course, I am bound to say it would advance it; but, as far as I know, in the county Fermanagh as well as in the town of Enniskillen, there are exceedingly few Roman Catholics above the class of small farmers and laborers, and they would not send their boys to any school but a Roman Catholic one.

385. But if there were educational facilities that happened to suit their taste and their religious conviction, and they availed themselves of them; would not that promote the material and commercial interests of the population very much?—It would of any population.

386. Are you aware that in Scotland the class of small farmers and small shopkeepers have the advantage of very largely endowed schools of intermediate education, which, it appears, the Roman Catholics in Fermanagh do not get?—I do not think the Protestants get it either in Fermanagh.

387. Do you know whether there is any Roman Catholic endowment in the county?—I never heard of any.

388. Is there a Roman Catholic boarding school in the county?—None whatever.

389. Is there a private Roman Catholic day-school in the county?—Not that I know of.

390. You have told us of the very creditable and considerations way you spoke to your friend from Portora, would you be disposed to think that in the case of boarders of the Roman Catholic persuasion, although you would do your utmost to insure perfect impartiality and fair play, notwithstanding the influence if not hostile to Catholicism would at least be disagreeable to the Roman Catholic mind?—My own opinion is that no considerations Roman Catholic would ever send his son as a boarder to Portora.

391. Have you been sometimes without any Roman Catholic day boys?—I think hardly without once.

392. Has it ever exceeded four?—I am not very sure, because I make no difference.

393. Do not you think that to some extent the anti-Catholic influence which would exist in the case of boarders would be likely to exist as regards the day

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Rev. William
Steele, M.A.

April 3, 1878
 Rev. William
 Steele, D.D.

people?—That would be noticed to surprise, but I never detected the least trace of it.

394. Do you know much of your Roman Catholic neighbours?—I do, but not socially.

395. You have at present four Roman Catholic boys; what class of life are they from?—They are the sons of shopkeepers.

396. Besides the fathers of these boys do you know any other Roman Catholic shopkeepers with families in the town of Enniskillen?—Really, I do not.

397. Has the butcher sons there?—No; they must have been educated before my time; they are all butchers.

398. From what you know of the butcher, do you think he would have made his sons butchers if they had the benefit of intermediate education?—I think he would.

399. What is the course of your English and commercial education?—I have never separated English and commercial education, we teach them, of course, writing, arithmetic, and facility and quickness in accounts, book-keeping, which I look upon as just the pivot upon which the whole thing turns, an elementary English history, some French, as much as they can learn, and German, if they can. With regard to mathematics, we always teach them elementary algebra and Euclid, but at the same time, as far as I know, neither algebra nor Euclid ever has any bearing on commercial education.

400. When you send these boys out as commercial gentlemen in the world, do you think their education is complete without some rudimentary knowledge of the physical sciences?—I think it is so more complete without that than without some elementary knowledge of classics and other things.

401. But do not the commercial boys learn something of Latin and Greek from you?—Sometimes they do, and sometimes they do not.

402. You make no distinction between the university class and the commercial class?—No; except by saying—"You boys who are going to business and do not want to learn classics need not do so;" otherwise I teach them all.

403. Are your boys able to read an ordinary French book when they leave?—I think so.

404. And German?—I think so. Whilst all learn French, not more than twenty-five, or one-third of the school, learn German.

405. Do you select the boys that are to learn German?—No; their parents.

406. Do you think if you had an additional £100 a year for a master to teach the rudiments of physical science, in connexion with the intermediate education, but not in another point of view. If asked this question: Do you think it an advantage to school education? I would say, No.

407. Mr. Wilson.—You have got a large Presbyterian element in a portion of Fermanagh?—No, I think not; very few Presbyterians in Enniskillen.

408. Of the boys you have now, I see you return none as Presbyterians?—I am not aware any are Presbyterians.

409. The return obtained by Lord Randolph Churchill states you have accommodation for 250 day pupils and 80 boarders?—Yes; I meant to say there would be accommodation for 300 pupils, 80 of whom would be boarders.

410. If you have as many boys from the neighbourhood as you could expect, why was it on your report that the Commissioners made those large extensions preparing accommodation for 350 boys, does it not appear to you to be a great throwing away of public

money?—At the time that that application was granted I had 180 boys, and before they made the additional buildings I had not the accommodation for the proper teaching of 150 boys in it. I was very deficient in accommodation. I represented it and pointed out the place where an addition could be made, and it was made; if it were much less than it is it would suffice.

411. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—The enlargement made was to meet the want then existing?—To meet a want very pressing at the time.

412. Mr. Wilson.—You spent large sums at Raphoe as well, I think?—Indeed I did.

413. But a sum of £200 you never were repaid?—Far more than that; I have the accounts at the present moment. I spent £1,200 at Raphoe, and of this £1,200 I got back £400; £600 had been lent, and £400 had never been repaid.

414. You got that school in a bad state?—Shocking.

415. And the boys went after you to Portora?—All except one boy.

416. In fact, you left it just as you found it?—Perfectly.

417. You stated to Mr. O'Shaughnessy that the other Protestant denominations did not get educational advantages in Fermanagh?—They have no endowments, and are just as backward in receiving the education within their reach as the Roman Catholics.

418. You look on your school as strictly Church of Ireland?—For a boarding school it is practically that, but for a day school it is nothing of the sort. All kinds of religion can get the full benefit of the day education without the slightest interference, and, moreover, I am quite convinced that that is their own impression.

419. You have no Presbyterians at the school?—I may have, but I do not know. As I do not subject them to any different treatment, I cannot well tell.

420. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Before you left Raphoe what number of boys were there?—I am not quite certain what the exact number was, I think about fifty-six boarders.

421. Was the school full at the time you left it?—Quite full. I had to hire a house in town in which a number of boys lived.

422. What was the assistance from endowments at Raphoe?—I got £100 a year for myself and £100 a year for my assistant, but the £100 a year for myself I contributed, in order to improve the place, the Commissioners lent me £600, and stopped the £200.

423. Which is Cavan or Raphoe the better place?—I do not think any place can be more remote than Raphoe. Cavan is a county town; Raphoe is not.

424. I understand you had only the same endowment Cavan has—£100 a year for yourself and £100 for your assistant?—That is what I had.

425. You told Mr. O'Shaughnessy that no honest independent Catholic would send his son as a boarder to Portora, does the same observation apply to any system of boarding school in which religion is to be taught at all?—I am afraid it would be the hardest thing in the world under the same roof and the same master to have Roman Catholics and Protestant boys fairly and honestly treated.

426. Chairman.—But you think it is quite possible that Roman Catholics and Protestants be educated together in a day school, but not in a boarding school?—I do.

[Mr. Steele subsequently requested permission to add to his evidence an explanatory statement, viz. Appendix No. 3.]

Mr. PATRICK KING JOYCE, B.A., Queen's University, Head Master of the Royal School, Banagher, examined.

April 8, 1878.
Mr. Patrick
King Joyce,
B.A.

427. CHAIRMAN.—You are head master of Banagher School?—Yes.

428. When were you appointed?—In the end of January, 1874.

429. Was the school in operation at that time?—It had been vacant for two or three years, and, moreover, it had no pupils for several years when the former master was there.

430. What number of boarders did you get?—The highest number I had at any time was twelve. I came there without any influence in the place whatsoever, except whatever good people thought the school would do. My pupils came up to forty-one in two years or so after I had gone there.

431. When was the school burned down?—About a year after my appointment.

432. LEON R. CHURCHMAN.—Was there much damage done?—The whole detached school buildings were burned to the ground, but the main building was not touched. The place was not repaired until there had been great inconvenience to me and great loss to the ability of the school. The repairing and the preparation for it took over twelve months.

433. CHAIRMAN.—What number of pupils have you now?—Fourteen, but this season was exceptional.

434. How many of them are day boys?—Eleven, and the other three are boarders.

435. What is your course of instruction?—Classics, English, and mathematics. The greater number of pupils go in for the public examinations for the Civil Service.

436. What assistants have you?—Just at the present moment I have none. My last master left me three weeks ago.

437. When your school was full what assistants had you?—A fellow graduate, at present inspector of schools in Ceylon, and a French master—a Belgian. I had besides pupil teachers whom I took at a lower rate of fees for the purpose of helping them. One was from Fermagh.

438. What, in your opinion, is the cause of the decline in the number of pupils in your school?—The first cause was certainly the burning down of it to the ground, and after that some of my pupils went to the Queen's University. The boarders were Roman Catholics, I being myself a Roman Catholic. Mine was the first appointment of a Roman Catholic to the school.

439. Since the damage was repaired why did your number not increase?—I incurred some displeasure from the Roman Catholic clergy, by some of our boys going to the Queen's University, and we have had a kind of passive resistance since then—except I engaged not to try and prevent them from that—although I did not try to send them there at all.

440. Have you had Protestant boys there?—Yes, but I have none at present. There are none in the town at present that I know of. I had three of the nephews of Rev. Mr. Bell, the former master, but I had not his own son. I don't think he sends him to any school, but educates him at home.

441. You were unacquainted with the neighbourhood when you came there?—Entirely. I had to look out for the route to get there on getting my appointment.

442. The house is repaired at the expense of the Commissioners of Education?—Yes.

443. You reported that it was burned down?—Yes, and it took a long time to rebuild it. They were very dilatory. It was an old mansion that was taken for a school, about the year 1800, and there were detached buildings added in which the school was held; those were burned down.

444. LEON R. CHURCHMAN.—Did the fire prevent you residing in the school?—No.

445. LEON JAMES BYRNE.—You are a B.A. yourself?—Yes, of the Queen's University.

446. What college were you at?—Galway.

447. Had you any experience of teaching before

you went to Banagher?—Yes, I was first trained at Marlborough-street, and then went to the Catholic Diocesan College of St. Mel's, Longford, and immediately on obtaining my degree I went to the Clerical Catholic Intermediate School.

448. You were appointed to Banagher by the Lord Lieutenant?—I was, by Patent.

449. Do you know on whose recommendation I do not. I understood I was chosen for my skill and experience in teaching. I was introduced to the Lord Lieutenant through Mr. Keenan and Lord Hastings.

450. How long after your degree was it that you went there?—I got my degree in 1872, and was appointed in 1874.

451. How long after you went there were the numbers increasing?—I think about two years or over.

452. And at the end of two years what number of day boys and boarders, taken together, had you?—The maximum number at any time was forty-one.

453. How many of those were boarders?—I do not remember, but the greatest number I had at any time was twelve.

454. What accommodation had you for boarders, without crowding?—There are three large rooms that could be used as dormitories, and would accommodate between thirty and forty.

455. You could have made room for twice as many as you had?—Oh, yes.

456. What were your charges?—My maximum was £36, and my minimum £25, which I found did not pay me, so I raised it, and for that reason I did not get so many afterwards.

457. How much for day boys?—24 and 26.

458. When were the repairs completed after the fire?—A little over twelve months.

459. Do you attach to the present state of your roll to the fire?—Not altogether, but certainly it had a great effect on me at the time, and for nearly two years afterwards, through want of despatch, &c.

460. When did the numbers begin to fall off?—A short time after the fire, when the youths went to the Queen's University.

461. Were these pupils of yours?—They were.

462. Did any of them obtain distinctions?—One of them obtained the first exhibition in classics. I understand he was third highest at entrance. He passed the first examination for medicine direct from the school ten months after entering college.

463. I see in Lord Randolph Churchill's return there was one Protestant at your school, and forty-one Roman Catholics?—That includes both day boys and boarders.

464. You had at one time three Protestants?—I think I had five.

465. Are there in Banagher, so far as you know, any Protestant boys of the class that would require intermediate education?—I don't think there are, except, perhaps, one who is being educated at home.

466. Is that the son of the former master?—Yes, I think so.

467. Was it the Commissioners carried out the repairs after the fire?—Yes, but I think they had the house insured.

468. Has your school been kept in repair by them?—Yes.

469. Did you do any repairs yourself?—No.

470. Did you find that all the repairs required were done on your requisition?—Yes, after considerable delay.

471. Is there any check in doing repairs except your certificates?—The Commissioners got them done by the agent, or they gave a contract.

472. Is there a local agent?—No. There is a gentleman who comes there from Rathfriland—a Mr. Owen.

473. Do you know anything of the property of the school?—No.

474. Do you know its situation?—No, I never saw it.

475. Are there any exhibitions or prizes open to

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the boys of Banagher?—No. The Commissioners gave a prize of £10 on Christmas on condition that Latin and Greek should form two of the subjects, and that the boys be examined by an outsider.

476. Who has examined them?—The Roman Catholic clergyman of the district.

477. Is he selected by yourself?—Yes; I asked him to do it. I sent his name to the Commissioners for approval, and he has been approved of.

478. Has there been any visitation of your school by Mr. Gray or any one else since you were appointed?—No. I generally get the boys examined by the Science and Art Department of South Kensington.

479. Have your boys distinguished themselves at these examinations?—One of them got as many as four firsts in the year. Out of fifteen examined, eight were first class.

480. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In what?—In organic and inorganic chemistry, magnetism, and electricity, and in five subjects last year.

481. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—That is since the falling off in your numbers?—They were not as low then as at present.

482. They are still falling?—I think there is a prospect of their rising at present.

483. Did some of your pupils come from distance?—Yes, as far as five miles. They drove in every morning, but some of them have gone to Ban.

484. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Where is the school opened there?—A new Christian Brothers' school.

485. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Is it a primary school?—A primary school with somebody taking an intermediate class.

486. Did you devote yourself to mathematics and classics in the Queen's University?—Mathematics and natural science.

487. What provision had you for teaching classics?—My assistant, a Mr. MacNamara, who is a graduate of the Queen's University. He got first place as Inspector of schools under the National Board.

488. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think Banagher suited to the establishment of a large middle class school?—There are several districts better.

489. What population has Banagher?—Something over 1,600.

490. Is the population entirely Catholic?—Not entirely.

491. Is the middle class population entirely Catholic?—The lower classes are.

492. And the middle class shopkeepers?—They are nearly all Catholic.

493. The pupils who resort to your school as day boys are principally Catholic?—Yes.

494. Where did they go to get their education before you were appointed?—There was a private school in the town which had ten or twelve pupils.

495. What has become of that school?—It has been done away with.

496. Your appointment drew the Catholics from Ban?—Yes.

497. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—What is paid to you now?—£100 a year, minus income tax.

498. Have you any provision for teachers?—No. There is no endowment for an assistant.

499. Did the fact of your getting £100 a year, and the house and buildings kept in repair, enable you to take pupils at a lower price than a private caterpillar?—I don't do so.

500. Were your charges higher?—Equal or higher.

501. Had the fee any immediate effect on the diminution of your numbers?—It had no immediate effect, but the want of accommodation had other some time.

502. Did your numbers diminish rapidly?—No, the diminution was gradual.

503. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Did you make any efforts to attract boarders from other parts of Ireland by advertisement or otherwise?—Yes, but these efforts have not met with success.

504. Is there any cause you can attribute that to?—Certainly; there is no railway accommodation for

travelling to the place, and every town of equal size within twenty miles has its own schools; most of them taught by Catholic clergymen.

505. What is the difference between your charges and those of the next Catholic diocesan seminary, Summerhill?—I think it is £33 there.

506. Yours is £30?—From £36 to £36; but I would not take them now at £24.

507. Would your school interfere with the prosperity of Summerhill in any way?—It had some effect. I had four or five from Summerhill.

508. In what year did you send your pupils to the Queen's University?—I think in 1877.

509. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Is there any provision for religious education?—The boarders have prayers morning and evening in the school, and at 12 o'clock they say the Angelus, and at the end of the school there is religious education.

510. What clergymen attend the school?—The Roman Catholic clergyman of the district. He is at present absently.

511. In his absence does any one come?—No; but they go to the church to him.

512. How long has that arrangement been in existence?—He only came at his own will and pleasure. There was no arrangement by which he should come at stated intervals at all.

513. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—He was not attached to the school?—No.

514. He received no remuneration for his religious instruction?—No.

515. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Does his unfriendly feeling arise from the difficulty about the Queen's University?—Yes.

516. How long is that going on?—Since October, 1877.

517. Since October, 1877, has there been no clerical assistance given in your school in religious education?—Yes, so far as coming to visit; and I see that they go to attend him.

518. But before the difficulty in 1877 did the clergyman attend regularly?—Not a bit more regularly than lately. He came in a friendly spirit, though.

519. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Had you reason to think that before 1877 the Catholic clergyman was satisfied with the religious instruction given in your school?—They were quite satisfied always, and are still. There is no objection whatever to the religious education.

520. They consider it well to leave that to your supervision and charge?—Certainly.

521. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—The religious education has been the same during the whole period?—Certainly.

522. And there has been no objection to it; but in consequence of some of the boys going to the Queen's University, the numbers have fallen from forty to fourteen?—I could not say it was altogether on that account.

523. Is there any other reason as to changes in teaching or any other matter to account for the reduction?—I don't believe there is.

524. Has there been any change in the teaching?—I was away a month or two last winter; but that has nothing to do with it.

525. That was after the numbers had fallen?—Yes.

526. CHURCHILL.—Have any of your pupils gone to any National school in the neighbourhood?—Some of them have.

527. What is the reason?—I should think the people did not think they were able to pay my charges. There is no charge at the National school. Moreover, some of the forty pupils were more suited for a primary than for an intermediate school. Some of them were only learning to spell.

528. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—There is no exhibition attached to Banagher?—No; none whatever—nothing but the £100 a year and the house.

529. Did you ever make any representations about the school?—Yes; several.

530. What kind?—I have been asking for several years for a grant to buy apparatus for natural science.

531. What answer did they return to those applications?—I don't know the exact answer, but they did not give the money.

532. Have the Clerestreet Commissioners done anything to lead you to think that they took any special interest in the Benagher school, or were anxious that it should arrive at some state of prosperity?—Nothing whatsoever.

533. They never inspected it in your time?—No.

534. Lord JAMES FITZGERALD.—Did you absent yourself from the school before last winter at all?—Yes, in 1876.

535. How long were you absent then?—I should say not more than a few months, but not continuously.

536. How was the school carried on in your absence?—Carried on very well by my assistants.

537. What was the longest period you were absent during school time?—Three weeks—a week at one time and a fortnight at another, with, perhaps, a month's vacation.

538. Were you engaged in any occupation, or absent from illness?—No; I was attending some lectures in Galway.

539. During the time you were away did the attendance at the school fall off, as had it begun to fall off previously?—It had begun previously. The cause of my absence was, that before I got my appointment I had gone half-way through the law course. I had some lectures to take out before acquiring the degree. I had nearly completed the course.

540. Was that the cause of your absence last year?—Yes.

541. Had your absence in 1876 anything to do with the falling off in the numbers?—Yes.

542. Was there any objection to your going?—There was no objection taken to my going by the curate.

543. To your absenting yourself?—Not to my absence, but to my going to the Queen's University.

544. Did the Commissioners make any objection?—I don't know whether they knew it.

545. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Did you ask leave of anyone to absent yourself?—No.

546. Did anyone at the Board enquire you since leaving your absence?—They never inquired from me whether I was there or not.

547. The Commissioners have taken no notice of your absence?—Not yet.

548. Did any one of the Roman Catholic clergymen complain to you of preparing boys for the Queen's University?—Yes—the curate.

549. Did he convey that in a private way or publicly?—He reported me to the bishop of the diocese. The bishop was afterwards satisfied, and said he would be very glad to see the school going on as a Catholic one.

550. Do you mean after your sending boys to the Queen's University?—Yes.

551. Then, if there was any disavowal shown to your school in consequence of that, it was not passed very strongly?—Not by the bishop.

552. In fact, after learning that, he expressed a wish that the school should continue?—He wrote to me, and said he would be glad to see it going on as a Catholic school.

553. Did he make any condition that you should cease to prepare boys for the Queen's University?—Not in the letter.

554. The letter contained no request for sending them to the Queen's University?—I got a previous letter, which I had to answer, in which he said it was reported to him that I had been seducing and urging them on to go to the Queen's University, which I did not do.

555. You wrote denying that you had been seducing them?—Yes.

556. Were many of the boys who were going to your school very young?—Not very.

557. Of those who were not very young, the greater body were of the humber class?—No; lower middle.

558. To whom Latin and Greek would be of little importance?—There were only very few—two going

to the priesthood—that it was really necessary for, and those going up for the Civil Service.

559. You applied to the Commissioners for instruments to teach physical science, what was the amount of money which would have paid for what you asked?—I suggested my money from £10 to £50.

560. I suppose £50 would have satisfied you?—£50 would have satisfied me very well.

561. Did they give an exhibition of £10 a year?—It is hardly an exhibition—£10—for prices to be divided amongst two or three boys, and even that was refused this year.

562. For a school in which there were only two going for the priesthood and three for the Civil Service—five boys to whom Latin and Greek would be of any use?—There were more than five learning Latin and Greek.

563. But you had a school composed of persons, of whom, according to your experience, for the purposes of life, only five would absolutely require Latin and Greek?—That is five or six at any one time, who immediately required it, but there were others junior to those. On the whole, there were ten or twelve.

564. Learning Latin and Greek?—Yes; some of them are there still.

565. Have you been compelled to give up the idea of effectively teaching physical science from want of apparatus?—Yes; effectively. In fact, the Science and Art Department objected that we had not enough of science apparatus.

566. Did you bring under the notice of the Commissioners the fact that the Science and Art Department had objected?—Yes.

567. Did they make any reference to that in their answers?—I think not.

568. In your opinion, ought the main facilities in a school like that to be of a commercial character?—Yes. In fact, I do not know that the district is fit for the school. It is rather too small a place. It had not been successful for several years before my time.

569. Mr. WILSON.—Are there any Protestant boys in the locality that might be there as boarders?—I do not know of any that are boarders in any other school, but a gentleman, from Finsbury, has asked me to take one as a boarder. I should rather not take him. It would upset the place to have two different religious boarding at the school. I do not think I could conscientiously look after the religious education of a Protestant; but there is no objection to receiving Protestant day boys, and, in fact, we have had some almost continuously.

570. CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware that within a distance of five miles from Benagher there is a private boarding school, with something like forty boarders?—I am not aware of the number. I do not know that they are from the neighbourhood.

571. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—I see the Commissioners inspected your school this year?—I was not aware of it. The land-agent, Mr. Owen, came to see it one day. I do not know whether that was an inspection.

572. Were you present?—Yes. I understood it to be an inspection of the premises, not of the school. There were some reports by the Commissioners just completed at the time. I was not told of any other reason.

573. Dr. HARRIS.—Was the objection to your school that you had solicited boys to go to the Queen's University?—Yes.

574. It was not merely on the ground that your teaching enabled them to go?—The charge was that they went from the school.

575. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Was the charge that you urged them on and solicited them?—That was added to it, but when they went at all, it was held up as something wrong on my part.

576. Are you content the objection was not on account of yourself going to the University at a time you ought to be attending to the school?—That was in addition, but it was not the whole ground of the objection.

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577. That the teaching you gave at the school enabled them to go to the Queen's University?—Yes; that I used secular books that fitted them for that, and helped them, and that I also went there myself.

578. Have you got the bishop's first letter to you in which he complained?—He did not write his first letter to me, but to the priest, who read it to me; but I have the letter which he wrote to me after the charge was answered by me.

579. I understood you to say in that letter he expressed a wish your school should prosper?—He said he would be very glad to see it go on as a Catholic school.

580. Who made the objection to your going yourself?—The priest. He read the bishop's letter to me.

581. Did the bishop's letter contain any reference whatever to your going to the Queen's University?—No. He simply said I had objected to an investigation into my affairs, and that I should not have felt offended at his inquiring, and he would be glad to see the school going on as a Catholic school.

582. Did the Roman Catholic authorities object to anything else?—Yes; one of the charges was that I used secular books.

583. Did the bishop use the words "secular books"?—He used words to that purport. I do not say those were the precise words.

584. What books did you think he objected to?—Those of the National Board of Education.

585. It was not to any books used specially for preparation for the Queen's University he objected?—That was the intention.

586. The charge about unacceptable books fell to the ground?—The whole thing fell to the ground; because it was not true at all—at least, there was very little compared to the whole charge; and the bishop said he would be very glad to see the school go on.

587. It is not true that he objected to the books you actually used?—It is not.

588. LEON B. CHURCHILL.—I suppose it was a

great object to you to take the M.A. degree?—Yes; because lately a great many masters of the public schools of the country got the M.A. of Trinity College given to them, and I should like to be at least equal to them in having a doctor's degree.

589. CHAIRMAN.—You do not look upon this appointment as a permanent one, unless you can get more pupils than at present?—I keep it with the hope of getting a better school.

590. LEON B. CHURCHILL.—Had you any free pupils at Banagher?—I had none.

591. When had you these free pupils?—Up to this year.

592. How many?—Generally two; not more.

593. You took those of your own free will?—Yes; lately I made an arrangement by which the manager of the National school, who is the curate, might examine his best boys, and I would take them and teach them free.

594. Are there none now?—None, until the examination comes off in a few months.

595. Did you see the report made by Mr. Owen?—No.

596. Did he give you to understand what would be the nature of his report?—No; I did not know he was going to make a report on anything beyond the buildings.

597. Do you consider the premises unsatisfactory?—They are hardly suited for the place at present. The house was not built for a school originally.

598. When Mr. Owen visited was the pupils in the school?—They were; he actually came when I was teaching, and was in the room before I knew he was coming.

599. Dr. HARRIS.—He did not examine the boys?—No.

600. CHAIRMAN.—Was religious instruction given to the whole school, both day boys and boarders?—Yes; except Protestants when they were there.

601. Before or after school?—After school.
(Adjourned to next day at 11.30 A.M.)

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879, 11.30 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

PRESENT.—THE EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; LORD JUSTICE FLYNN-GIBSON; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P., WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., M.P.; ANDREW SHARKE HART, Esq., LL.D., and ANDREW HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D., with JAMES CRESSY NICHOLSON, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Rev. F. M.
Duggan,
M.A.

REV. FREDERICK HOWE RUSSELL, LL.D., Head Master of the Royal School, Dungannon, examined.

602. CHAIRMAN.—What was the date of your appointment?—1859.

603. How was your appointment made?—By the Lord Privy Seal.

604. What was your salary?—At that time £800 a year, and £200 for assistant master. There was no land; there were but a few fields at that time.

605. They were not sufficient for a play-ground?—They would have been, but a portion only of them was so employed. I had the walls thrown down and made the fields one play-ground. There is not ground sufficient for a Royal school even now. The Kamellion School has forty acres immediately adjacent to Enniskillen worth £150 a year. We have no land of that sort; the land belonging to the school is entirely devoted to a play-ground now, but it was not so at first.

606. What is the number of your boys?—I have only thirty-nine boys at present, including day boys and free boys.

607. What number of free boys are there?—There are only four free boys now.

608. How many have been your largest number of pupils?—No. I had 100 boarders at one time, some years ago.

609. Can you form any idea why the numbers have declined?—Certainly. There have been various reasons

for that. One great reason for it is the fact that I have been a Whig since I took my degree, and that has come out latterly, and I am looked upon as either a dangerous character by the Tyrone gentry.

610. Have you taken an active part in politics?—I twice refused to propose or second a Liberal candidate, although I voted for the Whigs in the University. I voted for Dr. Ball when Wiggishly inclined, and for Judge Lawson when a Whig, but I asked my destiny with the Protestant clergy of Ireland, by allowing my name to be put on Dr. Webb's Committee Supporting Dr. Webb discovered the full venom of the Whig. Without either proposing or seconding I also voted for a Whig member for the borough, and I was named in effigy for that. I declined proposing or seconding a candidate, because if I did so I could not object to the boys who differed from me in politics hooting me. Another cause was this—that partly fed me so high in Tyrone. One reason was when my boys were out walking a boy once at a Roman Catholic clergyman's who was passing, and made some offensive observations. It was reported to me, I immediately took the boy to the Roman Catholic clergyman's residence, and made him beg his pardon. I think that may have indirectly produced an unfavorable effect.

611. Has the number of university distinctions diminished?—Certainly not. There is no connexion between the number of boys and the goodness of the teaching.

612. What are your terms?—Sixty guineas a year for boarders.

613. And what for day boys?—£10. They never have exceeded that, but I often had boys at various prices, even as low as £3 a year. The parents were poor, but would object to their sons being free, and state they would prefer paying something, but not £10 a year. I have always endeavoured to meet their wishes, but the regular terms for a day boy, including classics, mathematics, and German, are £10 a year, and I cannot charge more as I read the rules of the Commissioners. The fees for the boarders are the pension of the master. I could charge what I pleased, and so could any of us, and I have been so informed by the Board. We vary the terms from time to time, with the increase in the price of meat and wages. Another cause which, perhaps, I should have mentioned, as to the distinction of numbers is this—I have at present a Roman Catholic drill sergeant, who might be objected to by some as a dangerous innovation.

615. What are your duties in reference to free boys?—To get as many as I can that have abilities.

616. There is no rule as to the minimum number you are to take, issued by the Commissioners?—Not at all, but people have come to me saying, that they object to their sons being free, and that they would rather pay a little, and, then others, some of them clergymen, quite prefer to pay nothing.

617. Is there any difference in the treatment of the free boys?—Not the slightest. They are quite as well treated, and they frequently get exhibitions.

618. How is the supply of candidates for free places limited?—Because the town of Dungeness is so small and till the last few years no one could get a lease of land to build upon lest it would endanger the borough prospects. Follies were ever coming up upon those points, however there has been quite an innovation there, too, but the town has not increased much as yet.

619. What are the religious denominations of your boarders?—Generally Protestant Episcopalians. I have had from time to time a few Presbyterians, I have some now, but none who make any point about it.

620. Any Roman Catholics?—No. I never had any Roman Catholic boarders; I was asked to take one and I distinctly declined, not thinking I could have the moral and religious control over a Roman Catholic which I ought to have when he was an inmate of my house. I had one Roman Catholic day boy and was anxious to get such.

621. What Roman Catholic day boys have you had?—In my twenty-eight years' experience I never had more than one Roman Catholic day boy. My predecessors objected to taking any day boy who would not attend prayers and worship with the other boys; we held different opinions, I would subject no person to any disadvantage on account of his religion; however, shortly after my appointment a friend applied to know would I receive a Roman Catholic boy, he said "I know it is a rule of the place that he must attend Protestant worship, and the father will consent to that." I told him I should not like to let him come to prayers against his conscience.

622. Are the daily prayers before or after the regular hours?—Before, and it is optional with the parents of the day boys whether they attend or not. If Protestant parents say they have prayers at home, I do not require the boys to come, but I tell them to come except they read the Scriptures at home.

623. Are there not some shopkeepers who would be glad to send their sons as day boys?—Certainly.

624. Why are there not more applications if there is no limit to the number?—There are not a number of persons of this class who would be willing that

their sons should learn Latin and Greek; they prefer that they should earn their bread; for instance, the Roman Catholic lad after being a short time at the school dropped out. I inquired what became of him and was told he had gone to the drapery business. The people are too cunning to let their sons receive a college education except they are likely to distinguish themselves. They are an intelligent people.

625. In fact they prefer a continental to a college education?—Yes; but what sort of continental education can you give boys who leave school at fourteen and become apprentices in shops. I know men who made their fortunes and who went to business at thirteen.

626. That is from Primary schools?—Not at all, very respectable people who had been apprenticed at that early age. You may see boys behind a counter at fourteen who will rise to eminence afterwards, if they are clever.

627. That is a class who would not seek any education but the primary?—No, indeed, they would try and get a little of the manners of a gentleman, and the fathers of people like that prefer paying £4 or £3 to paying nothing. They do not come to ask me to take them free, though they know I would do so, that is part of the Northern independence.

628. Are there any schools in Dungeness to compete with the Royal school?—None.

629. To educate those classes for whom the Royal school is not suitable?—There is an Honorary Smith's school, which gives a fair English education, and there are two National schools. There are in many places quite denominational. Thus there is a Protestant and a Roman Catholic National school in Dungeness.

630. What are the subjects taught in your school. Latin, I suppose, and Greek, as a matter of course?—Yes; and French, German, Euclid, algebra, book-keeping, English literature. All those subjects. Not natural sciences.

631. You have no arrangements of any kind for teaching natural science?—No.

632. What subject do you take up specially yourself?—My special subject in the head class is chemistry.

633. Does one of your assistants devote himself more to mathematics?—Entirely to mathematics. I have always had one who taught nothing but mathematics, and perhaps some English. Another reason for the decline in numbers was that I did not give two half-holidays in the week until lately. The number in a school often depends more on the boys than the parents. Even though the parents approve of arrangements the boys object to them, they can say one school is too hard and they are sent to another. It was the old fashion to give only one half-holiday in a week.

634. How many assistants have you now?—I have three at present. I paid £200 or £300 a year to masters when the school was full. Of course as far as the school is concerned, I should become bankrupt if I went on with that, and at present I have only three masters. I have two masters of arts, one entirely devoted to mathematics, the other entirely devoted to classics, and a foreign master who teaches French and German, he also teaches writing to a certain extent, and drawing. I have always had a foreign master.

635. What proportion of your boys learn French?—Every boy in the school must learn French as well as Latin.

636. And German?—Not as a general rule. I think it is unwise to require boys to learn two or five grammars at the same time. One grammar is the key to all in a very important sense, and generally speaking I do not recommend a boy that is getting on well for an important competitive examination to take up German if already working at French, Latin, and Greek. When a boy does not learn Greek we generally put him to German lest he should be idle. There are some clear-headed lads whom it would not injure to learn four grammars at once.

April 2, 1870.
Rev. F. H. Rogers,
Esq.

April 5, 1919
 Rev. F. H.
 Bagwood,
 Eton.

637. Is it compulsory with a boy to learn either German or French?—French is compulsory.

638. And Latin?—Not always. Suppose a parent says, "I do not want my boy to learn any ancient language." I exempt him from lessons by making him go up in two classes in French.

639. What class are your assistants taken from?—They are both A.M. One of them is a Queen's University A.M. He is quite a junior man. My last man was a Cambridge A.M. My mathematical master at present is a very young man. I commenced with a Trinity College Gold Medalist in Science. I generally had that sort of a man. Professor Parmer wrote voluntarily, and said if I wanted a master he could recommend one of the ablest students they ever had in Belfast in mathematics.

640. What salaries do you give your assistants?—The mathematical master has only £60 for this half, and is to have £70 for the next, £80 for the next, and £90 or £100, or even larger increments, if he does the work efficiently. Besides that he resides in the house. The classical man has £110, besides his lodging and board, but when the school was full such a master had £150. I have also a French master, who gets £120 a year, but he is non-resident. He spends five hours every day in the school. There is more than ample teaching for the number of boys at present with us.

641. You consider that the school buildings are sufficient for the present requirements of the school?—A great deal more than sufficient. I advanced £3,000 or £4,000 in improving them very much under Mr. McCurdy's direction. I proposed to make a number of improvements, by erecting a detached hospital, school-rooms, a hall court, and enlarging the playground. The Board consented to the proposal upon my advancing the money. They have paid me back without interest. They have acted in a kind way towards me always.

642. How are the repairs carried out?—They have been always paid for by the Commissioners.

643. Did you send in an application that repairs should be done, or notify to the Board that certain things were necessary?—Generally I did not; but the secretary wrote to me saying I ought to submit an estimate before getting work done.

644. You got the repairs done?—Yes, and sent in all the vouchers with the exact amounts that I paid. I should say this—After when first appointed I found the premises in a very different condition from what I thought they ought to be. At the same time I visited Eton, after I had carried out my improvements, and found my school-rooms were airy and civilised than those of Eton were at that time. Dunsington school was apparently a more healthful institution. When I came there first I went ahead with certain necessary improvements absolutely indispensable. I built a corridor for the boys to exercise in, in wet weather. The then Principal paid me a visit, and he asked me as to whether the money allowed for making those alterations was sufficient. I told him the truth, and he immediately gave me a cheque for £200. That did not cover the additions, and he subsequently offered me another cheque. I refused, but afterwards accepted it. He said he did not want details as to how the money was expended. I put up a slab to state the amount was built by the late Principal at his own cost. I did not ask compensation from the Commissioners at first for giving up all my fields to make a suitable play ground, as I afterwards did. They met the request fairly, and gave me £100 a year more to meet this and other claims.

645. Did anyone on the part of the Commissioners inspect the buildings after the improvements were made, or at any fixed period, or was there any supervision of the expenditure to see that the work was done properly?—Of course the vouchers showed what had been paid. Mr. McCurdy used to come down. He had his eyes open when looking at the state of the buildings. It was his business to see that the builder

carried out the specification. I think that, without Mr. McCurdy having been paid for it, I felt myself at all times, to some extent, more or less under supervision, though there was none strictly speaking. They always took my word for it.

646. In large improvements and expensive repairs you got a builder's estimate?—Yes, and they were inspected by Mr. McCurdy, the architect to the Commissioners.

647. Mr. O'SHEEN—What percentage of your pupils is of the class that generally go to a university?—Between ten and twenty per cent.

648. The others generally go to the Civil Service or commercial pursuits?—Well, you know with regard to the Civil Service there is civil service and civil service, for instance, thirteen Dragoon boys have in my time succeeded in the Indian Civil Service.

649. That is equivalent to a university education?—Yes, that is the distinction I want to make.

650. Have any considerable numbers gone to commerce and other branches of the Civil Service?—No, not many to the Civil Service of an inferior order.

651. Do you think there is sufficient pressure made in your school for those who go to the higher branches of the Civil Service?—Not without subsequent guiding. I would not undertake to grade a boy up immediately for these examinations, for it would interfere with the regular teaching of the ordinary boys.

652. Do you think that you give an adequate education to those who are to be country gentlemen in a small way, large farmers, and commercial men?—I believe, with a view to enlarging a boy's mind, the teaching in young lads is the best that can be given.

653. Don't you think for boys who are destined for commercial and agricultural pursuits some sound rudimentary knowledge of the physical sciences would be a useful part of education?—I do; I should like, if it were possible, to have that optional in a school.

654. Do you think it impossible?—I should if the lad were trying to distinguish himself in classics and the exact sciences at the same time, except he was an unusually clever boy.

655. Are boys unlikely to make very great advances in the exact sciences unless they are going in for the high Civil Service or university examinations?—Yes.

656. And therefore for boys whose education will not be monopolised in the high Civil Service or university courses—by the classics and exact sciences, it would be possible under careful restrictions to introduce a course of physical science?—I believe it might. I say that, admitting that I have consulted two of the ablest Fellows that Trinity College has produced upon that very point, and they utterly disapproved the idea of boys learning any chemistry in school. They said they had great difficulty in rooting out the false views and the metaphysical notions which boys had acquired before they came to college.

657. Their objections rested on the bad style of teaching of physical science, and were not objections to the science itself?—They said distinctly they would rather have nothing of the kind taught at school, no matter how it was taught; but I myself think a clever boy could make progress in this if he was judiciously taught, and was not engrossed with other studies.

658. You spoke of the danger of teaching a boy too many grammars at a time?—Yes, but not an extremely clever boy.

659. What is the language, the grammar of which you regard as the key to all others?—The great elements of grammar can be taught out of any civilised language.

660. Do you think that if the English Grammar were more scientifically taught than it is now at our ordinary class teaching it might be made a useful grammar for the general expansion of the mind, and to enable boys to learn the grammars of foreign languages of the present day?—I am not prepared to

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day that, but I think that a boy would learn grammar better from any language, whether ancient or modern, than was not his own. It is a great defect, in the Intermediate Act that should be able to get distinctions under it without learning any language except the English. I think one language not his own ought to be acquired by every educated man.

661. And that gives more facilities for learning languages?—I think it does.

662. Do you think it possible to fill the five Royal schools with an adequate number of boarders from the Protestant gentry and upper classes?—I think it is utterly impossible, for the number of parents who will pay the terms of the Royal schools and at the same time accept education in Ireland is limited, as all the nobility and the great majority of the gentry send their sons to English or foreign schools. In consequence of the supply of pupils being so much reduced by this educational dislocation, when one school becomes popular other schools fall off in point of numbers. Moreover, when a new master who has been distinguished in the University is appointed, his qualifications are fresh in the minds of the junior fellows who have a great deal to do with the recommendation of schools, and who, having only a traditional knowledge of the older men, naturally recommend the man whom they have known personally.

663. You have got in the town and county a very large and prosperous middle class of shopkeepers and tenant farmers?—Large, but not very prosperous just now.

664. Do you think that a primary education is adequate for the wants or proper aspirations of those people?—I do not think it is fully.

665. Then you think that some degree of intermediate education is requisite for this large lower middle class?—It is very desirable.

666. Don't you think it would be very desirable to give that large lower middle class about Dungannon—and generally throughout Ireland—adequate, suitable, well-timed, well-guarded opportunities for a suitable intermediate education?—I do.

667. They do not enjoy that in Tyrone at present?—I do not think that they do, to the extent that is desirable. It would not be fair for me to make any reflection upon the master of the Roman Catholic school.

668. How many scholars in the Roman Catholic school?—I don't know.

669. It is like a primary school?—It is chiefly a primary school.

670. What would you consider a fair expanding course of education in such a school as we speak of?—I think there should be an opportunity of learning one foreign language, and a certain amount of chemistry, and such matters as would be useful in obtaining a scientific knowledge of agriculture; and I would say they at present learn enough arithmetic and spelling, and writing, in these schools.

671. But would you not add to their course, to expand their minds, a fair, generous knowledge of English literature?—Certainly, but I would lay particular stress upon learning one foreign language, and especially a language—whether French or German—which would enable them to get attention for commercial purposes.

672. You said you had experience of only one Roman Catholic schoolboy—you mean one at a time?—I never had more than one, and I have reason to know the Roman Catholic clergy would object to a boy being with me lest he should catch infection from association with other boys. In fact I know a case of a Roman Catholic tradesman who stated he wished to send his son to me, but he dared not do so, and he sent him to a Roman Catholic school in Armagh against his own private will.

673. There is a pretty large Roman Catholic population in Dungannon and Tyrone generally?—Yes; half, or about that.

674. Are there a large number of Roman Catholics

in the lower middle class?—There are, but I think they are in the minority.

675. And there is a pretty large Presbyterian minority in the county?—Yes.

676. Do you know whether the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians have any state endowments in that county?—I do not think they have.

677. Have the Roman Catholics any boarding schools in the county?—I don't think they have; but they have in Armagh—only ten miles from Dungannon.

678. I believe the number of scholarships in Trinity College obtained by your boys has been—taking everything into account—the largest of the Royal schools?—I don't think we ever failed altogether. We once sent up only one boy, and he was the best answerer from all the Royal schools.

679. You applied to the officer of the Commissioners for information as to the statistics of the relative number of scholarships obtained by the different Royal schools?—No, I asked could the secretary let me have a list of the pupils who were at the top of the list at the Royal scholarship examinations. The boys who answered best of all the Royal schools, and of I think, ten other schools, who were all examined together, must have been well taught if the examination was fair.

680. Did he refuse to give you the information?—It was merely said that he had a great deal to do, and would rather not have the trouble.

681. Mr. Wilson.—Have you any Presbyterian boarders at the school?—I have had. I am not sure now, but I think I have one or two, and they wished to go to church.

682. Have their parents never intimated to you that they would wish them to go to their own place of worship?—That has happened, and they have gone.

683. You attributed the decision of your school to some political feeling that the gentry of Tyrone had against you?—A good many of the gentry and a great many of the clergy in Ireland would think a man who was a Whig a very bad sort of person.

684. Don't you know that the great majority of the boys in your school are Episcopians?—Yes.

685. The Episcopians as a rule belong to what we may call the Conservative party, I suppose?—Yes.

686. And the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics as a rule belong to the other party?—Yes.

687. Don't you think it strange that you have only one Roman Catholic boy at your school with your very great friendship for the Whig party?—No, because I know well my being a Whig would make me more objectionable to an enlightened Roman Catholic.

688. Where as a rule do the Roman Catholics in Tyrone send their sons?—To the Roman Catholic school in Armagh, I believe.

689. And the Presbyterians of Dungannon?—I have had a good many Presbyterian clergymen's sons as free boys and otherwise.

690. LORD JUSTICE FRASER.—You say the exhibition examination was the only means the Commissioners had of ascertaining whether your boys were well taught?—Yes.

691. To these examinations do any large number of boys go up?—Only the boys who think they have a chance of winning.

692. Do you, as a matter of fact, ascertain before they go up who has, and who has not a chance?—Of course.

693. Do any other boys go up except those intending to go through Trinity College?—The examination is held after entrance; but I suggested that some arrangement might be made to open these exhibitions to the Queen's Colleges.

694. Have any means been taken either by visitation or otherwise by the Commissioners, of ascertaining what the state of education of the other boys who do not go up for these examinations is?—None, in my time, except Mr. Gray's visit.

695. On that occasion did Mr. Gray examine into the condition of the education of all the boys in the school?—He did.

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696. Did you ever see the report he made?—Yes—he sent it to me, and it was very favourable.

697. Was it ever officially sent from Clarendon-street?—No, it was not.

698. Do you consider the establishment of school exhibitions as contrasted with university exhibitions to be useful to your school?—I do. If not earlier, I was *para magno*, in getting these up. I brought the matter forward about 1850, but it was a considerable number of years before any were established.

699. Has the establishment of school exhibitions increased the proportion of boys who went to the university?—I think it would have that tendency, for we have an initial examination, and there is a certain amount, and a certain amount only, of Greek grammar. That itself would give a boy a sort of taste for a university education.

700. The examination on the university royal scholarships is conducted independently of you altogether?—Altogether.

701. By whom is the examination for the school exhibitions conducted?—Ourselves.

702. Do the Commissioners, so far as you know, obtain any information as to the proficiency of the boys who get school exhibitions?—Indeed they do. We make out a tabulated return of the different subjects in which the boys are examined, showing the marks per cent. awarded.

703. Is that before the exhibitions are granted?—Oh, yes, and there is often a long delay between our sending the returns and their making the awards. They wait to have a meeting, and look through the marking.

704. Do you consider it would be beneficial if the examinations for school exhibitions were conducted by independent examiners?—I don't think it would, because we feel on our honour, and give more time to it than it would get otherwise. It comes as a great deal of trouble, because we do it conscientiously. Our boy who failed lately with us, got an exhibition at St. Columba's afterwards.

705. Is there any comparison of the results of the examinations for school exhibitions at the different Royal schools?—No.

706. Then you have no means of ascertaining the comparative state of efficiency of your boys with the boys of Eton or Pontefract schools?—No, it would be almost an impossible inquiry, because we should have to test the different examinations and questions.

707. Does the number going to the Queen's College enable you to state a per-centage for them?—No, it is very small.

708. Is it anything approaching to the same proportion that go to Trinity?—No, but there have been some. I think we have had four or five boys who went through and got scholarships.

709. Are the scholarships of equal or approximate value at entrance to the Queen's University?—No, but I have thought of that long ago, and made a suggestion to the Presidents in reference to that subject.

710. Are the scholarships that are open for competition to the Queen's University, easier or harder to get than the royal scholarships in Trinity College?—They are far easier, I should say.

711. Then as far as an inducement of any prize, to be got in the way of exhibition by preference, it is easier to get such a prize in the Queen's University than in Trinity?—Very much easier.

712. Nevertheless, you say the proportion that go is small?—Yes, because the boys, whose ambition is directed to college, are anxious to enter Trinity College. They look upon it as so much higher.

713. Apart from your certificates and reports, are there any steps taken annually or otherwise by the Commissioners to ascertain the state of the school buildings?—No.

714. Do they give you any school furniture at all?—Only school desks.

715. Except the desks, have you ever got any furnishing of your school from the Commissioners?—

No, never, but blinds in the school windows are paid for by them.

716. Do they give the furniture of the school-rooms?—Yes, of the three school-rooms.

717. Lord JAMES FITZGERALD.—Have they ever taken any step at all to establish free boarders in your school?—None, except those exhibitions.

718. Is there any restriction as to the means of the candidates?—No, it is purely competitive.

719. As far as free boys are concerned, has that ended with yourself altogether?—I am under no obligation, but I distinctly understood from the Minutes that it would be agreeable to the wishes of the Commissioners that I should receive free boys.

720. The Act of Parliament gives power to the Commissioners to apply such sums as shall be necessary "towards the purchasing, procuring, building, enlarging, repairing or furnishing the schoolhouse, together with grounds, houses, and other appurtenances and accommodations necessary or useful for or towards the convenient and proper keeping of the school therein."

Has any money been applied to this purpose, except for the purchase of the desks for the school-room?—No, we have not ground enough; additional ground ought to be taken.

721. The Act proceeds—

"If any matter shall remain, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to order and direct that such matter shall be applied to the supporting, maintaining, and providing of such and so many free scholars, according to such arrangements, and in such sums, shares, and proportions as shall be directed by any such order."

Has any money been applied to the supporting, maintaining, or providing free scholars, day boys, or boarders?—Nothing, except the exhibitions, and these are competed for independently of the means of the candidates, but, as a matter of practice, the persons that inquire whether their sons would have a chance of getting these things, have been people who were not wealthy.

722. Have you ever received or obtained any information as to the state or amount of the school property at any time?—Never.

723. Have you any knowledge of the means available for the purposes of the school?—I have not, except by hearsay.

724. Dr. CORMEY.—Are not some of the exhibitions in Trinity College tenable only for three years?—Yes, where there is rather inferior answering.

725. And the exhibition is forfeited if the student does not continue to obtain honours in Trinity College?—Yes.

726. Are you aware scholarships in the Queen's College are obtained at entrance?—They are.

727. What is the value, and how long are they tenable for?—£25, for one year.

728. You can hardly consider a prize, say £25, tenable for one year, so offering the same inducement to a boy as a royal scholarship of £40 for five years?—Certainly not.

729. That to some extent will account for the small proportion of boys who go to the Queen's College from your school?—It might, but I still think that there is a greater prestige attached to Trinity College than to the Queen's University at the present day. It will continue so for some years still, perhaps a good many, and I think it is very natural and reasonable.

730. Lord JAMES FITZGERALD.—Have your exhibitions in Trinity College been continually falling?—Yes; I recollect but one instance in which we sent up only one boy, and he went to the top of the poll.

731. Have they always continued to be held?—As a general rule they have.

732. Dr. HART.—How many of the school exhibitions are there?—Ten altogether, the same as in Armagh and Enniskillen. They are only instituted about two years. We have been trying to get them a long while.

733. You have no experience as to the success of

the exhibitors in competing for the royal scholarships?—Not one has gone up yet.

734. Why were exhibitions given to three Royal schools and not to the others?—My idea is there were no others.

735. Are the exhibitions paid out of the estate of each separate school?—That is my impression from conversations with some of the Commissioners and with the Secretary.

736. LEAD JUDGE FERGUSON.—Was there ever any official intimation given to you that the state of the funds had anything to do with it?—Yes, I think so.

737. Mr. WILSON.—I see you have only thirty-nine boys?—That is all.

738. And the endowments amount to £1,650 a year?—Yes.

739. At Raphoe they have thirty-eight boys and the endowment is only £200 a year?—Yes.

740. Dr. HART.—How many are boarders?—Twenty-one boarders. I believe I have every available day boy to be found in the neighbourhood. They come from three or four miles round. The town would not supply even that number of boys desiring university education, and it has long since been suggested, even before I became the master, to transfer Dungannon School to a situation more likely to furnish day boys.

741. CHAIRMAN.—If you resigned your appointment you would have nothing whatever to fall back upon?—Nothing whatever.

742. None of your assistants have any retainer allowances either?—No.

743. You stated that the upper classes of boys went over to England to school. Can you form any impression as to what the advantages are of going there, or how does your school differ from English schools?—One of the chief advantages sought is the acquisition of the English accent. The character for masculinity generally in the higher English schools is lower than in the Irish. There is much greater facility for idling with idleness. I have heard it asserted that there is only one school in Ireland that gives the English public school education—that is St. Columba's.

744. Why is your school inferior in public esteem? In the assertion as to St. Columba's just?—I don't know as to the other schools, but I am perfectly convinced it is inferior with regard to Armagh, where the master has attained nothing, as I have heard, that was instilled by Dr. Guillemeau, a Fellow of Cambridge, and a very distinguished man in every respect, thoroughly acquainted with schools in England.

745. As regards athletic sports and amusements suitable for education, do you think they get enough, consistently with attending to their books, in Ireland?—I think so: my boys go to cricket matches at Armagh, &c., &c., and they are rather distinguished

at football. The English go in more for that than we do. A little too much, I think.

746. Is music taught?—That is an extra.

747. Is there any model school in your neighbourhood?—No, the only model schools in that part of the country are at Rathfriland, Enniskillen, Newtownstewart, and Omagh.

748. Would it be possible to have chemistry properly taught without a considerable addition to the expenses of the school?—I think not. As a general rule you would have to get a special teacher, as in the case of a foreign master.

749. You would never have an assistant competent to teach it, as well as mathematics or classics?—I have had men who professed to teach it, but whether they could teach it in a way satisfactory to the heads of the Medical School of Trinity College is another question.

750. Are there any small gentry in the county that are not Irish Church people or Presbyterians?—Not one that I know of.

751. LEAD JUDGE FERGUSON.—Do you consider that the existence of the power of superannuation would be an advantage?—A very great advantage, indeed. It would introduce fresh energies, and also encourage the assistant masters. Within the last twelve months Messrs. Morgan, Steele, and I, tried to have some of the money that is now spent either on the exhibitions in Trinity College or on the school exhibitions, employed in increasing the salaries of the assistant masters, who want substantial other encouragement. The idea that occurred to me was, that when the Intermediate Act came in and they were about giving exhibitions to the youth of Ireland generally, the exhibitions in Trinity College might be given up, and we might rely for that kind of stimulus upon the results of the Intermediate Act, and employ the money then saved in increasing the salaries of the assistant masters. The carrying out of this would require an improvement in the plan of exhibitions, (which is obviously needed), under the Intermediate Act.

752. Would the existence of superannuation allowances by shortening the tenure of office of headmasters be likely to mitigate the evil?—It would obviously.

753. The great body of the pupils who attend the Royal schools are boys to whom it is of great consequence that they should be able to make their own way at some profession?—I should say that is true.

754. Did you ever consider the question at all whether there was any proportion worth noticing of those who succeeded, either at the bar, in the church, or at the medical profession, who have been at English schools?—I think that most of the lads that have succeeded in professions have not been at English schools.

Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER WHITE, LL.D., Head Master of Raphoe Royal School, examined.

Rev. J. A. WILSON, LL.D.

755. CHAIRMAN.—When were you appointed?—In 1857 by the late Earl of Cullinstown. For seven years before that I was an Assistant Master in Enniskillen Royal School. I was a Royal scholar, having been educated at Enniskillen school, so that I passed my entire time there either as a pupil or as a master until I was appointed to Raphoe school. There was no endowment except £100 a year for the head master and £20 for an assistant. The school was then utterly unknown in Trinity College, but this is not so now. My pupils have taken scholarships there almost regularly. Some have won scholarships and some have gone to Belfast and been most successful in the college there, others have taken high appointments in the Civil Service. I have had scientists, indeed, but the work was principally my own, and that both in mathematics and classics.

756. What department did you devote your attention to—mathematics or classics?—Both. I could also teach modern languages, and take the supervision of every department in the school.

757. You found no boys when you arrived there?—There were a few day boys, but not a boarder.

758. What has been your average number of boys?—About twenty boarders and ten day boys, but at present the boarders are a little fewer. I have about fifteen boarders, but I never had as good a school of day boys; about twenty-five day boys. They are mostly the sons of farmers, and come long distances.

759. What is the prevailing religious persuasion of your pupils?—Presbyterians and Church of Ireland.

760. Your boarding school is exclusively a Protestant school?—No; I would take any boy, but I would not care to have a Roman Catholic boy.

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761. Have you had any Roman Catholic boys?—One—a day boy.

762. What proportion of Presbyterians have you?—The great majority of the day boys are Presbyterians; of the boarders, about seven or eight. Some years ago some wealthy Presbyterian business men asked me to allow their sons, who were boarders, to attend the Presbyterian Church in charge of a minister on Sundays. I took a pew in that church, and I have often had six boys in company with the minister attending there.

763. Of what religious denomination were your assistants?—All Church of Ireland.

764. Was there any facility afforded for Roman Catholic day boys attending your school?—Yes, I gave every facility.

765. At what hour of the day is religious instruction given?—At such a time as would not interfere with any. I open school at half past seven o'clock in the morning. Just before nine I have a chapter read, and read prayers myself. When the Roman Catholic boy was there I did not ask him to read English History. If endowments are to be given to the Roman Catholics, they must get them entirely, or else the failure of the model schools will be repeated over again.

766. LOAN JAMES FITZGERALD.—You have been twenty-two years at Raphoe?—Yes.

767. During that time have you had any visitation from the Commissioners?—Never, except Mr. Gray's, two or three years ago.

768. How do you manage the keeping of your buildings in repair?—I do it myself, and am repaid in part by the Commissioners, who have all along given about half the amount expended in repairs.

769. Was there any statement of what was required made by you to the Commissioners before the work was done?—Sometimes that did occur; but at other times I carried out what was absolutely necessary.

770. When you sent in your claims did the Commissioners ever suspect the work that had been done by any officer of theirs?—Never. At one time at my solicitation an infirmary was built. Mr. McCurdy, the architect, paid two visits during the building of the infirmary. He was the only officer I ever saw.

771. Have you any knowledge of the state of the estate?—No; it is in a very wild part of Donegal.

772. What exhibitions are there in Trinity College connected with Raphoe school?—None.

773. Have you any school exhibitions?—No; but when I went there first I solicited the Board repeatedly to give me something of the kind; at last they gave £20 a year, to be decided by examinations at the end of each year.

774. You have now £20 paid each year to six boys?—Yes; these boys are selected by me on my own judgment, and they are then examined, and the prizes awarded, by an Examiner appointed by the Commissioners.

775. Mention in order all that you get from the Commissioners in the year?—£100 a year for myself, £60 for the classics assistant, £40 for the mathematical assistant, and £20 for prizes.

776. How are the assistants that are paid by the Commissioners appointed?—By me.

777. Is there any control over your appointment or any superintendence by the Commissioners of the fitness of the assistants?—No; of course, I would not appoint them if they were not fit, that must be the rule. The head master's office is a despatch.

778. What proportion of your boys go to any university?—I send a very large proportion, indeed. I never got met a man who was fit to be made a classical man that I did not make him so.

779. Was there ever any application made by you to get any exhibition in Trinity College for your boys?—Yes, very often.

780. Would it have been an advantage to your school if your boys had been allowed to compete for the Royal scholarships with the boys from the other Royal schools?—Certainly.

781. Had you a considerable number of boys who, if that regulation had been made, would have been able to obtain those scholarships?—Certainly; and some of them would have been first.

782. Did you ever suggest to the Commissioners or they to you that that course might be taken?—Over and over again I applied to Dr. Kyrle, but he always told me the Act of Parliament barred the way.

783. Did you ever look at the Act of Parliament yourself?—No, I did not.

784. Then you are not aware whether the Act enabled the Commissioners to send so many exhibitions in Trinity College, "to be held by such persons, and under such regulations and restrictions as to the Commissioners might seem proper"?—I was not aware of that.

785. Have you any special class, or mode of teaching, for boys not intended for the University?—I give them a good English education; but undoubtedly I rather wish them to learn classics.

786. From what distance round about are you able to attract day boys?—Six miles. Three or four people ride in and put up their ponies in town.

787. Can you tell us generally what the boys, that are the sons of farmers and come from a distance, make of the education they get?—They go up for competitive examinations for the medical professions, the army and navy.

788. Of the class attracted to your school, what proportion are Roman Catholic?—The Roman Catholic population are not nearly so well off as the Presbyterians. Raphoe is the most Presbyterian district in Ireland. The Presbyterians hold all the land. They have entirely ousted the Episcopalians and Roman Catholics.

789. Among the Presbyterians who are attracted in this way, have you ever found any difficulty arising in the matter of religion?—None whatever. In fact the parents often told me they had no objection to their sons going to Church.

790. Are there in your neighbourhood any appreciable number of boys of the class that ought to be at your school but do not attend at it?—I think not.

791. What is your experience as to the success in Ireland of boys from English schools as compared with boys from Irish schools?—I do not think they are as successful either at the bar or in the medical profession, or as country gentlemen. As schoolmasters, too, they are total failures in this country. I don't know a single instance of an Englishman who has been a successful schoolmaster in Ireland.

792. What do you think would be the best number of boarders to have at a school for purposes of efficiency?—About sixty would be quite enough for anybody.

793. You told us you taught both classics and mathematics yourself. I believe you got distinctions in college in both branches; what were they?—On entering college I got second place; I got a second exhibition. I was habitually a first-class man in classics through my whole course. I got second scholarship in classics. I was habitually a second-class man in mathematics, and got a junior mathematical modicum.

794. Mr. WILSON.—What can you tell about the fluctuations in the number of boys in the Royal schools?—It is a very difficult thing to speak of. The country is not so prosperous. Then the abolition of the better class of livings in the late Established Church has destroyed one feature of the social system of Ireland. I suppose there is also something in the feeling of sending boys to England.

795. LOAN JAMES FITZGERALD.—How is your school supplied with furniture and requisites?—By myself. If I were leaving to-morrow I would sell everything.

796. Was any part of the expense of furnishing the school-house defrayed by the Commissioners?—None; I only got the bare house.

797. To whom do the accommodations necessary or useful for the convenient and proper keeping of the school, not your house, belong?—Myself. One great defect is that there is no land attached to the school; and land is so valuable at Kesh that it is more difficult to get it than about Dublin.

798. What number of boys have you accommodation for without crowding?—I suppose I could accommodate forty boarders.

799. Where do the boys that are boarding with you now in general come from?—From the county Donegal, the county Derry, and there is one from Tipperary. I have had them from all parts of Ireland.

800. About what proportion compared with those who go to Trinity go to the Queen's University from Kesh?—It varies. I would naturally wish to send any lad I could to Trinity; because I had been there myself; but a great many were anxious to go to the Queen's College.

801. Have your pupils obtained distinctions in the Queen's University?—The very highest.

802. What is open to boys at the Queen's College in the way of entrance exhibitions?—At entrance they can get scholarships of £30, tenable for one year. They may then with scholarships of £30, tenable for one year. At their degree examination they can repeat that and win a £30 exhibition, tenable for two years, and get a gold medal besides. That has been done more than once by my pupils, both in classics and mathematics. They were extremely successful in Belfast.

803. Which is it more difficult for a boy to get a Royal scholarship in Trinity College and keep it by getting the honours he is required to do year by year, or to get an entrance exhibition at the Queen's College?—It is a little more difficult to get exhibitions at Trinity College and keep them; but there is very little difference in reference to Belfast at present, for the Belfast College is rapidly becoming an outmost college both in numbers and distinctions and everything else. Belfast, as a city, before a hundred years ago would, will beat Dublin in everything.

804. Do you consider it an advantage to boys trained at the Royal schools that they should be allowed to go to the Queen's University to compete

for its prizes?—Certainly. As to the whole matter, I think these Royal schools are a Protestant endowment worth about £4,000 a year. Any breaking up of the system, with a view to place schools of a similar kind in other parts of Ireland for the accommodation of Roman Catholics, would be a most enormous blunder, and quite a gratuitous one. You would confer no boon whatever on the Roman Catholics of Ireland, except by giving them an endowment to establish schools either in Dublin or the south of Ireland for themselves exclusively.

805. Mr. O'SHEA-SHERIDAN.—Is there any Roman Catholic boarding school in your county?—There is not.

806. Are there any Roman Catholic state endowments for intermediate education in your county?—I do not think there is one.

807. Are you preparing any of your boys to go in under the Intermediate Education Act?—Yes; I think about fifteen.

808. Do you think that it would be practically impossible to conduct intermediate schools for Protestants and Roman Catholics under the same roof?—Indeed, I think so. I say that with reference to the feeling of Roman Catholics. I do not think they would take it.

809. Mr. WILSON.—How many free boys have you at the school?—About four. I take every promising boy that I can get, and I even give them the books and everything else. I give liberally every assistance that I can. I never refused a free boy. I require only that he come fairly dressed; that he be a regular boy, and of good character, so as to be entitled to associate with respectable boys.

810. You have been always anxious for the attendance of day scholars?—Yes; and in general their education has been a very marked success. With an average of ten day boys when there were twenty boarders, the day boys have worked over them in point of distinctions, though I had rather clever boys as boarders.

811. Some of the day boys lodge in the town?—Some have come there to get the benefit of the education.

812. Is your school diminishing or increasing?—I have not so many boarders as I had; but in day boys it has largely increased.

Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER BLISS, M.A., examined.

813. CHAIRMAN.—You are head master of the Sligo Diocesan School?—The diocesan school of Elphin, Clonsilla, and Kilmacshagh, held at Sligo.

814. When were you appointed?—At the end of 1866.

815. What salary have you?—At present £163 5s. 6d.

816. Is that the sum that you have always had?—Since the disestablishment I have been much improved in point of money. What I had badly collected before myself the Church Commissioners now pay.

817. You have a fixed annuity?—Yes.

818. What number of boys have you?—At present I have twenty-five on the roll. The average attendance is almost the same.

819. What number are day boys?—Three are boarders and twenty-two day boys.

820. What education do you give—is it classical?—Much the same as I received myself at Armagh—Latin and Greek, English, and a little mathematics.

821. Any extra subjects, such as natural science or German?—No, I am sorry to say. There is one boy attempting to learn natural science, beginning with my assistant, but before that, though I wished to do it, I had no opportunity of introducing it.

822. Is French or German taught?—French is taught.

823. To all the boys?—To almost all.

824. What assistants have you?—At present one assistant.

825. What does he teach?—Principally mathematics, also English.

826. You take the classics yourself?—Yes; and the English literature.

827. Have you ever had a larger number of pupils than at present?—I have had a little over thirty—perhaps thirty-five.

828. Has the number shown signs of declining of late years?—Not of very late years. Perhaps just after the disestablishment of the Church it declined. Certainly it did so in boarders, but I don't think it did essentially in day scholars.

829. What other change besides improving your income has the Irish Church Act made in the condition of the schools?—I think it has decreased the number of clergymen who would be likely to send their sons as boarders.

830. Has it had any effect on the buildings?—No; the buildings have nothing to do with the diocesan school. They are at present leased to trustees who established a school previous to the diocesan school of Elphin being transferred to Sligo. Then the master of the diocesan school was also made master by these trustees.

831. Is it a terminable lease?—It was leased to the trustees for the purpose of education, and the lease will expire in 1888. The house is subject to an annual rent of £22.

832. Who are the trustees?—They are gentlemen in Sligo. Two are merchants, and the third was rector of the parish.

833. What do you consider the annual value of the house to be?—I believe it is valued for poor rate at

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Rev. J. A.
Ward, M.P.

Mr. W. G.
Eckart, M.A.

signed & L&E.
By W. C.
Eaton, &c.

about £38; and that is probably 20 per cent. under the ordinary letting value.

834. What are the religious denominations of your pupils?—I think they are about equally divided between Church of Ireland and other Protestant denominations.

835. Are your boarders exclusively of the Irish Church?—They are. I have had one or two Presbyterians.

836. Is any distinction made between different denominations as regards day boys?—None whatever.

837. Is there any religious instruction during school hours?—There is, so far as reading the historical books of the Old and New Testament from the text and nothing else.

838. Are all the pupils present?—All. They are taught that as part of the curriculum. There is no attempt to convey any particular religious idea. I particularly desire my assistant to direct the teaching to fact and not to opinion.

839. From what class are your pupils principally drawn?—The boarders are, and have been chiefly, the sons of clergy and medical men and some small landholders. The day pupils are the sons of professional gentlemen residing in the town, and of shopkeepers.

840. In what proportion are the day and school day boys divided as to religion in the town of Sligo?—I suppose there are more Roman Catholics—I thought there would be more Roman Catholics, but I found, on looking over the list of burgesses, that the number was not much in favour of Roman Catholics. Of 331 registered burgesses 157 are Protestants.

841. Your school, as an endowed school, is likely to cease to exist in the future?—Quite true. It is just gone on as long as I remain there.

842. You are bound to carry on the school?—Oh, yes, I am bound by law, as long as I wish to retain the endowments, to act either personally or by an efficient substitute, but, the endowment being so small, it would not be worth while to appoint one.

843. You cannot consider the annuity as your own?—Oh, no, it is contingent on carrying out the duties. It was open at one time to me to commute and compound, but that opportunity has passed.

844. LOUIS JENNIE FRINGESS.—What endowment has the school besides your annuity?—None whatever, except what interest it has in the house.

845. Was there not also some capital money produced by the sale of the old school house in Elphin?—The annual value of that was included in my annuity.

846. What has become of the capital value of it?—I believe it was seized by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. I learned from my predecessor that he prepared a case to recover the annual value from them, and they granted it to him without the case going into court, and so I got it. I suppose the capital value is now vested in the Church Temporalities Commissioners.

847. Your life interest remained for the purpose of education?—Yes.

848. But the capital out of which that life interest has come has gone into the hands of the Church Commissioners?—Quite so.

849. Was not your income originally paid as a tax by the clergy?—It was, principally.

850. Were you obliged to collect it yourself?—I was. I had to pay ten per cent. for collection in Glenties and Kilmacdonagh, it was thought so difficult to get.

851. I suppose the sum to be paid by each clergyman was very small?—For the most part very trifling.

852. Can you mention some of the sums?—St. John's, in Sligo, amounted to about £4, and from that they went down as low as 6s. or 7s., which was to be collected annually from individual clergymen.

853. Now the Church Temporalities Commissioners pay you directly?—They do.

854. And when you resign, the capital value of which you have the life interest, will remain in their hands?—Yes.

855. Do you know whether any steps were taken before the passing of the Church Act by the Commis-

sioners in Clarendon, or any other person to preserve for the purpose of education the endowment of the diocesan schools?—I am not aware.

856. Was anything done to point out that this was really an endowment for education and was not church property, but a tax upon church property?—No.

857. Was there any communication made to you from Clarendon on the subject?—Certainly not.

858. And the result has been that the capital of this educational endowment is in the hands of the Church Temporalities Commissioners, subject to your life interest, and that terminable when you should resign?—Exactly.

859. You are a graduate of Trinity College?—I am.

860. What branch did you cultivate?—I only was in for honours in classics.

861. And you got honours?—I did. I took gold medal and second scholarship.

862. What was your age when you were appointed to Sligo. Under 32. I had left college in 1838 for India.

863. Is there any other school in Sligo that gives the same class of education as yours?—Not that I am aware of. There may be among the Roman Catholics. There is a school that gives a very good education, indeed, as far as mathematics, under the Incorporated Society, about three or four miles from Sligo.

864. What is the nearest good classical school?—I don't think you would get such a thing nearer than Tuam.

865. Is there any provision in the neighbourhood, as far as you know, for a high-class education for Roman Catholics?—I am not aware. I have heard that the Christian Brothers' school is successfully conducted.

866. The Christian Brothers' school, I believe, is a primary school with good classes in it?—Yes, educating very carefully the higher boys.

867. With the exception of that, is there any other school in or near Sligo for classical education except yours?—None that I am aware of.

868. What is the largest number of boarders you have had?—Ten is the highest number I can conveniently take into the house.

869. Did you find that there was a demand for a greater number of places for boarders than you were able to give?—I did.

870. What was your highest number of day boys?—From twenty-five to thirty. The largest number of day boys might not be consistent with the largest number of boarders.

871. What pursuits in life do your pupils generally follow?—A small proportion go to Trinity College. During the time I have been there, from ten to twelve, and two to the Queen's University; and of the rest I should say a considerable portion go to the medical profession; perhaps one half go directly to it without going to any college, and some go to other professions.

872. Did any of those that went to Trinity College become distinguished there?—Yes, some took first place at entrance; one got first place at a July entrance, and others fourth and fifth in October. One got a junior exhibition, and the other day another got a senior exhibition.

873. So that the education you gave was such as to enable your boys to compete with fair success with those that came from other schools?—Quite so; we were anxious to push on industrious boys.

874. Are those exhibitions funded by the Board of Trinity College?—Yes.

875. Is there any endowment open to the pupils of your school as such?—In the way of exhibitions, no.

876. How are your buildings at present kept in repair?—At my own expense.

877. And are you obliged to pay all the expenses of maintenance and furniture?—There are three or four old desks transferred from the Elphin school, and with that exception all the property is my own.

876. Is such a school as yours acquired as a permanent institution in Sligo?—I don't think there is much demand for a classical school, but if you could give a good English and modern language education, with Latin, at a moderate cost, it would be very acceptable.

879. Would it be possible to keep up your school without the endowment you have?—No, I don't think it would be possible, even with the endowment, unless a man had means of his own.

880. Then you brought to the school means of your own as well as your classical acquisitions?—I happen to have a small annuity from the Government of India, or else I could not maintain a family there.

881. Is the existence of the school dependent upon the maintenance of those endowments?—Certainly; I don't think a school could exist without it, and with it it would be very difficult now.

882. What number of scholars are in the buildings suitable for?—The buildings that belong to the school-house itself are not suitable for more than ten boarders, but I could add, at a small expense, adjacent buildings which belong to me.

883. Was it in any private benevolence or any public source that the low rent is attributable to?—Private benevolence. The landlord, with a view of promoting such a school in Sligo before the diocesan school was established there, gave this house at £22 a year nominally, but really at 1s. that is, during his life he never required the money to be paid.

884. Then it was on account of the actual want felt in the place that the diocesan school was brought to Sligo?—Quite so. The inhabitants themselves first established what they called an academic institution, and two or three years afterwards by Royal warrant the diocesan school was transferred.

885. How were you originally appointed to Elphin?—By the Lord Lieutenant.

886. Do you know how the master was appointed to that academic institute?—The master was appointed by the trustees who held the lease.

887. Had the school any success before it got the addition?—I believe it had a great success; it was warmly supported, and had more success than any school since; it was started before the model schools.

888. Is there a model school in the neighbourhood which competes with it?—It does not compete with it in the same class of education, but it makes parents content with a lower class of education.

889. Then if there was by means of endowments or otherwise a school of the higher class maintained in the town, would it lead the inhabitants to avail themselves of a better education than they can get in the model schools?—Yes; if they got it at a moderate cost, very little above the highest fee exacted by the model schools.

890. What are the highest fees in the model schools?—I believe they are about £1 a quarter.

891. What charges do you make for day boys?—The highest two guineas, and the lowest four guineas.

892. Does the scale vary according to the age or according to the kind of education?—According to the age. From eight to twelve they are admitted at four guineas, and after that they pay ten guineas, but there are many boys in the school that are at reduced rates. If any parent wishes to say that he is unable to pay the fees at all, his child is admitted free. If he says he cannot afford to pay the fees in the first and that he can afford to pay any other fee, his son is taken at such fee.

893. Has any one the right to say a boy shall be admitted free or at any special rate?—Not that I am aware of. That is done by myself.

894. What proportion of the boys that are attending your school have the advantage of a reduction?—I should say there are three at least out of the twenty-two day pupils.

895. Have any boys prepared at your school gone in during your time for any of the large public competitions?—No.

896. CHAIRMAN.—Did your present house, such as a diocesan school before the disestablishment of the Irish Church?—The diocesan school is placed in it, but this house has no real connexion with the diocesan school at all.

897. Had it ever any connexion with the church?—No.

898. There never was a diocesan school-house belonging to that part of the country?—Yes, the house at Elphin. The old bishop's house, I believe, or adjoining it was the old diocesan school, and that school went away to the Church-street Commissioners.

899. It had been disused as a school-house before the disestablishment?—It had.

900. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The preamble of the Act under which your school was founded (12 &c., s. 1) reads thus:—

"Whereas as the greatest number of the people of this poor Majesty's realm both of long time lived in rude and barbarous states, not understanding that Almighty God hath by His divine laws forbidden the unedified and ignorant offences, which they were not duly and lawfully to commit and perpetrate, nor that their souls by His Holy Scriptures commanded a due and honest education from the people in their prisons and jails, whose ignorance, in these so high points touching their damnation, proceeded out of lack of good bringing up of youth in their cities in public or private schools, where through good discipline they might be taught to avoid those felonies and hostile crimes."

I suppose the state of things is not quite so bad in Sligo and the adjoining counties as depicted there?—No.

901. But still there is a great want of a moderate commercial education for the shopkeepers?—I think there is a great want, and if they got good value at low terms it would improve their status.

902. Don't you think when a school began to be largely filled it would be much easier for a school-master and his assistants to give their services at lower terms than with a small school?—It would.

903. And, therefore, that useful and instructive middle class commercial schools, bringing large numbers to them, would pay?—If they had large numbers I think they would pay an adequate staff of masters in time—not immediately.

904. You have in the town of Sligo quite a sufficiently large middle class population to sustain such a commercial school?—I think so.

905. And quite a sufficiently large Roman Catholic population of that class to sustain a commercial school?—Certainly.

906. I see that your school was called The Elphin, Clonsilla, and Kilmacdonagh School; have you still pupils from remote places like Kilmacdonagh?—No, and never had or thought of having.

907. CHAIRMAN.—If you had a good endowment you could keep a school there, but a school cannot be supported there without an endowment?—If there was a valuable salary for a modern language master, say £100, and a capitation fee on each pupil, you would attract to the town a good master, and so a private school would feed the upper school. To attract boys from a very youthful age there ought to be a clergy certificated English master at a fixed salary also, and that lower school should receive boys at a very small fee, say 10s. a quarter.

908. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Don't you find it a great disadvantage, not to be able to get masters with some proof or testimonial of capacity?—Certainly it would be a great relief if one could refer to some authority or test. The only thing you can go by now is college distinctions.

909. I think you have found that your foreign modern language masters have not been very successful?—I found one man there when I went there, he died a short time after, I was told he was a very efficient man. The man whom I suggested, after great trouble and selection in London, was very well able to teach one or two, but he had no command to teach a class.

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910. What you suggest is to have Englishmen or Irishmen trained in those foreign languages to teach in place of those hapazard foreigners—I certainly would prefer a trained Englishman.

911. LEAD JUSTICE FIRSTGROSS.—You think a man who has learned the language himself as a foreign language is better able to teach it than a foreigner?—I think he is, but still better he is able to maintain discipline among boys, when a foreigner would fail.

912. Mr. O'SHEAVENIMY.—I understand you to say that the model school education is not an adequate intermediate education, but a primary commercial one?—High primary.

913. But the education they give there does not supply the want of an intermediate education for commercial purposes?—No.

914. Would you advocate the teaching of physical science?—I think it would be very desirable and would make the school much more attractive to the boys themselves.

915. Do you consider that a necessary part of an intermediate education?—It would be a very important part. It would interest boys who took no interest whatever in the grammar, Latin or Greek.

916. Then in the commercial class from which your pupils come you find a considerable number who do not take an interest in Latin or Greek?—I don't suppose more than ten per hundred take an interest even in Latin.

917. And you attribute that principally to the fact that they cannot see what use Latin would be to their commercial pursuits hereafter?—Yes, and they get no encouragement from their parents at home.

918. LEAD JUSTICE FIRSTGROSS.—What is the school cost of maintaining your school at present?—The number of day pupils is twenty-two, and five from day pupils for the year ending 30th April, 1878, amounted to £156; ditto, boarders, after deducting cost of maintenance, £15, total fees, £201. Adding maintenance, the gross income of the master is £266 5s. 6d. Then the outgoings—rent of the school-house, £23 (that would be payable to myself at present; I bought the interest of the landlord). The rent of playground, which is not included in the lease, £12; the team average 7s. in the pound on a valuation of £40—say £14; the repairs are exceedingly heavy on an old house like that—wear and tear and insurance, £25; that would include the cost of school requisites, but not the interest on the original outlay. Salary and maintenance of an assistant master, £25; that is quite inadequate to get a good master, but I could not chance giving more. School prizes, subscriptions to sports, &c., £10—that is a total of £148, so that, deducting the expenditure from the income, the balance left to the master is £118 5s. 6d.

919. I see you have deducted the cost of maintenance from the boarders' payments. What do you consider to be the cost of maintenance of each boarder so as to be at no loss for his keep?—I think, as we do it, as members of our own family, £25 each.

920. What would be an adequate salary for an assistant master?—£100, with his maintenance, would be a reasonable salary for a master.

921. How much of the £25 have you put down as maintenance?—£25, and I pay £60 as salary.

922. Is one assistant master enough for the school?—No. If the school were to increase in numbers, I should think there ought to be at least two more masters—one for modern languages and one for English.

923. Would each of those be an equal expense with the one you have mentioned?—They would. The modern language master ought to receive at least £100; the total ought to be at least £300.

924. You have put down only £32 as the rent of the house, and £12 for a playground. For what could you get such a house if you had to pay the market price for it?—It would come to about 270 a year for such premises as would be required.

925. And that would be altogether independent of any of the requirements of the Roman Catholic population?—Altogether independent.

926. Mr. WILSON.—What was the aggregate amount you received from the clergy?—The aggregate amount was normally something over £100 a year.

927. LEAD JUSTICE FIRSTGROSS.—Do you know what schools there are for the children of the Roman Catholics?—The Convent schools and the Christian Brothers' school.

928. Mr. WILSON.—Do they attend the model school?—I believe to an appreciable extent; there are, perhaps, ten or fifteen who do so.

929. LEAD JUSTICE FIRSTGROSS.—Between the date of your appointment and the passing of the Church Act, was there any visitation by the Clergy-street Commissioners of your school?—None. I had no communication with them, except the half-yearly form they sent to be filled up.

930. What was that?—There is a form sent out by them every half-year enquiring as to the master's salary, and the date of his appointment, name of his assistants, salary, by whom paid, number of pupils, boarders, day boys and free boys, what hours the school is open, what the head-master teaches, and what his assistants teach.

931. Was there any result of that form in the way of verification or returning it to you?—No.

932. Did you fill it up and lose no more of it?—Just so.

933. Besides the power of visitation, under the Act of Parliament, there is also a power of making rules, and enforcing orders and proceedings for the better management of any school. Were any such regulations for the management of your school ever made to your knowledge?—No; no regulation or direction of any kind. We, doctress schoolmasters, should have been glad if there had been any visitors or inspectors to come round, but we never had any attention paid to us at all, except that of the half-yearly form.

934. Did you yourself know anything of any other doctress school in Ireland?—No, except by speaking to the masters. I was in charge of Derry school for a short time.

935. Were you appointed there or only there for a short time?—Locum tenens merely, appointed by the schoolmaster during his illness.

936. Dr. HARR.—Are there a good many resident gentry in and about Sligo?—There are.

937. Mr. O'SHEAVENIMY.—Of course, there is no provision made for a retiring allowance to you?—None whatever.

938. LEAD JUSTICE FIRSTGROSS.—As a matter of fact, have not the higher subjects been taken up by the model schools and Christian Brothers' schools because there is no other way of teaching it; it is outside the ordinary curriculum of the model schools, so it will—I think most of it could be got with us. And if the model school ceased teaching Latin subjects, I think it would increase the demand for intermediate education in Sligo.

939. Are any boys from your school preparing for the Intermediate Education Commissioners' examination?—About fifteen out of the twenty-five; but it will be very difficult to get them to attend unless the examination is held in Sligo. I intend to offer one-third of the results fees to the boys on prizes; one-third to the assistant master; and I shall keep the other third for the good of the school. I think unless we give some inducements to the boys for going up, their parents won't send them.

940. As large a proportion as you can qualify for, I intend to go up to compete for the examination?—I intend them to go up, but I don't know their intentions. I presume if the place is convenient they will go for certainty; but when they find the examinations are so few and far between, it will be rather more difficult to get them to go in a second time.

[Mr. RADA subsequently requested permission to add to his evidence an explanatory statement vide Appendix No. 4.]

(Adjourned to next day at 11.30 A.M.)

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1879; 11.30 O'CLOCK, A.M.

April 4, 1879.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—The EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., M.P.; ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CREED MEREDITH, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. THOMAS HUGH FLEMING examined.

Mr. Thomas H. Fleming

941. CHAIRMAN.—You are accountant in the office of the Commissioners of Education?—Yes, I have been in that office nearly forty years.

942. By whom were you appointed?—By Dr. Kyle, the late secretary.

943. What salary did you receive?—I was appointed at £50 a year. My salary was raised gradually, and ultimately I received from Dr. Kyle £130.

944. Is that what you get at present?—No, in 1879 I petitioned the Board to take my position into consideration. I felt it was very precarious, and my salary very small; and after a good deal of discussion they decided to make me grants in addition to the pay I received from Dr. Kyle.

945. Where does the fund come from out of which you have been paid?—The estates. It is proportioned to the different schools according to their results.

946. The 4th sec. of the Act of George III., c. 107, is—

“And be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners and their secretaries from time to time to appoint a secretary . . . with a salary not exceeding the sum of £700, and also such other sub-secretaries, officers, or clerks, as they shall think proper for the carrying into execution the purposes of this Act; and to certify to the Lord Lieutenant . . . such sum or sums of money as they shall deem adequate to defray the expenses of such officers, and the incidental expenses of the Board, whereupon it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant . . . to issue out of the Consolidated Fund of Ireland such sum or sums of money to defray the expenses of such officers, and the incidental expenses of the Board as to the said Lord Lieutenant . . . shall seem fitting or convenient.”

Are you aware of that?—I was aware of it before I made the application to the Commissioners, but previously I did not know much about it. From time to time I heard Dr. Kyle say the Board had no power to appoint anybody.

947. Do they continue to pay you out of the income of the estates up to the present?—Yes.

948. What is your salary now?—£250 a year. I am now the Officer of the Board. Since Dr. Kyle's death, I have been appointed Clerk to the Commissioners. My duties will be principally to keep the accounts.

949. What have been your duties as accountant?—Keeping the various accounts of the schools, which must all be kept separate.

950. Your work is entirely office work?—Entirely; but after my long service I know a great deal of the details, having heard much of them from time to time.

951. You have no inspection of the estates?—No; nothing of that. The idea of the Board always has been that they had no power to pay inspectors, and, therefore, they could not appoint them.

952. Then the only inspectors they ever sent out to inspect the schools was Mr. Gray, &c. &c., about two years ago?—Yes. The Board looked upon his inspection as a casual visitation, in fact.

953. How was he paid?—He was paid £100, which was charged mainly over the schools visited.

954. You are aware, according to the Act, that was one of the incidental expenses which should have been repaid by application to the Lord Lieutenant?—I was not aware of it.

955. Were there any applications ever made to the

Lord Lieutenant to pay the expenses of that visitation?—None, to my knowledge.

956. What does the annual vote for the Commission amount to? Is it a fixed sum?—The estimate which the Treasury sent us for the year 1879–80 is £840, the same as usual for some years past.

957. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—Is not what they sent you only a copy of what you had certified to them?—Quite so. The particulars of the estimate are—the salary of Secretary, £450; travelling expenses, £15; and incidental expenses, £175, total, £840.

958. What were the travelling expenses?—The expenses of one of the Commissioners who attends from the country.

959. And those have always been paid by the Treasury without objection?—For a very long time, I think it began in the time of Dr. Gibbon, a Presbyterian Commissioner, who lived in or near Belfast.

960. CHAIRMAN.—These incidental expenses were ordinary office expenses?—Yes, £150 went to the Secretary to pay his clerk and messenger, provide a board-room, and supply stationery, £20 was for law costs, and £5 for postage. Of late years, until the Board decided to make me grants, Dr. Kyle paid me £130 out of the £150, and he used to give me £5 donation every Christmas from the time I went to him; but from the time the Board decided to give me grants he cut down his allowance to me, and he only gave me £75 and £5 at Christmas.

961. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—What was the amount of increase or grant the Commissioners gave?—The matter was under consideration for more than a year, then they made me a grant of £100 for the period which had elapsed from the time I had petitioned.

962. What annual increase did they give you?—It varied from time to time; but at the time of Dr. Kyle's death I was receiving from them £170 a year.

963. That was paid entirely out of the school funds?—Certainly.

964. What did Dr. Kyle reduce his payments to you to?—He gave me £75—half of the allowance he received for office expenses—and £5 additional at Christmas.

965. Then the result was the school funds were burdened with £170, and Dr. Kyle was relieved of £45?—Yes.

966. Was there any alteration in the amount annually voted by Parliament?—No.

967. Dr. Kyle was benefited £45, the schools lost £170, and the Government gained nothing—is not that the result?—The Government gained nothing.

968. And your increase, which, as far as the Commissioners were concerned, was an increase of £170, was to you an increase of only £125?—Quite so. I felt it very hard that when the Commissioners acted so kindly Dr. Kyle should cut me down.

969. Dr. HART.—£150 was stated to be given for board-room and assistant; what is the meaning of board-room?—Dr. Kyle applied the use of the room for the board meetings and also for the office in his house, he was also obliged to pay a messenger and supply stationery.

970. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know anything of the management of the estates?—There are agents for the different estates, and they are resident or intended to be resident, except Messrs. Guinness and Mahon, of Dublin, who collect about £134 for Caryfort school.

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191. Do the agents go to the office when furnishing their accounts?—They send them in, in writing; we make them account monthly. There is one exception, that of Captain Stewart, who does not furnish his accounts at all in the same satisfactory manner as the other agents do; he does not account monthly. At the same time the Rathfriland school estate is a very difficult one to deal with. I have heard that it is in a very lawless district; that there are a great many people there who don't recognize the law very much; that there is a great deal of illicit distilling, and so forth. It is a large tract with a great deal of mountain.

192. Do all the agents furnish half-yearly accounts?—No; they furnish cash accounts showing receipts and balances monthly, and at the close of the year they furnish an annual account based upon the rental. The vouchers are always sent with the monthly accounts.

193. Do the agents go over their accounts with the Secretary of the Commissioners or before an auditor?—The practice has not been so, the accounts are examined in our office, and if any necessity for an explanation appears, it is called for. Generally speaking, the accounts are very correct; but a personal interview would be very much better.

194. Do the rentals furnished contain explanations of any charges of tenants or rents?—Yes.

195. When anything is required in the way of improvements or any action is to be taken with reference to the non-payment of rent, what steps are taken to inform the Commissioners?—The agent writes to the Secretary stating the whole matter, and he lays them before the Board and takes their orders upon them. The agent would not act at all without orders, and these orders should be from the Commissioners themselves.

196. The whole thing is done by correspondence?—Generally; but occasionally agents have come to our office, and we have spoken to them on such subjects.

197. How are the agents paid?—25 per cent. on the collection.

198. Are there any other expenses? Do they pay all the subordinate officers, such as bailiffs?—They charge for all those things, and on the Danganoo estate there is an agriculturalist who receives £1 a week. Formerly he had 240 a year and an allowance for a horse. He was about leaving when a new agent was appointed, and there was an arrangement made that he should stay and receive £1 a week. The Commissioners were very glad he stayed, because he had been for a long time connected with the estate, knew all about it, and was able to help the new agent, who found his services valuable.

199. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—What were his duties?—Going amongst the tenants on the estate. He used to direct the tenants on their farms. I dare say he helped the agent in serving notices.

200. Chairman.—Was the agriculturalist's salary paid out of the rent of the estate in addition to the agent's 5 per cent.?—Yes.

201. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—In your original Act of Parliament I find the Board was composed of:—

"The Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Archbishop of Tuam, and their respective coadjutors, the Lord Chief Justice, the President of Trinity College, the four bishops to be appointed hereinafter to serve by the Lord Lieutenant, one bishop for each province in Ireland, together with four other proper and discreet persons whom the Lord Lieutenant for the time being shall think fit to appoint, each person to be removable, at three as appointed, by the Lord Lieutenant at his pleasure."

And then by the amended Act there was added:—
"The Archbishop of Cashel, the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and the member to be chosen to serve in Parliament for Trinity College, Dublin, now and hereafter for the time being."

At the time of the passing of this Act there was only one member for Trinity College?—Yes.

202. And subsequently the number was increased to two?—It was.

203. Since the number was increased to two has anyone been summoned or treated as a member of the Board under that notification?—No; there being a doubt as to which of the members was the proper one, the doubt was solved under the advice of, issued by summoning neither.

204. Has the Chief Secretary at any time within your experience attended any meeting?—Sir William Somerville attended, but I don't remember any Chief Secretary since.

205. There is now no Archbishop of either Cashel or Tuam?—No.

206. Does either the Bishop of Tuam or the Bishop of Cashel receive a summons, as it were, in substitution for the Archbishop?—No.

207. For the past few years has the Archbishop of Dublin attended any of your meetings?—He very rarely attended.

208. Has he attended at all for the past three years?—Not for the past three years.

209. Do you remember Archbishop Trench attending at any time?—Certainly not. I can say that I do not remember any attendance of any Archbishop of Dublin.

210. Looking through your minute book for 1877 and 1878, I find that the Lord Chancellor appears to have attended on the 1st April, 1878, and on no other day?—The attendances are correctly reported there.

211. Has the Lord Primate attended?—His Grace has sometimes come.

212. I see he attended on the 29th November, 1877, and not at all in 1878?—I dare say that is quite correct.

213. Now, as to the next class of persons to be appointed, the second section of the Act 3rd of George IV., cap. 73, says:—

"It shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Lieutenant . . . to appoint two other proper and discreet persons, who shall be usually resident in the city of Dublin to be Commissioners."

Who are the two at present appointed as Dublin resident Commissioners?—Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick is one, and Rev. J. H. Jellitt, *rector*, is the other.

214. I find Mr. Jellitt attended 22nd February and 29th November, 1877, and never again during that year; and in 1878 he appears to have attended some seven times altogether?—No doubt that is correct.

215. Dr. Kirkpatrick is one of the most constant attendants?—He and the Provost were the most regular attendants. Mr. Berkeley used to attend frequently, but he dropped off.

216. Do you keep a regular attendance book, independent of the minute book, showing the attendance of each Commissioner?—No.

217. You are directed, within fourteen days after the 25th March in each year, to make a general report of all your proceedings to Parliament. Have you ever reported to Parliament the attendances of your Commissioners?—Not as part of the report; but we made returns to Parliament on one or two occasions, when specially asked for them.

218. Has any list of attendances of your Commissioners been placed before the Lord Lieutenant?—No.

219. The Lord Lieutenant is authorized to appoint four other proper and discreet persons whom he shall think fit to be appointed Commissioners, removable at his pleasure, but not necessarily resident in Dublin. What persons, if any, have been appointed since that class?—Mr. Berkeley is one, and Mr. Justice FitzGibbon is another.

220. The next class of appointments that the Lord Lieutenant was empowered to make was four bishops—one from each of the provinces. What bishops are members of your Board?—The Bishop of Limerick is the only one.

221. Do you remember what bishops besides the

Bishop of Limerick was on the Board!—The late Bishop of Tuam.

1002. Referring to the minute book, I find that the Bishop of Limerick attended only once in 1877, and apparently only twice in 1878!—He is not a regular attendant. He lives in Limerick, and, I have heard, his health has been very bad. That, perhaps, interfered with his attendance.

1003. You are aware that, under the 5th section of the Act of Parliament, a quorum of your Board is three?—Yes.

1004. Look to the minutes of the 18th January, the first meeting in 1877, and read the attendance that day and the note in reference to it.

* Present—the Provost of T.C.D., Rev. Mr. Berkeley, and no other member of the Board attending, those present retired.

1005. Was there any business transacted on that day?—No.

1006. The minutes of the business transacted on the 19th March, 1877, state:—

"Rev. L. E. Berkeley alone attended, the Provost and Mr. Jellett being obliged to meet by Excelsior the Lord Leinster in T.C.D. at that hour, and Dr. Kirkpatrick, being taken ill by a dog, were unable to be present. Mr. Berkeley signed the below-stated drafts, which were subsequently signed by the Provost and by Dr. Kirkpatrick."

For what amount were cheques signed that day by a single Commissioner?—£439 4s 6d.

1007. Explain the process by which the signatures of the other two Commissioners were attached to those cheques?—The practice has been on occasions of this kind that Dr. Kyle would send the cheque-book, perhaps, to the Provost or Dr. Kirkpatrick and get them to sign in their own houses. The cheques were cheques payable to people who would be inconvenienced by the delay.

1008. Under the 8th section of the Act of George III. an annual report is directed to be laid before Parliament under the hands and seals of the Commissioners. Look to the minutes of the 26th June, 1877, was that a meeting at which an annual report was made?—Yes.

1009. Read the minute as to the attendance of Commissioners, and the transaction of business that day.

"Thursday, June 26th. Present.—The Provost, Dr. Kirkpatrick. The Commissioners present signed the annual report, which was subsequently signed and sealed by the others whose names appear attached to it."

1010. What names are attached to it?—"H. Lloyd, Provost, &c.; J. D. Fitzgerald, William B. Kirkpatrick, &c.; L. E. Berkeley, John H. Jellett."

1011. Then it was, in fact, signed and sealed by three Commissioners not at that meeting at all?—Yes.

1012. On that occasion the report was signed and sealed without having been laid before a legal board at all?—That was so.

1013. When was the next meeting after that?—The 29th July, 1877.

1014. Read the minutes of that meeting.

* Present.—The Provost, &c.; Rev. Mr. Berkeley. The Commissioners present discussed the different matters in the agency book, compared receipts with cheque-book, drew the agency cheques necessary to pay all the August salaries, and lay express and clearing, and then separated. No other Commissioners having attended, the Bishop of Limerick subsequently signed the cheques."

1015. About how much money on that occasion was paid away?—Nearly £3,000.

1016. What was the next meeting?—27th September, 1877.

1017. Read the minutes of the attendance and business.

* Present.—The Rev. the Provost and Dr. Kirkpatrick. The Board attached the corporate seal to a power of attorney to Messrs. Deane and Burns, stockbrokers, to re-treasurer to Mr. Mann, their late agent, a sum of £1,000 for

permanent New Three per cent. stock, which he had transferred to this Board as part of his security as their agent, all balances due by him, having been paid into the bank to the credit of this Board."

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1018. Having regard to the provisions of the 3rd section of the Act of Geo. IV., that the common seal may be affixed to any instrument at any meeting of the Commissioners by any three, of whom the Provost, Chancellor, or any of the Archbishops, the Chief Justice, or the Chief Secretary, or Provost shall be one, was that power of attorney ever submitted to any legal meeting?—It is just possible the record may not be correct. I think Dr. Kyle was too careful in a matter of this kind not to have a legal board present at the use of the seal. Mr. Berkeley was present at that meeting, for further on in the minutes I find—

"Mr. Berkeley, at whose suggestion the sum of £20 had been entrusted to him for the purpose of sinking a well at the school-house, reported:—"That in consequence of unfavourable difficulties in procuring good water, the cost had far exceeded what was expected, but that the water was excellent and abundant."

1019. Was that a written or a verbal report?—Verbal.

1020. Turn now to the 25th October. Is that the next meeting in order?—It is.

1021. Read the minutes.

"25th October, 1877. Present.—The Provost, &c.; Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick. A third Commissioner did not attend, but those present signed the drafts which were necessary to pay the numerous Royal scholars their stipends, payable November 1st, as well as the other required drafts which were subsequently signed by Mr. Jellett, who was prevented from being present."

1022. What amount were the quarterly payments there?—About £1,000.

1023. Turn to the minutes of 9th May, 1878, and read the entry.

* Present.—The Lord Bishop of Limerick, and the Rev. Doctor Kirkpatrick. No other Commissioners attending, those present, after remaining nearly an hour, separated."

1024. Was there any business transacted?—None.

1025. Turn to the 26th September, 1878, and read the minutes.

"26th September, 1878.—The Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick was the only Commissioner who attended. Whilst waiting the arrival of other Commissioners, Dr. Kirkpatrick compared receipts with the books of cheques, and initialed books as usual."

1026. Did any other Commissioners attend that day?—No; but there were no drafts signed. The position as to comparing receipts is this: At each meeting the receipts were produced for the amounts for which cheques had been drawn at the former meeting, and as one of the Commissioners examined each receipt he initialed the book of the cheque.

1027. Turn to the 21st of November, 1878, and read the entry of the business on that day.

* Present.—The Provost at T.C.D., Rev. J. H. Jellett, &c., and written in the margin, "Dr. Kirkpatrick." Secretary read the report, and submitted the table of marks sent by the Bishops, which were read and discussed by the Commissioners present whilst waiting the arrival of another member."

1028. It is plain from that that Dr. Kirkpatrick was not there at that part of the business at all?—I recollect the transaction.

1029. Read the last sentence.

"They also considered the case of Rutledge, a Royal scholar of Ennisballymore. . . . Dr. Kirkpatrick, who arrived shortly after the departure of the other two Commissioners, fully went into this case, and approved the decision of the other members."

1030. That is, he went into the case after they left, and in that way, made out a quorum?—Yes.

1031. During the forty years you have known the Board, has there always been the same difficulty of

allowance, not salary, as are herein suggested by them, and which they consider will be but equitable as regards the additional work imposed on the office, by their order."

"**Oppose.**—I am of opinion that the Commissioners may, from time to time, make such payments to their clerk, not by way of salary, for any extra work done by him beyond that he is called upon to do as clerk, such work to be noted with respect to the agency and management of their estates, and what would have to be done by some person, and paid for accordingly.—(Signed), R. Down.—13/3/72."

"A very long discussion arose upon these documents and on the former minutes, &c., on this subject, and it was resolved, That in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney-General given upon the case submitted to him by direction of this Board, a grant of a sum of £100 be now made to the Secretary's clerk in consequence of the extra labour thrown upon him and the office by the officers of the Board, in connection with the agency and management of their estates, and grant to be charged reliably on the accounts of the estates, respectively, the grant being for the period intervening between the presentation of the clerk's memorial and the present date, the grant to be retrospective and for the time past."

1053. What addition, if any, in the nature of your duties has taken place since the extra payments by the Board began?—There was no change.

1054. Is there any separation of other year time or occupation with regard to what are called the orders of the Board as reference to the management of the estate and your other duties?—No, there is no separation.

1055. Out of what fund were the costs of these two cases and opinions paid?—They were charged over the school accounts.

1056. So that those cases and opinions do not appear upon the annual certificate to Parliament?—No.

1057. Was there ever any certificate to the Lord Lieutenant that your Board deemed it necessary to increase the allowance for incidental expenses?—There was a letter on the subject written by Dr. Kyle to Mr. Chief Secretary Fortescue when Chief Secretary for Ireland, on 23rd December, 1870.

1058. Read that letter.

"**Rep.**—I have the honour to transmit by order of the Commissioners, a copy of a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of their Board; and I was directed to express their hope that you would use your best influence to have their recommendation therein contained carried into effect. And I was further ordered to state to you the confidence of the Commissioners individually to wait upon and to give to you personally any information in their power in reference to the subject, in case you should think fit to direct any of them to do so."

1059. What was the resolution referred to?

"**Ordered.**—That the Secretary do write to the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant stating that the members of this Board, having on several occasions had under their consideration the amount of the allowance (£150 per annum) made thirty-five years ago for the incidental expenses of this Board, are unanimously of opinion that this sum is now wholly inadequate for that purpose; and that the Chief Secretary be informed that the necessity for bringing this matter before the attention of the Government arises from the fact that this Board has no power to apply any of the funds under its control for such a purpose; that the recommendation of the Board is that the sum of £150 should be increased to £200 per annum, and its application should be placed wholly under the management and at the disposition of this Board."

1060. Have you the answer?—I have:

"**Dublin Castle, 4th January, 1871.**
 "Gentlemen.—In reference to your letter of the 28th ult., forwarding a copy of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of Education in Ireland on the subject of the allowance for incidental expenses of the Board, I have to request that I may be furnished, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, with an explanatory statement in writing on the subject, such as can be forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury."

1061. Was such a statement sent?—It never was sent.

1062. And was there any further correspondence on the subject with the Government?—No further correspondence.

1063. Was that letter even acknowledged?—It was not.

1064. Read the minute of your Board on that letter, if there is any.

"**13th January, 1871.**—The Secretary read a letter from Mr. T. H. Burke to the Commissioners in reference to their resolution, forwarded by their Secretary pursuant to order, in which Mr. Burke requests that an explanatory statement in writing as to that resolution may be forwarded to him for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and such as can be forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury. Secretary was asked had he prepared any reply thereto. He stated he had not done so, reasoning the Commissioners that the application for an increase of the grant paid had not in any way emanated from him, that his position in this matter was a very peculiar one, and that the application referred against his consent. That all this was fully admitted by the Board when the matter was previously before the Board, and when the resolution was drafted by the Commissioners themselves, and he was directed simply to transmit it as their act, and to state that their individuality would, if desired, give personal explanation as to that, and pointed out that Mr. Burke's letter was to the Commissioners themselves and not to their Secretary. The Commissioners admitted fully that the reply to Mr. Burke's letter should be prepared by the Commissioners themselves and not by the Secretary, whose position in this matter was quite peculiar, the present grant being made to himself personally by Government and he not making any application for an increase of it. A very protracted conversation took place. It was felt that the transmission of the resolution was somewhat out of order, without notice, and not quite consistent with the previous resolutions in reference to Mr. Treasury's estimate, but that, as it had been sent and an explanation had been called for by Government, a written explanation must be prepared by the Board which had ordered the resolution to be forwarded. The Secretary stated that he wished it to be done gradually, and that, in case the application of the Commissioners for an increase of the incidental expenses should succeed, he would not continue to give to Mr. Fleming his present allowance of £12 per annum. The Board quite took the same view of this matter as the Secretary, and it was agreed that the Board be specially summoned for Friday next, 26th inst., especially to consider a statement to be made by the Commissioners in reply to Mr. Burke's letter, submitted not to be prepared by the Secretary, but by Commissioners themselves."

1065. Was the special meeting held?—Yes. There was another meeting held on the 21st April on the same subject.

"**Present.**—The Lord Chief Justice, the Right Hon. Judge Fiddisall, and Mr. Baskley. The Secretary stated, that in the absence of Dr. Kirkpatrick, who had undertaken to, and who actually had prepared a draft answer from this Board to the Under-Secretary's letter on the subject of Mr. Fleming's (debt to the Secretary) expenditure, nothing could be done in the matter."

1066. What is the next minute on the subject?

"On the 26th April, Dr. Kirkpatrick read the draft letter which he had prepared as an answer to the letter of Mr. Burke on the subject of the application for an increased grant. The resolutions of the Board heretofore came to, &c., &c., were referred to, and a long discussion ensued as to the reply to the Government letter and the power of this Board. The Lord Chief Justice stated that he would fully consider the matter before the next meeting of the Commissioners, with a view to forwarding a reply to the letter of Mr. Burke; and for this purpose took away within the Acts of Parliament. The Secretary, in accordance with the views of the Commissioners heretofore expressed, taking no part in reference to applying for an increase of the grant."

1067. Were the minutes of your Board read and signed at the succeeding meeting?—Neither read nor signed.

1068. Who wrote the minutes?—They were all written by Dr. Kyle, except the lists of the receipts and drafts, which were written as by me.

1069. Was there ever any chairman at your meetings?—Not formally. There is no chairman recorded in the minutes; but, if the Provost or any other ex officio member was present, he might be regarded as the chairman.

1070. Read the next minute on the subject, 26th May, 1871.

"The memorial of the Secretary's clerk and the former proceedings thereon, were read by the Secretary. Dr. Kirkpatrick produced a paper which he had, as suggested,

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prepared as an answer to the letter of the Under Secretary. A long discussion arose, in which the Chief Justice, Judge Fitzgerald, Mr. Justice Keogh, and others, took part. The Chief Justice expressed a strong opinion that the Commissioners could, as in numerous other cases, the management of the estate, and the troublesome and voluminous accounts connected therewith, make a great saving of costs in proportion to its value, and thus augment the salary that the Secretary thought fit to grant to himself. Judge Fitzgerald looked to the Acts of Parliament applying to this Board, and expressed considerable doubt on the matter. And it was ordered notwithstanding a strong recommendation from the Secretary, that the Secretary do himself, and not through the solicitor of the Board, prepare a new setting out of the views of the Chief Justice, to be submitted to the Attorney-General for his opinion and advice. The Secretary agreed that this course was not quite professional as within the course of his duties. Ultimately, it was ordered that the Secretary should draft a case, and send it to the Lord Chief Justice to revise, and subsequently to Judge Fitzgerald, and then to the Attorney-General, with a paper for his opinion and advice.

1071. So far as you know, did any of the learned judges whose names are mentioned in that minute ever take it read at any subsequent meeting of the Board?—It was not the practice to read the minutes.

1072. Is there any further minute in reference to the answer to Mr. Healy's letter?—I think certainly not.

1073. So that the matter dropped?—It dropped. There was no further communication with the Government.

1074. Produce your annual report to Parliament of the proceedings of that year.—It is dated June, 1872. 1075. Read it.

"We, the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, constituted and appointed pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 51st year of the reign of His late Majesty Geo. III. respectively submit to your Excellency a general report of the proceedings of the Board since then last report. In many of our former annual reports, heretofore in those for 1862-70 and for 1870-71, we took the liberty to submit to your Excellency's consideration suggestions (which appeared to us to be most important) for the saving and the improvement of the very limited pecuniary resources of the Commission, in reference to the funds which form the endowments of schools constituted to us; and also as to the selection, control, promotion, and superintendence of the teachers. We urged the necessity that order for the appointment of paid visitors or inspectors of schools and establishments generally, and we pointed out certain alterations in our constitution which, in our opinion, would be of great public advantage, and having heretofore brought these matters specifically under your Excellency's notice, we feel that we now sufficiently discharge our duties in respect to them, and accordingly and respectfully, but urgently, rendering your Excellency's attention to the annual reports attached to us. A considerable portion of our time and attention is, of course, devoted to the several estates vested in us, and which, under our control, are managed by land agents resident in their respective vicinities; and we have the satisfaction to report that the tenantry on these estates are generally well conducted and peaceable, and that the payments of the rents calls for no complaint from us. We have, under the advice and supervision of our architect, caused to be expended on the respective school-houses and premises such sums of money as have been voted to us in requisite to keep them in a sound and satisfactory condition. At the Lough Royal school we have, in addition to the outlay thereon referred to in our last annual report, found it necessary to approve of plans for, and to order the erection of, additional class-rooms and other buildings there in connexion having been found to be quite inadequate for the accommodation of the increased and increasing number of pupils. As regards the Royal schools of Drungavan and Enniskillen, we have to report that the attendance of pupils continues to be numerous, and the establishments are improved to be in excellent condition. The present state of the Royal schools of Carrin and Carrigrohane does not call for any special remark from us. As regards the Royal school of Raphoe, which is placed in a thinly-inhabited locality, we are happy to be in a position to state that the number of pupils is considerable, and appears to be steadily increasing, and that the annual report on the examination recently held in the school-house speaks in laudatory terms of the endowments of the school, and of the present Head Master, and of the conduct of the pupils. Of the private endowments in connexion with this Commission, that of St. Hilary, in the county

Cork, is the most successful. The local visitors and government-inspectors, who recently held visitations and examinations there, have reported most favourably upon the establishment, and its general management and success under the charge of its present Head Master. This school appears to be one of the most successfully attended of its class in the south of Ireland. The primary school, which, in the face of strong opposition, we some time since established for the benefit of the tenantry of the Drungavan school estate, has proved to be a very great advantage to the neighbourhood; the pupils having become so numerous that we have felt ourselves necessitated to increase our expenditure in connexion with it. The returns from the masters of the primary schools established by us for the tenantry of the Narcan and Ballyvaughan and Raphoe estates show that they are of great benefit to their respective localities. We have further to report to your Excellency that the two primary schools in connexion with the endowment at Tully, in the county of Clon, are carefully superintended by the trustees, who have notified us in that they are of very great benefit and very fully attended by the children of the landholder classes resident in that locality. We have so frequently reported specially as to the Royal schools founded by us in Trinity College, the several competitive examinations that must be successfully passed before obtaining them, and the continuous gaining of honours during the years of course to prevent the forfeiture of these highly-prized exhibitions, that we do not feel called upon to report more specifically our former statements in reference to them, but we beg to annex to this our report a list of the names of the persons holders of these exhibitions, and the respective amounts payable to each, as also a copy of our most recently published rules and regulations for the examination to be held for the next appointment."

1076. Then there was no reference in the annual report to the correspondence in reference to the allowance for incidental expenses?—None.

1077. I find that the control of the Raphoe estate is referred by the agent, Mr. James H. Stewart, as £253 18s 9d, and that the amount received during the year ending 1st November, 1877, was only £405 7s 3d, and that the amount then returned as due amounted £1,041 11s 11½d. What steps have been taken by your Board to reduce the amount of rents upon the estate?—I do not think there were any special measures taken.

1078. Do you remember any instance in which any agent of yours was discharged with arrears?—None; it was not the practice to do that. The arrears were simply carried forward from year to year.

1079. I see that £1,821 was the sum earned forward from the year before, and that was increased to £1,911. That is £120 additional arrears on a rental of £223. Was any communication made to Mr. Stewart on that subject?—Dr. Kyle wrote this letter to him on 17th June, 1878—

"Dear Sir.—On investigation of your accounts up to the 1st November, 1877, I feel bound to call your attention to the fact that they are in every way most unsatisfactory. An enormous increase of arrears of rent is exhibited. And I am to tell you to use active and immediate exertions to diminish the arrears, which you have permitted to be so very much added to. I regret being obliged to write in so peremptory a style, but I cannot avoid doing so."

1080. The rental as £253 18s 9d, the money received, £405 7s 3d. How much of that was lodged to the credit of the Commission?—£233 16s 9d.

1081. What became of the balance?—That was never paid for outgoings, poor rates, county cess, and income tax, which were all rendered; Thomas Carter, one year's salary as teacher, to the 1st August, 1878, £20. He was the schoolmaster of Terenure, the tenantry school.

1082. Was that deduction of £20 a year for the tenantry school made out of the funds of the Raphoe estate under the authority of the Board?—The Board established that school, on the opinion of the Law Adviser of the day, about twenty-two years ago.

1083. What is the percentage allowed to Mr. Stewart as agent?—He gets ten per cent.

1084. Is there, in addition to ten per cent, £17 paid for built?—Yes.

1085. Do all those Raphoe tenants hold from year to year?—They do.

1085. Has any valuation been made within your memory with a view to ascertain whether the property is fairly, or under-valued?—I do not think there was any more of that kind.

1087. Has there been any substantial increase of rent of recent years?—If a farm became vacant there might be a few shillings additional put on the increasing tenant; but there was no important change.

1088. Was there anyone ever sent to the place with a view to examine the present letting of it?—No.

1089. When farms did fall vacant who let them?—The agent.

1090. Did the Commissioners require a valuation on the occasion of any new letting?—No.

1091. On what evidence do they act in sanctioning the letting?—In the case of a farm falling vacant it would be let on the same terms. If there were arrears due the agreement would be that those arrears should be paid up, and the farm would be let at the same rate over again, or at some very small increase.

1092. Are there any leases on the Raphoe estate with the 160 tenants?—None.

1093. Do you know whether the Raphoe estate is in a tenant-right district?—I do not think it is.

1094. CHAIRMAN.—Is the rental exactly the same year by year, as a general rule?—I think generally. In the case of the Dungannon estate there were some little variations.

1095. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEGROVE.—The rental of the Raphoe estate brings the rent only down to the 1st November, 1877. When was it furnished?—On the 28th June, 1878.

1096. When was the £238 lodged to the credit of the Commissioners?—On the same day.

1097. So that with over four years' arrears even the £238 out of £338 was not lodged in bank until more than a month after the year had fallen due?—That is so.

1098. When was the account of the Carran estate up to 1st November, 1877, lodged with your Board?—On the 8th October, 1878.

1099. Was your Board in the habit of allowing their agents' accounts to remain almost the whole year overdue?—Mr. Benson, the agent on that estate, always sends his monthly account regularly, and therefore if occasionally his annual accounts and rentals were a little late we would not be disposed to press him.

1100. In this account I find there are sixty-six tenants. The yearly rental is £669 7s. 1d. The amount received during the year was £535 6s. 3d., but the arrears are £1,689 16s. 8½d.—That is a very old score running on for a very long time.

1101. There is an increase of arrears during that year of very nearly £60, and further, at the date the account was furnished there was another year's rent almost due?—That is so, but Mr. Benson generally gets the rent in very well.

1102. Has there been any step taken, in your recollection, with regard to that estate to ascertain whether it is let at the value or not?—No, I think not.

1103. Where there were new lettings on the Carran estate, were they communicated to your Board before or after they were made?—I think in cases of that kind the agent would put an observation in his rental and explain how he had acted, and that he had done so after the best consideration.

1104. On this rental £33 2s. 6d. is returned due by John Lamb, up to 1st November, 1877, on a holding, the rent of which is £9 11s. 7½d. per annum. Read the agent's note!

* Since the 22nd November last I have urged John Lamb to pay his rent, like the other tenants of the estate, but in vain. I was obliged to proceed against him by distress last year, and it was only in October of that year I succeeded in getting the rent which I accounted for on July. At the time of taking out the distress that year, I told the County Judge that if he'd settle a year's rent of his holding I'd be satisfied, and this in the hearing of Lamb. It is not for want of means he refuses to pay, as I have been assured, but a disinclination to pay rent.

1105. Has any step been taken by your Board in

that case?—The case of Lamb is settled and the rent paid.

1106. At No. 15 on the rental I find Edward and John Lamb returned as owing £151 2s. 8d. on a £27 18s. 10d. holding, and nothing at all received during the year. Is that explained?—Yes. The agent's note is—

"Over £160 has been lodged in Ulster Bank, Carran, in agent's name, by the person who wishes to become the representative of Edward Lamb, towards the payment of any portion of the arrear due by him, which the Commissioners may think sufficient."

1107. What action have the Commissioners taken in reference to the £151?—I think the case of the Lambs was mentioned at the Board not very long ago.

1108. The amount received on that estate during the year was £535 6s. 3d., and £480 was the amount received by the Commissioners, and a balance is returned on due by the agent of £15 12s. 1d. What percentage is Mr. Benson allowed?—Five per cent.

1109. At what dates were the lodgments to the credit of the Commissioners made?—10th December, 1877, £400, 9th March, 1878, £40, 11th June, 1878, £40.

1110. When was the Enniskillen account for the year ending 1st November, 1877, lodged?—On the 24th July, 1878. It is the largest estate, there are 327 tenants, and the rental amounts to £2,157 8s. 3d.

1111. Are the tenants, generally speaking, tenants from year to year also?—They are. There is one tenant in the town of Enniskillen held on lease.

1112. The total amount received during the year is £2,157 8s. 11d. Is the same gentleman the agent at Enniskillen who is agent at Carran?—Yes, Mr. Benson.

1113. What arrears are due on the Enniskillen estate?—£638 7s. 3½d. was the amount up to 1st November, 1877, when the agent's account was furnished on the 24th July, 1878.

1114. The account of the Dungannon estate appears to be in two parts?—Yes; there is a big rental and a general rental. They are both furnished by the agent, Mr. Moore.

1115. I observe that account was received on the 16th May, 1878, but ends with 1st November, 1877?—Yes.

1116. It has a reconciliation at the foot?—Yes; it states that—

"The rental for 1878 was £1,739 4s. 1d.; and for 1877, was £1,733 18s. 9d., which is less than the rental for 1876 by £5 7s. 1½d., which was deducted from the rental of the several tenants through whose holdings the new railway line runs."

1117. What is the gross rental of that estate?—£1,739 4s. 1d.

1118. How much was received during the year?—£1,689 8s. 1d.

1119. What arrears were due to 1st November, 1877, as contrasted with 1st November, 1876?—£63 8s. 1d. on 1st November, 1877, as against £4 2s. 4d.

1120. Does your evidence, that there has been no revision of rent for forty years, apply to that estate as well as to all the others?—It does, generally.

1121. Do your agents, upon any of those estates, furnish reports as to the state of the different holdings?—Mr. Wynn, who was formerly agent of the Dungannon estate, and is now the agent of the Armagh estate, in sending forward his accounts and rentals, has been in the habit of sending such a report.

1122. Is Mr. Wynn the gentleman whose management of the Dungannon estate was spoken highly of, in the report of 1867?—The same.

1123. I see that on the Dungannon estate you have an account of money advanced to the tenants, from time to time, to aid them in improving their holdings by the purchase of lime, and for that sort of thing. We are gradually extinguishing that, it was needed on to the extent of £200 or £300 by the late agent, Mr. Wynn, but the present agent is gradually discontinue it.

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1124. In the account of the Dungannon estate I find you pay £30 a year to teachers in the King's Island National school?—They are the teachers in the tenantry school, which is in connection with the National Board.

1125. Dr. Hare.—Have you any idea why the system of loans for tenants was discontinued on the Dungannon estate?—The new agent, perhaps, might not be as clever at it as the former one, and the Commissioners thought it as well that it should be put an end to.

1126. LEON JENNIE FERGUSON.—When was Mr. Wynn's account for Armagh estate furnished?—On the 18th April, 1878, up to 1st November, 1877.

1127. In that instance the rental is £1,452 11s. 8d., and the sum received £1,513 6s. 4½d., showing a reduction of arrears from £70 10s. 11d. to £10 2s. 0½d.?—Yes.

1128. That estate appears to be held by 107 tenants from year to year?—Yes.

1129. Have you ever found, during Mr. Wynn's management, any accumulation of arrears at all?—There may have been from year to year, occasionally, very small arrears, but he generally collects them afterwards.

1130. Has that estate been left without a revision of rents, for the same length of time as the other estates?—I think, in the case of Armagh, Mr. Wynn was allowed to get a revaluation of the property; not so much with a view to any increase of rents or anything of that kind, but for his own information.

1131. Was it upon his suggestion that was done?—It was.

1132. I am he is allowed, in addition to five per cent., £31 salary for a bailiff?—Yes.

1133. By how many tenants is the Brougher estate held?—Only by eleven tenants. It is a very small estate, the rental is £179 7s. 3d., and there is a turf account of £9 11s.

1134. Upon that estate I see there are no arrears?—It is a clear rental.

1135. There is £169 12s. 2d. returned as a balance in the agent's hands. What was done with that balance?—was he called upon to pay it?—He lodged it. He furnishes quarterly accounts, and is very correct.

1136. Messrs. Guinness and Mahon are the agents for the Caryfort estate?—Yes.

1137. Caryfort, I see, is held by twenty yearly tenants?—Yes.

1138. What is the rental of that estate?—£132 1s. 6d., and there are no arrears.

1139. Have the Commissioners, so far as you know, any books in their office showing the poor low valuation of their different estates?—No, I think not.

1140. Can you tell us, for example in the case of the Caryfort estate, whether it may not be let at half the valuation?—I cannot.

1141. No comparison of the valuation with the rents has ever been made to your knowledge?—No.

1142. Where is the Caryfort estate situated?—In the county Wicklow.

1143. Have the agents recommended any changes of tenancy, or do the new tenants appear on the rental without observation?—If they change a tenant they would be likely to make an observation that they had done so.

1144. But the rent would not be changed?—I think not. As well as I remember, it has been the same for a very long time.

1145. Have you an account of the amount that may be standing to the credit of, or the debt that may be due by, each of those schools?—Yes; we balance half-yearly, but we make out a yearly balance sheet showing all the receipts and expenditure in the year.

1146. I see you have a separate account in your ledger for each of the schools?—Yes.

1147. What has been the practice of your Board with regard to expenditure for repairs?—In very many cases the schoolmasters send up estimates, and occasionally these estimates have been referred to Mr. McCurdy, and then the repairs are ordered and executed.

1148. You heard the evidence of Dr. Steele, that for ten years and a half he did all the repairs himself at Enniskillen, and that he was not aware that the Commissioners were under any obligation to do ordinary repairs?—Yes.

1149. Is it a fact that for ten years and a half the ordinary repairs were done by Dr. Steele?—I suppose they were. When he went there the Board laid out a good deal of money.

1150. During those ten years and a half was anything done by the Commissioners to ascertain what the condition of the buildings, from time to time, was?—As he asked for nothing, I do not think there was.

1151. Did the question of the state of repair of any of the schools come before your Board at all?—Only when there was an estimate or an application for payment for them.

1152. There were the school buildings allowed to take care of themselves, unless the schoolmasters chose to repair them?—The schoolmaster was the officer of the Board, to a certain extent, and if there was anything that required repair he should notice it, and not allow disbursements to occur.

1153. Then it is the fact that the schoolmaster alone was the person who could tell whether the buildings were repaired?—It is so.

1154. The making of any expenditure for repairs, and the ascertaining whether there was any necessity to repair at all, depended on the schoolmaster applying for the money?—I think so.

1155. Has that been so as a general matter of practice?—I think so.

1156. Under your Act of Parliament it was one of the duties of your Commissioners to apply such sums of money as should be deemed necessary for the purpose, towards repairing or furnishing the school-houses together with other appliances and accommodations necessary or useful for, or towards, the convenient and proper keeping of, the schools therein. Have your Commissioners ever visited those schools?—There was visitation a great many years ago by some of the Commissioners—Dr. Kington, I think, was one of the Commissioners who went. That was, I think, before the Commission of 1857.

1157. Has there been any since?—None, except the visitation by Mr. Gray.

1158. Has any one, either from time to time or at any time, supplied any information to you, Commissions as to the necessity for repairing or furnishing any of those school-houses or supplying appliances for teaching?—There was no person on the part of the Board sent down from Dublin or anything of that kind; but if repairs were certified by a master to be necessary, an estimate would be obtained and sanctioned by the Board.

1159. Look to the minutes of the 3rd June, 1875. You see a notice of motion by Dr. Kirkpatrick in reference to inspections?—There is a minute here with regard to inspections.

"The necessity for regular inspection of the schools under the Board by persons competent to do so, and to be paid by the Board, for inspection, having been brought under consideration, the Commissioners present were strongly of opinion that if possible paid competent inspectors should be appointed. The Secretary stated that Mr. Roberts had had always been considered that this Board had not the power to pay for inspection; that Government Commissioners had so reported; and that in several of the annual reports from this Board, it had called upon the Government to grant them power to appoint and pay inspectors. Ultimately, after a long discussion, Dr. Kirkpatrick gave notice that at the next meeting of the Board (on the 25th inst.) he would move that an inspector be appointed who shall visit the schools under the superintendence of this Board, and whose remuneration shall be paid from the funds of the schools which shall be inspected."

1160. Look at the minutes of the 25th June, 1875, and see what was done on that.—The minute is—

"The Secretary read the case and opinion which, pursuant to order, had been obtained from the Right Honorable the Attorney-General as to the power of this Board to pay inspectors

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for inspecting the various schools under its charge. Copy opinion.—I have read the patent and the Acts above referred to, and, on my opinion, it then the Commissioners have no power or authority to apply any portion of their funds for the purpose of remunerating persons deputed by them to inspect and report upon their schools? On the opinion of the Attorney-General having been read considerable discussion ensued, and it was ultimately resolved that, it appearing desirable that a visitation of the Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Enniskillen, and Raphoe Royal schools should take place, a visitor should, pursuant to the powers given by the Acts of Parliament in this behalf, be appointed to visit the schools at the latter part of this year, if possible; and that, if the Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., will undertake the duties of visitor (deputy), warrants, &c., he hereafter prepared for him, the Secretary, in the meantime, to put himself in communication with Mr. Gray on this subject and report the result to this Board.

1161. That was the origin of Mr. Gray's appointment?—It was.

1162. I said you have to the credit of the Armagh Royal School £1,019 15s. 3d. Government stock?—That represents the purchase-money of some land taken from the school estate by a railway company, and is to be regarded as capital.

1163. Chesham had £484 11s. 11d. stock, is that an accumulation of the annual rents not used for the purposes of the school?—Yes.

1164. Is there, in addition, any cash to the credit of this school?—Yes, £560 4s. 10d.

1165. Again, to the credit of the Cavan school I find £2,145 9s. 5d. cash, and £3,362 16s. 6d. stock?—Quite so.

1166. How long has the cash been lying idle in the bank?—That balance has been accumulating for some time, on the 31st December, 1876, it was £1,671 5s.; on the 31st December, 1877, £1,954 6s. 5d.

1167. How long is it since any money was invested in Government stock for Cavan school?—The last investment was in June, 1874.

1168. What sum was invested then?—£2,980 7s. 8d., which produced £3,259 9s. 6d. stock.

1169. How long had that been accumulating?—A very long time. There had been no previous investment within the period from 31st December, 1869, and without referring to the old ledgers I cannot say how long before.

1170. How much cash had you in 1869 belonging to Cavan school?—On the 31st December, 1869, you had £3,927 6s. 11d.

1171. Dr. HARRIS—Was there between 1869 and 1874 any large expenditure on Cavan school?—No; but advances from the Cavan funds were made to other schools.

1172. Lord Justice Fitzgerald—Where do the Commissioners bank?—With the Bank of Ireland.

1173. Do you know every month what balance you have to your credit there?—Yes.

1174. Does the bank account include the funds of the Royal schools, the private endowments, and the diocesan schools?—Yes.

1175. What was the amount in bank to the credit of the Commissioners on 1st January, 1878?—£9,383 4s. 3d.

1176. What through the year?—On the 28th February, £9,663 8s. 6d.; on the 30th March, it was £9,567 1s. 5d.; on the 30th April, £9,349 17s. 1d.; on the 31st May, £9,188 17s.; on the 29th June, £9,126 2s. 6d.; on the 31st July, £9,169 11s. 10d.; on the 31st August, £7,340 8s. 7d.; on the 30th September, £7,300 8s. 7d.; on the 31st October, £7,366 15s. 3d.; on the 30th November, £7,308 5s. 3d.; and on the 31st December, £7,831 11s. 11d.

1177. Were you allowed any interest on your balance?—No.

1178. So that during the whole year 1878 you might have had £7,260 invested, and yet all the time have had a balance at your bankers?—It appears so.

1179. What amount of Government stock is there to the credit of the Royal schools?—£7,774 8s. 2d. Government stock. Of course, there are one or two schools in debt to the others.

1180. What was the total amount of stock belonging to the Commissioners on 31st December, 1878?—A sum of £1,411 15s. 3d. to the credit of the Cavan school, £17,100 16s. to the credit of the six endowments of private foundations (Athlone, Clonmel, Eyre-court, Midleton, Newry and Ballymore, and Tollymore); making, with the amount to the credit of the Royal schools, a total of £24,269 19s. 11d.

1181. On whose suggestion were investments made; whose duty was it to bring the matter before the Commissioners?—At one time the Right Hon. William Brodie was a Commissioner, and he said something about the balance being invested, subsequently to that it was done at the suggestion of the Secretary.

1182. What steps were taken in reference to the project of establishing school exhibitions while you had all this money?—The matter was considered by the Board on the 25th June, 1875. The minute is as follows:—

"Special commission in English, &c. The Secretary submitted the written replies, which he had received from the different schoolmasters, to his circular in reference to the proposed English and mercantile course, and as to school exhibitions. A protracted debate ensued, and it was ordered.—That the Secretary do send all the papers on this subject to the sub-committee, viz., the President, Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, and Rev. J. H. Jellett as anti-committee, to consider and report and advise upon."

On the 19th November the matter was again considered, and the minute appears:—

"The sub-committee produced a report which they had prepared in reference to school scholarships, an exhibition or prize. A protracted discussion took place. The intended report was withdrawn, and the President gave notice that on Thursday, 29th, he would move a resolution on this subject. All the papers bearing on the subject were handed to the committee."

1183. What was the next step?—The minutes of the 25th November, 1875, are as follow:—

"The President made a statement as to exhibitions, &c., proposed to be founded in connection with the schools, and produced tables of calculations founded on returns prepared in the office in support of his plan. A protracted discussion arose, and it was ordered.—That the Secretary do forthwith have the tables and plan printed, and sent to the Commissioners before the next Board."

The minutes of the 2nd December record:—

"The President stated his arguments in support of the proposition brought forward at the recent Board; and all the Commissioners having been furnished by the Secretary with printed copies of the plan, and the calculations on which it was founded, a very long debate ensued, in which all the members present took part, and the President's plan was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be embodied in the printed regulations in reference to Royal schoolmaster endowments for 1876, and a copy sent to the editor of the University Calendar, as well as to the different schoolmasters."

1184. A copy of that plan was sent to all the Royal schoolmasters?—Yes.

1185. What communication took place with Mr. Moore, of Cavan school, on the subject?—On the 8th December, 1874, the Secretary had sent the following circular to the masters of Armagh, Donegal, Enniskillen, Cavan, and Raphoe schools:—

"Dear Sir,—The Commissioners having taken into consideration the question of granting money prizes of moderate amounts—£5, £3, and £4—on the results of examinations of daily pupils (which may be considered a superior class of daily pupils) and mercantile classes, are desirous of having from you any practical suggestions as to the manner of awarding and details which may occur to you on this subject, and I am therefore to request that you will have the goodness to forward such to me at or early date."

* Faithfully yours,

"W. C. KYLE, Secretary."

1186. Did you receive suggestions from Mr. Moore and others?—We did. These were part of the papers referred to the committee.

1187. What became of the proposal to found three prizes in Cavan?—On the 5th June, 1875, there was a

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further circular sent to Mr. Moore, as well as to the masters of Armagh, Dungannon, Raphoe, and Enniskillen schools—

"Sir.—It having been frequently brought under the notice of the Commissioners that there is in the mind of the public at large a very strong impression that the nature of English education, given at the Royal schools, is mainly subsidiary to the classical course of instruction given therein, and not such as is fitted for pupils requiring a high-class English and mercantile education, the Commissioners, with a view to doing away with this feeling in the public mind, have unanimously adopted the resolution, of which you will find a copy attached hereto, and I am directed to request that you will, on or before the 24th instant, forward to me, for the information of the Board, such practical observations as may occur to you in reference to the examinations for the proposed prizes, and the general order of carrying into effect their resolution."

"Faithfully yours, W. C. Kye, Secretary."

Resolved.—That with a view of giving an impulse to education in the English and mercantile course to such pupils as are not looking forward to entering on any of the learned professions, money prizes shall be granted to such pupils at

Royal school at a public examination to be held at Christmas or Midsummer in the following subjects:—Reading, penmanship, writing from dictation, writing proofs, arithmetic (high-class), book-keeping, geography, history, English literature, and French or German for the higher prizes. The amount of the prizes resolved to be granted is as follows:—Five prizes not exceeding £10 each. Ten prizes not exceeding £5 each. All to be given on the grounds of superior merit alone."

1188. Was there any further communication to Mr. Moore on the subject?—No, he was left out when the circular establishing exhibitions and prizes was sent to the masters of the other schools, I believe, in consequence of the want of success of his school.

1189. Was any letter sent to Mr. Moore informing him of the final determination?—No, I do not think there was anything more communicated to him.

My belief is that he was not told anything more about it.

1190. Was there ever any proposition to establish anything of the kind at Raphoe?—There never was. Raphoe had no balance of either stock or cash to its credit.

1191. Have your Commissioners always acted upon the construction of the Act of Parliament that they were obliged to keep each school's money to itself?—The accounts are separate, but they have applied the surplus funds of one school to the benefit of another; for instance, in 1874, when there were balances against Banagher and Raphoe schools, Carran money was taken for Banagher to the extent of £805 2s. 1d. and £69 10s. 6d., making together £874 12s. 6d.; and for Raphoe to the extent of £347 3s. 8d. and £374 18s. 3d., making together £721 1s. 10d.

1192. Were those sums finally paid over to the credit at Banagher and Raphoe, or were they treated as debts due by those schools respectively?—Certainly not, they were paid over to those schools.

1193. By what authority was that done?—Under the Act of Parliament; the construction upon which the Commissioners have acted is this, that any balance that stood against any one school at the end of the year upon the general maintenance account, they were at liberty to pay out of any surplus they had from any other school.

1194. I find on the 31st December, 1878, there was a balance against Banagher of £313 8s., was not that paid off by charging £100 against Enniskillen and £119 8s. against Carran?—Yes.

1195. So that for the past year, during which it appears that Banagher had sixteen scholars, Enniskillen has paid £100 and Carran £119 8s. towards its maintenance?—Yes.

(Adjourned to next day at 11.30 A.M.)

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FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879, 11.30 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—THE EARL OF ROSKE, Chairman; LORD JUSTICE FITZGERARD, RICHARD O'SHEAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., M.P.; ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; and ARTHUR WILK CURTIS, Esq., LL.D., with JAMES CREED MURPHY, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

MR. PATRICK KEOU JOYCE, B.A., recalled.

Mr. P. K.
 Joyce, B.A.

1196. MR. O'SHEAUGHNESSY.—Do you now produce the letter from the bishop which you mentioned in your evidence on Wednesday?—Yes.

1197. Read it.

"Bishop's House, Newcastle, Co. Longford,
 January 10, 1877.

"Dear Sir,—I am unable to see how you can consider yourself 'unduly and unjustly humiliated,' or 'subjected to the indignity of answering irrelevant questions,' because your bishop, who finds himself described in some of your publications as patron of your school, has sought to learn whether the school is such as he can conscientiously recommend to his flock.

"His reasons for making the inquiry were these—

"He believes that the Queen's College are not fit places for the education of Catholic youth, and he has frequently warned his people against these Godless institutions. He heard that you, the head-master of a school of which he is described in the public journals as patron, were yourself attending lectures in the Queen's College, Galway; and that

some of the boys in your school were making preparations to enter the same college. Under these circumstances he felt it to be no objection to you, but rather his plain duty, to inquire how far your connection with the Queen's College had affected the Catholic character of your school, and through whose souls he more properly made such inquiry than through the clergyman who have the pastoral charge of the parish in which the school is situated."

"I wrote this to assure you that it would give me the greatest pleasure to see your school flourish as a good Catholic school. I thank you for the pains you have taken in writing to me at such length, and I am willing to make every allowance for some expressions which I am sure you now regret having permitted yourself to use.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"A. G. CURTIS."

1198. DR. CURTIS.—Have you a copy of your letter to the bishop to which that is the reply?—Not an exact copy; I have the first draft at home, and will produce it.

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MR. THOMAS HYUN FLEMING recalled.

1199. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERARD.—You are acquainted with the contents of the minutes and with the general proceedings of the Board?—Yes.

1200. How long have there been two vacancies among the four members of the Board appointable by the Lord Lieutenant at his pleasure?—I think there was one vacancy which the Government did not fill

up for a considerable time. It was caused by the death of Master Lyle.

1201. Who are the present members of your Board, and to what classes, under the Act, do they belong?—The Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chief Justice, the Provost and the Chief Secretary, are the ex-officio members.

The Bishop of Limerick is one of the four Bishops. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Berkeley are two of the four appointable by the Lord Lieutenant; and Dr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Jellett are the two Dublin residents.

1202. Since the death of the late Bishop of Tuam, has there been any other bishop on the Board?—The late Bishop of Meath, Dr. Butler, was a Commissioner.

1203. Has your Board ever invited the attention of the Government to the existence of vacancies?—On the 25th of September, 1874, Dr. Kyle wrote to Mr. Burke, the Under Secretary, as follows:—

"Sir,—I take the liberty to call your attention to the fact that by the recent death of the late Rev. J. G. Porter a vacancy was caused amongst the members of this Board. I may also mention that no appointment has ever been made to the vacancy caused by the death of the late Master Lyle."

1204. Did you receive any reply to that?—I think not.

1205. What was the next communication on the subject of vacancies amongst the Commissioners?—A letter from Mr. Burke, on the 5th of April, 1875, to the late Dr. Kyle:—

"Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners of Education, that his Grace has received from the Right Honorable William Brookes a notification of his resignation as a member of that Board."

1206. That made three vacancies?—Yes.

1207. Was any notice taken of the two previously existing vacancies?—No.

1208. What was done about those vacancies?—On the 5th of May, 1875, the Rev. J. H. Jellett, M.A., F.R.S., was appointed a Commissioner in the room of Master Brookes, resigned.

1209. How often did he attend during the year 1877?—The minutes record two attendances by him in that year.

1210. Have the Government any means of ascertaining, without special inquiry, whether the Commissioners appointed are attending or not?—No.

1211. Was there any further appointment made?—Mr. Jellett was the last member appointed.

1212. That shows, therefore, there are two vacancies amongst the members, and that they have now existed for upwards of four years after an intimation to the Government that they did exist?—That appears to be so.

1213. Was any member of your Board, except Mr. Jellett, appointed since 1874?—I think not.

1214. Can you tell me the date of the appointments of the present Commissioners?—Not without hunting through the minutes, we did not keep any dates opposite their names.

1215. The 12th section of the Act of George III. empowers the Commissioners to

"Direct that any sum, or sums of money, belonging to any of the said schools, the estates belonging to which are vested . . . shall be laid out and invested in such Government funds and securities as such Commissioners shall from time to time think proper, and that such share and proportion as they shall think proper of the income and profits of all funds or estates applicable to the support of such school or any of such schools, shall be paid and applied to and for the sole use and benefit of the schoolmaster of such school for the time being; and if it shall appear . . . that one or more under-master or under-mistress are necessary . . . then it shall be lawful . . . to order and direct that such other share or proportion, as shares and proportions . . . as they shall think proper shall be applied to the sole use and benefit of the under-master or under-mistress, respectively."

Whichever, if any, was made from time to time by the Commissioners as to the necessity for any under-masters, or as to the proper rate of paying them?—The head master would state, as in the case of Dungannon, for instance, whether there was a certain allowance to

the master there, and whenever changes were made they would notify them to the Board.

1216. Were the Commissioners in the habit of considering, before appointments were made, what was the necessary staff of under-masters, and what ought to be their payment?—In the case of Baniskillen there was an under-master taken off when the number of pupils did not come up to a certain number. I think it was fifty, but the under-master was again allowed after the pupils had reached the proper figure.

1217. Read the minute of the 26th of May, 1871, in reference to the under-masters at Baniskillen.

"The Board then went into the consideration of that petition of Mr. Steele's application which referred to £150 per annum for salaries, and which had been postponed from a former meeting. The Secretary submitted, in obedience to order, a statement showing the attendance of pupils at Portora, in each year, from the date of his appointment up to the date when the sum £150 had been granted, viz., six and a half years; and it appearing that during those six and a half years Mr. Steele had actually paid more than £250 per annum, out of his own pocket, in salaries, and that the number of pupils in each year had fluctuated sixty, and that those pupils had not been properly relieved by Mr. Steele on former occasions.—It was, as an equitable measure, resolved to accept Mr. Steele for the annual expenditure of £150 per annum, for the six and a half years already to do, and a draft for £975 was accordingly drawn; and it was further ordered that the Secretary do intimate distinctly to Mr. Steele that the Board had unanimously decided that it will not, on any future occasion, permit any part of these charges of Mr. Steele, which have been so frequently and fully considered and decided to be re-opened or re-estimated, and that he must consider those questions as now finally and wholly closed."

1218. When was the sum £150 a year granted?—On the 5th of January, 1864.

1219. What was the previous allowance?—£50 per annum.

1220. Has not Mr. Steele received £500, for assistant masters, annually, from 1864?—Yes.

1221. Was not the £975 paid to him on the 26th of May, 1871, paid in respect of the years ending 5th of December, 1863?—Yes, in respect of the six and a half years preceding the termination of the £150.

1222. During that six and a half years was the question considered at all by your Commissioners, so far as you know, what under-masters were necessary, or what share or proportion of the property should be applied for their benefit?—I am not aware.

1223. Read the minute of 30th January, 1864.

"The following memorial from Mr. Steele was read by the Secretary:—'That the Royal School, Baniskillen, now was in a more prosperous condition than it is at present, whether regard be had to the number of pupils or to the disbursements obtained in the Universities and at the public competitive examinations. That, in accordance with a resolution of your honorable Board, memorialist has had for the last six years a claim for an additional assistant master, at the yearly salary of £150. That the prosperity of the school is endangered by the want of a detached hospital and its inefficiency caused by the want of sufficient school-rooms. That the estimated cost of an hospital in 1860, and of a school-room sufficient to accommodate all the boys is £796. That memorialist, notwithstanding his immense outlay in permanent improvements at Portora, amounting to upwards of £2,000, is willing to contribute half the sum necessary to erect an hospital and school-rooms, if your honorable Board be graciously pleased to vote him the other half, and in accordance with the resolution referred to appoint an additional assistant master, at a salary of £150 a year. That the necessity for a detached hospital has again been urged that memorialist believes it to be his bounden duty to have one erected immediately, even though he should be left to bear all the expenses himself. Memorialist hopes that your honorable Board, taking the measures into consideration, will grant him the additional assistant master and such hospital assistance either in the way of immediate grant or half-yearly instalments as may seem reasonable towards the erection of an hospital and school-rooms.'

The above document, which had been sent to each member of the Board by Mr. Steele, having been very fully taken into consideration, it was ordered that the salary

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of £550 be restored for additional teachers, the Secretary to express the gratification of the Commissioners at the great success of this school, and a hope that the benefit of the great endowment might be made as useful as possible for daily pupils, and for the inhabitants of Kensington."

1224. Then the Commissioners had before them in 1864 the fact that Mr Steele had a claim for the six years before, for the £1361.—They had.

1225. What exceptional expenditure was made on Banagher school in 1873, which rendered it necessary to pay £219 8s. for that school out of the funds of two of the other Royal schools?—There was £214 7s. 6d. spent on repairs during the year.

1226. What was the state of the Banagher school account for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1873, the half-year immediately before Mr. Joyce's appointment?—The expenditure upon the school during the half-year was £20 2s. 10d., leaving a balance of £100 2s. 1d. against the school.

1227. How did it stand for the half-year ending 30th June, 1874?—The £295 2s. 1d. previously due was paid out of the funds of Owen school during the half year, but at the close of it there was a balance against the Banagher school of the total expenditure of that half-year, viz, £100 13s. 1d., which included £61 9s. 7d. for repairs.

1228. In the succeeding half-year, ending 31st December, 1874, £29 10s. 5d., expended on Banagher school in repairs during the year, is charged against the funds of Owen school?—Yes, the £61 9s. 7d. and a further sum of £9 0s. 10d.

1229. I find this note at foot of the accounts of Banagher school for the last half-year of 1875:—

"A balance of £275 remaining due on former advances by Government on account of this school, the Government has approved that the balance shall be received by them in yearly instalments of £50 each, the first to be paid on or before the 31st of March, 1874."

Do you know how long that balance of £275 had remained due to the Government?—I believe about fifty years.

1230. Was it liable to any interest?—No.
1231. Was it an advance obtained under the powers of the Act of Parliament that enabled you to get money free of interest?—It was.

1232. In the accounts for the half-year ending 30th of June, 1875, this memorandum is appended:—

"R. Owen, balance on account for rebuilding school-room. Money consumed by me, £29 14s. 6d."

Was the school-room insured?—It was, for £150, which we got from the insurance company.

1233. Was the full sum expended on the buildings?—It was, and £28 14s. 6d. more.

1234. What were the next charges for repairs at Banagher?—£5 during the half-year ending 30th June, 1877, and in the succeeding half-year £4 10s.

1235. How were those sums finally charged?—Against Owen Royal school estate, on the second half of 1877, thus:—Balance of expenses, restoring burnt school-room, £28 14s. 6d.; cost of repairs executed in 1877, £9 10s., making £38 4s. 6d. We endeavored, as far as we possibly could, to recoup Banagher. The balance of £25 2s. which stood against Banagher on 31st December, 1877, was also discharged out of the Owen funds in the first half of 1878.

1236. In the half year ending the 31st December, 1878, I find £290 charged for repairs at Banagher.—Yes.

1237. How did it happen that although nearly £360 had been spent after the fire, and that the annual expenditure on repairs had been such as I have referred to, Banagher school required £290 to be spent on repairs in 1878?—It is a very large old fabric, and the roof of the main building required to be thoroughly repaired. The building that was burned down and restored was the school-room building, it is connected with, but is different from, the main house.

1238. When will your lease of that house expire?—

The lease expired about a year ago, and we have got a short renewal.

1239. Did you actually expend £290 when your lease was about to expire?—Quite so; we were obliged to put the premises into a certain state of repair, even if we were giving them up.

1240. Thus being a leasehold which you were under a covenant to keep in tenable order, was anything done while the lease was running to ascertain whether the covenant was being kept?—From time to time the repairs necessary, according to the representations of the trustees, were made.

1241. Do you know of any officer of the Board having been asked to examine the condition of Banagher school?—The expenditure recently made was on the recommendation of the architect, Mr. McCurdy.

1242. So that Mr. McCurdy will be able to tell us how long the place was getting into the state in which he found it?—Yes, and the extent of the repairs, and so forth. It is a very old place, and would require considerable outlay. The funds being very small, the Board wish to expend as little as possible on it.

1243. In the Armagh School Account on the 29th of June, 1873, I find charged repairs, £231 16s. 6d., miscellaneous disbursements, £141 15s. 1d. What, in contrasted with repairs, &c., at £231 16s. 6d., is included in miscellaneous disbursements, £141 15s. 1d.?—They are totally different items. There are no repairs included in the miscellaneous.

1244. Have you a miscellaneous account that will enable you to tell what was the claim of expenditures included in that £141 15s. 1d.?—Yes; £51 17s. 4d. was five per cent. discount allowed to the tenants for prompt payment on account of the failure of the flax crop, and in pursuance of this minute of the Board:—

"29th of January, 1873. Read a petition from a number of the tenants praying an abatement in their rents in consequence of the failure of the flax crop. Read letter of the agent recommending that an abatement of five per cent be made to all those who are paid their rent. Agent's suggestion approved."

The charge for miscellaneous disbursements also included £17 16s. 6d., part of the £109 granted to me, a sum of £15 allowance for improvements to the Widow Jane Purser, of Kilcon, a tenant; 2s. 7d. for printing rent notices; £6 5s. on account of sitting at gymnasium apparatus; a proportion of a sum of £4 7s. for Government account sheets.

1245. Why was not that item charged against the incidental expenses of your Board, and included in the certificate to the Treasury?—The practice was not so.

1246. Did you ever estimate for it?—Not that I am aware of.

1247. Was that £4 7s. spread over all the accounts?—Yes, as well as small items of petty cash, £1 4s. 6d., and 8s. 4d. for a cheque-book. The item for miscellaneous disbursements also includes a portion of a sum of £50 paid to Mr. McCurdy, the architect, the amount of his fees on building works. I cannot now tell exactly how much of that was for Armagh, but I think there must have been about £40 or £45.

1248. In the second half-year of 1873 I find £63 8s. 3d. charged for miscellaneous disbursements. Of what was that composed?—There was £47 11s. part of a grant to me, and the remainder was composed of small items for sundries.

1249. So that in that year Armagh contributed to your payment £45 7s. 6d. 1.—Yes.

1250. What amount was spent for new buildings at Armagh in the first half of the year 1873?—£660.

1251. And for repairs?—£135 13s.

1252. In the second half of the same year how much is charged for new buildings?—£214 18s. 8d.

1253. For repairs?—£117 14s.

1254. For miscellaneous disbursements?—£21 16s. 6d.

1255. Of what is that item chiefly composed?—Mr. McCurdy, the architect, balance of fees for works executed, paid to him for Armagh, £21 3s. 6d.

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1236. What was the expenditure charged against Armagh during the first half of the year 1876?—Poor rate and income tax, £41 11s. 7d.; exhibitions, £75; office-stampage, £44 18s. 3d.; postage by agent, 10s. 6d.; county cess, £19 7s. 6d.; agents and bailiffs, £180 4s. 8d.; rent and taxes, £31 18s.; teachers' salaries, £275, ditto (Mulhegheer), £37 10s.; miscellaneous disbursements, £43 11s. 11d., and £14 17s. 11d.; repairs, &c., £143 11s. 11d.

1237. What was it during the last half-year of the same year?—Repairs, &c., £73; improvements on estate, 10s.; miscellaneous disbursements, £19 8s. 6d.; repairs, &c., £154 1s.; rent and taxes and income, £41 11s. 8d.; teachers' salaries, £275; ditto (Mulhegheer), £36; unallowed tenants, £1 18s. 8d.; and little re-charge, £44 18s. 3d.

1238. What other charges are there since 1875 for new buildings, repairs, or miscellaneous disbursements?—In the first half-year of 1876 there are miscellaneous disbursements, £19 14s. 7d.; new buildings, £400; repairs, &c., £331 11s. 9d. In the last half-year of the same year (1876), new buildings, £768 13s.; miscellaneous disbursements, £15 1s. 1d. In the first half-year of 1877, new buildings, £600; miscellaneous disbursements, £31 7s. 10d.; repairs, &c., £111 8s. 2d.

1239. Why is there, in the Armagh school account for the last half-year of 1877, a separate item for fees paid to Messrs. McCurdy and Mitchell, £166 4s. 9d., while in other half-years such fees are included under miscellaneous disbursements?—I put them separately as that account, as it was the closing up of the account, and we wished to have the items separate.

1240. Were there not the architect's fees for all the work at the conclusion of the new buildings?—Not for all the work. We had been paying him from time to time.

1241. What further charges appear for miscellaneous disbursements and repairs at Armagh?—In the same half-year, repairs, £134 14s.; miscellaneous disbursements, £26 8s. 8d. In the first half-year of 1878, repairs, &c., £133 13s. 10d.; miscellaneous disbursements, £19 16s. 11d.; in the last half of that year, repairs, £26 12s. 6d.; miscellaneous disbursements, £10 6s. 6d.

1242. By what system are those large sums for repairs and miscellaneous disbursements vouched?—The agents send vouchers for all same paid through them. As to the allowance to myself, I give a receipt for that, which is produced to the Board.

1243. How is the allocating of the different sums of money against the different schools done?—I calculate them in proportion to the several rentals.

1244. How are the accounts checked?—The receipt for each draft drawn by the Commissioners is produced at the next meeting of the Board.

1245. What vouchers were produced for the large items for repairs?—They were all vouched in the same way.

1246. Does the item for miscellaneous disbursements which appears in any one account represent one actual payment?—No, certainly not. We have an account of miscellaneous expenses, and the items that appear in the school accounts charged against each school, as, for example, in the case of Armagh, represent certain payments that have been made and totted together with sub-divisions of others that are made on account of several schools, but every one of these is most carefully vouched.

1247. In whose favour were the cheques drawn for the repairs?—In the case of Armagh, for instance, generally a cheque, payable to order, would be drawn in favour of a man named Farr—the builder in Armagh.

1248. Did you pay for all the repairs that were done in Armagh direct to the builder?—We did; we did not pay through the architect at all.

1249. Do you not sometimes pay through the architect?—Only in the case of small repairs. We generally draw in favour of the tradesman.

1250. In the first half of the year 1877 there is £433 12s. 10d. charged for repairs at Armagh; of what payments was that made up?—To J. Farr, masonry

repairs, £318 14s. 3d.; to Gardiner and Company, plumbers, Armagh, £138 3s. 3d.; to Maxwell, for painting, £18 19s. 8d.; to J. Farr, for rendering a larned shed, £13 7s. 3d.; for ventilating cesspool, £12 10s.; for building buttress to the playground wall, £13 18s. 6d.; and levelling earth in garden, £11 10s.; and to a man named King, for gravel, and laying same, £28 10s.

1251. The payments were made in those instances directly to the persons who did the work?—I think so; but it is quite possible we may have sent a small sum like £85 10s. through Mr. Morgan, the schoolmaster.

1252. Was not a survey of the Armagh estate ordered on the 27th June, 1878?—Yes, I think it has been obtained since.

1253. Read the minute directing it.

"Read letter from Mr. Wynn stating the latest survey of the Armagh school estate is now quite obsolete, and that the same, as set down therein, did not correspond with the present holdings, and that it would be most impudent of a surveyor should promulgate the same, and make a correct map with the holdings of each tenant set out and the rent, &c., and that he thought it would be all done for £25.—Ordered to be done, but suggest that the tenant valuations be also added."

1254. Was there any survey made of any of the other estates under the Board?—We have none.

1255. How old are they?—Some are as old as 1816; they got some of them from Bransington and Gault.

1256. Do you give the whole of your time to the Charitable Commissioners?—Yes; I have not held any other office for the last ten years.

1257. Did the Secretary also give the whole of his time?—Yes.

1258. Did he hold any other secretaryship?—He held some small things, but they were rather nominal. They did not take up a great deal of his time at all events.

1259. Had you any duties to discharge in reference to them?—None; Dr. Kyle's son latterly helped his father at those duties.

1260. Dr. HARR.—As to the deductions from your salary made by Dr. Kyle when you began to receive grants from the Board, was it not simply this, that Dr. Kyle gave you out of the £150 allowed for supplying a Bannaston, a clerk, and stationery, £125 so long as you had no other salary, but when you got other payment from the Board he did not consider himself bound to give you more than half of the £150?—Yes, I suppose so.

1261. LOUIS JEFFERSON FERGUSON.—In the year before you got the £100 from the school funds, was the certificate which was presented to the Treasury, and on which the Board got the money from Parliament, in identically the same words as the certificate for the same amount which was presented in the following year when you got £45 less of the grant?—Identically the same; the grant remained the same.

1262. I find in the report of the last Commission, page 107, this paragraph—

"The powers entrusted to the Commissioners were of the most simple character, they had all the powers of Vestries at Common Law increased by a statutory provision for compelling parties to give them information, to produce documents, and to give evidence before them. They also had power to make orders for the better regulation or management of the schools under them, and through the medium of the Court of Chancery to remove trustees of private endowments, and to take the funds under their own care, or place them under the control of new trustees."

And in reference to the Ballyroom and Navan schools the same Commission reported—

"The endowment of Navan and Ballyroom school presents one of the most remarkable instances of an abused trust."

And further as to Ballyroom they reported—

"The school-house is in a most dilapidated condition, attended by only two day pupils. No benefit appears to arise from the endowment, as far as the pupils are concerned. The school has not been inspected by the Commissioners of Education since 1838."

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Can you say whether the Ballyroan school was inspected by the Commissioners since 1857?—I think not.

1283. Can you say whether inquiries were made, or directions given by letter, by the Commissioners with reference to the condition of Ballyroan school since 1857?—We pay the master's salary—we have the Navan and Ballyroan account.

1284. What amount have you at present to the credit of the Ballyroan and Navan endowments?—£5,662 6s. 5d. stock, which remains on an endorsement fund for both. There was no appreciation made of it. There is also in cash £723 8s. 6d. to the credit of Navan, and £1,068 10s. 3d. to the credit of Ballyroan.

1285. The return made to our Secretary, for the purpose of this Commission, states that the house, especially the roof, and the office at Ballyroan, are in a bad state, and that the premises require general repairs, painting, and clearing. Are you aware whether any effort was made by the Commissioners to repair, paint, or clear these premises since the year 1857?—I don't now recollect. I must say in that case it is, to a great extent, the master's fault.

1286. Has any inspection of those premises been made or directed since 1857?—I don't think there has been.

1287. The Commissioners suggested in 1857 that the two endowments should be united, and an efficient school established at Maryborough, which was the nearest large town to the charity estate, do you recollect any correspondence or any attempt being made for the purpose of carrying out that suggestion?—No.

1288. Or its being discussed?—No.

1289. There is a charge of £385 8s. 6d. under the head of repairs, &c., for Navan school, in the second half of the year 1874. What repairs were executed, and by whom were they directed and carried out, and how verified?—There was £98 for works by William Balld, per estimate, as recommended by the architect. There were also the sums of £108 and £44 4s. 8d. for works by the same person, on the same recommendation, and there was £5 4s. 3d. for small repairs.

1290. Whose does Mr. Balld live?—In Dublin.

1291. Who employed him for the purpose of these repairs?—It was all done through Mr. McClintock, and by estimate.

1292. Upon what information did the Commissioners order these repairs at Navan?—I find on the minutes of the 30th of January, 1874, this entry:—

"Read a letter from Mr. L. W. White, Master of Navan Endowed School, checking the Commissioners for their consent to enable him to raise the school from its fallen state. Read letter from Mrs. C. Lambert (Navan), stating that a new school be erected, also a note and other notes suggested by Mrs. Lambert, and for which he sent an estimate, should be undertaken. The Secretary stated that, having consulted with the architect, it was deemed necessary that the proposal should be carefully inspected before any steps were taken in the matter; that accordingly the architect had visited the school-house, &c., where the Bishop of Meath, at the request of the Secretary, had met him and approved of his suggestions, which were to the effect that a new (A12) water-closet (A2), exclusive of certain sewer pipes), new (A30), and chimney-place (A10), and both (A10) on (A10) should be undertaken.—Ordered that the architect be requested to take steps to have these works carried out, the Secretary to prepare a financial statement to this school."

1293. Is there any evidence that that was followed up, and that an estimate was prepared, covering the amount which was ultimately spent?—The next minute on the subject is 29th May, 1874—

"The Secretary stated that he had ordered additional works (which the architect had reported to be necessary) to be at once proceeded with."

1294. Is there any minute to show whether that report by the architect was in writing?—No.

1295. The Navan school, which was to have been raised from its fallen condition, according to the

language of the master, now appears to have only two boarders and ten day scholars—what salary is paid to the master?—£29 4s. 3d. a year.

1296. The Commissioners of 1857 reported that Carrickmacross school, was then in a ruinous condition, and they also reported the want of visitation on the part of the visitors, who were the Lord Primate, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, the Bishop of Clogher, and the Rector of Trinity College. Were not some of those visitors appointed by the deed of foundation, members of your Board?—They comprised two of the Close-street Commissioners.

1297. Did the Close-street Commissioners cause any visitation to be made of this school since 1857?—No.

1298. Were any sums expended since 1857 for the purpose of making repairs at Carrickmacross?—We have no funds whatsoever belonging to that school.

1299. With regard to Clonsilla school, the Commissioners of 1857 say it is remarkable that you should retain that school on your list, inasmuch as it was not endowed. Have you ceased to return Clonsilla as an endowed school?—We have sent forms there to be filled up, but latterly they have been returned from the Post Office marked "Gone away," "No school," and so forth.

1300. Did the Commissioners not conceive it their duty, having sent their forms, to direct inquiries as to what had become of the school?—Nothing was done.

1301. Do you know who is the present master of Clonsilla school?—Mr. Hutchinson.

1302. Was he master in 1857?—No, he has been newly appointed.

1303. I see there is £748 16s. 8d. cash to the credit of Clonsilla school.—There was, on the 31st of December, 1878.

1304. With respect to Eyre Court school, county Galway, it appeared that the founder left a sum of £700

"For the founding of a charity school at Eyre Court for the maintenance and education of such poor children of the parish of Donaghribagh in the Bishop of Clogher, John Eyre, esq., the master of that parish, or their successors, should think fit."

The Commission of 1857 reported that—

"Instead of being a school for the poor, and therefore one giving an education adapted to their wants, it was from the commencement made a classical school."

And they went on to say—

"It followed from the neglect of the Trustees and Commissioners that the direction of the master as to its being a charity, that is to say, a free school, was disregarded, and, in fact, no free scholars are received into it."

Can you tell me, from any correspondence or decision which came to your notice, whether the Commissioners ever made, since 1857, any attempt to follow out this suggestion, and to turn their Eyre Court school into a free school?—The funds at the disposal of the Commissioners of Education for this school are very trifling, only £440 for 5d. Government Stock, the interest of which would be payable to the master, minus the cost of the premises, £4 12s. 6d. per annum, which Mr. Eyre, of Eyre Court Castle, is entitled to.

1305. Does a school exist there now?—No, for there is no master. The former master resigned about a year ago.

1306. You still retain the premises and pay rent for them?—Mr. Eyre, I think, has somebody in there, but we have to pay the rent.

1307. Did the Commissioners take any steps in consequence of the master's resignation?—It has been under consideration whether or not that school should be put into connexion with the National Board, but nothing has been decided as yet.

1308. In 1857 the Commissioners noticed the condition of Killybeggy Grammar School as very unsatisfactory both as regarded attendance and inspection. Do you know whether any inspection of Killybeggy

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visit by an inspector of the Church Education Society.

1334. This school is the property of the Commissioners, and the schoolmaster is paid by them?—Yes.

1335. There is no inspection by the Commissioners?—There is not; but if the school wanted repairing or skirting, or anything of that kind, Colonel McCulloch, the late agent, who took an interest in the school and occasionally went to see it, reported the matter to the Board.

1336. Apart from any casual interest a gentleman might take, were there any general instructions for periodical inspection of that school by the agent, named by your Board?—No.

1337. The repairs, and salary of the master, of that school are paid for out of the Armagh estate?—Yes.

1338. And it still continues under the inspection and control of the Church Education Society?—Not that I am aware of.

1339. I understood you to say so a few minutes ago?—As well as I remember, the master there might have occasionally reported that the school had been inspected by the Church Education Society's inspector; but we don't want, and never asked, that it should be done.

1340. I suppose you are astonished to hear that it was reported by the Commissioners of 1857 to be under the inspection and control of the Church Education Society?—I think it is not correct to say "control."

1341. Where is Rathfrilly school?—In the county Carlow.

1342. That school was endowed in 1814, under the will of Benjamin D'Israeli, to educate poor children in the neighbourhood of Rathfrilly. The Commissioners of 1857 reported that it was then under the inspection of the Church Education Society, and they remarked,—

"There is nothing in the terms of the will to make these schools exclusive. . . . We think that the placing non-exclusive schools under the inspection of an endowment society, is so objectionable a proceeding as the part of the Commissioners."

Did the Commissioners, since 1857, take any steps to remove the Rathfrilly school from under the inspection of the Church Education Society?—Not that I am aware of.

1343. In 1857, there was a very strong expression of opinion by the Commissioners that the Royal Schools had not to an adequate extent the character of free schools. Is there anything on the minutes of your Board to show that they endeavoured to have the free places increased?—The Board was very anxious to encourage the admission of free pupils at all their schools, and particularly at the Royal Schools, and they were also very anxious that they should be useful as day schools, and that the charges for day boys should be moderate.

1344. Is there anything on the minutes, since 1857, showing any decisive action by your Board to enforce an adequate number of free places in the Royal Schools?—I don't know whether it was before or since 1857 that it was decided there should be ten free scholars at Armagh.

1345. Dr. HARRIS.—That was in 1845. How there been anything done since, with a view of enforcing in any way the admission of free pupils?—I don't know whether the Commissioners would have the power to enforce it.

1346. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—They have the power "to provide and maintain free scholars?"—Yes.

1347. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Since 1857, as I understand, there has been only one visitation at Cavan school?—Yes, the one made by Mr. Gury.

1348. In 1857, the Commissioners reported that there was a *prima facie* case made out for a visitation being at once held by the Commissioners of Education, to ascertain how far the then unsatisfactory state of Cavan school arose from misconduct or neglect on the part of the master, and that the Commissioners should

again take into consideration the facts disclosed at the former visitation. Was any visitation held in consequence of that report by the Commissioners?—I think not.

1349. The Commissioners have not the power of appointing or dismissing the masters of Royal Schools?—No.

1350. Would it not be in their power to hold a visitation and recommend to the Crown the misconduct of a master?—It would be in the power of our Board, I think, to get rid of any master who was believed. I am quite sure, a very long time ago, they dismissed one.

1351. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—With regard to the masters of the Royal Schools, who hold by patent, you are aware, of course, that their patent is during good behaviour, but that your Commissioners are the visitors for these schools. Do you know any instance of any representation being made to the Government with a view to having a patent recalled?—Yes, in the case of Bangor school.

1352. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Was that the case in which a visitation was threatened and the master resigned?—It was.

1353. Is that the only instance you remember?—That is the only one.

1354. Mr. Joyce, the present master, holds by patent?—I think so.

1355. The Commissioners in 1857 recommended—

"That on English and commercial education should be applied in a department of the Royal schools especially devoted to the purpose, at a charge not exceeding 4s for day scholars."

Was anything done to carry out that suggestion?—I don't remember there was anything specially done except the foundation of the December English examinations.

1356. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Read the minute of the 25th of May, 1870, as to the charges for day boys?

"Several half-yearly returns from the schools having been examined, and a long discussion having arisen on the charges specially for the daily pupils, and the small number of day boys at the schools, it was ordered that the Secretary do write to the respective masters stating that the opinion of the Commissioners is, that £10 per annum, the maximum, is too high a charge to be made, at a well endowed school, for day boys, and expressing surprise that in towns the schools have of the pupils is so small, and to request the masters to give suggestions as to how these schools may be made more available for the middle classes as day schools."

1357. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Was a notification to that effect sent to each of the different masters?—Yes.

1358. Were there answers received from them?—Yes. I find in the minutes of the 24th of June, 1870—

"The Secretary laid on the table the replies of the different Royal school masters to the circular sent by the Secretary on the subject of school charges."

1359. Was any action taken subsequently?—There certainly was action taken after that. This minute (26 April, 1872), refers to Armagh school:—

"Read a letter from Mr. Moore Morgan, master of Armagh Royal school, stating that from want of sufficient class room, and other accommodation, he had been obliged to decline to receive several pupils, both without and daily; that being aware of the feeling of the Board he was using his best endeavours to increase the number of daily pupils, and that with that object in view he had determined to reduce the charge (the maximum) from ten guineas per annum to eight guineas per annum for daily pupils, and providing that additional class rooms, which were absolutely necessary, should be erected."

1360. Is the amount payable as fees by day scholars on term in the returns furnished to your Board by the school-masters?—Certainly.

1361. And therefore your Commissioners must have been aware of the amount of the charge by the head master of Armagh for day pupils?—Yes; both boarders and daily pupils.

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1363. **LORD JUSTICE FRYGIERSON**—Was there any collection in consequence of the minute of 27th May, 1870?—I think all the masters replied stating their willingness to comply with the wishes of the Board.

1364. **Mr. O'BRIEN**—The master at Armagh appears to have made a nominal collector to six guineas, and to have charged extra for the most ordinary subjects—such as Greek and Latin—in order to get over the effect of the reduction. Dunnington returns that in charge for day scholars is £10 a year, but the master said that he has had them at £4 a year. Do you know whether in the last two or three years any remonstrances have been addressed to the master of Dunnington school on the subject of his charges to day pupils?—Quite recently he sent returns stating something to the effect you have mentioned, and Dr. Kyle sent them back to him to attend, at least to explain, and he did send something more, with a view to meeting the requirements of the Board.

1365. It appears now that notwithstanding what he did, he is charging £10 a year for day scholars?—He should not do that.

1366. Did Dr. Kyle bring that before the Board?—No, he sent the return back to have it altered.

1367. With respect to Enniskillen. The head master returns the fees for day scholars as being from four guineas to £10?—Yes.

1368. He does charge, in some cases, ten guineas?—That is for an advanced education. You could scarcely expect to give a boy such an education cheaper.

1369. At Raphoe I find the head master has acceded to the request, and charges his day scholars eight guineas, and at Glenties it is from six guineas to eight guineas?—That is so.

1370. **Mr. WINDSOR**—I have report to the Royal Commission in 1857, Mr. Murland stated that the Commissioners of Education did not seem to possess any proper power of taxing, and he recommended that it would be advantageous to the estates that the Commissioners should have ample taxing powers. Do you know whether after that report any leases were in fact made to the tenants on the Royal school estates?—I think not. I do not think there are any leases at all on the Royal school estates, except one of a tenement in the town of Enniskillen.

1371. **LORD JUSTICE FRYGIERSON**—You are aware the Commissioners have large statutory powers of taxing?—I think they could not make leases beyond twenty-one years.

1372. **Mr. WINDSOR**—They never exercised any of those powers?—They were never asked for leases.

1373. Do you know that Mr. Murland recommended that leases should be given to the tenants?—I never knew a case where they applied.

1374. What is the gross rental of the Dunnington estate at present?—£1,739 1s. 8d., not including the bog.

1375. Are you aware that in 1832, the estate, exclusive of the bog, was valued at £1,439 6s. 8d.?—I think a valuation was made. The bog is worth more than £300 a year.

1376. **LORD JUSTICE FRYGIERSON**—1832 was a very disturbed period?—Yes, the value has very much increased since then.

1377. **Mr. WINDSOR**—Do you know that the Government valuation of the estate is only £1,045?—I am not aware of that. I am sure the estate is not extravagantly let, or anything of that kind. I think it has improved in value.

1378. Allowances were made on this estate for bad seasons from 1846 to 1852?—Yes, very large allowances.

1379. Were there any arrears afterwards struck off on that estate?—I do not know that there were large arrears at the time. There are none now—at least very little.

1380. With regard to the Armagh estate, Mr. Murland

reported in 1837 that it was let at its full value co-extensive with the prosperity of the tenants?—Yes.

1381. **Mr. Murland** further reported that the houses and farms of these tenants who were much in arrears were in a bad state. Since that time have any of those arrears been remitted?—I think not; there are none now. We allowed discount to those who paid up their arrears.

1382. **Mr. Murland** in his report stated that up to the 1st May, 1856, the arrears amounted to £2,600?—The only arrears due up to the 1st November, 1877, the date of the last account furnished to us, amounted to £10 3s. 0d.

1383. The rental of the Enniskillen estate is returned by Mr. Murland as £2,142 12s. 11d.?—The rental on the 1st November, 1877, was £2,137 8s. 3d. It is substantially the same.

1384. When was the valuation of that made?—A long time ago.

1385. Does the constabulary barracks still exist on the Enniskillen school estate?—I do not think it is there now.

1386. There was a large amount of arrears on that estate?—There was a large amount; but the late Master Lyle, who took a great part in the proceedings of the Board, and was also a very good judge of such questions (being the Master who specially attended to those matters), suggested to the Board that the arrears should be wiped out, which was done.

1387. **Mr. Murland** also reported that the estate required draining?—The agent has been attending to that.

1388. Did he charge some in his account for draining?—He has looked after it lately, and charged whatever outlay there was.

1389. **Mr. Murland** also stated that from 1847 to 1850 some of the tenants left their farms, and sold their good will to the adjoining tenants?—Yes.

1390. So they had a tenant-right or good will on the estate?—Yes.

1391. Were you aware that, in the case of the Glenties school estate, Mr. Murland wrote—

"Before any improvement can be expected on this estate some arrangements must be made for reducing the large arrears hanging over so many of the tenants. I would suggest that the same plan should be adopted, which I have pointed out in my report on the Enniskillen school estate; but whether that plan or some other be adopted, nothing, I think, can be done there that while a tenant feels himself liable to be called upon at any moment for a large sum of rent, he will neither improve his land nor pay any rent he can avoid?"

—I was not aware of that.

1392. Were those arrears remitted?—I cannot say; but there is a large arrears over the estate at present.

1393. What is the valuation of the Raphoe estate?—The rental in 1877 was £558 18s. 9d.

1394. Then it had been increased from £495 11s. 11d., at which it was returned in 1857?—Yes.

1395. I see that it was valued by Messrs. Sherrard, Bevington, and Gwynne, at £254 7s. 3d., Irish currency, in 1816?—I think so. That is the date of the maps we have.

1396. From 1844 to 1855, I find that the net produce of the estate was very little over one year's rent; are you aware whether the arrears which then accrued have been carried on against that estate?—I cannot say; but there is a large arrears at present amounting to £1,941 11s. 11d.

1397. Can you tell the amount of arrears due at the time the present agent was appointed?—The earliest rental I have here is that up to November, 1874. That shows an arrears due on 1st November, 1873, of £1,778 16s. 14d. The present agent had been only a short time appointed then.

1398. You have not remitted any of the arrears of rent on the Raphoe estate?—I think not; they have been carried on against the tenants.

1399. Have the Commissioners ever inspected this

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estate since the inspection by Mr. Merdall?—Not that I am aware of, the agent is there.

1389. Does he make any return of the state of the property?—No; he may, perhaps, write a letter with his accounts, mentioning, very shortly, any matters to which he wishes to call attention—nothing very elaborate or lengthened.

1390. Would there be any use in increasing the rent on this property, when you cannot even get the present rent?—I don't think it would be the least use, I think the Commissioners would be very slow to increase rents, unless there were some very good grounds for it, and I don't think it would be either palatable or desirable on this property.

1401. Do you think it would be desirable that this survey should be revisited?—Very much better. We have always found the greatest difficulty in dealing with the Rabbie property, because it was so hard to get an agent. It may have been suggested to the Commissioners that by striking off these arrears they would get the property into better order, but I am not certain whether it was.

1402. You stated the Commissioners never went down there—did the tenants come up to the office?—Occasionally a tenant comes up and presents himself at the office; but we do not encourage them to do so. We tell them to go home and write a statement of their case, and we refer that to the agent for his report, and then the whole thing is sent to the Board.

1403. They have never seen their landlords, in fact, I believe they have had protracted discussions as to whether they had landlords?—All the tenants, as far as I have heard, are glad to be tenants to the Commissioners; they hold under a public body, and think that is as good as a lease.

1404. How did it happen that this property got into such a state of lawlessness, as was described by Mr. Merdall?—I think a great deal of that was owing to illicit distillations. It is a large tract of country, about 5,000 acres, and nearly 7,000 of that is moorland.

1405. Mr. Merdall reported that on the Narva and Ballynary property, Mr. Hawkenworth was the only tenant who held by lease, and that his lease was to expire in 1857?—I believe so.

1406. It was suggested by Mr. Merdall that there should be a renewal of his lease made to Mr. Hawkenworth, was that done?—I believe so, Richard Hawkenworth holds at present.

1407. The Commissioners had always confidence in the master as to expending money in repairs?—Yes, but where there were large repairs the architect would be consulted.

1408. But as to the ordinary repairs?—Ordinary repairs of £30 or £40, if the master had estimated carefully proposed, I think we would be satisfied that he would see properly done, and that the estimates were not exorbitant.

1409. They had the same confidence in Dr. Steele as in the other masters of schools?—Dr. Steele's case was different, he had out several thousand pounds.

1410. Read the minute of May 30th, 1868, on the subject?—

"The Secretary laid on the table a report in reference to the office use and the expenditure at Porters' school-house, in obedience to the order of the Board, laid November 34th, 1865. Report of the Secretary on the memorial and statement of account of expenditure made by him without any sanction of the Board, forwarded by the Rev. William Steele, and of the expenditure made during the same period by the Commissioners, viz.—from July, 1857 to 1867. On Mr. Steele's appointment in June, 1857, as master of Eastcliffe Road School it was agreed upon the Commissioners by Mr. Steele that certain repairs for which he forwarded an estimate, amounting to £253 19s. 6d. should be at once undertaken, and three works were, with the exception of a kitchen range, amount £253, approved of by the Board, and ordered to be executed during the approaching vacation. At the close of the same year, 1857, Mr. Steele and a member of the Board who visited the school premises

urged so strongly on the Commissioners the necessity of further works at Porters, that it was ordered, that an estimate be prepared, and this estimate amounting to £3,028 was submitted to, and approved of, by the Board, and it was resolved that the works should be executed with from time to time according to the funds in the hands of the Commissioners would permit; Mr. Steele, however, being of opinion that the completion without delay of the whole of these works, so approved of by the Board, was necessary, ordered their execution to be at once commenced, making himself liable to the contractors, to whom the Board, from time to time, paid instalments, and finally in February, 1860, Mr. Steele received from the Commissioners the balance of the entire contract for £3,028, as approved by the Board, and the matter was fully closed, the sum of about £3,000 having been up to that time paid by the Commissioners, pursuant to estimates and contracts submitted to and approved of by them. On the 15th January, 1860, Mr. Steele forwarded to the Commissioners a memorial stating that very extensive and valuable works from time to time, between the date of his appointment as master and of forwarding the said memorial (during the same period during which payment of the said £3,028 had been so made by the Board) had been ordered by him and had been executed at a cost to himself of £3,963 3s. 2d., and praying that repayment thereof might be made to him. Very considerable discussion arose upon this memorial in consequence of the nature of this outlay having been incurred by Mr. Steele solely on his own responsibility, and without any knowledge or approval thereof by the Board. It appeared however that some of these unauthorised works, so made under Mr. Steele's direction, were of undoubted value to the establishment, and the architect of the Board was accordingly directed to examine the details and to report thereon. Acting on the report of the architect, the Commissioners on the 4th of February, 1860, assented to pay to Mr. Steele £1,638 9s. 11d. as certified by the said architect to be the value of permanent, substantial repairs, deducting to pay the balance, £2,325 13s. 2d. of the amount claimed by Mr. Steele, and the Secretary was ordered to express to Mr. Steele the strong feelings of the Commissioners at the great expenditure made by him, and to warn him that any future such expenditure must fall solely on himself, as the Commissioners would not pay for any works but those which might be previously sanctioned or ordered by the Board, and Mr. Lyke, who was very much interested in the establishment, and who took a very active part in the discussion, undertook to examine all the papers and to draft the resolution, a copy of which is appended hereto. The substance of this resolution had been communicated to Mr. Steele and acknowledged by him in a letter bearing date, 21st February, 1860, a copy of which is also appended to this report. In reference to the memorial and account now submitted by Mr. Steele, it is to be remarked it is for repayment of £4,901 19s. 6d. for the execution of works that were never sanctioned by the Commissioners and of which sum the Board had by their resolution of the 4th February, 1860, already refused to pay, £2,265 14s. 3d. of the sum then applied for. It is pointed out that the excess of the present claim £4,901 19s. 6d. over and above the said £2,265 14s. 3d., has been incurred since such refusal on the 4th February, 1860, but the accounts furnished on behalf of Mr. Steele by the Rev. W. T. Patterson, C.E., do not give the date of a single item of expenditure which extends over a period of ten years, viz.—from the time of Mr. Steele's appointment up to the present date, and the Secretary has to report that during the same period of ten years, the sums paid by the Commissioners for works, viz., at Porters, amounted to a sum of records of £6,666, viz., up to 1860, £1,238 18s. 6d., ordered by the Board, 4th February, 1860, £1,690 0s. 11d., special grant to Mr. Steele, since 1860, £2,567 13s. 11d., ordered by the Board; and £4,173 3s. 4d.; and that the sum now claimed by Mr. Steele amounts to £4,901 19s. 6d."

The particulars of the £2,567 13s. 11d. are set out in the margin of the minute, thus:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| "Cricket ground, | 506 | 0 | 6 |
| Infirmary, | 610 | 0 | 7 |
| School-rooms, | 1,190 | 10 | 0 |
| Architect's fees, | 184 | 15 | 6 |
| Stones wall, | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Drainage at Costfield, | 90 | 0 | 0 |

£2,567 13s. 11d."

1411. Does not Mr. McCurdy state that all that he certified for were permanent and substantial improvements done at Porters?—Yes.

1412. Did the Board, during the first 10½ years that

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Dr. Steele was master of Portora, pay anything for ordinary annual repairs?—I think not; no.

1413. The glass must have been kept in repair by some one?—Yes.

1414. Dr. Steele says he kept it in repair. Do not you think he should be paid for that?—It seems fair enough, but still he should expressly show what the glass was, and the periods.

1415. Did you examine the account yourself that Dr. Steele furnished?—I did, all the accounts.

1416. Did you not ascertain that that account was perfectly right, except a sum of £1 odd 1?—Oh, yes, he supported it with vouchers.

1417. And, notwithstanding that, the Commissioners disallowed him this large sum?—The Commissioners felt he had been very liberally treated in having been repaid a great deal of money he expended without their sanction, and he was also paid up the back money for the salary of an assistant master, and, in fact, as I have read to you the figures, he got a great deal of money.

1418. But the only money he was not paid was due for annual repairs?—I think so.

1419. CHAIRMAN.—There are four schools called tenantry schools.—Townsville, on the Raphoe school estate, a school on the Cappaghleaghlin estate, King's Island on the Dungannon school estate, and Mullaghmore on the Armagh school estate. The Cappaghleaghlin school is under the National Board, and receives grant?—Yes.

1420. There was some idea of putting the Armagh tenantry school under the National Board?—There was, but it has not been done.

1421. Was there ever any proposal to put the Townsville school under the National Board, and so save the funds of the endowment?—It has been talked of lately, and it is possible something may be done.

1422. On the subject of the fire at Donaghue school, were any steps taken by the Commissioners to investigate its cause, and ascertain whether there was any malversation?—The fire was purely accidental. Our agent was sent there, and made a report.

1423. You spoke of some maps of the estate, some surveys which you have?—Yes.

1424. You have them in the office in Clare-street?—Yes.

1425. Are they ever referred to by the Commissioners, or made any use of?—They would be, of course, if it was necessary, but I don't remember any one where they were actually brought before the Board. If an agent came up to consult the secretary, and get instructions from him, he perhaps would open the map with him.

1426. You are aware that many years ago there were encroachments on some of the estates?—It is so alleged, but it is very hard to trace these matters.

1427. Do the Commissioners, in order to see that there are no further encroachments, carefully look over the maps of their estates?—I don't know that there has been any looking over of their maps.

1428. I see mentioned in the Report of 1857 on the Armagh school, a reply by the Lord Frimont, on behalf of the Commissioners, to a memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant on the question of free schools. What Report states?—

"His Grace also showed that the memorialists were mis-

taken in supposing there were no votes as to the admission of the free boys, inasmuch as the Commissioners of Education, in 1849, on the appointment of the present master, had made regulations."

Amongst other things—

"There shall be ten free boys."

Was any similar instruction given to the other masters on their appointments?—I think not.

1429. We have evidence before us, by Dr. Haggwood and Dr. Steele, that it is entirely in their own discretion?—It is in their own discretion, but they know perfectly well that the Board are anxious to encourage, and I think they are anxious themselves to encourage, the admission of free boys.

1430. There were no special instructions given on the appointment of these several masters?—I think not.

1431. Mr. WILSON.—Are you aware that there was an Act passed in the reign of George II., with a section, reciting the want of good school-boys attached to royal endowments, and enacting that the master may charge the endowments to the extent of one and a-half year's income for money laid out by him in repairs of building?—I did not know it.

1432. It was not necessary for the master to consult the Board at all?—There has been nothing of that kind for a very long while, and I don't think any of them would attempt it now.

1433. With reference to the claim of Dr. Steele, read the letter of Dr. Kyle, dated 1st February, 1872?—

"(No. 10720)

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland,
1st February, 1872.

"Dear Sir,—Your circular setting forth your claims for repayment of general outlays for 16½ years, &c. &c., was by me brought before a rather largely attended meeting of the Commissioners. A good deal of time was occupied in reference to it, and to former orders, claims, and grants made to you. The conference arrived at the fact that the Commissioners felt they would not be justified in granting the prayer of your memorial for a large sum of money, the particulars and items of which were in no degree specifically stated or set forth by you in such claim, and I was ordered to notify that should you again bring forward a claim, it must be supported by items of particulars and dates, and verified by documents showing that payment had been in each case made by you."

—That was a letter from the Board.

1434. It was in pursuance of that letter you investigated the account of Dr. Steele after we did?—Quite so.

1435. Was there a further letter from Dr. Kyle, dated 27th April, 1872?—Yes; as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—In the statement for January 1872 and the case of your present claim was specially noted, and I fully brought under the consideration of the Board your printed memorial and letter, and I reported that the subsidies for expenditure which you forwarded to this office were fully supported (with the exception of an error, in extension, of £9 14s. 8d., which I had, therefore, deducted from your claim, reducing it to £1,425 7s. 8d.), by the vouchers and receipts that you had transmitted, and which had been carefully investigated in this office."

1436. The £1,425 7s. 8d. was actually vouched by you?—Oh, it was vouched, and was not paid any of that money?

1437. He alleges, not a penny?—Oh, of course, if he says so, he was not.

MR. WILLIAM BLANDINE KYLE, examined.

Mr. William
H. Kyle.

1438. CHAIRMAN.—Are you the son of the late secretary to the Commissioners of Education?—Yes.

1439. Do you wish to make any statement to the Commissioners?—It appears in the evidence of yesterday, as reported in the newspapers, that when Mr. Fleming's salary was reduced from £125 to £75 my father made £45 by it. That leads the public to take rather a wrong view of it. When Mr. Quinn, his predecessor, was secretary to the Commissioners his allowance in office and clerk was £300, and his position was to allow his clerk £100. When my father succeeded, his allowance for clerk and office expenses was reduced to £150, and my father allowed his clerk £75, that is half of the £150. When this clerk was dismissed Mr.

Fleming was selected from about sixty candidates. My father commenced his salary at £60 and soon after raised it to £75; and then on Mr. Fleming writing to him to ask him to raise his salary, he went on raising it until it got up to £125. Then Mr. Fleming, without letting my father know, on the advice of one of the Commissioners, which he never stated to my father, nevertheless went into his salary and made him a grant, I think, of £100 on that occasion. My father told Mr. Fleming if the Commissioners felt entitled to allow him money he felt bound only to allow him half the office expenses, £75 a year, and so it has continued.
(Adjourned to Monday at 11.30 A.M.)

April 7, 1878.

FIFTH DAY—MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1879; 11.30 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—The EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBSON, RICHARD O'SHEA, ESQ., M.P., ANDREW SEARLE HART, ESQ., LL.D., and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, ESQ., LL.D., with JAMES CREED MERRITT, ESQ., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. John
McCusker.

Mr. JOHN MCCUSKER examined.

1440. CHAIRMAN.—You are solicited to the Classroom Commissioners?—Yes.

1441. How long have you held that post?—My connection with the Commissioners commenced in October, 1857.

1442. You have been employed on all improvements since that time?—On all alterations and additions, and in many cases on large repairs, but I had no general commission to inspect the premises periodically or to look to them, except when called upon by the Secretary.

1443. You were paid on the per-centage system?—The ordinary five per cent. commission on the outlay.

1444. What was the first occasion on which you were consulted with reference to Enniscliffon school?—In October, 1857, I received a letter from Dr. Kyle, the Secretary, and the late Master Lyke, one of the Commissioners, also called on me and asked me to meet him at Portora Royal School, which I did.

Mr. Porter, another Commissioner, was also present. I surveyed all the buildings in company with those gentlemen, and took general notes of all dilapidations and also measurements for plans. I found the buildings in a very bad state. The repairs had manifestly not been attended to periodically. The roofs were bad, and worn out for want of external painting, and other matters of that sort. I then furnished a report and also plans and specifications for additions to the school; and the works were carried out by Mr. McClelland, of Londonderry. I find by my book that the expenditure by the Commissioners was £1,730.

1445. You drew up a specification?—Plans and specifications, and we obtained estimates and tenders for the works, and McClelland was declared the successful man.

1446. Did you ever inspect the premises since that date?—Repeatedly. I have been there very often since. That work was finished in June, 1860. Although I had no special commission to inspect the premises, I felt it my duty, when I was in the neighbourhood, to look my journey and visit the school if I could.

1447. You made no periodical inspection?—No, I had no authority to do so.

1448. On those other occasions did you go there for the purpose of looking into the possibility of improving the school?—To see if everything was going on well, and also on several occasions to look at matters Mr. Steele himself was doing at his own expense or by his own order—certainly not through me.

1449. Since the date of your first inspection were the buildings kept in better order as regards repairs?—Certainly. There were many estimates before me for repairs since that date. In many cases estimates were submitted to me by the Secretary for my opinion on the spot, and to know if I thought the work necessary, but without giving me authority to go down. My knowledge of the premises enabled me to speak better than he possibly could as to the repairs.

1450. Do you think that the repairs were extensive—that the cost of the repairs was greater than the dilapidations due to the weather—to the fair wear and tear?—I do not think they were.

1451. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Was that £1,730 solely for repairs?—For the additions and alterations and repairs. I may say all the repairs of the premises when I visited them on that occasion were included in the £1,730.

1452. CHAIRMAN.—What was the last occasion upon which you inspected Portora school?—I am not certain as to the last. I was there in 1874, and I think I have been there since. When I was not specially ordered

by the Board to go, I made no entry of my visit. In 1874 I was there, and inspected the works of the water supply authorised by the Commissioners, and reported on the same.

1453. I suppose of late years the expenditure has been entirely an account of repairs; there have been no additions since the decrease of the number of boys?—The last addition of importance was in 1865. A new detached school-rooms and class-room and a detached infirmary were built.

1454. Had you any connection with the improvements on the estate?—None, I was not consulted on them.

1455. Now on any of the estates?—No.

1456. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBSON.—Did you ever examine any of the tenants' houses either with a view to improvements or to see the condition in which they were?—Never; I never heard anything of them.

1457. CHAIRMAN.—I presume you inspected the other school-houses in the same way?—Except Dungannon, not so repeatedly as Portora. The works at the other schools were more recent and more in place. They came before the Commissioners in large sums for additions and alterations.

1458. On what occasions did you visit Dungannon?—In 1858 I furnished reports on works and repairs two or three times, and also with reference to the making of a well.

1459. Did you submit a specification and estimate to the Commissioners?—In 1860 the plans and specifications were furnished for additions and alterations which cost £880. In 1861 I furnished plans for a kitchen wing and various other works which cost £2,000; and in 1869 sundry contracts were entered into for alterations and repairs which cost £511 14s. 6d. In 1870 and 1871 I was also at the school, and there were various small accounts for leading a porch, glass over the screens generally (which were in a very bad way), repairs to walls, painting and general renovating and cleaning.

1460. Mr. O'SHEA.—Have you any account of those sundries in 1871?—£38 for the shooting; lead on old porch, £37; glass screen in school-room, £27; sewers, £94 17s.; repairs of walls, £11; painting, £60 12s. 6d., and £9 17s. 6d. In 1874 I again inspected and reported on sundry matters for the Commissioners.—Repairs, £40 12s., and painting, £176 3s. I find I paid 22 visits to Dungannon during the two years (1858–1860) occupied by the carrying out of the large works.

1461. Did you find, on the occasion of your first visit to Dungannon, that the ordinary repairs had been fairly attended to, or was there the same neglect and want of paint as at Portora?—Dungannon was not at all in the bad repair Portora was. There was a certain amount of wear and tear at Dungannon that all boys' schools will show, but it was in fair order.

1462. I suppose your experience is that buildings inhabited by schoolboys require a larger amount of repairs than those inhabited by other tenants?—Yes; the ordinary occupation of a house would not at all dilapidate the building the way that boys do.

1463. When was your last visit to Dungannon?—I was there twice since 1874. There was a lightning conductor imposed by the electric fluid, and I went to see it on some two occasions.

1464. I suppose on the whole the repairs have been well attended to—there was nothing allowed to go on neglected too long?—Not that I am aware of. On my last visit Dungannon was in very nice order.

1465. I suppose you inspected Armagh in the same

ways.—More recently, my connection with Armagh is much more recent. I never was at Armagh until called on in 1870 by Dr. Kyle to visit and report on sanitary works.

1466. **LEON JOURNÉ FERGUSON**.—Describe the state you found it in, in 1870.—It was in very good repair, as far as the general buildings went. There were some little things to be done, as there will be in such cases. I prepared plans in 1871 for some works that the Commissioners authorized to be done—first, a gymnasium, £400; detached infirmary, £350, raising a wall, £15; gate to playground, £15; extension of the boys' messes, £35; aridials, \$6 10s.; painting, £70, extra painting, £12 10s.

1467. Is that painting for the new work?—I rather think some extra windows that wanted painting. Mr. Morgan called my attention to it. On June 14, 1873, there was another painting account of McConiff's, \$89 17s. On May 10th, 1873, I furnished plans for new dormitories and dormitory, servants' rooms, &c.—my memorandum is "Plan, builder, contract, £1,298 13s." In 1870 I prepared plans and specifications for a new school-house, dormitory, &c.

1468. Were you there between 1873 and 1876?—Yes, repeatedly.

1469. **LEON R. CHURCHILL**.—Informally as by order of the Board?—By order of the Board altogether. When works were put under me, either myself or my partner should visit them before we could certify. In 1875 I prepared plans and specifications, the cost of the buildings to be £1,878 13s. 1d.

1470. How were the repairs started on previous to your first visit?—I was informed that the master obtained an estimate from a local man for the works, and sent a memorandum to the Secretary, and he either authorized them or not.

1471. You never visited Armagh from the time of your appointment until 1870?—Never.

1472. **CHAIRMAN**.—Was your opinion taken by the Board without visiting?—Not in the case of Armagh. Very rarely there might be some isolated cases, when Dr. Kyle would send me a document.

1473. **LEON JOURNÉ FERGUSON**.—Could you give any opinion you would wish to rely on yourself, from documents, on a building you had never seen?—No, except as to prices.

1474. You could check on account that the prices per fixed management then was right, but how many cases there were you could not check?—I could not.

1475. **LEON R. CHURCHILL**.—Do you believe that between 1871 and 1870 much money was laid out on repairs?—I have no knowledge of that whatever.

1476. To keep a large building like that in repair there must have been considerable outlay?—There must. It was in fair order when I saw it first.

1477. Any outlay previous to 1870 was made on the responsibility of the master?—Certainly. I had never heard of it. There was a further outlay in 1877, of £181 18s. for works in the playground and repairs to some of the out offices. I am giving these figures from the certified accounts. I do not know the dates of the payments.

1478. **LEON JOURNÉ FERGUSON**.—Were the contracts obtained by advertisement?—In the case of Portora, as well as I remember, the works were put up to competition, and McQuibbin was declared successful. In the case of Dungannon, Gorman, who had been in the habit of doing work for the master, was highly recommended by him; but tenders were got subject to my approval, and we found we could not get the works done by anyone else so low as he tendered for. I had a tender in for Armagh, and it was lower than I could have got it done for by another.

1479. **CHAIRMAN**.—Have you ever inspected Caml school?—Once, about fifteen or sixteen years ago. I have no note of it. As well as my memory serves me, I visited it merely to report on the general state of the place.

1480. Did you do that with regard to any of the other schools?—That is the only instance.

1481. Have any specifications been submitted in reference to that school-house?—None. I never did any work connected with the Caml school.

1482. **LEON R. CHURCHILL**.—Do you recollect in what state you found it?—I could not say it was absolutely out of order, but the building had rough whitewashed walls, not at all equal in character to the buildings of the other Royal schools.

1483. **MR. O'SHEAVEN**.—Did you make a report on it?—I did, in writing.

1484. **LEON R. CHURCHILL**.—Was there any specification obtained on that report?—No.

1485. **CHAIRMAN**.—Have you ever visited Raphoe school?—I have. I never had anything to do with Raphoe school until January, 1874.

1486. **MR. O'SHEAVEN**.—Were you the sole architect of the Board?—I do not think they consulted any architects except my firm since 1857.

1487. **CHAIRMAN**.—In what state did you find the school house at Raphoe?—The buildings were only in a building state of repair. I went down to look about a detached infirmary, that the Board directed me to prepare a plan for, to be built in the grounds at the rear of the school building. I went through the place with Mr. Wair. Some parts were in a bad state, some middling, and some fair.

1488. It was not in so good condition as the other schools?—It was far better than Banahally when I first visited it, but not in so good a state as Dungannon, Armagh, or Fenchiffish at the same date. The infirmary cost £450 5s., and some other works £80. That is all I ever had to do with it.

1489. Have you ever inspected it since?—Not since the completion of that work. While it was in progress my partner or myself inspected it from time to time. When it was completed we certified, and our mission was done.

1490. How many visits did you pay?—Four or five.

1491. You found Raphoe school-house in fair order?—Portion of it. The main block of building was in fair, rough order.

1492. **LEON R. CHURCHILL**.—Did it look as if it had been kept in repair?—Partly in repair and partly not. I could hardly say it was kept in repair.

1493. But a certain outlay must have been made on it?—There must have been, or it would have been much worse.

1494. There were some permanent repairs made?—Yes; quite so.

1495. Have you ever inspected Banagher school-house?—I have not. When the works at Banagher were put in hands I was ill, and my partner took them up. He was at Banagher two or three times last year, during the execution of some repairs, amounting to \$800.

1496. Was that consequent upon the fire?—No; it was a long time after the fire. Dr. Kyle mentioned to me that there was a new lease about being entered into, and certain repairs were necessary to be done. I ordered an estimate to be obtained. It was, at first, for a considerable sum, and I had it cut down to £250. I said to Dr. Kyle at the time that I thought it would be impudence to take a long lease of the place, from the report my partner gave me about the buildings.

1497. **CHAIRMAN**.—The repairs after the fire were confined to the part burned?—I had nothing to do with that.

1498. The house had not been put into order at that time?—Neither the house nor the lodge. The lodge roof was filling in, and the gate entrance coming down.

1499. **LEON JOURNÉ FERGUSON**.—You have had large experience as the permanent architect to bodies that have charge of large buildings?—I have.

1500. As a matter of fact, what is the economical and proper way for a body of that kind to keep its buildings in repair?—I consider that all buildings of the kind should be periodically inspected, say every six months, and estimates obtained for the repairs on

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schedule or specification, prepared by one who is an expert in such matters.

1501. Is that the cheaper way, independently of the look of the thing?—In the end it is.

1502. Is it the fact that if a building of this kind is allowed to remain, for a considerable number of years, without ephepical repairs, it is then permanently injured, and it is impossible to make it as good as before?—Quite so; unquestionably.

1503. It lasts a shorter time and costs more to repair?—Yes.

1504. Was there ever, during your connexion with the Board, any periodical inspection of the buildings under their charge?—I made no periodical inspection, but whether any other architect or builder did I don't know. I had no authority to do so. I may state that I mentioned to Dr. Kyle, on one or two occasions, that I thought it would be desirable to have periodical inspections, not in all places where schools like these are situated, there are certain local builders who make a certain routine out of them, more or less, and it is well to see what they do, whether the work is absolutely done or not, or whether or not it is absolutely required. Although the masters sent up requisitions to get the work done they would hardly be the best judges of building work, and I think it would be well to send some one to inspect them periodically.

1505. When you saw the Portora buildings first, in 1857, and found them in the state you have described, could you give an approximate estimate of how long the buildings had been neglected, at that time, to bring them into the condition in which you saw them?—Twelve or fourteen years.

1506. To what extent had the neglect gone on?—The external woodwork had suffered very much for want of painting. The roofs and gutters had been a good deal neglected in every way.

1507. From 1857 down to, at all events, the middle of 1860 there were very large works and large expenditures on the place, both in repairs and also in improvements?—Very large.

1508. I believe you are aware that during that time, after Mr. Steele's appointment, the school was rapidly increasing in numbers?—It was.

1509. And a large outlay was made during the increase?—It was.

1510. From 1870, when you first visited Armagh, down to the present time, has there been a large expenditure there of a similar character?—Yes.

1511. Has Armagh during that period been going through the same process that Portora had been going through from 1857 to 1860?—It has. I don't say there was so much spent altogether on Armagh as on Portora. There was as much spent by the Commissioners, but Dr. Steele also spent a large amount on Portora out of his own pocket, and made the total much more than Armagh cost.

1512. Do you remember being called upon much later to examine into an account of Dr. Steele's for repairs executed from 1857 to 1868?—I do.

1513. Do you remember examining that account?—I do.

1514. I believe you were furnished with the details taken out by Mr. Pattison, a well-known surveyor, of what the nature of the work was?—Yes.

1515. Describe to the Commission what the work was upon which Dr. Steele put forward the claim?—I have some entries of the expenditures made by Dr. Steele at Portora, concurrent with the works that I carried out at the school. I have an item of £1,500 or thereabouts laid out on his own account. He paid £340 for painting, over and above the builder's painting. We all knew that the builder does a certain amount of painting, according to his contract—three or four coats—but he does so decorative painting. A plumber was paid £350 by Dr. Steele, and an iron founder £34 8s. 6d.

1516. Do you remember what the nature of the plumbing was?—Baths, lavatories, wash-hand basins, and things like that, of a very superior character.

1517. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—When you were superintending the work ordered by the Commissioners did you happen to see the painting and plumbing work done for Mr. Steele?—I saw it all.

1518. Was it work that was reasonably required for the school?—Taking into account the nature and character of the school, a great deal of it was not.

1519. In what way?—For instance, graining. Some of the best graining I ever saw was done by McNeill; and there were baths of a very high class, wash-hand stands, and all those things fitted up entirely in a first-class style, fit for the first house in the country, and all this I looked on as outside the requirements of an ordinary endowed school.

1520. Moving regard to the fact that those buildings are the absolute property of the Commissioners, and not of the schoolmaster, was the painting you describe as perhaps too sumptuous, in place of other painting that must have been done by the owners if they looked after the buildings properly?—Not altogether. Painting of some kind was necessary; but the amount of painting that was done by Mr. Steele was not necessary for that school.

1521. That is, there was some painting done that was required?—Yes.

1522. Can you tell me whether any large portion of the £340 paid for the painting was rendered necessary by the state in which he got the buildings?—No; I don't think so.

1523. Dr. HARR.—What was the lowest price at which the painting could have been done?—I suppose the painting in the contractor's estimate would have been about £200.

1524. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—And that you have mentioned was done before 1860?—Dr. Steele states that from 1860 to 1868 he did all the repairs himself?—I believe he did. I was surprised to hear it when he told me so in my own office, about the time the claim was put forward and the account laid before me.

1525. Were you at Portora at all from 1866 to 1868?—Often. Dr. Steele did many other things he asked me to look at.

1526. During that time did you see that the place was being painted?—I did. I saw the works going on.

1527. Was the building kept by Dr. Steele from 1860 to 1868, at his own expense, in a proper state of repair?—Nothing could be better.

1528. CHAIRMAN.—What was the expenditure due to the excess of luxury in painting?—I made an approximate estimate of that in a report that I furnished to the Commissioners of Education.

1529. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Dr. Steele states also, that from 1857 to 1860, what may be called the ephepical repairs, were done by himself, and not by the Commissioners. How does your recollection go as far as the payments are concerned?—I had no knowledge of any repairs going on at that time concurrent with the works.

1530. Did Mr. Steele from 1857 to 1860, at his own expense, you say, luxuriously, do the painting and papering of the place?—Certainly.

1531. Was that included in the expenditure by the Commissioners?—Not at all.

1532. Are you aware that subsequent to 1860 the same repairs went on down to 1867?—Quite so.

1533. Dr. HARR.—The money expended by the Commissioners was £1,720?—As far as I can confirm it out of my books, I was paid my fees exactly on that amount.

1534. That does not include any ephepical repairs that were taking place since 1857?—No.

1535. Was Dr. Steele paid for work from 1857 to 1860?—Not through my office.

1536. You remember in 1868 having an account for £1,050 paid before you by the Commissioners?—I do.

1537. I believe you subdivided that account, and part of it was paid?—I went into it most carefully, and attended at a very full meeting of the Board of

Commissioners, while I very seldom did attend. The Secretary was the officer I usually had to deal with. I was examined most fully by the Board about the matter, and I considered Dr Steele ought to get a certain sum.

1538. There was £1,600 odd paid to him—I think so.

1539. Tell us, as well as you can, what was the £1,600 odd paid for, and what the balance was expended on. Did you satisfy yourself there had been an outlay of £3,000 and odd?—Dr Steele had asked me did I know a mason who would measure the work. I recommended Patterson, and that was the reason I was satisfied that the account contained everything that should, and only what should, be in it.

1540. Mr. Patterson is at the head of his profession as a surveyor?—He is.

1541. And very strict towards both parties?—He is; he won't go one way or the other for either party.

1542. They both complain of him?—He gets a good deal of abuse, but he does what is right, in my opinion.

1543. Tell us what Dr Steele was paid for, and what he was not paid for?—I allowed him for all works, so far as my opinion went, that I considered were of good value to the school. For instance, there was a lot of valuable ironwork, new slating, and other permanent works.

1544. The expenditure used in the Board minutes is that he was allowed for "permanent substantial repairs." Was he allowed in the £1,600 odd he was paid, for the expenses of the ephemeral repairs for the ten and a half years?—He was not allowed for the repairs in that account because I had no power to allow them. It was not part of my duty, unless directed by the Secretary, to go down and look after them.

1545. Therefore it is the fact that all the expense of the ephemeral repairs has been left on Dr. Steele?—Quite so.

1546. And also some expensive work in substitution?—Clearly.

1547. Were the works for which he was paid such as added to the value of the school premises, or merely substituted there?—In my opinion they added to the value of the premises.

1548. And did not include ordinary maintenance and repair?—They did not. I would not allow that, because I considered it outside my province.

1549. Lord Justice Fitzgerald?—About how much would have been the proper and necessary expenditure annually, on repairs to keep the place in a proper state, without going to insurance expenses?—I could only give an approximate sum; I don't think that the Portico buildings, which are very large and very extensive, could be kept in order for less than £200 a year, taking all contingencies into consideration.

1550. Without going to an expenditure that you would think extravagant?—Certainly.

1551. Lord R. Churcill?—This outlay of Mr. Steele's was going on concurrently with the works under your superintendence?—Yes.

1552. You thought it too luxuriant for an endowed school?—I did.

1553. Did you tell any of the Commissioners so?—I mentioned to Dr. Kyle that Dr. Steele was doing large works on his own account on the school premises, but he made no reply.

1554. That he was carrying out large works of a class rather higher than was necessary for an endowed school?—I implied as much.

1555. Did you represent to Mr. Steele at the time that his works were of too high a class?—I did not.

1556. You stated that you suggested, provided inspection to Dr. Kyle; did he make any reply?—He said he thought it would be advisable, and the matter was allowed to drop.

1557. When did you make that suggestion?—I made it first many years ago, and once or twice subsequently. I think he thought it would add to the expenses. He was very cautious about laying out money.

1558. Lord Justice Fitzgerald?—After the payment of the £1,600 were you called upon at any other

time to investigate a subsequent account of Dr. Steele's for £1,420, carrying on the expenditure from 1860 to 1868?—I think not.

1559. I understand now the way it stands is, the value for £3,000 odd for improvements and repairs was only down to 1840?—Quite so.

1560. You considered £1,600 of that sum had been spent upon improvements, and that was paid?—Quite so.

1561. The balance which was left unpaid would include £800 a year of a proper and reasonable expenditure, together with what luxury he went to over and above from 1857 to 1860?—In my opinion it would.

1562. From 1860 to 1868 you know nothing about what was done?—Nothing up to 1865, except the new buildings.

1563. You are very familiar with the Armagh buildings?—Yes.

1564. And I understand you have been superintending the work annually since 1870?—Yes, since December, 1870.

1565. Taking a period of seven years, one year with another, what would be a reasonable expenditure at Armagh for ordinary works of maintenance and repairs at a rough estimate?—Armagh would not be an expensive as Portora. There are a good many things in favour of Armagh as compared with Portora—the buildings are of a more permanent character, of stone. I should say from £150 to £140 a year would suffice at Armagh if the works were judiciously superintended and kept up from time to time.

1566. Have you, during your professional engagements at Armagh, been called upon to examine or watch the repairs?—I think not; but I have Mr. Maxwell's painting account, June 14th, 1872.

1567. I find the following sums charged against Armagh for the last seven years for repairs, as distinguished from new buildings—1872, £331 16s. 6d.; 1873, £135 13s.; 1874, £390 5s. 6d.; 1875, £268 3s. 2d.; 1876, £350 1s. 6d.; 1877, £297 7s. 11d.; 1878, £263 4s. 6d.; making a total outlay during the seven years of about £2,000 for repairs only, on Armagh. Of that expenditure what proportion was submitted to your examination or supervision?—I could not tell you in plé, but from the account I would certainly say it included a large amount for work consequent on new buildings being erected.

1568. I find the payments for new buildings during the same period were:—1872, £282 10s.; 1873, £1,016 12s. 8d.; 1874, £1,148 13s.; 1877, £770 14s. 6d.; making a total of considerably more than £5,000. Were you professionally asked to supervise the expenditure for all the repairs?—Certainly not. I was called upon to look into a bill for £181 18s.; it was on account of the farm buildings and the play-ground which was in a bad state, but it had nothing to do with the ordinary repairs. I do not know whether I may have been sent the bills, but I was not called upon to inspect as to repairs.

1569. Would it be possible for a gentleman in the position of Mr. Horgan, or for any employer who is not acquainted with building, to secure himself against overcharges for the ephemeral repairs of a place of that kind?—It is very difficult even for an architect to secure the Board from overcharges, much more so for one not accustomed to it.

1570. And having regard to the fact that in seven years £3,000, in addition to improvements and new buildings, have been laid out, have you seen any value there?—The amount looks too large for the repairs of that establishment, but there may be some new works included. I have a note of an expenditure in the time I had to do with it of £4,405 altogether for new works.

1571. Does that mean what you put your percentage on?—No; I do not charge on the small items.

1572. The seven buildings you saw about fifteen years ago. According to your recollection of those buildings, if they were once put into tolerable repair, how much per annum should be allowed to keep them so?—I would not like to offer an opinion on that

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unless I saw them more recently. It is so long since I have seen them that I could not say.

1873. Are they as extensive as either Armagh or Portora?—Not so extensive as either of those.

1874. The Ragbree buildings you saw in 1874?—Yes.

1875. About how much—counting the repairs to be kept up regularly—would be a reasonable annual allowance for their repairs and maintenance?—£100 a year would keep Ragbree in repair.

1876. And for Rosskillin about how much would be requisite?—£200 a year. It is in a very wild situation, at least it is very much exposed; the breeze off the lake affect it very much, so that it must cost more to keep it in repair.

1877. Did you examine the school-house at Chryssfort?—Never.

1878. Were any bills in reference to it submitted to you?—I never knew a school of the name before.

1879. The powers of the Commissioners with regard to Navan and Ballyroan schools are these:—

"It shall and may be lawful . . . for the purposes of ascertaining the due management of the said trust, and the application of the funds arising out of the said lands, from time to time to make such visitations, inquiries, and reports, and to direct that the lease and profits of the said lands, and accounts or accumulations of such rents and profits, shall be applied in like manner as the said Commissioners are empowered to do with respect to any other schools of private foundation, under or by virtue of this Act."

When did you see the Navan school?—I never visited that school. It was only in 1874, I think, during my illness, that the works there were undertaken, under the direction of my partner. £211 1s. 6d. was expended on it.

1880. Did either you or your partner ever see the Ballyroan school-house?—No; I never heard of Ballyroan until Saturday last.

1881. There are a large number of other schools of which I may take Killyenny and Clonmel as instances. Were you ever professionally consulted about them?—I was with respect to Killyenny, but not by the Commissioners. I was sent by the Board of Trinity College to inspect Killyenny school. That was over twenty years ago.

1882. What condition was it in then?—There was a good deal of dilapidation.

1883. Were you ever consulted about Clonmel?—Never.

1884. Or about any of the Diocesan schools?—Never.

1885. Dr. HART—You were there then once at Killyenny school?—Yes. I was there, a second time, about three years ago.

1886. LOAN JURYMAN FERGUSON.—What state did you find it in then?—A bad state. Some of the out-falls were much out of repair. I reported on its condition to the Board of Trinity College.

1887. You were not directed to inspect it by the Clonmel Commissioners?—I was not. Killyenny was never mentioned to me in Clonmel, or any of the Diocesan schools.

1888. Did you ever investigate the condition of any of the other schools for the Clonmel Commissioners?—No, none other.

1889. So that your examination of schools for them was confined entirely to Armagh, Dunganess, Keshillan, Carrig, and Ballymagh?—Yes.

1890. Once to Navan?—We visited Navan more than once during the repairs; they commenced in 1874.

1891. Dr. HART.—What was done with regard to the dilapidations at Killyenny school?—On the last occasion I visited Killyenny I reported on certain dilapidations, and there was a counter report obtained from Mr. Langhake, the Diocesan architect. He did not think there were many repairs to be made, and that a small sum would do. When I learned that, I sent a builder's measure, of the walls of Lynch, to the school, and he measured up all the dilapidations he found there. I left it to himself, and he furnished

me with a detailed estimate, and I think I handed that to the College authorities.

1892. LOAN JURYMAN FERGUSON.—How much did it come to?—Somewhere about £400 or £500.

1893. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I think you said you were not aware that any repairs were effected at Rosskillan since 1868?—In 1871 there were general repairs, £48 1s. 6d. and £39 12s. 8d. for new sewers.

1894. Had you any general instructions to inquire annually into the repairs required at any of the Royal schools?—Not at all; I have no power to inspect the dilapidations.

1895. On one occasion you had an interview with the Commissioners with regard to a large account of repairs sent by Dr. Steele?—For general works and repairs.

1896. Was that the only occasion on which the Board called you before them?—I think that and one other occasion were the only two on which I attended the Board.

1897. Your communications were always with the secretary?—Yes; and he was one of the most particular men I ever met, so far as my dealings with him went.

1898. What course did the secretary pursue with you as to ordinary repairs; did he submit specifications in the first instance, or simply show you the accounts after the repairs had been done?—The secretary generally forwarded to me an estimate obtained from a local man to do the works, with a request that I would give my opinion on the documents, and he also requested me generally to write upon it, and I usually did so as to the prices and whether I thought such works were essential or not.

1899. Was this before they were done?—Before they were done.

1900. Were you supplied with plans of the different schools?—I made plans of all the schools in order to adjust the insurance on the schools.

1901. I suppose you arrived yourself of these plans with regard to the estimates?—Certainly.

1902. Dr. Steele stated in the course of his evidence that during ten and a half years from his appointment, in 1867, he did other things besides repairs such as building a row of stables, additions to the schools, bringing in hot water pipes, and things of that sort, a great deal of building of one kind or another. Do you remember in 1866 a claim of Dr. Steele's for a large sum being submitted to you by the secretary, Dr. Kyle?—My memory may fail me, but I do not think it was submitted to me. It might have been.

1903. Then if Dr. Steele did send in an account after 1867 it never came before you?—Not that I can remember.

1904. You say that you allowed him, when he sent in the large account in 1869 or 1871, for such improvements as you thought likely to be permanently useful to the school?—Yes.

1905. Did you allow him for the stables which he added to the school?—It is quite possible I did, but I could not tell without having the items before me. Anything of that sort I would allow him for.

1906. Would you have allowed hot water pipes for heating the schools?—We acknowledged that I am sure, because there was a further item of £20. They were not well done, and I had to get them altered. There was £20 paid afterwards for the alteration of them.

1907. When Portora was brought under your notice in 1857 it was in a very bad condition?—Very bad.

1908. When you spoke of £200 a year as an adequate sum to keep it in repair for the ten years between 1857 and 1867. Did you speak of Portora in its original small condition, or did you mean the keeping it in repair in its enlarged condition?—In its enlarged condition.

1909. And therefore before the works were finished it would not have required so much as £200 a year to keep it in repair?—Not quite so much, it was considerably enlarged.

1610. The works were finished in 1860 or 1861.—
In 1860. I find I was paid my account in June, 1860.
1611. Therefore you think £360 a year would be
too much to allow for the first three years between
1857 and 1867?—It would not cost quite so much,
but the outlay would be in a very bad case.

1612. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—It would in-
clude, of course, the putting up for neglect?—Quite so.
1613. If Dr. Steele claimed £1,100 for ten and a
half years' service, you do not think that would be in
excess of a reasonable amount?—Certainly not.

April 1, 1879
Mr. John
McCurdy

REV. Wm. MOORE-MORGAN, LL.D., Head Master of Armagh Royal School, examined.

Rev. William
Moore-Morgan
Esq.

1614. CHAIRMAN.—When were you appointed to
Armagh School?—In June, 1860.

1615. Did you find any pupils there on your ap-
pointment?—There were two boarders and about ten
day boys.

1616. Had the former master taken any pupils else-
where with him?—None had been taken away.

1617. You have had a very large accession of num-
bers since?—Yes.

1618. When did that take place?—We had the first
half year about thirty-five or forty, including both
boarders and day boys, about sixty or seventy in the
following year, then about 110 the next year, from
that up to 120 the year after, and ever since we have
had between 120 and 140 altogether.

1619. What is the number of day boys at present?
—There are forty-two day boys, of whom ten are free
pupils, and the balance between that and 127 are
boarders.

1620. I suppose the increase has been principally in
boarders?—We never had more than ten free boys
since we commenced, and the day boys have been very
steady in numbers, between forty and forty-five for
the last six or eight years.

1621. Your school seems at present the most success-
ful of all the Royal schools?—We have been very steady.
For the last six years we have not fluctuated at all.

1622. You obtained for your school a great many
disinctions in Trinity College?—Yes, our boys have
done very well indeed.

1623. And in the various professions?—Well, some
have gone to professions, but as I began so recently
very few have reached professions yet. Some have
gone into the army. Some have entered Woolwich
and the Civil Engineering College, two the Indian Civil
Service. Very few as yet have finished their Univer-
sity course, perhaps four or five.

1624. Your school was only inspected on one occa-
sion by order of the Board?—Yes, visited only on
one occasion.

1625. Has it been inspected by any of the Commis-
sioners since your appointment?—Two or three of the
Commissioners have paid me informal visits, but
nothing in the nature of a regular inspection.

1626. You made, I believe, some changes in the
school vacations?—I found the old practice was to give
two vacations in the year—one in the summer of two
months or perhaps rather more, and another in the
winter of six weeks. After about three years we gave
the English vacations—three in the year. We now
have three terms, and the total amount of the three
vacations added together is exactly equal to that of the
two previous ones. We give a month at Christmas,
three weeks at Easter, and seven weeks in the summer.

1627. That differs from the other Royal schools?
—Certainly from the Royal schools, but I think other
Endowed schools have adopted it since.

1628. You consider that an improvement?—I
think so, up to the present it has worked remarkably
well.

1629. I think you teach natural science?—Yes,
we taught it all through to certain boys, but now it is
a regular part of our work, and we have a lecturer on
the subject.

1630. Is he attached to the school?—He is Dr.
Ballman's assistant at the Armagh Observatory.

1631. What salary do you give him?—He will
only receive for this year what may be the results due
under the Intermediate Education Act. There is no
salary provided by the Commissioners for that purpose.

1632. Have you not been in the habit of allowing
him a salary?—He has commenced this work within
the last four months, and only on the condition that
for the present he should be entitled to the results
fee. The question of permanent salary will be after-
wards arranged.

1633. Was there instruction in natural science
before his appointment?—Only to certain pupils.

1634. How was that given?—By our science
master.

1635. What qualifications had he for teaching?—
He was an Honorary man in Experimental Science in
Trinity College.

1636. Dr. HARRIS.—What experience had you as a
teacher before your appointment to Armagh?—I never
had any work as a schoolmaster before.

1637. Did the school begin to increase immediately
after your appointment?—In our first term we had
34 or 35 boys, and it went on steadily improving
after that.

1638. There seems to be one difference between
your school and the others, namely, that some of the
boarders are kept in a private house belonging to one
of the masters?—Yes, one of the masters (calls a
house for the purpose.—Very much the same as the
English system.

1639. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Is that the
overflow?—Yes, it originated in that.

1640. How does that system answer?—I think
remarkably well. Another of our masters has taken
a house for the same purpose which will soon be
ready.

1641. Entirely a private speculation?—Purely.

1642. The Commissioners have nothing to do
with it?—No; the Commissioners have always told
me they had nothing to say to the boarders at all,
whether any boarders or the boarders of any other
masters.

1643. Your boarders are all Protestants?—They
are, and so are the day boys.

1644. Is there any obligation on you to have a
fixed number of free pupils?—I never had any
obligation from the Board requiring me to have
any fixed number, but when I went to Armagh I
found it had been the custom of my predecessors to
have ten free pupils, in accordance with the rule of
the Commissioners when he was appointed, about
1849.

1645. CHAIRMAN.—Did you receive any definite
instructions on your appointment that you were
expected to have ten?—I don't recollect any.

1646. What amount of assistance have you received
in your school from the Commissioners of Education—
first, by way of payment of yourself and the other
masters?—My whole salary is £400, and the annual
allowance for masters is £150 a year.

1647. Did you receive any other payment from the
Commissioners in the way of remuneration for the
masters?—None whatever.

1648. Did you receive any sums of money for
providing school requisites?—They have provided the
school-books and have generally furnished the school-
rooms with forms, gas fittings, and so on.

1649. That is the portion of the school-house
occupied both by day boys and boarders?—Yes.

1650. Have you obtained any assistance from the
Commissioners in providing any more extensive
apartments for teaching such as you would require for
natural science?—I think not. They voted £25 for

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 Rev. William
 Hoare-Moore,
 &c. &c.

a school library in addition to something given before my time.

1651. Have you yourself spent upon the buildings any money in addition to what the Commissioners have given?—Nothing of any consequence.

1652. Have the repairs been executed at the expense of the Commissioners?—Yes.

1653. Of course the expenditure, for the new buildings and the repairs, was for the portion of the premises occupied by the boarders as well as by the day boys?—Yes.

1654. On what system have the ordinary repairs been executed—how has the necessity for them been ascertained, the amount to be spent fixed, and when spent, paid?—I followed the custom that my predecessor informed me he had acted on, namely, to send up to Dr. Kyle, in May or June every year, an estimate from a local tradesman for the execution of whatever repairs were necessary: this would be submitted to the Board, and, if approved of, I was informed of it, and then gave directions to the tradesman to carry out the work.

1655. The amounts are very large. Did you ever give any opportunity to tradesmen to submit competing estimates?—Never.

1656. Did you yourself select the tradesman who was to send in his tender?—I contrived to employ the same tradesman who were employed before my time.

1657. What means had you of ascertaining whether the charges were reasonable or excessive?—Mr. McCurdy has frequently seen the work done by the tradesman, and he always expressed an opinion that the charge was reasonable.

1658. Before you got authority to employ a tradesman and pay a certain sum, what step, if any, was taken, to ascertain whether the amount was a reasonable one?—I was guided very much by Mr. McCurdy's opinion, which was expressed at a very early period of my mastership, as to the honesty of the man.

1659. That some work had been honestly and cheaply done, and you continued to employ the same man?—I thought myself that the work was done as cheaply as it could have been. I was guided by my own opinion as well.

1660. When the work was finished what inspection was it subjected to?—I don't think that the ordinary repairs were inspected in any way, except by myself.

1661. By ordinary repairs do you mean all the pointing and pointing?—Yes, and repairing windows, doors, floors, and so on. I always saw myself that every thing was correct.

1662. That the work had been done?—I went carefully through the accounts and saw that every thing was correct and certified it to the Commissioners.

1663. Then the duty was thrown upon you of inspecting and certifying the ordinary repairs of the building?—Quite so.

1664. Did you know how the account of the school property stood in the Commissioners' books?—I was perfectly ignorant of that.

1665. Had you ever any information from them as to whether there was a large or a small sum of money available?—Never.

1666. Were your demands ever refused or were they always acceded to?—About 1875, when the last account for enlargements was considered, there were two estimates sent in, both by the same builder. These were submitted to the Board, and they decided on the smaller of the two.

1667. When you sent in your annual requisitions for repairs was any investigation resulting in any reduction ever made?—I don't recollect any. As to the items that have been referred to in Mr. McCurdy's evidence as for repairs, amounting to about £1,000, a very considerable proportion of that was not for repairs at all, but for what were really additions.

1668. Have you any means of knowing how that is?—I am quite certain of it. For instance, a plumber, who did a good deal of work for us, sent

in his account. The Commissioners had seen the estimate before, and he was paid in one sum for both the amount of his estimate and the ordinary repairs.

1669. Do you know yourself, or were you ever furnished with any means of finding out how much had been paid under each head, repairs and improvements?—I was not required to keep an accurate list of the accounts.

1670. Were you ever furnished with the account as it stood in the Commissioners' books?—I had a copy of the account furnished to me by the tradesman and sent by me to the Commissioners.

1671. Did you ever get the account back again?—Never.

1672. Nor any account of what they had been to?—Never, except the cheques, which passed through my hands, both for repairs and enlargements.

1673. You gave the cheques to the tradesman?—I handed them to the tradesman. I should say fully £500 of the £2,500 should not be entered under ordinary repairs at all. One thing was a new system of drainage in connection with the school. Drainage pipes were laid that came at least to £100. There were gas fittings through a great part of the house which came to a large sum besides, and none of these were included in what Mr. McCurdy stated in his evidence as having been spent on enlargements and additions. I know they were included in the cheques sent to the tradesman for repairs.

1674. In the report of 1867 are set forth the rules that were laid down by his Grace the Lord Palatine for the education of free pupils, I find there the passage—

"That there should be educated as free daily pupils ten boys, children of parents residing in Armagh, and who must have been rated at not less than 40s. poor law valuation."

And after other provisions are stated, the report proceeds—

"No sufficient pains were taken either by the Commissioners of Education, or by Mr. Giffenham, the master of the school, to make these regulations known, and hence the authorities might well be ignorant of their existence."

Where did the ten boys come from that are now freely educated in the school?—From the neighbourhood of Armagh.

1675. How are they selected?—By competitive examination.

1676. Independently of the means of their parents?—I generally ascertain, as far as I can, if their parents have small means.

1677. Have you had large competition for these places?—No, not very.

1678. Are you able to tell us whether the number of day boys you have had for the last six years represents a large proportion or nearly all of the boys of the class to be found in the neighbourhood for the education you give?—I do not think we could get many more.

1679. You think, therefore, as far as the neighbourhood supplies the raw material it is worked up in Armagh school?—Quite so.

1680. What is the proportion in Armagh of Presbyterians and Church people among the class from whom your pupils would be naturally drawn?—Of the class looking for work an education, I would say not more than one-third would be Presbyterians.

1681. And about what portion of Roman Catholics of the same class in Armagh?—On that I cannot speak accurately; but there are decidedly more Presbyterians than Roman Catholics.

1682. Have you ever had any Roman Catholic day boys?—No, none have applied.

1683. What provision is there in Armagh for Roman Catholic education of a high class?—They have a Roman Catholic grammar there.

1684. Is that largely attended?—I don't know the numbers at all.

1685. Is it a school where classics are taught?—I don't know.

1686. The Commissioners in 1857 reported,—

"A complaint was preferred by the 'liberalists' of Armagh that the course of instruction was exclusively for the higher members of society, and that the mercantile and middle classes were virtually excluded, that book-keeping, practical arithmetic, natural philosophy, and other courses of instruction suited to them were not pursued."

How far under your management are these matters taught?—All these subjects are taught.

1687. What provision have you in the school for giving a commercial education as contrasted with a professional one?—Book-keeping and all the usual branches of English that fit boys for mercantile life are taught, but my experience is that very few of the boys who come to us look for that exclusively.

1688. Do the great proportion look for the higher education?—For the higher education, and such as would prepare them for the University, or the Civil Service.

1689. Do all the boys require the highest class of education you can give them?—Almost all.

1690. Your boarders come from a very wide area?—Yes we have some from the centre of Ireland, and from the north as well as the north.

1691. During the whole time you have been there has the demand for the advantages of your school been equal to the supply that you are able to afford?—I think the supply and demand are about equal. We are able to meet all demands.

1692. Do I understand that the boys who go to your school and do not intend to go to a university, would have an opportunity of getting the education they require?—Certainly, not more than forty or fifty per cent go to the university.

1693. What universities do they go to?—Trinity College, Dublin, and Cambridge.

1694. About what proportions go to Trinity College?—Fully five-sixths, and the remainder have gone to Cambridge.

1695. Do any go into the Queen's College at all?—I do not recollect one.

1696. Then this school, under your management, has become mainly, to the extent of those boys who go to the university at all, preparatory for Trinity College, Dublin; and, as to the rest of the boys, mainly preparatory for the higher class examination of the Civil Service?—Yes, we have sent up a great many for that.

1697. Have they, to a large extent, been successful?—A good many have, two for the Indian Civil Service, four got high places at Woolwich, six have gone to Scotland within the last six years, two into Cooper's Hill Engineering College, and two into the higher class hono Civil Service, the examination for which is almost as difficult as the Indian.

1698. What are the charges for boarders?—Sixty guineas a year.

1699. Is that a fixed charge for all?—A fixed charge for everything, that is for all board and tuition.

1700. If your school was not an endowed school, had no allowances for masters, repairs, or anything else, what amount would you be obliged to make the sixty guineas to?—From ten to fifteen guineas additional.

1701. So that the extent the fees are reduced by the existence of the endowment?—Certainly.

1702. What do you charge for day boys?—My charge is ten guineas in full, the least payable is six guineas for English and mathematics, and then two guineas each for Greek, Latin, French, and German.

1703. A considerable number learn both Latin and Greek?—Yes.

1704. And a large number modern languages?—Yes.

1705. That would raise your charge to twelve guineas?—Well, they pay only ten; not more than half a dozen pay twelve guineas.

1706. And what number of your day boys pay only eight guineas?—About five or six.

1707. Those do not want to go to any university?—They go into commercial life.

1708. Dr. HARR—Ten guineas is the average charge?—It is.

1709. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—For a stranger education in an endowed school to what amount would you have to increase your charges for day boys?—I may say from fifteen to twenty guineas.

1710. So that I understand ten free places and an average for the day boys of ten guineas, is attributable to the endowment?—Quite so.

1711. The recommendation of the Commissioners in 1857 was—

"We recommended that the free places should be open to all, and generally awarded by competition at a public examination, some being reserved to be given away on grounds of poverty, under the regulation of the proposed Board of Commissioners of endowed schools. In the Armagh Royal School it appears to us that the people have a right to require a course of education suited to prepare them for the universities; but as we see no reason to believe that the foundation was intended for the sole benefit of boys proceeding to colleges we are also of opinion, that it ought to furnish a complete English and commercial education, suited to prepare boys of the middle class for civil and mercantile employment, even though they should refuse to receive any classical instruction."

I understand, as to the latter, that it is given?—Quite in accordance with that.

1712. How the answering at the competition for the free places indicated a struggle or exertion on the part of the boys to get the places?—The answering generally has been good, but the competition has not been at all keen. For instance—two places were vacant last September, and only four competed, but two of those four really answered well.

1713. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are the free places boarding places?—No; merely exemption from payment of tuition fees.

1714. If there were funds available for the purpose of maintaining and supporting free boarders at the school, would there be competition for places of that sort?—I am almost certain there would.

1715. Do you find there is a considerable competition for the Royal Scholarships?—Yes.

1716. Have these been constantly kept filled?—Yes; and we have had extra scholarships granted to us occasionally, because originally we had only one Royal Scholarship, whereas Enniskillen and Dungannon had two each, and we often sent up more than one candidate.

1717. That is two for each year?—Yes; if two of our candidates answered well the first got the only Royal Scholarship we had, and the second an extra grant. About five years after I went to Armagh, the Commissioners made an alteration by which I was allowed two each year. Even now we send up boys who take entrance junior exhibitions in Trinity College. The year before last we got three of them in addition to our two Royal Scholarships.

1718. Have you had many instances among your boys, of boys who have gone in for Bursarships in Trinity?—Four, I believe; three or four, but not many compete for it.

1719. Do you find the day boys hold their own with the boarders in the progress of their education?—First, in the school and then afterwards?—I think in the school they do, but as to success after leaving school I have gone through our list, and out of 135 successful graduates after leaving school, 140 were gained by boarders, and the balance 35 by day boys. The boarders seemed to me to have done better in the University.

1720. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are you now speaking of success in the University?—In the University and at competitive examinations. In fact all but one of those who succeeded at the Civil Service competitions have been boarders.

1721. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—To what cause do you attribute the great increase of efficiency in your school?—To the maintenance of a good staff of masters.

1722. What staff of masters have you?—We have

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By William
Mason Morgan,
C. S.

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—
Mr. William
Abrahamson,
Chairman.

nine assistant masters, four assistant, and five non-resident.

1723. What is the annual cost of maintaining that staff of masters?—The annual sum paid by me, exclusive of £150 paid by the Board, is between £1,400 and £1,500.

1724. One of the charges upon the funds, after making provision for the payment of the head-master, is—

"If it shall appear to the said Commissioners that one or more under-master, or under-masters, are necessary for any such school it shall be lawful . . . to order and direct that such other share or proportion . . . of such income and profits, as they shall think proper, shall be applied to the sole use and benefit of such under-master or under-masters respectively."

Have you taken any step to apply to the Commissioners as to what they thought should be paid?—I never consulted them, £150 would be quite inadequate.

1725. I observe that in another school £500 is paid. Have you ever had more than the £150?—Never.

1726. Dr. HARR.—You mentioned that only a small number got scholarships in Trinity College. I suppose that is because they were not poor enough to be eligible?—I fancy so.

1727. CHAIRMAN.—You have 15 acres of land with your house. Does it afford you any profit?—The 10 acres include the lawn and garden, the playground, which is too small, and about 2 acres which I have set apart for a cricket-ground for the boys, and the remainder, about 7 acres of hilly ground, I use for growing corn.

1728. In 1876 you had 88 boarders. Were these entirely in your own house?—Yes.

1729. Was that as large a number as you could take in?—We could not accommodate more.

1730. At present there are 78 at your house and 19 in Mr. Gordon's?—Yes.

1731. What arrangement do you make as to the charges for boarding and tuition, of the boys at Mr. Gordon's?—He boards them and they reside in his house altogether. They merely come to us as day pupils.

1732. Then the payment you receive for them is the same as you receive for the day pupils?—Yes, calculated according to the rates I have mentioned.

1733. Dr. HARR.—Do you know what they pay for their board?—They pay rather more than the boarders at our house.

1734. CHAIRMAN.—You stated there are some Roman Catholics in the town of Armagh who are in such a social position as to be able to send their sons to your school. Is there any religious instruction in the school-hours or anything that their parents could consider an obstacle to sending them to you as day boys?—Nothing that I know of. The religious instruction is confined to the boarders exclusively.

1735. LEON JOURNÉ FREEDMAN.—Do you think it would be at all practicable to have a mixed boarding school?—I am afraid under the circumstances of the country it would not succeed.

1736. Under the circumstances of any country?—I doubt that a mixed boarding school could succeed.

1737. You took boarders and graduated in Trinity College Dublin?—Yes.

1738. What canon did you principally follow there?—Classics, Mathematics and Modern Languages.

1739. You have stated both Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, what under-graduateship did you get?—Two gold medals, one in Classics, and the other in Mathematics.

1740. Of what Universities are your assistant graduates?—Mr. Gordon of Dublin; Mr. Forshall of Cambridge; Mr. Johnston of Dublin; Mr. Pearson of Oxford; two, Messrs. Johnston and Mr. Strongways, of Dublin.

1741. Were the graduates from Cambridge and

Oxford distinguished men?—Yes, they were both scholars in their colleges.

1742. Have the boys you sent to Cambridge been distinguished there?—One got an open scholarship at King's College, and another came out second in the Theological tripos.

1743. Do you find yourself able to teach boys in Armagh so that they can distinguish themselves in Cambridge as well as Trinity?—I think so.

1744. What is the nearest Protestant school of the same class to Armagh?—Dungannon is the nearest.

1745. Except these Royal Schools do you know of any other?—No; none near us for that class of education.

1746. What is the nearest school to yours, that could be regarded as a competing school with it?—I mean as to the class of education—that is not a Royal School?—The Lurgan endowed school. I do not know of any other very close to us.

1747. In Belfast there is the Belfast Institute. That is an endowed institution also?—It is a private endowment.

1748. If the endowed schools were not in existence what other provision is there for educating Protestants in the North of Ireland?—I do not know of any schools of private enterprise in the North of Ireland at all.

1749. LEON B. CHURCHILL.—Would not the fact of an endowed school existing in a neighbourhood operate against the establishment of an unendowed school?—It would, certainly.

1750. You stated the flourishing condition of Armagh was due to the maintenance of a very efficient staff of masters. You have seen the return of the numbers attending the other Royal Schools?—Yes.

1751. Do you think the unsatisfactory operation of the other Royal Schools in comparison with Armagh is due to the fact of an inefficient staff of masters or at any rate not so efficient a staff as yours, or is it due to the fact that Armagh has practically exhausted the supply of pupils?—I believe they could all be full.

1752. Do you believe it is possible that all the Royal Schools could be as flourishing as Armagh at the same time?—I do.

1753. Do you think you have as many scholars as you could educate?—I think as many as we are likely to have, unless we got more masters and more accommodation.

1754. Supposing you had every facility for increasing the school do you think you would be able to fill it?—I think so.

1755. Do you think the Protestant boys, the sons of the upper classes, would come to you in particularly unnumbered numbers?—I could not say that. The reason why the Royal Schools in Ireland seem to be low is that so many go to England. Our statistics on that point are remarkable; about 250 boys have entered Armagh School since my appointment, and of these 250 boys, 65 have come to us from England—that is to say, boys who have been at school in England, in Uppingham, Clifton, and other places. Some of these boys have been two or three years there and have come to us. Why should not the same thing take place in other schools?

1756. You think that boys would not go to England in such numbers as they do if there was a better staff of masters at the principal Endowed Schools in Ireland?—I think so.

1757. You said that you could keep the school going at an advantage to yourself without any endowment if you increased your charges for boarders by fifteen guineas?—I think so.

1758. There is a Schoolmasters' Association?—There is. I am a member of it.

1759. So you are intimately acquainted with the principal masters of the other schools in Ireland?—Yes.

1760. Do you know what the charges at Mr. Wall's

school at Portlanning are 1.—No, I do not. I know a great many schools in Ireland charge less than sixty guineas a year.

1761. The fact of Armagh being an endowed school enables you to take pupils at lower charges than you could otherwise do?—Certainly.

1762. Are the pupils whom you are now taking at these lower charges, from the fact of Armagh being an endowed school, of a class in life to whom education should be supplied at the cheapest possible rate?—A great many of them are.

1763. From what classes are your pupils principally drawn?—They are chiefly the sons of professional men—clergymen, doctors, barristers, and solicitors.

1764. Are there many of the sons of the smaller landed gentry?—A few; but not by any means as many as of the others.

1765. Mr. O'SHEAQUESTER.—I suppose they go mainly to England?—I should think so.

1766. LEONARD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think that the class you are now educating is the class for whom the Royal Schools were originally intended?—I think so.

1767. What number of scholarships in the university have you got?—We have two Royal Scholarships vacant every year, but only for the last four or five years, before that we had only one.

1768. How many competitors do you generally send up?—Five or six.

1769. LEONARD J. FREEMAN.—I suppose the boys know their chances before they go up?—They calculate beforehand what their chances are.

1770. LEONARD R. CHURCHILL.—Were the scholarships always gained?—Always, and sometimes an extra prize over and above the two.

1771. Mr. O'SHEAQUESTER.—From Trinity College?—No, from the funds of the school.

1772. LEONARD R. CHURCHILL.—Have you got any school exhibitions, bursaries in the school?—We have four every year, two males, of £25 and £15, for boys under sixteen, and two females, of the same amounts, for boys under fourteen.

1773. They were established by the Clero-street Commissioners?—Yes, about four years ago.

1774. What competition have you had for these exhibitions?—More for the junior than the senior. The boys who compete for the senior must be a year in the school before they can go in, and just as in the case of the Royal Scholarships, they calculate their chances beforehand, whereas there is much more uncertainty as the case of juniors, as they sometimes come from a distance, and boys in the school compete as well. I find, as a rule, the junior the more useful.

1775. How many had you last year?—Eight to ten candidates.

1776. Were they from the neighbourhood of Armagh, or from all parts of Ireland?—About equalised from the locality.

1777. Is it understood that these exhibitions are open to all boys, without distinction?—Without any distinction at all.

1778. I suppose no Roman Catholics competed for them?—I never had any application.

1779. Is it not rather remarkable that you have been in Armagh for ten years without ever having had an application from a Roman Catholic parent to educate his boy?—I suppose they would not accept the education, on the conditions offered in the Royal School.

1780. As a matter of fact, there have been a few isolated instances in the other schools, of Catholics being educated. In the Erasmus Smith schools a considerable number have been. Is there any particular reason in Armagh why a Catholic should not apply for education?—None whatever; there is more reason why they should apply to us than to the Erasmus Smith schools, because the Erasmus Smith schools are less strictly non-sectarian.

1781. Is it known in the town of Armagh that you would be perfectly willing to educate a Catholic boy on the same terms as any other boy, without in any way interfering with his religious belief?—I have never advertised to that effect, but I should say that it is assumed.

1782. It was clearly laid down by the Commissioners of 1857, as the duty of the Commissioners of Education to make known to the public that the Royal Schools were for all creeds and classes. It is known in Armagh that the Royal School is not confined to members of the Protestant Faith?—I am sure it is; Roman Catholic boys have been there before my time.

1783. Do you know of any reason for none having been sent in your time?—I know of none; in fact there is less reason now. With regard to religious instruction there is absolutely none during school hours; formerly it was necessary in the case of boys preparing for Royal Scholarships, to teach them Scripture history, at present there is absolutely none but secular instruction during the hours of the day school.

1784. What class in life are your day boys drawn from?—They are sons of parents living in or near Armagh. There are a good many resident gentry, and large tradesmen, who send their sons. In fact all who could be sent come to us.

1785. You said you got several boys from the English schools; are they of English birth?—Not more than six or eight were the sons of Englishmen, the rest were Irish boys.

1786. LEONARD J. FREEMAN.—Are you able to furnish us with any information as to the result of Mr. Gray's visitation in reference to anything he either recommended or condemned at your school?—No. I had no communication whatever from the Board as to his report, but I know he wrote one.

1787. I find in that report this passage—

"The headmaster is engaged in no other employment than the management of his school; he teaches the lower classes in certain portions of their regular work, and devotes the two half holidays which are given in each week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to hearing repetitions of the junior classes, no notice being given beforehand, as to what he will take up. He authorises the classes of any of the assistant masters who, from illness or any other cause, may be unable to attend. The assistant masters are all gentlemanlike men, and well qualified in every way to secure the respect and regard of the boys. Three of them are Englishmen, four are Irishmen, one a German, and one a Frenchman. Mr. Morgan estimates the cost of the annual salaries at £1,500 a year, inclusive of the £250 allowed by the Commissioners. Mr. Gordon is paid £250 a year, Mr. Forthall £200, Mr. Johnston £180, Mr. Unger £180, and Mrs. Deuchamps £125, all non-resident. Mr. Hyde is paid £125, with board and residence, Mr. W. F. Johnson £100 (day), Mr. E. H. Johnson £100 (day); Mr. Strangways £40 (day)."

Is that the expense at present?—Mr. Unger's salary should be stated as £105 and Mr. Strangways's as £109; Mr. Gordon's has been increased to £250, the others remain as before.

1788. The report proceeds—

"I carefully inspected the school premises, including school rooms, dormitories, . . . &c., and found all—particularly the dormitories—everything that could be desired in the way of cleanliness, neatness, and order."

Are your buildings in good order now?—In quite as good order as when the visitor was there.

1789. Mr. Gray made this suggestion—

"The ceiling of one of the oldest of the dormitories, containing no less than thirty beds, is exceedingly low, a defect which, I think might be easily remedied, and at a small expense by having the ceiling raised to the height of the ceiling of the others."

—That was done shortly after, and I rather think was one of the items included in the £1,600.

1790. He also suggested—

"The play-ground requires to be drained, this would be an easy matter from the nature of the ground, which slopes away gradually from the school buildings."

—That has been done as well.

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Rev. William
Massingale,
LL.D.

April 7, 1879.

Rev. William
Atwood-Murray,
M.P.

1791. And further—

“I would also suggest that the portion of the play-ground, principally, and indeed of necessity, always in use by the boys, that namely, which occupies the school premises, and lies between the grammar on one side, and the ball-court on the other side, should be gravelled.”

—That has been attended to.

1792. He also reported—

“A foundation, about a foot in depth, of rough stones under the gravel, would keep this portion of the play-ground perfectly dry at all seasons.”

—That has been done also.

1793. Do you consider the visitation by Mr. Gray was an advantage to your school?—Certainly.

1794. In Germany objection, that you know of, on the part of the masters or otherwise, to such visitations being held?—I am not aware of any.

1795. Dr. HAME—You mentioned that there is a Roman Catholic school at Armagh—is it long established?—I think so; it was there before my time.

1796. Could not its establishment be the cause of no Roman Catholics coming to your school?—It is quite possible.

1797. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—In reference to the advantages of endowments to the middle classes of Ireland, I find this passage in the report of the Commissioners of 1857—

“In recent times the master would have a direct interest in limiting the admission of day and free scholars wherever he can furnish accommodation for the reception of a large number of boarders. Parents in the ranks of the gentry are no less willing than they were in former times to place their sons at schools attended by boys belonging to the middle and lower class. We find that out of this feeling has grown a corresponding inclination on the part of schoolmasters to discourage the attendance of those whose parents were readily prepared to seek a secondary education. In short, it becomes the interest of the master to reduce his school select. He may do this in different ways, he may raise the charges payable by day scholars to such an amount as practically to exclude the sons of all except the wealthier residents in the neighbourhood, or, as we have already intimated, he may render the school studies unsuited to the wants of pupils preparing to follow the pursuits of trade and manufacture. He may also throw difficulties in the way of the admission of free scholars, or actually refuse to receive them.”

I suppose none of these apply to Armagh?—I do not think they do.

1798. Do you think they apply to any other endowed school, that you are acquainted with?—Not in my opinion.

1799. Do you think that the causes there pointed out have anything to do with the remarkable decrease in these Royal Schools?—I think not.

1800. The Report goes on to say—

“Our inquiries into the condition of Free Grammar Schools in this country have convinced us that the influences and practices of which we have here indicated the nature are not merely imaginary. On reviewing the reports of our Assistant Commissioners we find that of the pupils educated in 48 of our Endowed Grammar Schools, 395 are boarders; from about 420 to about 460 a year. The number of day scholars attending the same schools is 1,091, whilst the number of free pupils educated amounts to only 161. The total annual value of these endowments is about £12,340. From these figures it might be inferred that the annual cost of providing free education in Grammar Schools for the benefit of the public is at the rate of £70 for each pupil. In such a calculation, the indirect advantages gained by the public in the establishment of schools where otherwise none would have existed, and in the improvement and cheapening of the education provided for the paying pupils, must not altogether be lost sight of, still the result to which we have just drawn attention shows too plainly that these endowments are not producing the effects they were intended to accomplish. A more equal balance of a disproportion between the magnitude of an endowment and the result produced by it in promoting free education, is presented in the case of the Royal Free Grammar Schools. The annual value of the endowments connected with these institutions is £2,050 to £2,347; the number of boarders educated in them not paying on an average £48 a year, is 177, whilst the day scholars number

only 136, and the whole number of free pupils received into them is but 47. Thus the large endowments attached to these schools are gradually expended in improving and cheapening the education of the boarders, whilst for only 47 scholars are the Royal schools, in their same degrees then to be, free.”

Do you agree to that paragraph; or are you in a position, speaking of your own school and others, to contradict it, and say that since that paragraph was written a total change has come over the Royal Schools?—The result of my own experience is that it would be perfectly responsible, at least in the case of the Royal school of Armagh, to maintain it in its present efficiency as a day school unless we had a large number of boarders. In fact the boarders’ fees enable us to provide the day scholars with the education they receive. We have only forty-two day boys, and I suppose those boys on account of their different ages and the extensive they receive would require six classes in any ordinary intermediate school. Taking the average of our payments for efficient masters to be from £200 to £250 each, that would require an outlay of at least £1,500, and the fees payable by the day boys would not reach that amount or anything like it.

1801. The endowments attract boarders because you are able to take them cheaper?—And also the exhibitions.

1802. And the boarders enable you to take the day scholars?—The boarders enable us to keep a proper staff of masters.

1803. In Armagh school attended by boarders of the classes to whom a cheaper education is desirable and necessary?—Certainly. It is a great object to such boys to have the education cheaper than they otherwise could have it.

1804. Are you further of opinion that if the other Royal schools were conducted on the same principle as Armagh they would be as an equally decreasing state?—There is no reason why they should not.

1805. Mr. O’SHEA—Do you think you have all the day boys that you would expect to come from the neighbourhood of Armagh at your school?—I don’t think we could increase the number of Protestants very much.

1806. But still the number which do come to you as day scholars would not be enough to maintain the school without boarders?—Certainly not, when times are free.

1807. As I understand, the Commissioners said they had nothing to say to boarders?—They implied that they were rather concerned with the day school.

1808. What did you understand by that?—That the regulations, for instance, as to fees for boarders were left to my option, and that it was to the interests of the day scholars, and the aspect of the school as a day school, they were bound to look.

1809. It would follow that, were it not for the admirably-conducted boarding school, which has wrought such excellent results, and as to which the Commissioners profess to have no public duty, the town of Armagh would not be sufficient to maintain a day school like yours?—It would not, unless for higher fees were paid.

1810. But that as a school taking day boys for nothing, or some of the day boys for nothing, and the majority for low and inadequate prices, Armagh would not be a sufficiently populous centre?—I think not.

1811. You told Lord Randolph Churchill you could see no reason why all the Royal schools should not be well filled?—I see no reason.

1812. According to a return recently furnished to Parliament there is at present accommodation in the Royal schools of Armagh, Carrigrohane, Dungannon, Banagher, and Engharoe for 410 boarders. Do you think that it would be possible to have 410 Protestant boarders in these schools to fill them up?—If the boys came to them as they have come to us lately from the same places and classes, I think so.

1813. To what do you attribute their not doing so?—It would be very hard to answer that question.

1814. You said that you sent up some young men to the Civil Service examinations. Did they pass directly from your school to the examinations, or was it necessary that they should afterwards go to grammar or girdlers?—Some went to grammar for a very short time—a few months—but the majority passed direct.

1815. Did any pass direct for the Indian Civil Service?—They spent a very short time with girdlers.

1816. Then you believe it possible, at a school like yours, to prepare boys for those high Civil Service examinations without the deteriorating subsequent process of examining?—Certainly, up to the age of sixteen; my experience has shown that that is quite feasible.

1817. What is the population of Armagh?—Between 6,000 and 8,000 persons.

1818. You have in Armagh a pretty large number of shopkeepers and merchants in a small way?—Yes.

1819. You have also round it a pretty large class—saying nothing of gentlemen—of farmers holding from 50 to 100 acres of land?—I think they are mostly small farmers, and I should say, comfortable on the whole.

1820. I presume some of your boarders are from the neighbourhood of Armagh?—Very few.

1821. Then it is your day boys that constitute the Armagh population taking advantage of your school?—Quite so.

1822. What is the number of your paying day boys now?—Thirty-two.

1823. What number come from the shopkeeping and farming class?—Possibly six or seven.

1824. Is it not quite plain that the vast majority of shopkeepers and farmers in and about Armagh do not send their sons to your school?—They do not.

1825. What other schools are there in Armagh or within walking distance of the town?—The Roman Catholic school and the National schools.

1826. Is there a middle-class school in Armagh?—No.

1827. Then if the vast majority of the shopkeepers and farmers send their sons anywhere it must be to those primary schools?—Decidedly.

1828. Don't you think there is wanted in Armagh, for those shopkeeping and farming classes, an education coming between your intermediate education and the primary education given in the other schools?—I think the primary schools carry them far enough, quite up to us.

1829. How do you mean "up to you"?—So as to be qualified to enter our school, if necessary.

1830. Do you think that for the boys of the shopkeeping and farming classes, who are never to go to your school, the primary schools which exist in Armagh are sufficient?—I think quite sufficient. The education in the National schools is admirable.

1831. You think it is sufficient for the shopkeeping and farming classes?—For the average boy, I do.

1832. And it is only in case a boy of the shopkeeping and farming classes shows ability you think it necessary to give him more than a primary education?—I think so.

1833. You said that fifty per cent of the boys attending your school intended themselves for the University. What do the remaining fifty per cent devote themselves to?—A good many enter the army and the Civil Service, or go to professions directly without going through college; for instance, a good many pass the solicitors' apprentices' examination.

1834. Do many go to the medical profession?—They generally go to it through Trinity College.

1835. Do many of them enter commercial life?—Yes, a very fair number.

1836. Of 100 boys who would pass through your school how many, speaking roughly, would enter commerce now?—Not so many now as some years ago; perhaps now ten or fifteen per cent.

1837. Would any of those, being of the class of large household farmers, devote themselves to agricultural pursuits on their holdings?—Very few, I should think.

1838. The class of boys who go to your school do not require a more English and commercial education?—Very few do.

1839. You have made no attempt, very naturally, in the absence of such boys, to provide any department in your school specially for the purpose of English and commercial education?—No. We never had any funds available for it provided by the Commissioners, though I made a suggestion at one time that if such a department were required it would be necessary to have it in a totally separate house, under separate masters, but in connection with the school.

1840. Lord R. Grosvenor.—You mean by "in connection with," under you?—Yes; I should have the control of it.

1841. Mr. O'Shaughnessy.—Did they take any steps in consequence of your suggestion?—They made no allowance whatever for separate masters.

1842. What was the reply?—I do not recollect any reply. They have always, in circulars I have had from them, attached considerable importance to what is called an English and commercial education.

1843. They paid no attention to your suggestion?—I do not recollect any further communication about it.

1844. What percentage of your day boys learn Latin and Greek?—All but one or two learn Latin, and the majority learn Greek.

1845. Do many of them learn French and German?—Very few learn German; all learn French.

1846. Therefore the great majority pay ten or twelve guineas?—Far more pay ten than twelve. £10 10s is looked upon as the regular fee.

1847. Do you remember the Commissioners calling your attention, by circular, to the scale of charges for your day scholars?—I do.

1848. When?—Some years ago.

1849. What was their suggestion to you?—I think they suggested that there should be a fee as low as six guineas for certain boys.

1850. Precisely to that a day scholar's fees were ten guineas?—They had always, both in and before my time, been ten guineas.

1851. What did the ten guineas then embrace?—English and Mathematics, Latin and Greek.

1852. You thought then, and think still, that £10 10s was as low as you could take the day boys for, teaching them those subjects?—If there were only day boys I could not take them for that.

1853. When you reduced the ten guineas to six guineas you made the two subjects Latin and Greek, which had been formerly taught for the ten guineas, extras?—They were nominal extras, but every boy learned them, and so they are not regarded as extras.

1854. Are the Commissioners aware of the course you pursued with reference to that recommendation?—Yes; I have informed them, and sent in the returns showing the charges.

1855. Did they ever take any notice of your proceeding in reference to it?—I do not think so. Perhaps I may say I could not do otherwise unless the Commissioners allowed a much larger sum for the payment of masters.

1856. You estimate the difficulty of supplying day boys with instruction at the moderate rate suggested by the Commissioners, to their neglect to provide sufficient funds for an adequate staff of teachers?—If the Commissioners gave me the same amount as is allowed to Enniskillen school I would reduce the amount payable by day boys.

1857. In what respect do you consider the Erasmus Smith's schools less successful than the Royal schools?—I believe there is in them some provision for Scriptural instruction during school hours.

1858. And there is no such provision in the Royal schools?—No such provision at all. In fact the Commissioners have stated to the contrary.

April 7, 1878.

Rev. William
Moore-Morgan,
A.B.

1859. Do you share the view, put forward here by all the other Royal schoolmasters, that it would be virtually impossible to keep Roman Catholic boarders under the same roof with Protestant boarders without the accommodation more or less influencing their religious feelings?—I am afraid in Ireland it would be, but not in France. My experience extends to France; I have been at school there myself.

1860. I suppose you are aware that in France it is quite a common thing to have half-a-dozen Protestant boys in a Roman Catholic school without interfering with their religion?—Quite.

1861. But you think that would be hardly possible in a Protestant school?—I do not think it would under the present circumstances.

1862. Suppose you had a Catholic house under a Catholic clergyman, taking in boarders and superintending them?—I would it be possible to have Roman Catholics as boarders under such circumstances at your school?—There is no room at present; but if there was proper accommodation provided, I do not see any objection, or any difficulty whatsoever, in connection with it.

1863. But the entire superintendence of those boys outside the school-room would be virtually left in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergyman?—Yes.

1864. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is that practically so under the master who takes boarders now?—I have nothing to say to them except during school hours, but then they are all Protestants.

1865. You think there would be no practical difficulty in having a Catholic master who would take Catholic boarders?—There ought to be no difficulty.

1866. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever had a Roman Catholic master?—Never.

1867. Did you ever limit your choice in any way, when looking for a master, to Protestants?—No, never.

1868. Mr. O'BRIEN.—As I understand, you do not think it would be fair or reasonable to put Roman Catholic boys as boarders into a Protestant college surrounded by Protestant boys, and with an entirely Protestant staff of masters?—I think not in Ireland.

1869. You were asked why it was the Roman Catholics do not go to your school, and you found some difficulty in assigning a reason. Is not it a well-known fact that the Roman Catholics in Armagh as well as in other parts of Ireland object to mixed education?—Quite so.

1870. And is not that the reason they do not send their sons?—Of course it is. For the same reason they do not send them to Trinity College or the Queen's Colleges.

1871. I am sure so far as you personally go you would not allow the religion of a boy or his religious feelings to be offended in any way in your school?—Certainly not.

1872. One of your assistant masters is a Cambridge man?—Yes, he teaches classics.

1873. Was he an honor man?—He was a scholar of his college.

1874. He enjoys your confidence?—Yes.

1875. I suppose you would not be a party to anything said or done offensive to Roman Catholics?—No.

1876. And if anyone said anything offensive to Roman Catholics, you would consider that a good reason for boys not liking your school?—I do not think so.

1877. The name of the Cambridge gentleman is Mr. Forsyth?—Yes.

1878. You are aware he has written a pamphlet on the subject of the Intermediate Education Bill and the Endowed schools in Ireland?—Yes.

1879. It was printed in the town of Armagh in 1878?—Yes.

1880. This Mr. Forsyth, who is one of the masters in your school, teaches the day boys as well as the boarders?—All.

1881. He is pretty well known in Armagh?—Very well known.

1882. How long has he been there?—Eight years.

1883. He writes in a pamphlet published in 1879.

"Indeed is undeniably governed, at least, as far as the great majority of her population is concerned, in all matters, educational and religious, more than any other Roman Catholic country in the world, from Rome. As long as the irreconcilable party, that is, at Rome, exhibit the vitality and the determination they have exhibited, since the accession to the Pontificate of Leo, XIII., in their slightest reason to hope that the Pope, now offered, will really soothe a single schism, or still the faintest screen of the irreconcilables here? I then ask, they will pretend to accept your measures, they will take your money, in any quantity, and continue to satisfy any conditions that may be imposed on them involving its acceptance, but they will spare your principles, and reject any liberal branch of education, which may require strict action."

Do you think that that language held by Mr. Forsyth, one of your masters, is calculated, if read by the Roman Catholic population of Armagh, to induce them to go to your school?—No; I should say not.

1884. You would not hold such language?—Certainly not.

1885. Here is another passage:

"Until European opinion can make itself felt with greater force, than it is, at present, in confessional circles at Rome, and throughout Italy, till the subtle influence of the Irish cardinals, which is holding even the Pope himself in its clutches, is really stamped under foot and washed out of the dark corners of the Vatican, you will never witness the entrance party here, by any legislation, which stops short of an absolute surrender to those of most of the educational revenues of the country, or such a scheme of numerous endowments, as places, unconditionally, at their disposal, the host's stores."

Do not you think that the holding and publishing of such language as that by one of the masters of Armagh school with regard to the cardinals who surround the Pope and who are alleged to hold him in their clutches, would account for the absence of a single Roman Catholic at the present day from your school?—I think if he used exactly the opposite language it would not induce a single Roman Catholic boy to attend the school.

1886. Do you think having regard to the language Mr. Forsyth held there that anyone meet in favour of mixed education would expect a Roman Catholic parent to send his sons to the Royal school of Armagh?—I do not think that affects the question in the least.

1887. Assuming there was a tendency to send Catholics there?—But there never was.

1888. Do not you think that language like that held by one of your masters, is very improper in a large population consisting of Roman Catholics?—I should never hold language calculated to offend the consciences of other people.

1889. Do you think that does?—I do.

1890. Suppose you were in a French town and found that one of the Jesuits in a French college used such language in a public circular or document with regard to the Protestant institutions of a neighbouring country, would you be inclined to send your son to be taught by that man?—I do not think that affects the attendance at the school at all.

1891. You think there is such an inclination to mixed education as to prevent Catholics sending their sons there in any case?—Decidedly.

1892. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Am you aware that the Royal schools are by their intention, and theoretically, non-exclusive foundations?—I suppose they are.

1893. Would not such language as that Mr. O'Brian has quoted be extremely improper in the mouth of a master in a non-exclusive school?—I should think it is. I have said so already.

1894. If it came under your notice you would reprimand the use of such language?—I have done so already.

1893 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I assumed you did from the time you showed. Here is another extract —

"Whether may be said to the contrary, there is no such institution, in Ireland, in any sense of the word, as a Public School. The Royal and Endowed Schools are simply private institutions, bolstered up with, and assisted by Public Money, and the Head-Master is the only person connected with them who derives any personal benefit from the success of the school."

You said that the endowments which belong to your school, enable you to give education at a somewhat reduced price to the day boys and to the boarders who attend.—Certainly.

1896. Therefore it is not absolutely true that the only person deriving any personal benefit from it is the head master?—That statement is quite erroneous.

1897. The Commissioners conveyed to you that they had very little interest in the boarders?—They implied that.

1898. There were large sums of money spent in extending the school since you went there?—Yes.

1899. Of what buildings did the extensions consist?—A very large school room, three class-rooms, two master's sitting rooms, a dormitory, and a gymnasium.

1900. Is the gymnasium used by the day boys?—It is open to them.

1901. But the greater number of boys who use it are the boarders?—Yes.

1902. The school-rooms and class-rooms are used by both?—They are.

1903. Then the expense which has been gone to to acquire the school-room, class-rooms, and gymnasium has been more useful for the boarders than the day scholars in consequence of the larger number of boarders?—Quite so.

1904. And the expense of the dormitory was altogether undertaken on behalf of the boarders?—Yes.

1905. Can you recognize that expenditure, so largely made for the sake of the boarders, with the idea which the Commissioners conveyed to you that they had nothing to say to the boarders?—Possibly they were under the same impression that I have had—that the school could not have been maintained, as a day school, without the boarders.

1906. Did the Commissioners make any communication to you with regard to the Intermediate Education Act?—I think not.

1907. I may tell you there have been complaints sent from the locality—which, so far as you are personally concerned, cannot reflect on you—about disagreeable things occurring between the boarders and the day boys. Do you keep the boarders and the day boys separate?—No, they are taught in the same classes.

1908. Do they play in the same playground?—The day boys come at the commencement of school and leave when school is over, but they can play cricket and football together in the grounds.

1909. During the daily play hour are the boarders separated from the day boys?—Not formally, but in every school the boarders and day boys separate themselves, to some extent.

1910. Do you do anything to encourage separation between them?—Nothing.

1911. It has been charged that there were some expressions of contempt used by your boarders to the day boys. Are you aware of such a spirit existing?—Not at all seriously. It is much less now than it was a number of years. I discourage it in every possible way.

1912. Was it the boarders that at your school the other day?—Yes.

1913. Were there any complaints made to you about the day boys not being invited to attend his funeral?—Not a word.

1914. That has not in any way led to complaints?—Not in the least.

1915. Did they attend?—I do not know, I was unwell and not able to attend myself. I gave them all the option of attending, by adjourning school till

a late hour in the morning. I think such attendance should be perfectly optional.

1916. There is a pretty large Roman Catholic section among the small shopkeepers and farmers round Armagh?—I should say so.

1917. I suppose you are aware that the Roman Catholic Academy school at Armagh has no State endowment?—None.

1918. Dr. CURRAN.—You said you made an application to the Clarendon-street Commissioners to establish a workable section in the school. Was that by letter?—I think so. It is fully five or six years ago. They happened to refer to the commercial teaching.

1919. You say you never received an answer?—I do not recollect any answer.

1920. Are there any boys who come from a distance and reside in the town?—A few day boys do.

1921. Those that would consider the expense of the boarding school too great?—Yes.

1922. LEON B. CHURCHILL.—Suppose among the shopkeepers and farming classes in Armagh there are two or three promising Catholic boys, of evidently superior talents, that recommend themselves to the notice of the master or the patron of the National school, what facilities are there for these boys to gain a higher education?—They can hold an exhibition, under the new Act, in the Roman Catholic school in Armagh.

1923. But before the Intermediate Education Act there were none?—I do not think there were.

1924. As a matter of fact, the Royal school in Armagh would not be open to them?—It is open to all, but they will not accept it.

1925. CHURCHILL.—You stated there was no obstacle to their coming as day boys?—They might come if they pleased.

1926. LEON B. CHURCHILL.—Supposing some Catholic boys compete for the junior exhibitions under the new Act and some boys go up at the same time from your school, would not your boys, all Protestants, have ten times the advantage over the Catholic boys coming up from an ordinary primary school?—That depends entirely on the way the Act is administered.

1927. Do you say that the education of the primary school, such as it is, will fit a Catholic boy to compete for the junior exhibitions under the Intermediate Education Act on equal terms with a boy from the Royal school of Armagh?—Considering the programme published, they have about an equal chance.

1928. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is not the relative position of the Protestants and Catholics this, that the Protestants have the advantage of the Intermediate Act plus the endowments of the Royal school at Armagh?—Just so, but that applies to all endowments through the country that the Roman Catholics do not wish to send themselves off.

1929. Did you apply to the Clarendon-street Commissioners for funds to provide an assistant master to teach natural science under the Intermediate Education Act?—No, I made no application. He will be paid by results fees.

1930. Had you previously made application to the Clarendon-street Commissioners to pay other masters?—I had.

1931. I suppose in consequence of their general refusal to aid you in improving your staff of masters, you saw it was useless to apply for assistance for a master in experimental or natural science, to obtain the advantages of the Intermediate Education Act?—Having been refused on another occasion I did not think of making the application.

1932. LEON B. CHURCHILL.—The success of the school is not in any way depending on the efforts of the Clarendon-street Commissioners?—I think the Clarendon-street Commissioners acted most liberally in the grants they made since my appointment.

1933. Do you think the success of Armagh school is due to the liberal action of the Commissioners?—To

April 7, 1893
Rev. William
Hume Morgan,
M.A.

April 7, 1879
 Rev. William
 Moore Morgan,
 &c. &c.

a certain extent. We had only room for seventy when I went there.

1834. Comparing the salary given at Dungannon, £200, and £200 for assistant masters, with the salary given at Armagh, £400, and £150 for assistant masters, do you think that the Commissioners have

done as much as they might have done to assist the prosperity of Armagh?—Probably, so far as the funds would admit, considering the large grant for buildings, but, if possible, I think we should have a larger allowance for assistant masters.

Mr. William
 H. D. Moore.

Mr. WILLIAM H. D. MOORE CONTINUED.

1835. CHAIRMAN.—For which of the Royal School Estates are you the agent?—The Dungannon estate.

1836. How long have you held that position?—I was appointed in September, 1877.

1837. Whom did you succeed as agent?—Mr. Wann.

1838. Is he the same Mr. Wann who is agent over the Armagh school estate at present?—Yes.

1839. Where do you live?—In Lurgan, county Armagh.

1840. Are you agent for any other estates in the same locality as the Dungannon school estate?—I am not.

1841. Where is it situated?—About five miles from Dungannon, and twelve from Lurgan.

1842. What kind is the land?—Part of it is arable, part meadow, and part bogland.

1843. What is the extent of the estate?—By the Government survey, made in September, 1865, it is stated to be 5,371 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches.

1844. What is the proportion of arable land?—In 1830 there was a survey made by an engineer appointed by the Commissioners themselves, that stated the entire to be 5,890 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches, comprising 1,360 acres of arable land, 1,170 acres of bogland, and 1,360 acres of meadow land. The lands at present in the rental as held by tenants are about 2,600 acres, and there are about 1,200 or 1,300 acres of bog land.

1845. What is the rental now?—The rental for the year 1876 was £1,739 4s. 1d., but, owing to the railway from Dungannon to Stewartstown passing through one of our townlands, the rents of the tenants whose holdings were affected were reduced from 1877 by sums amounting to the whole to 26 7s. 11d. The rental for this year will be about £15 more than it was in 1876, for the tenancy was vacant that year, but has since been let for £20 a year.

1846. Has there been any change in the rent of the agricultural holdings since you were appointed?—It has been increased by £8 or £4 on exchanges of land, and the re-adjustments of rents.

1847. You know nothing of the property before the date of your appointment?—No, except what I have heard.

1848. You are paid by the Commissioners a percentage on the rents collected?—Yes, 5 per cent.

1849. And you have an allowance for balliffs?—There is a balliff and there is a sub-agent. I should explain that the Commissioners also derive a profit of about £200 a year from letting part of the bogland, which is let to the tenants, and also to persons who are not tenants. It is let in lots, not as a yearly taking.

1850. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is that in addition to the rental of £1,750?—Yes, it is quite distinct from the rental.

1851. CHAIRMAN.—Is that paid in advance for the season?—It is not paid in advance. The sub-agent gives a ticket for each lot to the balliff, who gets an IOU from each party taking a lot, and that IOU, which is a form used on the estate, enables the Commissioners to take the turf if it is not paid.

1852. That gives a right of cutting a certain length of turf bank for one season only?—Just so, but it very often happens that the same person takes it again for the following year.

1853. How do the agricultural tenants hold?—From year to year. There are no leases.

1854. What is Griffith's valuation of the property?—The valuation in 1833 was, on the land £1,616 7s.

In the last Government valuation the farm buildings are valued at £240 15s. The total valuation now is £1,883 1s.

1855. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How many tenants are there?—There are 280 tenants. The rental states 303, but some of the tenants have two or three holdings which makes the actual number of tenants 280.

1856. CHAIRMAN.—From a comparison with neighbouring lands of similar nature can you form any idea whether £1,750 for the lands, and £250 bog rents, is a reasonable rental?—I believe this estate is let much lower than the adjoining estates.

1857. For present letting, what would it be worth supposing there were no tenancies on it?—The tenants on the estate would give £20 an acre for the interest of the outgoing tenant at the present rent, but I should not like to say myself how much the land is worth. They are quite willing to take great bog at 10s. an acre.

1858. What is the average rent per acre including the bog-land?—It varies very considerably on the different townlands. In the townland of Tynanagh, which contains about 141 acres, the rent is £160 11s. 11d.

1859. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are the farms let by the statute acre or by the Irish acre?—The statute acre.

1860. CHAIRMAN.—There is Ulster tenant-right on the whole estate?—Yes.

1861. Is that the case on the neighbouring estates?—Yes, so far as I know, it is.

1862. Then you think that under the circumstances the property is underlet?—The competition when I first entered on my duties, not so very long ago, was a great deal hotter than it is at present, and I am not sure, with the fall in the value of agricultural holdings which is now taking place, whether it is so much underlet. The tenants as a rule are poor.

1863. In the district I know best to get a fair rent you add one-fourth to Griffith's valuation; would that be a proper calculation on the Dungannon estate?—It would be a large increase on this estate, because our rents at present are much below Griffith's valuation. I don't think the tenants would like to pay our fourth extra.

1864. What is the usual payment for tenant right on the surrounding estates?—Lord Lurgan's estate goes down as far as Maghamsbury, and is just separated from the Commissioners' estate by the river Bann. On the estate of Lord Lurgan the office valuation is £10 an acre, and the parties selling will get from £29 to £35 an acre.

1865. So that the tenant-right is higher on the Dungannon estate than on the surrounding ones?—I believe so.

1866. Have you had any interviews with the Commissioners, with respect to the estate, or do you only send up your rental, and correspond on items?—Merely send up my monthly account, and my rental at the end of the year. I have never had any communication with the Commissioners as to my lettings.

1867. Have you never had any communication with them as to any valuation or alteration in the rental?—None whatever.

1868. You just received the rents as you would per-
 perty rents?—Yes.

1869. What is the nature of the farm buildings?—Very small as a rule. Chiefly cottages or cabins, and generally thatched.

1870. How are the repairs executed?—A cost of

withless is the extent of the repair that most of them get.

1971. Do the tenants repair the thatch themselves?—Yes, they thatch sometimes with heather, and sometimes with corn straw.

1972. No application is made to the Commissioners to lay out anything on permanent repairs?—A few tenants have made applications for loans to alter their houses, but on inquiry I found that the buildings were unsuitable for being turned into slated holdings, and I did not recommend the Commissioners to advance the money.

1973. I suppose the farms were too small to build slated houses on?—The average size of the farms on the estate is less than ten acres.

1974. Is there any other source of profit except the agricultural rents and the tithes?—There is a very small one sometimes. The sub-agent has returned to me two or three pairs of 10s. each, for legs raised out of the bog and sold. Sometimes there is 10s. or £1 for liberty to allow cattle to run across a very large extent of bog which is in the estate state.

1975. Is there any outlay on the bog?—There is a considerable outlay in repairing drains throughout the bogs. We have very frequently men employed. From £50 to £30 a year is necessary for draining the bog.

1976. Are the rents collected half-yearly?—No, they are collected yearly.

1977. Do you collect them on the spot?—I go to Stewarstown, a neighbouring town, for two days, and I advise those who have not paid at Stewarstown that I will attend on another day at Portadown about three weeks from that day. The remainder of the tenants pay to the sub-agent, or to me if my residence in Lurgan. I spend three days from home collecting the rents.

1978. You have a bailiff on the property?—Yes, and there is a sub-agent whose duty at first was to look after the cultivation of the land. He also kept a seed and lime account for the tenants, and advanced them flaxseed, clover-seed, and lime. They paid for the lime at the expiration of two years, and for the seed at the end of one year. After I was appointed I consulted with the former agent and with Dr. Kyle, and they both agreed that the time had come when that arrangement might be done away with, and accordingly the lime account was closed.

1979. Does the sub-agent live on the property?—Yes, and so does the bailiff.

1980. What steps are taken to see that the cropping is not improper, and that there is no sub-letting?—It is the sub-agent's business to look after that.

1981. Does he send you reports?—He does. If any person enters on the bog without permission he reports to me, and I take the necessary proceedings. I have had two or three persons fined by the magistrates.

1982. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—What are the duties of the bailiff?—He looks after the cutting of the bog leas, and points out the leas in the season, and sees, as well as the sub-agent, that no person is doing injury to the property on the estate. The estate is a wide one, and a great number of the tenants are very poor, and require to be looked after.

1983. What is the salary of the sub-agent?—For some time before I was appointed he had a salary of £38 odd, and £10 a year as an allowance for keeping a horse, but since I became connected with the estate he gets £1 a week, without any extra.

1984. What is the salary of the bailiff?—£20 a year, which is partly made up of a fee of 6d. paid to the bailiff for attending and pointing out the leas by each person who takes one.

1985. What does he cost the Board?—From £13 10s. to £14 a year.

1986. CHURCHILL.—The sub-agent gets £32 a year, the bailiff £38, and you get five per cent. on the rental?—Yes.

1987. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Do you get five per

cent. on the £200 bog rent?—I get five per cent. on the gross receipts.

1988. CHURCHILL.—There are not many of the tenants in arrears?—Very few, the tenants are punctual.

1989. When do the rents fall due?—On the 1st of November.

1990. When do you collect them?—About the first week in December I collect in Stewarstown for two days; about the last week in December I collect at Portadown, and the remaining rents are paid chiefly into my office.

1991. How do you transmit your collections to the Commissioners?—As I receive the rents, I lodge to the credit of the Commissioners, in the Bank of Ireland, and forward the receipt of the Bank of Ireland to the Secretary, with my account and monthly vouchers. There are considerable annual disbursements on the estate.

1992. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—What are the outgoings?—There is a drainage rate payable half-yearly of £63 18s. 11d.

1993. CHURCHILL.—That, I suppose, is tolerable?—Yes. There is also a half-yearly maintenance rate which usually was £16 18s. 3d. but Mr. Wogan informed me that the trustees of the drainage have power to increase that, and last year the sum was £24 10s. 11d., which I paid in two half-yearly sums of £12 5s. 3d. each. The maintenance rate will probably not be so high again.

1994. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—What is this maintenance rate?—An arterial drainage charge under the Board of Works.

1995. CHURCHILL.—What was the £63 18s. 11d. for?—To pay off the original outlay.

1996. What other outgoings are there?—The Commissioners of Church Temporalities are entitled to a rebetcharge of about £75 a year.

1997. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—What is that for?—It is the tithe rebetcharge on the estate.

1998. What does the county cess for the year amount to?—£24 or £25.

1999. And the poor rate?—The poor rate for 1897 was about £37 10s. paid by me, directly, on the small holdings and about £39 10s. allowed, as the landlord's proportion, to tenants who paid poor rate.

2000. What is the average rent per acre in your neighbourhood?—The average rent is high. On Lord Lurgan's estate the average, outside the town, would be 30s. an acre.

2001. Why is it that, what are the advantages it possesses?—It is a superior one, it is near a large town; and the people living on it are in much better circumstances.

2002. Are there any large estates adjoining the Draperstown estate?—Mr. Olin's estate and Mr. Stanley's.

2003. Are you acquainted with those estates?—Not at all.

2004. How did you get your appointment?—When it became vacant I made application to the Commissioners, got the best testimonials I could, and succeeded in obtaining the appointment.

2005. Had you any experience of managing landed estates before?—I was acquainted with the system of management on Lord Lurgan's estate.

2006. Had you been employed on Lord Lurgan's estate?—No, but I served my apprenticeship in the office of Lord Lurgan's solicitor, and knew a good deal about tenants on bog-land.

2007. You have never had any experience in the management of estates?—Only a little.

2008. Did the Commissioners require any security from you?—They did. £2,500 real security, and also personal security to the same amount.

2009. Have there been any changes in the tenancies on the estate since you were appointed?—Not more than three or four.

2010. In those cases was the tenant right put up for sale?—No, it was disposed of by private sale.

4p. 12, 1897.
Mr. Wogan
H. W. Moore

April 7, 1878.

Mr. Wilson.
H. D. Moore.

2011. Do you know what was given for it?—Oh, certainly.

2012. What was given?—From £30 to £50 an acre, but the holdings sold were small.

2013. Would that be high in that neighbourhood?—Very high.

2014. To what would you attribute it?—Competition, there are not more than ten acres for every family.

2015. Would not the same amount of competition exist in other parts of the country?—I should think not.

2016. They compete especially for this land?—Yes. There are more facilities for cutting turf on it.

2017. Have the tenants made many improvements on their holdings?—I should say not very much.

2018. Did the Commissioners make improvements on the property?—The Commissioners, I think, did all they could to improve the condition of the tenants. In addition to the advances for seeds and lime, which I have already mentioned, they built a good school-house at King's Island.

2019. In 1857 the Royal Commissioner recommended that a school should be established for the benefit of residents on the townland of Derrybrisk. Has that been done?—Yes. That is the school at King's Island.

2020. Would that be available for all the children on the estate?—It would.

2021. CHAIRMAN.—What salaries are paid there?—The Commissioners pay a quarterly salary to the male teacher of £8 6s; they also pay a quarterly salary of £1 5s. to the female teacher. It is an excellent school and well conducted.

2022. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—From your experience of the property, how many years' purchase would be given for the Danganman School Estate, if by any chance it should come into the market?—Considering the prospective advantage from the unenclosed bog, I think it should sell for thirty years' purchase. On Lord Lurgan's estate the bog is the most valuable portion of the estate, for the bog, on which turf is cut in lunks, will let at from £3 to £4 an acre. Of course, when it is cut out it will not be the most valuable portion of the estate, but it produces now a rental higher than any other land on the estate, except that adjoining the town.

2023. CHAIRMAN.—As I understood it, it is the advantage of having bog now, which induces the tenants on the Danganman Estate to pay higher for tenant-right on the neighbouring upland?—I mean at the present time there is very nearly a thousand acres of turf bog in the unenclosed state; it has not produced one penny. I cannot think that that will continue for any length of time, and I think that that which is now estimated as not producing anything whatever should add largely to the selling value of the estate.

2024. DE CURIEL.—You think that when turf is exhausted elsewhere this will be required?—Yes.

2025. Mr. O'BRIEN.—With regard to the tenantry school, of the 104 children attending that school, I find there are 93 Roman Catholics, ten Presbyterians, and one Protestant. Are the mother and mistress of that school Roman Catholics?—They are.

2026. By whom were they appointed?—By the Church-street Commissioners. I should say that Mr. Berkeley took the most active part in establishing that school. He virtually had the appointment, and selected a Roman Catholic and his wife, as the population was almost entirely Roman Catholic.

2027. CHAIRMAN.—The school is under the National Board. Who is the patron of it?—I think the Commissioners are.

2028. Mr. O'BRIEN.—I understood you to say that the amount paid for tenant-right on the estate is £30 or £50 an acre?—Yes. For a small holding of two or three acres, with a house, £30 or £40 will be given. When you go higher, and take in

ten or twelve acres, there will not be so much paid for it.

2029. I understood you to attribute that competition to the thickness of the population when these holdings existed?—Yes; and, as a rule, the people there make their living by cutting turf.

2030. In point of fact, they have to offer competition then to take these holdings and out turf?—There is some weaving also.

2031. You would not, from an agricultural point of view, be guided as to raising rents by the extraordinary competition which leads people to pay £30 an acre for tenant-right?—I consider as the rents are lower than the valuation, and such extraordinary sums were given for tenant-right, the Commissioners are fully entitled to a small increase of rent on changes of tenants, and in no case have the tenants objected.

2032. But you don't mean to argue from that that any addition should be now made?—I did mean to suggest to the Commissioners that the estate should be revalued. When any change of tenants takes place, before accepting the new tenant, I make the rent what I consider fair.

2033. Having done that you see no reason, as soon as the transfer of the tenancy is over to increase the rent?—Oh, not at all, not to increase it twice, but that only affects a small number.

2034. Therefore, in those cases where the exchange has been made, you are not for an increase of rent?—No.

2035. Now on Lord Lurgan's property you say that the tenant-right is of a smaller amount?—Yes.

2036. Do you attribute that to the fact that the population is thinner on Lord Lurgan's estate, and that there is not so much competition?—Partly to that, and also in a great measure to the influence of Lord Lurgan's agent, and the restrictions of the office rules.

2037. What are those restrictions?—The restrictions up to the passing of the Act of 1870 were stringent. They restricted the amount to be paid for tenant-right. Ten pounds an acre, when Lord Lurgan was taking land into his own hands, was the compensation the office usually gave.

2038. Apart from that you think the competition is not so great?—I think not, and, moreover, the people on the Lurgan side of the bog weave more, and have a better chance of being employed as workmen and as weavers.

2039. Then, as I understood you, what drives up the value of land on the Commissioners' estate is not so much the value of land as the absence of other employment, and the thickness of the population?—The rent, I believe, is lower than on Lord Lurgan's estate, and that would raise the tenant-right also.

2040. Does Lord Lurgan do more in the way of improvements and personal assistance to the tenants than the Commissioners?—I think he does a great deal less. I think the Commissioners in the past did a great deal to assist the tenants.

2041. On Lord Lurgan's estate are the holdings larger than on the Commissioners' estate?—Yes, on the whole, larger.

2042. There is not such a necessity for helping large holders of land as there is for helping those very small holders of land?—Certainly not.

2043. You don't mean to say that Lord Lurgan, considering the size of the holdings on his estate, has been less generous than the Commissioners?—Certainly not. Lord Lurgan has acted very fairly by his tenants.

2044. Do you let the cut-out bog?—Yes, there is great competition amongst the tenants, for it at ten shillings an acre.

2045. Have applications been made to you for more than you had to let?—Yes; parties make applications to me before the bog is spent, I am endeavouring to let all that is really fit.

2046. Do you consider ten shillings an acre a good

again for the tenants?—I can only judge from the fact that they are very eager for it.

2947. Would an ordinary farmer who looked to profit pay ten shillings an acre for spent bog?—I don't think he would.

2948. Then do you consider there a commercial point of view that ten shillings an acre is too much?—It is.

2949. You would not pay ten shillings an acre for it yourself?—If I were a farmer I would willingly pay five shillings an acre.

2950. As far as spent bog goes don't you think it would be a hardship to raise it beyond ten shillings an acre?—It is not raised. I think it would be quite improper to raise it above that.

2951. What are the average rents on the Dungannon estate?—The highest are on the townland of Tumpier, where one hundred and forty acres yield about £130. On Derryish, which is by far the largest townland on the estate, seven hundred and eighty-eight acres only yield about £385.

2952. Are the lands generally of the same class in point of fertility and suitability for culture as Lord Langue's?—Lord Langue's is much better.

2953. What would you say was the average rental paid for stable and pasture land on Lord Langue's estate?—From 25s. 6d. to 35s. per acre.

2954. Lord Langue's estate is much nearer the town, is much better land, and in large holdings, all of which things help to enable tenants to pay higher rents?—Yes.

2955. CHAIRMAN.—You mentioned a drainage rate paid to the Board of Works; was any increase made in the rental at the time of the completion of the drainage works?—I am not certain, but I believe the tenants were not charged with any part of it.

2956. What increase in the value of the estate took place by reason of this drainage?—I cannot say. I want to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the unsatisfactory state in which I found this whole drainage question. I believe there should be an inquiry into it.

2957. What is the drainage district called?—The Lough Neagh drainage district.

2958. Mr. O'SHANNON.—Were you in the habit of reporting to the Commissioners the proceedings and the steps taken by the Board of Works on this estate?—Not beyond making a charge in my monthly account whenever I made a payment.

2959. Why do you consider the drainage question is an unsatisfactory state?—I don't know that the Board of Works is giving any value to the estate commensurate with the very large sum we pay.

2960. Was it not your duty to represent that to you, Commissioners?—I consider it to be my duty, but I have been such a short time connected with the estate that I am only feeling my way. Moreover, the charge for maintenance, which was only about £37 per annum in the late agent's time, was increased last year to £84 10s. 10d.

2961. When did that great increase first come under the notice of the Commissioners?—When I sent up the voucher for the first half-yearly payment, in April, 1873.

2962. Did the Commissioners, or their Secretary, make any inquiry of you in reference to it?—None; I sent up the usual printed receipt from the Board of Works, which was the voucher for the payment, and I never heard anything more about it.

Mr. ROBERT OWEN examined.

April 5, 1888.
Mr. William
H. D. Moore.

2963. How do you account for the extraordinary increase?—In the spring of 1877 the floods from Lough Neagh rose to a very unrecalled height, and several farms adjoining Lord Langue's bog were inundated for a considerable period, and the tenants that year scarcely got their crops in. I think the trustees of the drainage made a spontaneous attempt after that to do something for the tenant, and that occasioned this huge outlay.

2964. Then the trustees apparently had previously neglected the drainage?—I think the whole proceeding was a tentative one, and it is very questionable whether it has answered its object.

2965. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—No inquiry having been made with respect to the huge increase in the drainage charge, would not you think that it would be in your power to make what returns you liked?—I should think not; as far as the accounts were concerned the management was exceedingly strict and accurate, and so far from being loose than on other estates, it was stricter. I always found the late Dr. Kyle extremely accurate in accounts. He would send back a receipt for your notes if it were a penny wrong one way or the other.

2966. Why did he make no inquiry?—I suppose he thought the Commissioners could not interfere with the Board of Works without incurring a large outlay, and it would only be for one year, and there would be no lasting a firm.

2967. Mr. O'SHANNON.—Dr. Kyle always insisted on vouchers?—For every shilling.

2968. And he got vouchers for his payment?—Yes.

2969. Suppose you had been agent for a private estate, say Lord Langue's, and you returned to him an extraordinary increase for maintenance, do you think he would pass it over, being satisfied with vouchers?—I believe he did in this very case. I think he took his agent's receipts in the same way as the Commissioners did mine.

2970. And made no inquiry about it?—His agent, Mr. Hancock, is one of the trustees of the Board.

2971. Do you think an ordinary landlord, whose agent was not on the Board of Trustees for a drainage district, would be satisfied to pay this extraordinary increase of drainage rate without inquiring how his estate came to be burdened with it?—I think he would ask his agent how it came to be so large, and his agent would say it was made by the Board of Works, and he had no control over it, and there would be the official receipt.

2972. CHAIRMAN.—Have you any recent map of the estate?—None since 1835. We have two maps made in 1835, but, on comparing the Government survey with our survey, I find there is a discrepancy of about 150 acres, which I cannot account for. It may be in the natural bog, but I have not been able to trace it.

2973. Your estate survey was made in 1835. When was the Ordnance survey made?—In September, 1853. The total area given by the Government survey is 3,371A. 3s. 30r., but our survey is only 3,220A. 3s. 12r.

2974. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is it your opinion that a new survey of the property should be made?—No.

2975. Why?—It would cost a great deal; and, as the farms on this estate usually go from father to son, there is very little change in the tenants. The tenants' names appearing on the map correspond with those in the present rental.

Mr. R. Owen.

2976. CHAIRMAN.—You are agent to some of the estates held by the Clare-street Commissioners?—Yes, to three. I am agent to the Bangor estate, the Cappaghlin estate, and the Linnane estate.

2977. What is the extent of the Bangor estate?—A little under 200 Irish acres of upland, and a couple of hundred acres of bog.

2978. How long have you been agent?—Since my

father's death in 1870; he had been agent for forty years. I had assisted him for twenty years prior to his death.

2979. How often do you see the estate?—Once a year when I go to collect the rents. I have a bailiff on the estate who communicates to me anything, that transpires, of any consequence.

2980. How often does he report to you?—About
K

April 1, 1875.
Mr. R. Owen.

three or four times a year, whenever there is anything worthy of note to report.

2081. Does the landlord live on the property?—Yes.

2082. What salary does he get?—Three pounds a year.

2083. What remuneration do you get?—I get five per cent. on my collection.

2084. Is it not unusual to collect the rents only once a year?—My father adopted that practice with the tenants. It was more convenient for them to make their arrangements to pay all at once, and there are no arrears on the estate.

2085. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there a hanging gale?—No; they pay altogether.

2086. CHAIRMAN.—What is the nature of the tenancies on the estate?—All yearly tenancies.

2087. Is there any tenant-right on the estate?—No; not on any of the three estates I manage.

2088. Does any money pass when there is a change of tenancy?—There have been no changes in any time, and only one in my father's time. That was on the Benagher estate, where one tenant was troublesome, and my father ejected him, and put his brother-in-law into his place.

2089. Has any step been taken towards revaluing the Benagher property?—Not lately. It was proposed at one time, to the Commissioners, by my father, about sixteen years ago, to have a slight increase on it, but the tenants sent in a memorial against it; the Commissioners let the matter drop, and it has never been revived.

2090. What is the rental of the estate?—£179, and from £15 to £18 for bog.

2091. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What is the valuation of the estate?—The valuation is nearly the same as the rental, about £180.

2092. CHAIRMAN.—From what you know of property in various parts of Ireland, would you say that this estate is at its fair value?—Things in the country are rather depressed at present, and it would not be easy to say; but the standard adopted by the large proprietors in any one neighbourhood is, that they generally put on about one-fourth on Griffith's valuation.

2093. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are you aware that in 1842 the rental of the Benagher estate was £3700 a year?

—It was much more than it is at present, but that was long before my father had anything to do with it.

2094. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—And that was when tenants were in smaller holdings?—Yes.

2095. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The Inspector of Estates says, in his report in 1857, that the then rental was much less than had formerly been received, and adds, the "agent, Mr. Owen, states that it was a let in the very depressed times, and that he now estimates it as fairly worth £314 15s. 9d. per annum, exclusive of bog lots."—Yes; and I am of the same opinion. I add one-fourth to the valuation, but I don't include the bog, which may increase the value.

2096. If the rental were raised to £330, and you were to get £15 for the bogland, would that be an excessive rent for the estate?—It would not be an excessive rent, but at present I don't think it would be judicious to put more rent on the tenants. I don't think they could bear it.

2097. What proportions do the rentals of the neighbouring properties bear to the valuations?—Some of them are the same, and some one-fourth more.

2098. Do you manage any of the adjoining properties?—No; none other in that county.

2099. What description of land is this?—Very light, sandy land.

2100. Is there any pasture land?—Hardly any.

2101. CHAIRMAN.—How many tenants are there?—Twelve.

2102. Have any improvements been made by them?—I cannot say there have.

2103. Are the repairs done by the tenants themselves?—Yes.

2104. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The Inspector reported in 1857—

"There is a large tract of bog of which no use seems to

be made at present, and the boundaries between it and the bog belonging to the adjoining estate are not clearly defined. If a drain were opened along the meaning it would serve the double purpose of defining the boundary, and taking some of the water off the bog."

Was that ever done?—A drain has been cut, and the bog has been made more available.

2105. He also added—

"An English gentleman, who has lately purchased a property in the neighbourhood, and he proposed to take a portion of the waste ground which he has his estate for the purpose of improving the appearance of it. It would be judicious to let it to him on fair terms."

Was that done?—No; the gentleman, Mr. Maxwell, died very soon after. An attempt was made to drain the bog; but labour was very high at the time, and the matter fell through.

2106. The Inspector gave a strong opinion on the value of the estate. Do you concur in it?—

"As the estate appears to be at present let below its fair value and considerably below the rate at which it used to be let, I think it should be re-valued with a view to long-rent, not charging the tenants for their recent improvements."

I do not think there were any improvements to be charged for. That was written twenty years ago.

2107. Has the rent been raised since?—Yes, but it might bear a little increase still.

2108. CHAIRMAN.—My property is adjoining, and I know that it is considered in that neighbourhood that about one-fourth over Griffith's valuation is a fair rent?—Yes, I think that is fair.

2109. Now, taking good and bad years together, say if things got better in the next ten years—would you think that that would be too much?—No; I think one-fourth more might be put on, if the times continued.

2110. That is if there is a change of tenancy?—Yes, or a new letting made, a rise might be put on.

2111. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What would you consider the value of the estate if it were to be sold?—The value of land there is not so great as it is in the north of Ireland. I would say twenty years' purchase on the rental would be a fair price, but if any person wanted particularly to buy it he might give twenty-two.

2112. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Were you directed by the Commissioners to visit Benagher school?—Yes, about two years ago.

2113. In what state did you find it?—I was told by the master of the school that the house had undergone repairs—that it was whitewashed, and something done to the roof to prop it up, and make it water-tight. There was one little place that had been roughly patched over. I could not see that much had been done. When I looked at it I thought that some of the slating was deficient, as there was water coming in, and he told it was.

2114. Then the improvements are not of a satisfactory character?—No. It is a very old house. A large empty house without furniture never looks well.

2115. Does the rain come in through the roof?—Yes. I wrote to Dr. Kyle, telling him about that.

2116. Had the repairs been done a short time before you went?—Yes; only a short time, and £200 or £300 had been expended. I thought it was money thrown away. I told the master so, and that I could not see where the money was spent on the place.

2117. Did you report that to the Board?—No; I was sent to see whether the master was in attendance, and how the school was getting on, for it was reported that the master was continually absent, and that he had left a person in charge who was not suitable, and that the school was going down. At the same time I looked over the place.

2118. Did you report in regard to the management of the school, the attendance of the master, and so on?—I reported to the Board that on the day I went, I found the master and seven boys present—three day boys and four boarders.

2119. Did you make any inquiry into the complaints or the alleged grievances?—I told the master the

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object of my visit, and said I did not want to take him by surprise; I said to him that the complainant was that "you are in Dublin taking out your degree as a doctor, and it is generally complained that the school is going down, and I am sent to report on the matter, and to see the number of boys attending." He told me that the school had been going down, and that he had been trying to get his diploma, because he intended to try something else as the school was a failure.

2130. The accounts show that in the end of 1875 there was a balance against you of £195 17s 10d.—Yes.

2131. And that appears to have remained in your hands until the 31st March, 1877?—Yes.

2132. At the end of 1877 the balance in your hands was £160 13s 3d, which was lodged by you on the 30th March, 1878?—Yes.

2133. How was it that the money remained in your hands for three months?—It generally remained in my hands as long as there might be any outgoings to pay in the next quarter. On the 31st of April I furnished the account, as I was bound to do, and forwarded the receipt for my lodgment, and then I received nothing for three months, and had to pay all the outgoings myself, and be out of pocket for them till the Christmas following.

2134. When were the rents received by you?—Generally at the very end of the month of December.

2135. Did you ever suggest to the Commissioners the disadvantage or inconvenience of a system by which you were nine months out of pocket?—I did not. It was never more than £10 or £30. I might have money in hand from some of the other estates, and one would balance the other.

2136. Would it not have been more satisfactory if you had lodged the balance in your hands at the end of the year, and if the Commissioners had sent you a sum of £50 to meet the outgoings?—Yes.

2137. Did you ever make any representation on the subject?—Never.

2138. And this system of your keeping the money for three months, and being nine months altogether without any, had their sanction?—Yes. I knew it was the same in my father's time; moreover, some of the tenants could not pay or get the money till about April. I would pay, and have paid, for some of them, so as not to return them as in arrears. There are tenants on other estates that I have advanced money to that were under objection, and I did it that they should not be returned as in arrears. I could show £150 on one estate returned by me as paid by tenants that I have not got a shilling of yet.

2139. CHAIRMAN.—What is the extent of the Cappaghlin estate?—We call it the 800 acres. It is in the Queen's county.

2140. Is it 800 Irish acres?—Yes, Irish acres.

2141. What is the gross rental?—It is £787 6s 5d.

2142. How much bog-land is there?—There are 200 or 300 acres of bog.

2143. Does the estate all lie together?—The Cappaghlin estate is altogether, but there is a portion of the Ballyroan, where there are three tenants, who are endowed school in the Queen's county is. On the Cappaghlin estate the Commissioners built a very large school-house. They pay £43 a year, and give an acre of land, a very good house, and fuel to the master and mistress, in addition to the salary they receive from the National Board.

2144. Do the Commissioners keep the house in repair?—Yes.

2145. What number of pupils attend that school?—I think the average, counting boys and girls, is about ninety.

2146. That would give a first class master?—We had a first class master. He was selected by Dr. Newell, the Secretary to the National Board, and sent him the Model school, I believe. The school improved greatly during the time he was there, but he has left recently.

2137. Is that school in the town of Ballyroan?—No, it is on the Cappaghlin estate. The master of the endowed school in Ballyroan receives £150, and I think there are no pupils in it.

2138. Is the other school for the tenants' children?—Yes, for the tenants.

2139. Are all the children who attend it those of tenants on the estate?—Some of them are, but others come from other estates, so we had a good master they left other schools and came to ours.

2140. Where is the Ballyroan estate?—It is at the very edge of the town.

2141. Are there any town holdings?—No.

2142. Is it a purely agricultural estate?—Yes. There are three tenants from whom I receive rent—one pays £31 a year; the master pays £3 10s for the lawn, and another tenant pays ten guineas.

2143. What is the nature of their tenures?—They are all tenants at will.

2144. On both portions?—Yes.

2145. I believe you said there was no tenant-right?—There is not, but the Commissioners have been most liberal whenever an application was made to them by the tenants, and good grounds were shown for the roofing of houses, &c., on the Cappaghlin estate. The school-house can be seen when passing from Maryborough to Mountbush by rail.

2146. Is the Mountbush station on the estate?—Yes, it is.

2147. Have there been any changes of tenants in your collection?—None, with the exception where the father of a growing family became troublesome, I ejected him and gave the land to his son. I think I did this on two occasions, so as, without removing the family, to get them through the form of surrendering the possession, and then handed it back to them.

2148. Are there any arrears due on the estate?—No, there have been none in my time, except the running half-year.

2149. During your father's time?—Not for a long time previous to his death.

2150. What is Griffith's valuation of that property?—Griffith's valuation is very slightly less than the rental.

2151. Not considering the present depressed times, but taking things as they generally are, would it bear a higher rental?—If times were better it might bear a rise, but I am not an advocate to overland tenants, for it results on you afterwards when you try to get your rent from them.

2152. You say you get five per cent. on the rental?—Five per cent. on the amount collected, and the landlord gets £10 a year, which, with the exception of the ordinary outgoings, are the only charges.

2153. How often do you collect the rents on this estate?—Twice a year. I account every quarter.

2154. Is this a larger property than the others?—Yes; the tenants have larger holdings and are better off than the others. It was not a standing rule on that estate to collect the rents only once a year.

2155. You said that some improvements on the houses were paid for by the Commissioners?—Yes; up to the passing of the Land Act, if a tenant was reported by me or my father to be worthy of it, the Commissioners generally supplied slates and timber to him for the building of a house. Now they have made a little alteration, they are ready to advance the money and charge five per cent. on the outlay to the tenant.

2156. Do they do the whole thing themselves?—Yes. I get the slates and timber that may be required from Mr. Kelly, in Dublin, and send the bill to the Commissioners, giving the length of the buildings for which they were intended, and showing that the money was properly laid out.

2157. Who is the patron of the National school?—I am. The parish priest of Mountbush and I were joint patrons. He looked over the female branch of the school and I over the male branch.

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2158. I suppose the majority of the people are Roman Catholics?—Yes, but there are a few Presbyterians.

2159. Of what religion are the master and mistress?—They were Roman Catholics—husband and wife—but they have just left us.

2160. To what school does the Lisnane estate belong?—The OConnell school.

2161. What is its extent?—Between 400 and 500 Irish acres, and a couple of hundred acres of bog.

2162. Is there any difference in the management between this estate and the estate we have just been considering?—No, it is just the same.

2163. Are your rents there collected twice a year?—Yes, twice a year. This is the estate in regard to which I have returned the tenants as having paid their rents when they have not. I had ejectments against some of them, but I patched them up, because I did not want to have evictions. I recommended the Commissioners to give them something to enable them to get seed to sow their land, and I had a letter from Mr. Kyle, before his death that he would bring the matter before the Board, but, unfortunately, he died before anything was done.

2164. What is the rental now?—It is between £600 and £500 a year.

2165. What is the valuation?—The valuation is slightly less.

2166. Then I suppose the land is let at a fair rent?—There was a motion brought forward by Lord Mountcashel, I believe, in the House of Lords, in reference to the endowed schools; and he mentioned the Lisnane estate, with the object of having the rents raised, as the property was under-let. However, the matter fell through.

2167. Comparing the rents on this estate with those on other estates, would you say that they were fair?—On this estate there were, some years ago, a number of small tenants, who were allowed to get very largely into arrears, and nothing could be done unless they were got rid of. It was in the distressed times, and my father got possession from them, and employed them in digging the whole of the land; and he then set it in two or three large holdings. The former tenants had cultivated the land a great deal. The succeeding tenants held for twenty-one years, and at the end of that period there was a slight increase put on by the Commissioners.

2168. Is it good land or mountain land?—It is not mountain land, but fair average land.

2169. Have there been any improvements on the buildings?—Not on any of the buildings, except the bailiff's house and another, which were slated.

2170. What salary does the bailiff get?—Only £5 a year on that estate.

2171. I suppose he reports to you regularly?—Yes; and I visit the estate myself a couple of times a year, but I see him half a dozen times a year.

2172. Have there been any improvements on the estate?—The Commissioners laid out a large sum of money in sinking a boundary drain between the estate and another property, and drained it very considerably. They borrowed money from the Board of Works for the purpose, and they paid it off in a lump sum. That is the only improvement within my memory.

2173. Have there been any changes of tenants?—No, none of late. About fifteen years ago a tenant on the estate got liberty to sell his interest. That was before the passing of the Land Act. Another tenant recently got the same liberty.

2174. In how many cases, during your own time or the time of your father, has there been assistance given to emigrate, with the view of diminishing the number of holdings on the estate?—It was never given with that object. Some of the tenants who owed three or four years' rent were evicted. Some of these were poor and helpless, and wished to emigrate; and they got some help towards assisting them, but no money was given to induce them to go away or to remove from the country.

2175. Are there any bog rents received?—The bog rents are only nominal. The tenants got turf. It is a thinly-populated district, and there are large farmers who have the right of bog attached to their farms.

2176. In general, what is the system of bog-tinting?—Each season you set at so much a perch. The tenants get the bog at 2s. 6d. a perch, and strangers pay 5s.

2177. Are there any leases?—On the Lisnane estate there are a couple of leases, but on the other estates there are none. The tenants were offered leases in some cases, but they did not care to take them.

2178. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Before the Land Act, I believe, the Commissioners consented to the assignment of tenancies by the tenants?—Yes.

2179. And they declined to consent to that after the Land Act was passed?—Yes.

2180. On what ground did they decline?—Because that would be letting in the then end of the wedged the Ulster Tenant-right system. The privileges were asked for in one case, but it was refused, as others might want to do the same.

2181. They did refuse, however, after the Land Act, to give liberty to assign?—Yes.

2182. What was the extent of the holding sought to be sold?—It was a holding of ninety acres.

2183. Was it held under lease?—It is held under lease.

2184. Was the tenant, when he sought leave to sell, in embarrassed circumstances?—Yes, I think, rather.

2185. Does he still continue to hold it?—Yes.

2186. Has he been in low water since then?—Things have been gradually getting worse since then. He has not mended, but he has not got much worse.

2187. Does he cultivate his land?—No; he allowed the grass and meadow to rot on the land last year. He never put a beast on it. The meadow is there still and there is only one beast on it.

2188. Did you make any attempt to negotiate with the person to whom he proposed to sell it?—No one but the tenant ever made an overture to me, and I referred him to Mr. Kyle, who wrote a letter, a copy of which he sent me, asking who the proposed tenant was. He intimated that it was a practice not admitted on the estate, and contrary to the rule of the estate. No answer was given by the party proposing. They were sent in a statement of the sum to be paid. Mr. Kyle tried to find that out.

2189. Did Mr. Kyle lay it down as a general rule of the Commissioners, since the Land Act passed, that they would not allow assignments for money?—That they would not allow transfers or sales of leases.

2190. How soon after the rent falls due does the owner of the leasehold pay you?—In five or six months.

2191. Would you not rather have a good tenant than a man like the one you spoke of?—At the rent, he ought to be a good tenant, but he has not the capital.

2192. What was the cause of the fire at Banagher?—It was thought that the servant had not closed the school-room windows, that there were a fire in the grate, and that the wood caught fire.

2193. I suppose the house itself is a very old one, and requires repairs?—It requires a good deal to keep it in repair, and a man with limited means could not go into it, and furnish it in a proper manner in the state it is at present, and people using the house not furnished will not be anxious to send their children there.

2194. Was Mr. Joyce absent at the time of the fire?—No, he was at home. It was soon after his appointment. The mail car driver coming from Ballinacree in the morning discovered it.

2195. You used occasionally to inspect Banagher school?—I was frequently sent down in Mr. McNally's train. I had the neglectful duty of getting him out. I was frequently sent down by the Commissioners to see how the school was going on. I reported that it was necessary to change Mr. McNally.

2196. Was there any difficulty in putting him out?

—There was very great difficulty. He thought not to go out at first. I went down by appointment, and there happened to be a great deal of snow on the ground. He pleaded that he had no place to go to. I said that I must get possession, as I had strict orders to carry out, but that he might remain as caretaker if he chose. He refused to accept the position of caretaker to the Commissioners at first, but afterwards he let his wife do it. He threw the keys on me to put him out. When giving me the possession that day he had put a little boy in the top garret of the house, and I suppose that was in order that he would not give clear possession. I happened to go and inspect the school premises, and I saw the little boy up in the room. The plea of the father was, that the boy was frightened at my coming.

2197. How long had Mr. McNally been there?—Two years, and that was two years too long.

2198. His conduct was unsatisfactory to the Board?—It was gross in the extreme.

2199. How?—There was a Commission about to be appointed to suspend him, or an application was made for it.

2200. But all the attempts they made to remedy the defective discipline were through you?—Largely. I had several conversations with him.

2201. None of the Commissioners ever went down?—I never know of any of them going down. I think the Bishop of Meath was to be the visitor, but I never heard of his being there.

(Adjourned to next day at 11.30 A.M.)

SIXTH DAY—TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1879; 11.30 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present.—THE EARL OF ROOSE, Chairman, LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; LORD JAMES FITZGERON; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; ANDREW SHARKE HART, Esq., LL.D.; and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CREED MURPHY, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr WILLIAM M. MITCHELL continued.

Mr. William M. Mitchell.

2202 CHAIRMAN.—You are partner with Mr. McNally, the architect?—I am.

2203. How long have you been his partner?—Nearly seven years.

2204. You are particularly acquainted with the repairs done to Bunsagar and Naven schools?—I had the entire management of the repairs of those two schools.

2205. On what occasions did you inspect Bunsagar school?—I went there twice last year—I think in April and October. One visit was to make a report, and the other to see that the works had been properly carried out.

2206. The fire had occurred some time before that?—So I understood.

2207. Had you seen the house before the fire?—I never saw it until last year.

2208. In what state did you find it?—The roof was originally a very good one, but had been suffered to become dilapidated. The rain had come through in many parts.

2209. What works did you recommend?—We recommended rather extensive repairs to the roof, and complete refitting and renovation of the whole fabric, but only a portion of this was carried out.

2210. What was your estimate?—Between £400 and £500. There was included the restoration of a ledge at the entrance, outside the boundary wall, but, as I understood, in the possession of the Commissioners.

2211. Was that put in repair?—Yes.

2212. What other works were done?—The works actually done, were those that were more pressing—the immediate repair to the roof, some repairs to the floors, plastering and painting, thoroughly, inside and out, and the restoration of the ledge.

2213. What amount was actually expended?—£200.

2214. Was that sufficient to put it in repair so as to keep out the weather?—It would do that. It is a very large house, and the amount expended was not, by any means, sufficient to repair it thoroughly. We advised repairs to the amount of between £400 and £500; but the Commissioners on account of the shortness of the lease, did not see their way to spend more than £200. They confined us to that limit.

2215. What is the length of the lease?—Seven years.

2216. The repairs which were executed were merely sufficient to keep it in order for that term?—Quite so.

2217. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How long do you think the building had remained without repairs?—It would be exceedingly difficult to say with any degree of exactness. Certainly it had been a very long time.

2218. Did it give you the impression of a neglected edifice?—It certainly did.

2219. Neglected in the way of the most ordinary repairs—painting and plastering?—Quite so.

2220. Were all the repairs you recommended absolutely necessary, in your opinion?—Yes, to put the building in thorough repair.

2221. In what state did the repairs actually executed leave the building?—In a pretty fair state of repair for a few years to come.

2222. What kind is the building?—It is a very large block of a house, larger than necessary for the purpose of a school at present. Probably the reason of its falling into disrepair was, that but a small portion is used. In fact, the basement of the school was carried on in an out-building which was probably a stable in former times.

2223. CHAIRMAN.—That was the building that was burned?—Yes.

2224. DR. CURTIS.—Was the schoolmaster present on the occasion of your visit?—On the first occasion he was, but not on the second.

2225. What was the reason of his absence?—I understood he was in Dublin.

2226. CHAIRMAN.—Were there any boys there?—Yes, the boys were in the school-room with the assistant master.

2227. DR. CURTIS.—Was the building itself fairly fitted up for scholastic purposes?—Yes, furnished in the ordinary way. The repairs which were required were in the main building not used for the purposes of the school.

2228. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you consider the condition in which you found the school was such as partly to account for its not having had any boarders for years past?—I must say the school had a neglected appearance about it.

2229. Was it a school in which you would like your son to be lodged?—It was not.

2230. DR. HART.—Was the out-building which was used as a schoolroom in good repair when you were there?—It was in good repair except some parts of the ceiling, which had fallen down. It had never been properly put up, and from some cause or other a pe-

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then had come down, and that was included in the repairs.

2231. If that building had not been repaired in the previous year the amount of your estimate would have been considerably increased?—I should say so, but I could not say to what extent.

2232. It would have been £150 more if that had not been done?—At least that.

2233. CHAIRMAN.—You visited the Navan school?—Yes, in April, 1874.

2234. Was there only one visit?—No; I paid three or four visits. I went first to report on the condition of the place, and then to see the works carried out.

2235. What condition was the house in?—The house was not by any means so dilapidated as Bangor, but still it was in need of considerable repairs, especially outside. The plaster-work was very much dilapidated, and thorough pointing and a good many small repairs were necessary.

2236. Did it appear to have been neglected for a good many years?—It was a more modern building than the other, and not by any means in such a dilapidated state.

2237. What was your estimate for that?—I do not know that we made any regular estimate of the amount of repair required to be done. I can tell you what was done.

2238. What were you sent there for?—To make a report on the general state of the place.

2239. What work was actually done?—It consisted of repairs to the plastering work; in fact, I think the whole of the outside was replastered. There were new eave-gutters put up; the roof was repaired; the house was thoroughly pointed inside and out; there were also sundry repairs to the wood-work.

2240. What amount was expended on it?—£539 is 5s. was the exact amount certified by me, and that put it into very good repair.

2241. Have you ever been there since that?—No; we are never asked to make periodical reports, but merely to report on particular occasions.

2242. How were those works executed?—By contract.

2243. Were these tenders invited by advertisement?—The usual way was to get tenders from local tradesmen, two or three or four, as the case might be.

2244. LORD R. CRESCHELL.—Amongst the classes

to which the Inspector for the Commissioners of 1857 attributed the state of Navan School, was the bad locality of the school-house. Can you describe the locality?—The school-house is immediately on the outskirts, and within a very few minutes' walk of the centre of the town. The approach is through a rather dark avenue, very thickly planted. It is not an inviting approach, but once you are in the school it is quite open and looks towards the country. I saw nothing in the position of the school that one should condemn it for.

2245. Are the school buildings at Navan so large as those at Bangor?—Not by any means.

2246. Are these good surroundings to the Navan School?—On one side the surroundings are very good, but on the other there was an objectionable building, a public house or grocery establishment, and there was some dispute about a window which looked into the school premises; I understood the land-agent was trying to have it closed up as objectionable to the school, whether he succeeded or not I do not know.

2247. DR. HARRIS.—Was your visit in relation to my report by the master of the school, that there were repairs wanted?—There was a report from Mr. White who had recently come to the school, that the whole place was in a state of decay and dilapidation.

2248. It was not the spontaneous desire of the Commissioners then?—I fancy not.

2249. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Do you know anything about the locality of any of the other schools of a similar class?—I only know four of the Endowed Schools—Navan, Bangor, Armagh, and Raphoe.

2250. You knew the neighbourhood in which Raphoe is situated?—I was once there about six years ago.

2251. Which neighbourhood would be the most likely to supply a school—Navan or Raphoe?—I would have thought Navan.

2252. Have you had any experience of teaching schools about Dublin?—I was at school at Rathfarnham.

2253. Navan itself is rather a good town?—It did not strike me so. There is a good deal of business done in it, but it is purely a market town.

2254. CHAIRMAN.—Did you ever visit Ballymullin?—Never.

2255. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—You do not know anybody that ever reported Ballymullin school?—I never knew of the existence of a school there until it was mentioned yesterday or the day before.

Mr. Henry
Guinness.

MR. HENRY GUINNESS EXAMINED.

2256. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the partners in the firm of Guinness and Gibson?—Yes.

2257. Which of the estates of the Chancery-street Commissioners are your firm agents over?—The Shinnis estate, which belongs to Croycroft school.

2258. Where is it situated?—Near Anghartha.

2259. What is its extent?—About 350 Irish acres, equal to 550 statute acres.

2260. What is the present rental of it?—£139.

2261. What is Griffith's valuation?—The land is £136 a year, and the buildings £16.

2262. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—So that the land, although in the county Wicklow, is at below the tenement valuation?—Yes.

2263. CHAIRMAN.—Is it usual in that part of the country for the rental to be below Griffith's valuation?—No; certainly not.

2264. Is there any special reason why it should be so on this estate?—I do not think there is. I think the land is worth more.

2265. Have you ever suggested that a re-valuation should be made?—No, I never have. It is too low, but it is a very unbusinesslike district.

2266. What per-centage do you get as agent?—I get five per-cent., which amounts to about £6 a year.

2267. What other outgoings are there for the management?—Is there a bailiff?—Yes, there is a bailiff paid £4 a year. There is no other outlay.

2268. How often do you visit the estate?—Twice a year; I collect the rents twice a year, either by myself or by an assistant.

2269. How often does the bailiff report?—He does not report at all, unless it is necessary to call attention to something.

2270. Is there any tenant-right on the estate?—There is no recognised tenant-right.

2271. How long have you been agent?—Since the death of my father—about eighteen or twenty years.

2272. Have there been within your recollection any changes of tenants?—Yes, some, but not very many.

2273. Has there been any amalgamation of farms?—Yes.

2274. Was there in any case an increase of rent when any of those changes took place?—The only one of rent in any time has been a few shillings a year—10s. a year added in the case of a change of tenant.

2275. You never directed the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that the property was, in your judgment, undervalued?—No; I did not consider it so much under-valued as to render such a step necessary.

April 1879.
By Henry
Galester.

2276. Have you ever inspected Clarysfort school-house?—I have seen it from the road, but I never inspected it.

2277. Was it within your province to do so?—No.

2278. Are you aware whether anyone inspected it?—No, I am not aware.

2279. Do you know who looked after the repairs?—No.

2280. Lord Justice FRYGROVE.—Had you anything to do with the management during your father's time?—Not much.

2281. How far back does your personal knowledge extend?—Twenty years.

2282. In those twenty years has there been any change in the letting value of land?—An upward change.

2283. In 1857 the rental was £140 *ls* 6*d*, and it is now only £132 *ls* 6*d*.—Formerly the Rev. Wm. Smith Gurness, who was Rector of Rothbury, paid £10 a year for a small holding, upon which a church was built, he has since surrendered it, and the building having become useless as a church, the holding was let separately with another at 3*ls* a year.

2284. What became of the building?—It is now used as an out-office.

2285. Together with the building formerly held as a church, what land is now let for the 3*ls* a year?—Practically none,—perhaps a perch.

2286. During your acquaintance with the property, has there been any investigation either of the rental or of the condition of the estate by the Commissioners?—None that I knew of.

2287. CHAIRMAN.—Do you hold any other agencies in the immediate neighbourhood of this property?—Yes.

2288. Is the rental higher in proportion to the valuation on those estates?—I should say a little higher—not very much, perhaps up to the valuation a little beyond it.

2289. According to your experience might the rent be fairly raised to the valuation?—The rental on this estate might be raised.

2290. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—To Griffith's valuation?—It might be, on some holdings, even beyond that.

2291. Lord Justice FRYGROVE.—Although the property is let £10 a year below Griffith's valuation, I find there is an allowance to tenants of £24 *ls* 6*d*. for lime?—Yes.

2292. I find in the report of 1857 this passage:—

"The Commissioners see in the bulk of allowing the tenants lime for wheaten lime they bring on their farms each year."

Having regard to the fact that the rent is below Griffith's valuation, do you know any other instance in which 20 per cent is allowed for lime?—I do not. It is a large allowance.

2293. Has a similar allowance been usually made?—It has.

2294. What is the average net income of the property?—About £90 a year, but I should explain that there are only about 300 statute acres of arable land and the remaining 284 are moorland, not available for any purpose.

2295. How has the lime been used for fertilizing the moorland land, or for cultivating the arable land?—For the cultivation of the arable land, there has been very little reclamation; in fact the moorland is too high for reclamation.

2296. What kind of buildings have the tenants?—The ordinary farm buildings.

2297. In what condition are they kept?—They are pretty fair. The tenants are comfortable.

2298. CHAIRMAN.—By whom are the improvements carried out?—On one occasion I got from the Commissioners an allowance of £15 for a tenant who had spent £32 on a new building and an outbuilding. The £15 would cover the timber and slates.

2299. As a general rule are the repairs carried out by the tenants themselves?—Irish tenants do very little repairs in any experience.

2300. Lord Justice FRYGROVE.—You are agent

over a great number of estates. In the case of an individual landlord would you consider it your duty to suggest a re-valuation if the rental were as low as it is here?—I would.

2301. Dr. HARR.—Do you take care that the lime is actually expended on the land?—Yes, I see that the lime is drawn to the land.

2302. Lord Justice FRYGROVE.—I suppose lime every year to put on the land is an ordinary subscription?—Allowance for lime is very common in that moorland district.

2303. What survey have you of the estate?—None, except the Ordnance map.

2304. When has there been any general examination of the boundaries of the holdings?—None by anybody except myself.

2305. How do the tenants use the moorland?—It is grazed in common.

2306. Has each tenant a right to put a certain number of cattle on it?—I do not exactly know what the division is as to; but that is the operation.

2307. Then there is no separate letting of the moorland?—No.

2308. Do you make any examination at all as to how the moorland is used by the tenants amongst themselves?—I do not.

2309. Having regard to the existence of this freedom of the moorland, how many years' purchase on the present rental do you estimate the property would bring?—Twenty-five or thirty years' purchase.

2310. Having regard to the freedom of the moorland, do not you think that thirty years' purchase would be easily obtained for it?—Probably there would be.

2311. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have there been any applications for leases from the tenants on this property?—No, but I think they would be very glad to get leases.

2312. I suppose if the Commissioners were raising the rents it would be a fair opportunity to give leases?—I think it would be an equitable thing to give leases if the rents were raised.

2313. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think that if the property were to be sold, the tenants are of a class that would be able to purchase those holdings?—I do not think so. One or two might.

2314. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Then it is not a place where a tenant would be likely to make money?—No.

2315. Why do you make a distinction between your duty as agent to an ordinary owner, and as agent to a body like the Charitable Commissioners, with regard to a recommendation of raising rents?—A private owner stands on a different basis from a charitable Corporation. I do not know how they might receive such a suggestion from an Agent. They might think he was going beyond his province. The Court of Chancery does not expect a Receiver to make such suggestions.

2316. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Is the moorland of any value for game?—I lately let the shooting for £2 a year, which it produces at present.

2317. Who rents it?—Mr. West, a gentleman in the neighbourhood.

2318. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You agree with the statement of the Commissioners of 1857 that the soil is very light?—Yes; it is very poor soil, and ill-adapted for tillage.

2319. How far is it from any market town?—Aughtam is only two miles from the lands. It is not a market town, but it is a railway station. The nearest market town is Rothbury, about seven or eight miles distant.

2320. Is the neighbouring land, which you say is let a little higher, of the same quality, or of better quality than the lower part of this property?—The land I speak of is within about two or three miles of it; it is rather better land.

2321. Is that land let at the valuation?—About the valuation.

2322. Is it let in larger holdings than this?—Yes.

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 Mr. Henry
 Guinness.

2333. Is it nearer Rathfrum than this?—Yes.
 2334. Even supposing there were no raising of the rents, do not you think it would be fair to give leases?—I think not.

2335. Do not you think it would encourage the tenants?—I think if they got leases the rent should be raised.

2336. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You think that you should get a better rent if you gave leases?—Yes.

2337. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How much did you increase the rent in cases where there was a change of tenancy?—Nothing worth speaking of.

2338. Would it bring it up to the valuation?—No.

2339. LORD JUSTICE FRANKENBERG.—Did you yourself raise the rent, or what persons were gone through?—I consulted the Commissioners.

2340. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Was it they suggested the raising of the rent?—No; I think not.

Mr. John J.
 Brennan.

MR. JOHN JOSEPH BRENNAN continued.

2341. CHAIRMAN.—Your father, Mr. James Brennan, is agent over some of the estates of the Commissioners of Education?—Yes, the Cavan Estate and the Fermanagh Estate.

2342. The Fermanagh estate belongs to the Enniskillen school?—Yes.

2343. How long has he been agent over that Estate?—For thirty-five years.

2344. And over the Cavan Estate?—About twenty-eight years.

2345. What is the average of the Enniskillen School Estate?—8,405 acres (Irish).

2346. What is the present rental?—£3,157 8s. 2d.

2347. What is Griffith's valuation?—£2,602 15s.

2348. What would you estimate as a reasonable rental for the estate?—I think Griffith's valuation would be a fair rental.

2349. Have you any agencies yourself?—Yes; I am agent over Lord Belmore's Fermanagh estate.

2350. Is Griffith's valuation the rental there?—It is about it; in some instances the rent is a little higher.

2351. On the whole, Lord Belmore's estate is not so below Griffith's valuation?—None that has been recently relet. The rental of some portions of the estate, where old leases exist, is much below it.

2352. What is your general practice as to rents on the estates of private persons?—The rental is a shade above Griffith's valuation. I am also agent under the Court of Chancery over an estate in the county Fermanagh, very close to the school estate. In 1871 the valuation was contested between tenants and myself, and Master Fitzgerald held that a shade above Griffith's valuation would be fair.

2353. On the other estates, over which you are agent, how is the rental increased?—I have never on any property made a change except on the fall of a lease.

2354. Are there any leases on the Enniskillen School Estate?—There is only one, and that is of a tenement in the town of Enniskillen.

2355. Have there been many changes of tenancy during the thirty-five years that your father has been the agent?—Not many. The tenants have clung to the soil.

2356. Where changes have occurred, what steps have been taken to get new tenants?—We always tried to avoid getting tenants in from a distance, but in some instances they come in notwithstanding.

2357. LORD JUSTICE FRANKENBERG.—That was by purchase?—Yes.

2358. CHAIRMAN.—Is there tenant-right all over that estate?—There is tenant-right all over the county.

2359. What amount is generally paid per acre?—About £5 per acre is the ordinary rate in the county.

2360. LORD JUSTICE FRANKENBERG.—What on this estate?—As high as £30 per acre.

2361. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—What is the average?—From £10 to £12, I should say, would be the average.

2362. CHAIRMAN.—Is the Enniskillen estate let for the value per acre as compared with the other estates you speak of?—It is cheaper.

2363. Have the tenants made many improvements?—Some have, but generally speaking, they are too poor to do so.

2364. Have the Commissioners assisted the tenants to improve their houses?—Not that I am aware of.

2365. What number of tenants are there on the estate?—About 320.

2366. What kind of houses do they live in?—Generally thatched. There are some slated, but very few; they are almost all of the nature of cabins.

2367. Have you ever suggested to the Commissioners a re-valuation of any of the farms?—I recollect that my father suggested to Mr. Porter that in consequence of some bog having been cut away, and a good deal of additional land so made, a re-valuation should take place.

2368. Was any action taken thereon?—No.

2369. Is there any turf-cutting on the estate now?—Yes.

2370. How is that managed?—Each tenant has a portion for himself, but if anyone has too much the custom is to take a part from him and hand it over to another, who may not have enough. There has never been any dispute about it.

2371. It is a permanent tenure?—Yes, and it is the only estate that I know of where the letting is in anything more than the season.

2372. Then they have permanent occupation both of the turf bank they cut from, and also of the part they have cut away?—They have; but letting the turf banks has been a very recent change. It has come into question only since the Land Act—at least, in my experience. Immediately before the Land Act passed, on any properties of which I had the management, I took up the bog and set it by ticket, but on this estate the old custom continues.

2373. Has there been any land reclaimed by cutting out bog?—Large quantities.

2374. Does that fall into the tenants' farms?—Yes. In some instances. Lately where anything of this kind has happened we put a rent upon it, but a good deal of it was reclaimed years ago.

2375. Is there any of the property, reclaimed in that way, which pays no rent?—There is a good deal.

2376. Is any of the land occupied by squatters?—No, there are no squatters on the estate. In 1863 there were a number that had been there for nearly a century, but I went over the estate, at the time improvements were allowed, and I made every squatter as it pay a triffr.

2377. Is there any timber on the estate?—No.

2378. Is the estate of any value for game?—The mountain in Lord Enniskillen shoots over it, but it is not very large.

2379. What do you consider the property would sell for on the present rental?—It would bring thirty-five years' purchase.

2380. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is not that very high?—Property sells very high in Fermanagh.

2381. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Mountain property?—Well, twenty-five to thirty years' purchase.

2382. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What did the Castle-wood property sell for?—Twenty-two to twenty-five years' purchase, but, remember, that property was let at a very high rate.

2383. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you known any property to bring thirty-five years' purchase?—Not lately, but I did some years ago. The Church lands went to twenty-two and a half years' purchase, but they were all highly let. The clergy always let their lands pretty high.

2384. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Thirty-five years' purchase would be rather an extraordinary

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Mr John Z.
Benson.

price for the property?—Not at its present rental; but it would ruin the tenants to sell it.

2375. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—That is to say, the rents would be raised by anybody else but the present landlords?—They would be raised considerably.

2376. CHAIRMAN.—Have you any map of the estate?—There is a very large map, which was made in 1816.

2377. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Was that the occasion when the estate was valued for the Commissioners by Sherrin and Co.?—I think so. The valuation then put on the land was £2,040 7s 10d, Irish, equivalent to £2,714 4s. 2d, British.

2378. I believe there is a great difference in the quality of the lands included in this estate?—Very great.

2379. The Commission of 1837 reported that on the portion of the estate nearest to Kinniffan comprising some townlands, and parts of one or two others, the soil is of comparatively good quality?—Yes.

2380. What is about the ordinary letting price of land of that class near Kinniffan?—From £1 to 30s. an acre.

2381. The remaining portion is described as thin and light. What is about the letting value of such land?—About 14s. an acre, exclusive of the mountain.

2382. How much of the entire of this estate would be worth from £1 to 30s?—In round numbers I would say about 1,000 acres.

2383. How much mountain is there?—440 acres.

2384. Then leaving out the 440 acres of mountain, considerably more than half would be worth 15s. an acre, and about 1,000 acres would be worth from £1 to 30s. an acre?—Yes.

2385. The tenants have been, as I understand, substantially left to manage themselves upon this estate?—Well, yes, in a very great measure.

2386. Has there been any ordinary supervision, by the landlords of the estate, beyond the mere collection of the rent?—About eighteen or twenty years ago the late Master Lyke, then one of the Commissioners, went over the estate.

2387. Was that the last time that anyone in the position of a landlord went over the estate?—It was.

2388. Was anything done on that occasion?—No.

2389. LORD J. FITZGERALD.—What was the exact date of that visit?—It must have been about 1861 or 1862, after he ceased to be Master in Chancery.

2390. Was anything like the ordinary notion of a landlord ever done, such as examining the boundaries of farms, and seeing the condition of buildings?—Nothing except through the agent.

2391. What does the agent do in that way?—My father and I have often gone round and looked over the estate, and seen how things were.

2392. In what condition are the buildings on this estate?—Tolerably fair, where the people are in good circumstances, but where the people are poor, they are wretched.

2393. Notwithstanding the very low rents now the country on the estate poor?—They have been poor for generations.

2394. Have they proceeded with the process of subdivision?—They have.

2395. To what do you attribute their poverty?—I attribute it to subdivision.

2396. Has any control ever been exercised in reference to that matter?—Dr. Kyle would never allow a notice to quit to be served, or any harsh proceedings to be taken, but notices were served on the parties not to do so.

2397. Have they done it after they got the notices?—They have.

2398. Were any proceedings taken upon that?—No.

2399. In how many instances have you served notices without following them up?—I have known myself of twenty or thirty.

2400. Then it has become a practice on the estate

to serve a notice, and do nothing on it?—It is the practice; but in some instances the notices have had the desired effect, and stopped subdivisions.

2401. I believe that on all properly managed estates subject to tenant-right there are regularly established rules and practices with regard to tenant-right?—Yes.

2402. Are there any such rules on this estate?—

None.

2403. You are aware that one universal incidence of tenant-right is, that on the cessation of a wife, all arrears of rent are secured to the landlord?—Yes.

2404. Have sales taken place on this estate frequently?—Not frequently; but there have been some.

2405. Have these sales been communicated to the agent, or any opportunity given to settle the rent?—The rent in arrears is settled in every instance.

2406. I find in the report of the former Commission—

“The arrears due on this estate up to the 1st November, 1864, when the agent finished his account in October, 1864, amounted to £9,324 3s. 9d., equal to nearly four and a half years’ rent of the whole property. . . . It appears by the accounts, that in the year 1840 arrears to the amount of £122 2s. 2d. were cancelled by order of the Board, again in 1845 arrears to the amount of £166 15s. 4d. were cancelled in like manner. In the years 1846, 1847, and 1848 allowances were made to the tenants for potato failure to the amount of £1,213 12s. 5d., besides £298 9s. 3d. allowed them in the same years for distress. In the years 1849 to 1853 inclusive an abatement of ten per cent. was allowed on the rental.”

What arrears are now due?—Only £638 7s. 9d., considerably less than half a year’s rent.

2407. When was the reduction of that large amount of arrears arranged?—In the year 1853.

2408. Were the arrears wholly written off or paid?—They were discharged in this way.—Each tenant took in that year and the following one year, in addition to the year’s rent, an extra half-year’s rent; and they expended on improving their farms a further half-year’s rent; and thereupon became entitled to a clear receipt; and in consideration of their fulfilling those conditions within the period the rent was forgiven.

2409. Have you found any practical difficulty in collecting the rents regularly since you made that very good arrangement?—Very little, except in some few instances where the tenants are very poor people. Part of the present arrear stands in this way.—I had a great deal of trouble in getting some of the tenants to work up the half-year’s rent, which it was arranged should be spent on improvements; and, in any case where I considered there was not value for it, I did not make the allowance.

2410. Then this £638 7s. 9d. may include some of the old £9,000 still carried on?—It does.

2411. The next matter in the former report is this—

“In consequence of the tenants being in arrears, the receipts for rent were only given on account, and no receipts were given up to a particular date, so it is difficult for the tenants to know how they stand as to arrears, and it is also difficult to check the agent’s account, but from Mr. Benson’s character I have no reason to doubt that it was faithfully kept.”

Are the receipts still given on account?—No; they are all given “due and ending.”

2412. When was that set right?—About twenty years ago. I think it was in consequence of this report.

2413. Your account up to November, 1877, was not furnished to the Commissioners until the 8th October, 1878?—It is only very rarely that such an interval has elapsed; I do not know when it happened before.

2414. Mr. O’SHEA’S EVIDENCE.—You told us that you had known £20 an acre to be paid for the tenant-right on this estate?—Yes, for holdings of three or four acres.

2415. The holdings are generally very small?—They are; there are some large holdings, but the majority are very small. The average rent of each tenant would only be about £7 a year.

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Benson.

2414. On what principle do you make the allowance for the poor's rate?—One half the rate on the amount of the rent.

2417. You do not allow the full half of the poor's rate?—Certainly not.

2418. What is the average poor's rate in the district?—From 10s to 1s in the pound. On one electoral division it is 1s. 6d.

2419. Has there been any expenditure by the Commissioners on this considerable tract of country in the way of general improvements to the estate, such as roads or artificial drainage of any kind?—Not for a long time. A good deal of the estate would be improved by drainage. The roads were all put in thorough repair in 1863 and 1864.

2420. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—The Inspector of Estates in 1847 reported:—

"The farms in general are very small, too small to support a family in moderate comfort, even if there were no rents charged for them, particularly as there is no manufacturing carried on in the neighbourhood to afford employment to these members of the family not occupied on the land. The impoverished condition of the greater portion of the estate has no doubt arisen from the practice of subdividing holdings. Many farms have been divided two or three times in the course of the last twenty or thirty years."

Is that still the description practically of the estate?—It is.

2421. He proceeds:—

"The practice has been attended with another very injurious result. It has caused many of the farms to be divided into a number of scattered patches, in this way—a small lot of meadow is sometimes divided into four or five portions, each too small to be separately fenced, and these small portions are distinguished by marks which the owners alone can recognise."

Out of the 337 holdings on the estate, how many are, in that way, broken up into separate patches?—I could not exactly tell. It is a mountainous estate, and there are many well regulated estates in the same position. The land on the hills is very bad, then, three comes a valley, and you must give the man on the hill a patch of it.

2422. In the same report I find:—

"A few of the farms, particularly on the lowlands near Keshilleen, are carefully cultivated, but the system of agriculture pursued on the great majority of the farms is so bad as possible. It is a usual custom to sow oats two or three times after potatoes, till the land is completely exhausted, and then leave the ground to 'rest,' as they term it, without sowing any grain seed in it. In this state it remains three or four years nearly unproductive. It is a common practice to burn portions of the land and divide the manure. It is also common to take soil off the fields to high houses. Both these practices are very injurious, and should be prevented."

Have those practices ceased?—They have entirely. The tenants all sow artificial grasses.

2423. The same report also states:—

"There is plenty of limestone on the estate, and a lime-works was erected many years ago for the use of the tenantry. For several years the lime was not worked, but during the last three years it has been used occasionally, and lime supplied to the tenantry to a small extent. If the ground was thus properly drained, the facility of procuring lime would be of great value to the tenants."

Have they been using lime lately?—Not for tillage purposes, but small quantities have been burned for putting the houses in repair.

2424. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Do you make an annual report, on the state of the property, to the Commissioners?—My father makes a report along with his annual account.

2425. Has he made suggestions for improvements on the property, or for arrangements with regard to the management of the property?—I do not think there has been anything of that kind lately.

2426. Mr. O'SHEA.—Your father made

some suggestions as to the Commissioners aiding in preventing subdivision?—Yes.

2427. They were not acted upon?—There were no steps taken.

2428. Do you think the tendency to subdivision has decreased lately?—I think it has, but it has been carried much too far.

2429. You said the rent might be fully raised to Griffith's valuation?—Yes.

2430. Do you think that this would be a feasible time to do so?—I think not; some of the tenants are very poor, and they have felt the late depression very much.

2431. You spoke of the high price given for tenant right—in some instances £30 on one?—Yes.

2432. I believe the poor population is very thick?—It is.

2433. Do you think that that is too high a price for a prudent man to give?—If I were managing an estate I would try to prevent it, it is a bad practice to allow a tenant to give so high a price.

2434. To what do you attribute so high a price?—To the tenants believing they have fixed of course under the Commissioners below the value, and moreover there is a great desire in the locality to get land. The people have nothing else to do.

2435. It is not the agricultural value of the land?—It is for agricultural purposes they buy it.

2436. Do not you think then on agricultural point of view it is too high a price to give?—I do. I think it is rather too high. In fact there is undue competition.

2437. You would not advise the Commissioners to take advantage of that undue competition and the high value which is affixed to the land, by the high price given for the tenant-right, to raise the rent in proportion to that?—Undoubtedly not, that would ruin the tenants.

2438. Have they asked for leases at all?—No.

2439. Do you think it advisable to offer them leases?—I do not think they would take them.

2440. With a higher rent and a clause against subdivision?—I think under the circumstances that it would be a good plan to do it.

2441. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—But you say they would not take them?—Not now, as the estate is present state.

2442. Mr. O'SHEA.—Do you not think it would be a good thing to enforce strict clauses against subdivision at the time you come to raise the rent, and then give leases?—I think you would ruin the condition of the tenantry by so doing.

2443. Is there a National school on the property?—There are five National schools.

2444. Have you, as agent for the Commissioners, the right of appointing the masters to these schools?—No, none whatsoever.

2445. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Are they vested schools?—No.

2446. Mr. O'SHEA.—Do the Commissioners of Education help to keep them up at all?—No, they have refused to do so.

2447. I see that on the northern portion of the estate there was a school kept by Bernard Maguire for which he received £10 per annum?—He has died, there was no success appointed and a National school has sprung up in the place of that school.

2448. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Why did the Commissioners refuse to support the school?—As well as I recollect—in is a good many years ago—they said they had not power to grant money to a National school.

2449. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—That was a primary school?—It was.

2450. And it is now maintained by the National Board out of the money granted by Parliament for primary Education?—Yes.

2451. Mr O'SHAUGHNESSY.—No draining was done by the Commissioners?—No, not in my time.

2452. Has any been done by the tenants?—A little; in isolated instances.

2453. Considering their small holdings, have they spent large sums on the drainage?—Well, they have; some of them have improved their farms very much.

2454. Is that part of the work done on consideration of the rental of the half-year's rent?—Oh, no; private enterprise.

2455. Is the general improvement of which you speak also distinct from that which is?—Quite apart from the expenditure on the estate.

2456. Have they increased the value of their holdings within the last twenty years?—A great number of them have, especially among the poorer classes. The system of farming is wonderfully improved, they grow more green crops and use artificial food more than they did twenty years ago.

2457. Do you think that the rent which they pay at present was an adequate rent twenty years ago?—I think it was a moderate rent in 1859, the times were then beginning to improve.

2458. You think the rent might now be raised, from its present amount, to Griffith's valuation?—I do. That would be about £500 a year additional.

2459. How much of that increased value of £500 a year has been effected by the activity and little improvements done by the tenants?—I think, independently of the improvements made by the tenants, that the estate would be fairly set at an increase of £360 a year.

2460. Lord Justice FITZGERALD.—That is, an increase of £500 a year might be put on the rental, without pressing the tenants in any way, or charging them any rent for their own improvements?—That is my opinion. Any estate in Fermanagh, let at Griffith's valuation, is fully let without charging the tenant for his improvements.

2461. Do you know any other instance in which a whole estate is let below the valuation?—Not where there is power to raise the rents.

2462. Mr O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you know any estate where the owners have allowed the unimproving process of subdivision to go on?—A private person would not allow it.

2463. Lord Justice FITZGERALD.—I believe it is the case in Fermanagh that the most miserable portions of the whole county are those where the tenants have freeholds?—Unquestionably.

2464. A considerable portion of the county is in that position?—There is, but they have been sold out since that time, and the new men have gone on quite a different system, and improved very much.

2465. Dr. HARRIS.—Is there much bog?—Not very much, there was a good deal, but it has been cut away.

2466. And the land appropriated by tenants without rent being charged?—Generally, but in some instances rent has been charged.

2467. The tenants do not pay rent for the bog?—Never.

2468. Is there a piece of bog attached to each farm?—There is. It is not the custom in Fermanagh to charge for bog.

2469. Mr O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You know the county very well and the town of Enniskillen?—I do.

2470. Are the middle classes, including shopkeepers and farmers holding from twenty to a hundred or a hundred and fifty acres of land, all Protestants, or partly Protestants?—The great majority of that class are Protestants.

2471. Would you say that thirty per cent of the shopkeepers and farmers are Roman Catholics?—Oh, yes, fully.

2472. Forty per cent?—Yes; but the Roman Catholics in Fermanagh do not hold as large farms as the Protestants.

2473. Lord Justice FITZGERALD.—That is to say the Roman Catholics are numerically forty per cent, but if you take the large holdings only into consideration a greater proportion are Protestants?—Exactly.

2474. Of the class of people who would be likely to send their sons to a school such as Portora, about what proportion in Fermanagh are Protestants?—Oh, they are all Protestants. I do not know a Roman Catholic in Fermanagh of that class now.

2475. Among the upper or better class of shopkeepers and tradesmen, what are the proportions?—There are from thirty to forty per cent. of Roman Catholics.

2476. Mr O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Where do the Protestant shopkeepers and farmers send their sons to school in Fermanagh?—In my day a good number used to go to Portora as day boys, but now the Model School seems to have attracted them.

2477. Why have they given up Portora?—The parents think that the education they receive at the Model School fits them better for the life they have to lead; that the education at Portora is of too high a standard for people of their class.

2478. Where do the middle class Roman Catholics send their sons to school?—They are very well supplied, they have a Christian Brothers' School at Enniskillen, and some send their sons to the Model School.

2479. Do they send them in large numbers to the Model School?—Not in large numbers. The master of the Model School is a very clever man. He is a Roman Catholic.

2480. Have you any idea how the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese regards the Model School?—I have heard him spoken of as a very liberal-minded man. He was never opposed to the Model School.

2481. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Suppose this property were put into the market, are there any tenants on it who would be likely to purchase their holdings?—I do not think there would be more than ten.

2482. Dr. CURTIS.—In 1857 the population on the estate was stated to be 2,142 persons?—I do not think there are so many now.

2483. There were then 419 houses on the estate?—There are only about 350 houses now, so that, as a matter of fact, the population has decreased.

2484. Lord Justice FITZGERALD.—The condition of those who remain has improved?—Oh, yes.

2485. CHAIRMAN.—What percentage do you get?—Five per cent.

2486. Is there a bailiff under you?—There are two.

2487. What do they get?—£9 ds. 7d. a year each.

2488. I find in the accounts £4 allowed to them for looking after the bogs and distributing the lime. How often do you get reports from them?—They never make a report except something special happens.

2489. How often are the rents collected?—Yearly.

2490. How often do you see the estate as a rule?—Once a month—I live close to it.

2491. There is a small part of the estate adjoining Portora school. Do you know anything of that, or is it within your province to inspect that or to inspect the school-house for repairs, or anything of that sort?—No, that is not in my province. About twenty-three years ago there was drainage carried out at Portora, and I inspected all that work for my father.

2492. In connection with the bog, do you repair the roads or do the tenants do that for themselves?—We sometimes expend a few pounds; indeed this year there will be rather a large expenditure, as owing to the frost the roads have been cut up.

2493. Has any attempt been made to assist tenants in emigration, so as to make the remainder more comfortable?—There has not been any assistance given for emigration from that part of the country.

2494. Were there any restrictions as to cropping?—None.

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Mr. John J.
Benson.

2495. Are the tenants allowed to grow as many corn or flax crops in succession as they please?—There is no restriction.

2496. You make no periodical report as to the crops on the various parts of the estate?—None. We were never called upon to make one.

2497. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUESON.—The tenants have given up the wasteful process of cropping, formerly practised, but not through any action of the landlord?—Exactly.

2498. On the estates of other persons, for whom you are agent, are there any steps taken to supervise the agriculture of the tenants?—Yes; I look over the estates.

2499. Do you know any other instance where the tenants are under no restrictions as to the treatment of the land?—I do a great number.

2500. Estates belonging to individuals?—Yes.

2501. Do you think such estates are properly managed?—I do not. It is a great advantage to suggest to the tenants the various improvements that have taken place in the sowing of seeds and the proper treatment of land.

2502. And also a proper portion of the management of an estate to stop a tenant, and, if necessary, evict him, for taking corn crop after corn crop off the land, or for using for the building of a cabin whenever seeds were not burned?—I would do that if acting for an individual.

2503. Nothing of that kind was done on this estate?—Nothing.

2504. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever suggested to the Commissioners that it was desirable to try to have rules?—I never suggested it.

2505. Are there any estate rules on this estate?—None that I am aware of.

2506. Is there any contribution from the Commissioners to the National Schools on the estate?—None.

2507. Do the school-houses belong to the Commissioners?—They belong to tenants on the estate.

2508. Who keeps them in order?—They are a private speculation by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, but if it was on the estate of a private individual the schools would be supplemented.

2509. Would you recommend that a house should be supplied and kept in order?—Yes; I do that on Lord Belmore's estate.

2510. What is the extent of the Cavan estate?—It is 571 Irish acres.

2511. What is its rental?—The rental is £543 7s. 1d.

2512. What is Griffith's valuation?—£342 gross.

2513. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUESON.—How much of that is for buildings?—I cannot say.

2514. CHAIRMAN.—Has any change in the rental been made during the twenty-eight years that you and your father have had the agency?—None that I am aware of.

2515. Has there been any change of tenancy?—I only remember one.

2516. Is there any Ulster tenant-right, or tenant-right of any kind, on the estate?—The custom of the neighbourhood has been held to be binding in Cavan by Mr. Sergeant Robinson, the County Chairman.

2517. What is the amount usually given?—From £5 to £10 an acre.

2518. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUESON.—Do you say where it has been allowed in Cavan, that it has been established over any large portion of the county, or is not Cavan one of the counties where it is disputed?—It is disputed. The custom has been allowed on Lord Farnham's estate.

2519. Is not Cavan a county in which you are obliged to prove that the particular estate is subject to the custom?—Yes, sir.

2520. Has tenant-right been acknowledged on this estate?—Yes.

2521. CHAIRMAN.—What amount has been paid, as

far as you know, where there have been changes?—It has brought from £5 to £10 an acre.

2522. Is that more or less than the average?—About the average.

2523. Have you any professional knowledge of any other estates?—Not in Cavan.

2524. Is there any bog or moorland on this estate?—None. It is all arable land.

2525. Do you think, judging from your information obtained in the neighbourhood, that the rent is a fair and reasonable rent?—It is a fair, reasonable rent, having regard to the present depressed times.

2526. Just taking the last ten years?—It is a low rent.

2527. If you had been asked, a few years ago, to suggest a fair rent, what rent would you have named?—I would have put it at an acre on it.

2528. Dr. HAIR.—Is Griffith's valuation higher or lower in Fermanagh than in Cavan?—I think it is higher in Fermanagh.

2529. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUESON.—I believe that the land on this estate is very much better than on the Banaskillen estate?—It is very much better.

2530. Dr. HAIR.—This land would let decidedly above Griffith's valuation?—It is let already above it.

2531. What is the general proportion throughout the county?—Some is let at Griffith's valuation, and some above it, but, as a general rule, the land in Cavan, let by ordinary landlords, is let above Griffith's valuation.

2532. Is it as much as ten per cent. above it?—No, about five.

2533. Is there any portion of this estate sufficiently near the town of Cavan to be fit for town plots?—There is one townland.

2534. Have there been any changes on that portion?—No.

2535. Are there any fields held by sheepkeepers for grazing?—No.

2536. Is not that the custom on estates round about Cavan?—Yes, where the landlord gets the land into his own hands.

2537. But this land has been held by tenants for many years without any change?—It has.

2538. Are the tenants all resident on the place?—They are.

2539. There are none occupying houses in Cavan that have this land as an accommodation?—I think there are one or two men that now keep houses in Cavan, that have farms on the estate, what I would call town parks.

2540. Have you ever suggested to the Commissioners any change in the rent?—No, none on the Cavan estate.

2541. Your remuneration is on the same terms, five per cent. on the collection?—Five per cent.

2542. Have you a half?—Yes.

2543. What does he get?—£2 4s. 3d. has been the salary from time immemorial.

2544. What do you think this property would sell for, if put into the market on the present rental?—It would bring thirty years' purchase.

2545. How far do you reside from the estate?—About eleven miles.

2546. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—Is the part of the land adjoining the town of Cavan that on which the school is built?—The school adjoins the town, but the land on which it stands was not originally part of the estate, and is not contiguous to any portion of it. It was obtained many years ago by exchange, when I believe the Commissioners gave three acres for one. The nearest portion of the estate is within half a mile of the town of Cavan, and the most distant part is about two miles.

2547. £542 7s. 1d. is returned as the amount of the rental, and for the year ending 1st November, 1877, you received out of that only £323 6s. 5d., and the arrears returned as then due were £1,450 10s. 8½d.?—Yes.

2548. How long have these arrears been hanging over the estate?—From time immemorial.

2549. Has any attempt been made, such as was carried out on the Enniskillen estate, to reduce these arrears?—None.

2550. Is there anything connected with the position of the Cavan estate to make it more or less difficult to come to an equitable arrangement with the tenants to get rid of the arrears?—At the time it was done on the Enniskillen estate the tenants on the Cavan estate were poorer.

2551. What do you say of them at present?—They have improved.

2552. Do you think the estate could be improved by resuming portions of those arrears, and possibly collecting portions?—I think after allowing them another year—because things are not very prosperous at present in the country—they could pay a year's rent out of the arrears.

2553. If the matter had been taken up at any time within the past ten years, could the arrangement have been carried out to the benefit of both landlords and tenants?—It might.

2554. Was it on your father's suggestion that the arrangement was made on the Enniskillen estate?—It was.

2555. Did he make a similar suggestion with regard to Cavan?—He did not, because the Cavan tenants were poorer. We talked it over, but, at that time, he did not consider it justifiable to attempt it, and no suggestion to carry it out was ever made either by him or by the Commissioners.

2556. In Mr. Mackenzie's report, made in 1857, in reference to this estate, he says:—

"According to the new general valuation of Ireland the value is £237 3s., and for the school-house and land on which it is erected £100 per annum, £50 being for the house and £50 for the land."

Could there be any mistake in the value you gave us?—I think not. At that time a great number appealed from the valuation, and I know that in many instances it was reduced. The school-house and land on which it stands is not included in the £542 which I stated as the present value.

2557. In the same report the rental is stated to be £557 7s. 11d., and this comment is made:—

"The rate at which this property is at present let is actually very low for land so near to the town of Cavan, and I think it is let below its full letting value."

Do you concur in that opinion now?—I think it is cheap.

2558. What percentage might be added to the present rental, without preventing the tenants unduly or charging them anything for their own expenditure?—I think it might be raised from ten to twenty per cent., which would bring it up to the ordinary letting value. I must say of the Cavan tenants, that they improved their land wonderfully, they are most industrious people.

2559. Making full allowance for that, do you think the rental may be raised ten per cent?—Unquestionably.

2560. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—The Inspector of Estates to the former Royal Commission reported:—

"The arrears up to 1st November, 1854 . . . amounted to 41,670 15s. 3d., equal to three years' rent of the whole property. With the exception of the bulk, there was no tenant owed less than one year's arrears of rent, while there was one who owed eight years, three who owed seven years . . . The difficulty of ascertaining the correctness of the arrears charged to the agent's account is very great, in consequence of the fact that many of the holdings mentioned in the rental have been subdivided; and, further, one tenant occasionally holds small portions of two or three different holdings . . . In this way the accounts have become very complicated."

Do you still continue the same system of returning the arrears and receipts there referred to?—No.

2561. What alterations have you made?—We take from the accounts the amount of the arrears due on each farm, and we give a receipt for the actual money

paid, showing on the back the arrears remaining due; so that each tenant on getting his receipt sees the amount of arrears due on his holding.

2562. Then there is no tenant on the estate getting a clear receipt?—I think there is one, a man named Young.

2563. On the average, each tenant has three years' arrears on the back of his receipt?—Very nearly.

2564. Will not that in itself prevent the carrying out of the ordinary tenant-right on the estate?—I think, having so large an arrear hanging over him, would militate against the tenant.

2565. He cannot, without the knowledge of the agent or landlord, sell, or he would be bound to pay the arrears?—In every instance we make them pay up the arrears.

2566. Therefore, you put a penalty of three years' rent on any tenant who sells his holding?—Unquestionably. I have heard my father say that from the time he got the agency he acted in that way.

2567. LORD R. CAMPBELL.—The report of 1857 states that the greater part of those arrears accrued in the four years from November, 1843, to November, 1849?—I think that is not accurate. I know that in the last years the tenants were in a most wretched state, but I often heard one, named Lamb, declare that the arrears had been due for a hundred years.

2568. DR. HARRIS.—There were two or three years during which no rents were paid. Were those forgiven to the tenants or added to the arrears?—Added to the arrears.

2569. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Mr. Minland also reported, as to this estate, in 1856:—

"The evil practice of subdividing farms has provided very much on this estate, and has not been checked as it should have been."

Has there been much further subdivision?—Not lately.

2570. The report proceeds:—

"This, I think, is the chief cause of the poverty of so many of the tenants . . . It has also caused as usual the fields of the different holdings to be intermixed."

Is there much of that intermixture on the Cavan estate?—There is.

2571. You gave an explanation of that which, so far as it went, was perhaps a good one, with regard to the Enniskillen estate. As this is a small land, how do you explain the intermixture except by want of control?—That is the cause of it.

2572. Is it not most wasteful, both for the tenant and the landlord, to allow the farms occupied by the same man to be separated from each other?—Unquestionably—great disadvantage to the tenants. It leads to continual squabbles, and would seriously cripple the tenants' ability to pay rent.

2573. There are on the estate sixty-six holdings. Of these how many are thus intermixed?—From ten to twenty are intermixed.

2574. Have you a survey of this estate?—Yes; a map and survey made in 1816.

2575. Have the holdings been surveyed at any time since?—There has been no survey.

2576. Are you able to tell who is the tenant of any of these detached pieces now?—I know by visiting the estate and going over it.

2577. There is not in your office any written evidence—examining your own people testimony no longer available—nor, so far as you know, in the office of the Commissioners any means of ascertaining who is tenant on these holdings?—No.

2578. If it were necessary to recover possession of the property, have you any means of giving evidence, except by parole from your own observation, who are tenants on these pieces?—There are no other means.

2579. Have you had experience of the difficulties in the way of taking any legal proceedings where the estates are so circumstanced?—There is always a difficulty, and we must be very careful; moreover, the tenants have great trouble in managing their farms

April 8, 1878,
Mr. John J.
Boston.

April 3, 1878.
Mr John I.
Dunlop.

by themselves. There is a good deal of litigation about rights of way, but I generally manage to settle it.

2580. I find in your account this entry:—"Cash paid Thomas Edwards for survey and making a sketch of a disputed piece, 7s. 6d." Was that a passage disputed between the tenants?—It was.

2581. Did that arise from intermixture of holdings?—It did.

2582. I find in the report of the Inspector of Estates in 1856 this suggestion:—

"Before any improvement can be expected on this estate some arrangement must be made for reducing the large arrears hanging over so many of the tenants. I would suggest that the same plan should be adopted which I have pointed out in my report on the Enniskillen school estates; but whether that plan or some other be adopted, nothing, I think, can be clearer than that while a tenant feels himself liable to be called on at any moment for a large sum of rent, he will neither improve his land nor pay any rent he can avoid."

That suggestion was made more than twenty years ago. Was any communication made by the Commissioners to your father at any time as to the desirability of such an arrangement?—None.

2583. This report proceeds:—

"At the same time that some arrangement is made as to the existing arrears, the tenants must be given to understand that if the arrearage rent is not punctually paid arrears will be at once taken to enforce it, and no tenant will be suffered to remain on the estate who does not pay the rent."

Was anything of that kind done?—The tenants have all got notice that they must pay the rent, and it has been fairly paid.

2584. There is not a single tenant on the estate who is not at the present moment liable to ejectment for non-payment of rent?—Not one.

2585. And not only that, but unable to redeem, unless he pays three years' rent?—True.

2586. The last passage in the report I have been quoting from is—

"It is absolutely necessary that a more vigilant and energetic system of management be pursued on this estate than has hitherto been done."

Has any change in the system of management taken place within the last twenty-two years?—None.

2587. We have been furnished with an advertisement, published in November, 1877, for the sale of a farm on this estate (*vide Appendix No. 2*). Do you know the holding?—I do. It belonged to Lamb, and was sold to a man of the name of Mr. Harrow.

2588. What did the interest sell for?—I do not know. I did not hear what it brought.

2589. Did you get any money out of the transaction?—Yes; we got a large sum of money. Edward Lamb owed six years' rent which had accrued during his own tenancy, and that was all paid up, as well as one year of the old arrears, which, however, is not collected; it is in the hands of the present tenant.

2590. I find in your last rental these entries:—

"John Lamb, 49 11s. 7d. yearly rent. £32 2s. 6d. arrears due 1861 and John Lamb, 427 18s. 10d. yearly rent, and £194 2s. 6d. arrears due. Since the 22nd of November last I have urged John Lamb to pay his rent like the other tenants on the estate, but in vain. I was obliged to proceed against him by ejectment last year. It was only in October of that year I was enabled to get the rent which I accounted for in July. At the time of taking out the ejectment this year I told the County Court Judge that I would settle a year's rent of his holding. I would be satisfied, and this in the hearing of Lamb. It is not far west of me; he refused to pay, but, as I have been assured, a disinclination to pay rent."

Do you know whether Lamb, who had been twice served with ejectments, had reduced the arrears?—I had to turn him out through the sheriff, but he afterwards came in and paid.

2591. Did he pay up the whole arrears?—No; I took one year's rent in cash, and his bill to the Commissioners at twelve months for the remainder of the arrears then due, in order that a settlement might be effected. I must say he is an extraordinary man. He expended the

current year's rent, each year, in improving his farm. If I had not made that arrangement with him and given him some time, I would have forced him into the market, and ruined him.

2592. In these dealings with the Lambs, which were somewhat complicated and involved a good deal of money, what communication, if any, did you carry on with the Commissioners?—The matter was mentioned to Dr. Kyle, and he desired that Lamb should be told that the Commissioners would order an ejectment against his second holding. Although there was a decree outstanding against one holding, they would order an ejectment against the other, unless he paid. Having so informed him, and finding he took no notice, I ventured on my own responsibility to turn him out. I had no authority whatsoever from the Commissioners to execute that decree.

2593. The minutes of the Board on the 31st October, 1878, are—

"Canon Estate.—Read letters from the agent stating that Lamb and others had refused to pay the year's rent since the arrears due by him be now forgiven, and asking instructions. Ordered that Lamb, &c., be ejected for non-payment of rent."

You received that order?—Yes; the ejectment was brought, but Dr. Kyle having told my father-in-law he would be satisfied with the current year's rent, Lamb was let back.

2594. When was he turned out?—In the month of February last.

2595. Mr. O'BRIENQUESTED.—How the bill fallen due yet?—No.

2596. What do you think is the prospect of its being paid?—As good as money in the funds. The man is comfortably off, and after the settlement he wrote me a letter of thanks.

2597. Lord JAMES FLEMING.—Have any works been executed at all, in the estate of estate improvements, on this property?—None.

2598. Is it an estate on which money could be judiciously and productively expended in that way?—I do not think it could.

2599. What is the general nature of the buildings upon it?—The houses are tolerably comfortable, but in a rude they are shabby.

2600. Does the £100, mentioned in the rental as lodged by the person who wished to become the representative of Edward Lamb, refer to the holding offered for sale?—Yes; the entire holding was subject to a rent of £27 18s. 10d. The portion for sale was stated to be liable only to £19; the remaining portion of the holding is in the possession of the same John Lamb who was turned out by the sheriff. Edward Lamb was a wretched fellow. He wanted to desert his wife and two children; and when the rent was arranged there was only £15 left out of the £100. We sent that to the Roman Catholic Bishop for the wife and children, and I had a letter from him thanking me for even so much.

2601. Do you know what became of Edward Lamb himself?—I believe he has gone abroad.

2602. You have no doubt but that Lamb got a considerable sum for his interest?—There is no doubt of that. It is quite usual to give a good deal more than what they settle upon as the value of the farm. They come to me and name a certain sum, and I know that when they leave me, there is much more given.

2603. I believe that is a perfectly well-established part of the Ulster tenant-right custom?—Oh, yes. They would so much think of taking a farm at the office terms than of cutting off their head.

2604. CHAIRMAN.—Are there any restrictions as to cropping, or does your evidence in reference to Fermanagh apply equally to this estate?—It applies equally to both. There is only one observation I should like to make as to this estate:—The tenants on it have to bring their turf some seven or eight Irish miles. They are very badly off for fuel and they always complained of the drawback that is to them.

2605. Is there a National school on the estate?—There is one.

2604. Do the Commissioners make any grant towards its support?—None.

2607. Are any of the other estates, in the neighbourhood of the town, let on town parks?—Yes.

2608. Is not a higher rent than obtained?—Twice the rent; but I would not think it fair to a tenant taking out his livelihood from a farm to put an increased rent on him for being adjacent to a town; because when a man goes to market in Ireland, whether he goes on rail or on foot, he spends the day.

2609. Would it not have been possible, in past years, when there was a good deal of emigration, to have made these town parks for the benefit of the estate, and the advantage of the inhabitants of the town?—The people have always clung to the land.

2610. They have not done so on other estates?—I know that is so; but on the school lands they have been known to be in the greatest watchfulness, and still to hold on to the lands.

2611. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Has John Lamb a lease?—No. There is no lease.

2612. As I understand, what he does with the profit of the farm is to spend it on improvements, and pay you the rent?—True.

2613. Do you not think if he had a lease, and was able to his improvements, he would make a more judicious and fair application of the rent?—I think it would be much easier to collect the rent.

2614. You are aware that in many parts of Ireland the rent is generally one-fourth or one-third over the valuation?—Yes, generally.

2615. You do not think it would be fair to apply that principle in Fermanagh?—I do not think the northern landlords treat their tenants as harshly, I

might say, as the southern. There was always a more friendly feeling between the landlords and the tenantry in the north of Ireland.

2616. As a general rule in Fermanagh it would be an unsafe thing to say that the rent ought to be one-third above Griffith's valuation?—It would be a very unpopular proposition to make.

2617. I suppose there is a large body of Roman Catholics, of the farming class, in Charv?—Very large. Both among the farmers and shopkeepers.

2618. The Roman Catholics have got a boarding school in Charv?—They have got a very fine college.

2619. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Do you state positively that an application was made to the Commissioners to grant assistance to the National schools on the Fermanagh property, and that the assistance was refused?—The schoolmaster applied for assistance, and my impression is that he was refused.

2620. I find this entry on the minutes of the Board for April, 1863:—

"Read letter from agent for Enniskillen school estate stating that B. Maguire, master of the Deanebrook school, had died. That J. Cassidy, master of Drumacree school, was willing to build a schoolhouse at about a mile from the former school of Deanebrook, and to settle his daughter there as a teacher, without any cost to the Board if permitted to do so, and that there would be no loss to the Board on the rental. Resolved—That permission be given for a school-house only?"

That permission has been given, and the school-house has been built.

2621. Lord JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—But not by the assistance of the Commissioners?—They did not give a shilling towards it.

Mr. THOMAS HUGH FERRIS recalled.

Mr. Thomas H. Ferris.

2622. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Do you produce the new lease of Banagher school-house?—Yes. It is dated 16th July, 1857, from Henry Treach to the Commissioners, and gives them the premises as described, to hold for seven years, from 24th June, 1858, at the yearly rent of £50.

2623. Lord JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—It contains a covenant to keep the premises in repair. Is there any difference between the terms of this lease and the former lease?—I think not.

2624. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Was any fine paid for the renewal?—None.

2625. Could not the Commissioners have got a larger term?—Yes. The landlord wanted them to take a longer lease, but they preferred having a short one for the present.

2626. What was their motive in declining to take a longer lease?—I have heard the locality is not very much improved of.

2627. Do you think the motive was that possibly Banagher might be abandoned, and the school removed somewhere else?—I can scarcely take upon myself to say so. Perhaps the Commissioners thought it desirable to renew it if it could be done, but I do not think there is any power to do so.

2628. With respect to the general management of the estates the Commissioners of 1857 say:—

"We have already called attention to the defective manner in which the Royal school properties have in various particulars been managed by them. The plan of appointing local agents was judicious, but we think that, in addition to this arrangement, systematic inspection, conducted by a qualified agent of the Board and occasionally by some of the Commissioners themselves, was essential."

Has that recommendation ever been considered by the Board?—I do not know, at any rate no such action has been taken.

2629. The same report contains this passage:—

"It appears from the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, under which the Commissioners of Education were constituted, that it was part of their duty to take as

annual account of the assets and liabilities of the Royal School estates."

Do you know whether that is done?—The agents' annual accounts and our own accounts would constitute accounts of the assets and liabilities of each estate and school.

2630. Lord JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—On what principle do you not as charging items in the annual account sent to the Treasury?—We charge nothing at all against those agents except there is an item for law-costs, and even then only for costs of administration.

2631. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Is there any rule laid down by the Board as to what expenses should be charged to the Treasury?—There is no such rule that I know of.

2632. Lord JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—To what amount was the cost of the new lease of Banagher school charged?—They have not yet been paid, but the practice would be to charge them to the Banagher estate account.

2633. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—The Commissioners in 1857 further say:—

"It also appeared in evidence that since 1837 considerable sums for the payment of law costs had been debited to several charities, which ought properly to have been charged on the Consolidated Fund, and that payments had been made out of the funds of other endowments without any legal authority to warrant such an appropriation."

Do you consider that the costs of drawing a lease, such as that of Banagher, ought to be charged against the estate, or to the Treasury?—I could not give an opinion on that point.

2634. The Commissioners who reported in 1857 insisted, very strongly, on the duty of your Board as to the preservation of foundation deeds and other documents appertaining to the endowments. Have any steps been taken in reference to this recommendation?—When the late Mr. Follenstone (who was solicitor to the Board) retired, he handed over a number of leases and other documents, which we have in our custody.

April 5, 1878.
Mr. John J.
Brewster.

April 5, 1878.
—
Mr. Thomas
H. Fleming.

2635. Have you got the title deeds of the various properties?—I do not know.

2636. Several of the schools are of private foundation. I suppose you hold the title deeds of the properties belonging to them?—I should say so. There are a number of old legal papers.

2637. Have you any list of the various deeds in the custody of the Commissioners?—We have a list of those handed over to us by Mr. Fetherston.

2638. Where do you keep them?—They are in a tin box at No. 8, Clause-street, which house belongs to Dr. Kyle's representatives.

2639. Have the Commissioners any office at present?—It has been arranged, with Dr. Kyle's representatives, that the office is to continue there for a short time, but the meetings of the Commissioners have been held at the Provost's house since Dr. Kyle died.

2640. Have the Commissioners all the deeds and documents which appertain to the endowments under their charge?—I cannot say all, but I know they have some—for instance, the losses of the Diocesan school-boards.

2641. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Was the list that was furnished on the occasion of Mr. Fetherston's retirement handed over by him or his representatives when the documents were given up to the Commissioners?—Yes, it was, in fact, a voucher of what he was giving up.

2642. Have you ever made a list of what are called your manuscripts of title?—I have not, but they are all there.

2643. Is there any other list by which all the documents of title that you possess could be now checked?—No. I think not.

2644. At what date did Mr. Fetherston give up the papers?—About 1865.

2645. Who was then appointed solicitor?—Mr. Collum.

2646. Has there been any checking of the manuscripts of title since then?—I am not aware that we ever checked them since.

2647. LORD R. CURZON.—In the report of the Commissioners of 1857 this passage occurs:—

"The whole course of our inquiries has convinced us that a careful attention to the preservation of foundation deeds and other documents of the same nature is most important in relation to educational charities; and we are of opinion that the omission of the Commissioners of Education to take charge of all such as belonged to schools whose properties were vested in them, and to keep a full and accurate record of the manuscripts of those placed under their supervision, was a serious oversight, and one that proved how repeatedly they had apprehended the real meaning and policy of the Legislature."

Have the Commissioners of Education taken any steps, since that report was made, to keep a full and accurate record of the manuscripts of the endowed schools placed under their supervision?—Beyond getting that list from their late solicitor I think not. It was checked at the time and all the documents were handed over.

2648. When Messrs. McCumbe and Fetherston were applied to, by the Commissioners in 1854, for the foundation deeds, their answer was:—

"Since the receipt of your letter of 22nd March, requesting to be furnished with the deeds of foundations of endowed schools under the Commission of Education in Ireland, we have made a careful search in our office for deeds of the class indicated, and beg to inform you that we have not in our custody any such deeds, and it is not in our power to state in whose custody such deeds will be found."

They cannot therefore have handed you over any important deeds?—I should say not; but I know that we have all that they handed over.

2649. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Who has the key of the box in which the deeds are kept?—The key is in the lock, where it was usually kept during Dr. Kyle's lifetime.

2650. LORD R. CURZON.—Was there no strong room?—None. A strong one might be useful, as in

case of fire the deeds might be burned, unless some one opened the box and saved them. We have also a lot of old papers, not of the least value, which are stored away in garrets in the back corridor.

2651. Do you think the method of keeping the title deeds which you describe is "the careful attention to the preservation of foundation deeds," which was insisted on so strongly in the report I have quoted?—I think the deeds are perfectly safe. I do not think that any body would touch them.

2652. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—The 11th Section of the 3 Geo. IV., c. 79, provides:—

"Whereas . . . divers powers are granted to the said Commissioners of Education to visit and regulate certain schools of private foundation and endowment . . . existing in Ireland, . . . and it is expedient to extend the said powers to all such schools of private foundation and endowment which may at any time exist in Ireland, be it therefore enacted that all and every of the powers by the said recited Act, granted to or vested in the Commissioners of Education, for visiting and regulating such schools of private foundation and endowment as were existing at the time of the passing of the said Act, shall extend to all schools of the same kind and description as the said Act mentioned, which have been or shall be built, erected, founded, or endowed in Ireland at any time after the passing of the said recited Act or this Act."

Has there been any system established in your office, either by inquiry from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations or otherwise, with the view of ascertaining whether any fresh endowments have been created?—We recovered a small sum for Athlone school, through the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Esqueats a considerable time ago.

2653. We have ascertained since our Commission was instituted that Mr. Woods, of Milverton, has endowed a Protestant school in the county of Dublin within the last few years. That is a school within the express words of your Act of Parliament. Did the Commissioners become aware of that?—No.

2654. Is there any instance within your recollection of the endowment of a Protestant school becoming known to your Board?—A great many years ago Lord Mountmellick came to the office and suggested that a school of his at Kilworth should be vested in our Board. We sent them forms for a long time, but ultimately they have ceased to return them.

2655. Did you ever take any steps in the matter?—No. The school at Kilworth is considered somewhat of a parochial school.

2656. LORD R. CURZON.—How many years have you been without the returns?—I think we got them up to two years ago.

2657. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Are you aware that in the city of Dublin, particularly in the older parishes—St. Catherine's, St. John's, and St. Peter's—there have been, at various times, endowments given to the parochial schools by Protestant parishioners?—No.

2658. Has any action been taken in reference to the reassignment of any parochial endowment by your Board?—No. I was not aware that the Board had any control over parochial schools.

2659. Was any notice taken, by the Commissioners, during the passage of the Irish Church Act through Parliament, of the fact that it in substance treated the property of the diocesan schools as if it was Church property?—Not that I am aware of.

2660. Was attention called to this: that the effect of the Act was to hand over the value of the life interests to the schoolmasters themselves and to the Representative Church Body, and to leave the residue of the property of the diocesan schools in the hands of the Church Temporalities Commissioners?—I think the matter as to the diocesan schools was talked over by the Board; but no decided action was taken, at least I cannot find any minute on the subject, prior to 1873.

2661. What minute is there at that date?—

"28th July, 1873.—The Secretary laid on the table, the opinion of the Solicitor-General (Mr. Law) on the case laid before him as to the Limerick Diocesan school, and the diocesan schools in general; as many important legal ques-

tion were involved. It was advised that this matter do stand over until some of the legal members of the Board is present.

I cannot find that it ever ceased to stand over.

2469. When does the subject appear to have been again considered?—The next minute as to it is of a meeting on 20th November, 1874, at which the Lord Chief Justice was present.—

"Secretary having reported the death of the Rev. Mr. Hall, his diocesan schoolmaster of Limerick, and the very many legal questions that might arise in reference to the school premises, in consequence of the abolition of diocesan schools; and having stated that several parties were desirous to purchase or to rent the school premises, it was ordered that a fully stated case as to the rights, &c., &c., of the Commissioners as to the school premises be laid before Council by the solicitors, and that as a case in reference to the school had been heretofore submitted to the Right Hon. Hugh Law, when Solicitor-General to the late Government, this case be also sent to him."

2470. What is the next minute as to this matter?—Under date 29th January, 1875.—

"The Secretary laid on the table the various documents in connection with the school premises held from Messrs. Watson, &c., by the Commissioners, and the cases as to the powers of the Commissioners in reference thereto, the late diocesan schoolmaster having recently died, and Mr. Law's opinion as to same, together with several letters from the Rev. Mr. Gregg (now in possession of the school premises), senior of the parties in which the school premises are situated, stating his anxiety to purchase or to take a lease of them for the purpose of opening a school there. Considerable discussion took place on the subject, and the opinions of Mr. Law having been carefully considered. It was resolved that Mr. Gregg should be permitted to remain in possession as caretaker for the board for a period of two years, without being charged any rent during that period.—Mr. Gregg undertaking to give up quiet possession to the Board if called upon to do so—on condition of his putting the house into repair. After the expiration of the said two years this Board will accept Mr. Gregg as their tenant at a moderate and farrent, such rent to be from time to time invested in public securities, and dividends thereon also to be invested to the credit of this endowment, and made to accumulate for that purpose."

2471. Has Mr. Gregg gone under rent since?—Not that I am aware of.

2472. Is he still in possession?—I think he is keeping a school there.

2473. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What has become of the diocesan schoolhouse at Ballynaggs?—That school is carried on at present by Mr. King, the master, who has not emigrated.

2474. What has become of the Derry diocesan school?—That was combined with Foyls College. The diocesan endowment was merged with the Foyls College grant from the Irish Society. A return furnished to our Board by the Church Temporalities Commissioners, shows that Dr. Robinson emigrated and received £1,035 10s 4d, and the school is now carried on with the Irish Society's grant.

2475. Has the diocesan schoolmaster at Downpatrick emigrated?—Yes, and I think the schoolhouse has been handed over to the lord of the manor.

2476. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Were the Commissioners the owners of the school premises?—I cannot say.

2477. Did they receive anything for the premises?—Nothing; I think the lord of the manor has established a school there in place of the diocesan school.

2478. Do you get any returns from it?—No; it would be a private school.

2479. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—In the case of the Monaghan diocesan school, Mr. Hine emigrated. The annual value of the buildings was stated to be £48; what has become of them?—There is a caretaker in charge for our Board. There was some grass which was sold, and the proceeds helped to pay the caretaker.

2480. Is the Eligo diocesan school still in operation?—Yes; Mr. Skelke is carrying it on.

2481. Do you know anything about the schoolhouse at Tassat?—There has not been a schoolhouse there

within my time. The books show that twenty years ago the old schoolhouse was sold and the proceeds invested in £420 4s 6d Government Stock. The dividends were paid half-yearly to the master of the school.

2482. Did the master of the Tassat diocesan school carry on the school until he emigrated?—He still carries on the school.

2483. How long is it since there has been a diocesan school at Tassat?—It is a long time.

2484. MR. O'SHEA.—The returns made to us show that in 1878 although the master received £64 per annum, he had no pupils and no school?—He is a very old man, and still occupies the house.

2485. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The master of Wexford diocesan school emigrated and received £418 15s; are there any school buildings?—There is no house.

2486. MR. O'SHEA.—The annual value of the schoolhouse was returned in 1857 as £44 18s 7d, but the Assistant Commissioner reported that it was then in such a state of repair as to make it dangerous to the inmates?—I suppose it disappeared.

2487. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Do you know of its being in existence?—All I can say is that in the return prepared by Dr. Kyle there is entered "no house."

2488. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Make inquiry and inform the Commissioners whether there is any building at Wexford of which your Board might be the owners?—I will try if I can get the information by writing to some person in Wexford.

2489. Is there any diocesan schoolhouse at Carlow?—None now; the former house was sold about 1857, and is represented in our books by a certain amount of money.

2490. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—What entries appear in your books respecting that matter?—The index to the minute book contains these entries:—

"Old schoolhouse demolished. The master suggests the sale of same, &c." "Rev. D. H. Scott states that he is about to try an arrangement as to old schoolhouse with the Town Commissioners." "Memorial as to purchasing the site and ruins of the old schoolhouse for a work market." "Treaty for sale of old schoolhouse and premises going as" "£300 accepted as the purchase-money of the old schoolhouse and premises." "Names of parties to whom conveyance of old schoolhouse and premises is to be made will be forwarded to solicitors." "Draft conveyance before the Board and settled." "Conveyance to the Town Commissioners of all school premises at Carlow executed. The £300 lodged. Receipt produced." "Docket of transfer of £223 3s 10d of Government New Threeper Cent. Stock to the Board (for this school)."

2491. What was the date of that investment?—12th October, 1857.

2492. What has been done with the dividends on that stock?—The Rev. Mr. Scott, the then master, rented a house and carried on the school until after the passing of the Church Act, when he emigrated. We paid him the dividends as long as he carried on the school. The moment he ceased to do so the dividends were allowed to accumulate, and have been added to the stock.

2493. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Did the Board consult any local valuator?—I think so. I am sure the master was carefully done.

2494. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I find on that subject this minute, dated 22nd February, 1858:—

"Read a letter from Ven. Archbishop Stopped, forwarding resolutions of certain clergymen, stating their opinion that the ruins of the old schoolhouse in Carlow ought not to have been sold by this Board, and calling attention to the unsatisfactory state of the diocesan school."

Was any action taken on that?—No. That was merely a complaint with respect to what had been done.

2495. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are there any school buildings at Waterford?—No.

2496. MR. O'SHEA.—This is the minute of your Board, of 25th October, 1863:—

"Read letter from St. Thomas Larceny, forwarding a most generously signed appeal from Waterford, praying the establishment of a diocesan school in Waterford; and also

Arch. B. B. B.
Mr. Vincent
R. Fleming.

April 8, 1878.
 To Thomas
 & Fleming.

A letter from the Lord Bishop of Cuthbert to His Excellency in support of the prayer of the memorial, and it appearing that, although a warrant had been returned for closing Waterford and Limerick schools into one, to be held at Dungarvey, none ever had been established: It was ordered that the Secretary do take the necessary steps to have a diocesan school established at Waterford, in compliance with prayer of the memorialists, &c., by preparing warrants, &c., &c."

Was a school then established there?—Yes; and Mr. William Valentine was appointed master in 1863.

2696. LORD JERVIS PRIDGES.—How long did he continue as master?—He commenced in 1871, and received £1,585 6s. 4d.

2697. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—When he was appointed was he provided with a schoolhouse?—No, he rented a house for himself.

2698. Is there a diocesan school-house in Cork?—I think not. Dr. O'Brien was the diocesan schoolmaster. He had the school in his own private house, and he commenced and compounded.

2699. Is there a diocesan school at Mallow?—Clayton diocesan school used to be held there, but there was no house, and the diocesan school has ceased to exist.

2700. In the report of the Commissioners, in 1857, the estimated annual value of the school-house is returned as £1. What did that represent?—It must have represented something, but I do not know what.

2701. Was there any school-house for Roman diocesan school?—None. That school has also ceased to exist.

2702. LORD JERVIS PRIDGES.—We have been informed that a private school has been founded in what was formerly the diocesan schoolhouse?—If there is any school there now it must be of a private nature.

2703. Have your Board, during the four years Mr. Gregg has been in possession of the old diocesan schoolhouse at Limerick, received returns from him from time to time?—No. I think not.

2704. Have you ever forwarded the papers with a view to getting returns?—No. I think that Dr. Kyle was under the impression that it became a private school.

2705. The minutes of your Board show that Mr. Gregg was put into possession as a caretaker for two years, upon conditions that he should put the house into repair. Were any steps taken to ascertain whether or not he had fulfilled that condition?—None that I am aware of.

2706. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is the Board aware that there are premises at Limerick which belong to them, or has the matter passed out of their recollection?—I do not suppose that individual members of the Board remember anything about it.

2707. Mr. O'SHAGHERNESS.—What was the general course pursued when no answer was made to your applications for returns?—We sent duplicate forms.

2708. If the duplicate forms were also unanswered, what course would the Commissioners pursue?—In one or two instances Dr. Kyle wrote to the agent as patron, to try to ascertain something about the school, but I do not know that it ended in anything more.

2709. There was no regular course of directing inquiries in the locality?—I think not.

2710. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What is the actual balance in the funds or in the bank to the credit of the Navan and Ballyryan endowment?—There is £5,498 7s. 2d. Government New Three per Cent Stock to the general credit, and £903 11s. 2d. like stock to the joint credit of the Commissioners and the G. S. and W. Railway Company in the books of the Court of Chancery. The railway took portion of the estate for the purposes of its line, and the stock I have mentioned represents the purchase money.

2711. What is the amount of cash belonging to those schools?—On the 31st December, 1878, there was a cash balance in favour of Navan school, of £723 8s. 6d., and in favour of Ballyryan school, of £1,068 10s. 3d.

2712. How long has that money been accumulating, and lying idle?—It accumulated from year to year.

2713. LORD JERVIS PRIDGES.—When was your last investment in Government Stock?—In May, 1874, we invested £3,380 1s. 6d. in the purchase of £3,259 3s. 6d. stock for this account. We used not to separate the accounts of the two schools at that time, but we have done so since.

2714. When was Mr. White appointed head master of Navan school?—The former master, Mr. Logg, died in 1873, and Mr. White was appointed immediately afterwards.

2715. On what occasions was the condition of the Navan and Ballyryan schools taken into consideration by the Commissioners?—Occasionally a master would ask that repairs should be done. Whenever anything of that kind, connected with the school, occurred it came before the Board, and everything was done by their orders.

2716. The Board have been, for a period of forty years, paying about £500 a year to masters for Navan and Ballyryan, although the number of pupils seldom exceeded ten, and was often as low as three or four. Can you show, from the minutes, that the Board has ever taken the educational condition of those schools into their particular consideration, or taken any steps to remedy their condition, or to make the endowments more fruitful?—I think there was a visitation at one of those schools a very long time ago.

2717. In the report of 1857 those schools were most particularly mentioned. Did the Board take any steps after the publication of that report?—I do not think that any steps were taken.

2718. Navan has not been a successful school?—As far as I have heard there are not the elements there to make it a good school. Day boys are not to be had in the town.

2719. The population of Navan is principally Catholic?—I believe so.

2720. The master is a member of the Church of Ireland?—The present master is a clergyman, but his predecessor was a layman.

2721. Did your Board hold any formal meeting, to consider the report of the Commission of 1857?—I think not.

2722. Had that report any effect?—It had. We began a new system of keeping the accounts, and improved very much.

2723. Were there any differences in the attendance of the Commissioners?—I do not think there was.

2724. Do CURRIE.—With regard to Armagh school I find this passage in the report of 1857:—

"In the Armagh Royal school it appears to us that the pupils have a right to require a course of education suited to prepare them for the universities; but as we see no reason to believe that the foundation was intended for the sole benefit of boys proceeding to college, we are also of opinion that it ought to furnish a complete English and commercial education suited to prepare boys of the middle class for civil and mercantile employment, even though they should refuse to receive any special instruction."

Mr. Moses Morgan stated that he made suggestions to the Commissioners, to have separate schools for these persons, and that he received no reply. Is there any record on the minutes of such a communication having been received from Mr. Morgan?—No, I think not.

2725. In reference to a question you were asked as to the Commissioners present on 27th September, 1877, have you been able to ascertain from the entry in the rough minute book whether there was a third Commissioner present on that day?—I find that Mr. Berkeley was present.

2726. Is the survey of the Armagh estate, which you have protracted to-day, the one made on the suggestion of Mr. Wynn?—Precisely.

2727. Was that kept in the office of the Commissioners?—The agent kept it, but when the Commis-

donors asked about usage I wrote to the agent desiring him to send it up forthwith.

2722. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERBON**.—As your evidence has now concluded, I think it but right to say that under the exceedingly difficult circumstances in which you have been placed since Dr. Kyle's death, and though called upon suddenly, you have given your evidence with great clearness and intelligence, and have given no information in the least willing

way. With regard to your own particular department—in the business of the office—namely, the keeping of the books and accounts, everything appears to be excellently well done. I have seldom seen a better set of account books.

2723. *Mr. Fleming*.—I am extremely grateful to your lordship.

[Adjourned to next day at 11 o'clock a.m., at 49 Hancourt-street.]

April 9, 1879.
—
Mr. Thomas
H. Fleming.

April 9, 1879.

SEVENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879; 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Board Room of the Governors of **ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS**, No. 40, Hancourt-street, Dublin.

Present.—The **EARL OF ROSSE**, Chairman; **LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL**, M.P.; **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERBON**; **RICHARD O'SHEA**, M.P.; and **ARTHUR HILL CURTIS**, Esq., LL.D.; with **JAMES CREED MEREDITH**, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, the TREASURER of the Board of ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS, examined.

The Rt. Hon.
the Vice-Chan-
cellor.

2724. **CHAIRMAN**.—My Vice-Chancellor, when does your connection with the **ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS** date from?—If you permit me, I would first wish to say a very few words—stating my reasons for offering myself voluntarily for examination to-day. I do so, in the first place, as treasurer and chairman of this Board, and, therefore, I feel it my duty to afford the fullest information possible to the Commissioners as to the entire working of our system. I am particularly anxious to have an opportunity of doing so, in order to vindicate the Governors from the very grave charges of neglect in the management of their schools, brought against them in the speech of the noble lord in moving for the Commission. I am able to show that those charges are not sustained in point of fact. I am quite certain they were made from misconception. The facts stated in the report of the Commissioners of 1858 were taken up by Lord Randolph Churchill, and he asserted that the same state of facts continued. There is no statement in that report complaining of the bad attendance of the Board of these schools, and the books will show that before 1858 there was scarcely any occasion for complaint on that head. There was always a good attendance. The chief head of complaint that was considered to exist against us was this—that the accounts were kept according to a bad system, and that the same practice that prevailed as to the accounts, as mentioned in the report of 1858, continued down to the present time. These matters of fact can be entirely disproved, and I am certain that Lord Randolph Churchill, when his mind is satisfied, will say that those grounds of complaint against our body do not exist. With this statement I shall give you every information on the subject, either in the form of answers to questions, or if you wish I can state, under different heads, the information I can give, and then answer any questions the Commissioners think fit to ask.

2725. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERBON**.—We have taken up the different endowments, and beginning from 1267 have ascertained the constitution of each body, the amount of teaching given, and the management of the estates. We will gladly hear any statement you make—I was appointed a governor of this corporation on the 19th January, 1876, and treasurer and consequently *ex-officio* chairman on the 10th May, 1872.

2726. **LORD R. CHURCHILL**.—Whom did you succeed?—Mr. John Barlow, who had been for twenty-two years treasurer, and for thirty years a governor of the school. I may be allowed, perhaps, to state that from the time I was appointed treasurer, on the 10th May, 1872, I was absent, only on one occasion, from any meeting of the Board, and that was in the summer vacation of 1875.

2727. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERBON**.—What is the composition of the Board?—There are under the charter seven *ex-officio* members, namely, the Lord Bishop, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor,

the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron, and the Provost of Trinity College; there are also twenty-nine elected or co-opted governors, namely, the Earl of Erme, the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Courtenay, myself, the Bishop of Kildare, the Bishop of Meath, and the Bishop of Tuam, the Rev. William Coarneyham Greene, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord O'Neill, Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart., M.P., Sir Edward B. Boscawen, Bart., William Digges La Touche, Edward Pease-father, q.c., Colonel Taylor, M.P., Anthony Lodge, William Boscawen, Ion Vane Hamilton, M.P., Henry M. Pilkington, q.c., Thomas Vesey Nugent, the Hon. Judge Harrison, J. C. Stronge, Rev. H. R. Poole, &c., Lord Monck, the Earl of Belmore, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, and the Earl of Rosse. The Earl of Rosse was elected on the 26th April, 1878.

2728. What is your quorum?—Five.

2729. How are the co-opted members elected?—By the vote of the entire Board.

2730. Is there any limitation as regards religious denominations?—No. At present two of the *ex-officio* members are Roman Catholics. The *ex-officio* governors, with the exception of the Provost, do not attend very regularly. I had in a return of the attendances for the last five years. [Vide appendix No. 5.] There is another body called the standing committee. The members of it are elected by the governors from amongst themselves. All the administrative duties are, in fact, performed by that committee. They send everything to the Board that appears to them of such importance as to require the opinion of the entire Board upon it, but the actual practical work is almost entirely done by the standing committee. I am, as treasurer of the Board, chairman of all committees. In July, 1873, we tried the experiment of appointing a number of sub-committees. We appointed a schools committee, a finance committee, and a legal committee; and we classified the business that was usually transacted by the standing committee under those three heads. During the period these sub-committees were in existence there was scarcely ever any necessity for holding a meeting of the standing committee, but the meetings of the Board were, of course, held as usual. However, we found that the system did not work well; it multiplied meetings without any good object being attained; and accordingly, in the month of April, 1874, we returned to the old system of a standing committee, which has since that time been the sole committee.

2731. What are the stated meetings of the Board and of the committee?—There are two meetings of the Board fixed by our Charter for the first Tuesday in May, and the first Tuesday in November. As chairman, I arrange, at the beginning of each year, the dates at which the other ordinary meetings of the Board, and the ordinary meetings of the standing committee shall take place. In addition, whenever

April 8, 1875.
The Rev. John
the Vice-Chancellor.

any occasion arise, I have the power, as treasurer, of summoning special meetings of either the Board or committee, and practically we held a great many meetings, both of the Board and of the committee, besides those that appear on our ordinary meetings. We have cards printed and distributed to the governors showing the meetings fixed. On the card for the present year there were six meetings appointed. In addition we have had several other meetings already. There are also fourteen meetings of the standing committee appointed at the beginning of the year.

2732. Of whom does your standing committee consist?—It consists of myself, as chairman, the Lord Primate, Rev. William C. O'Brien, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archbishop of Dublin, William Digges La Touche, Edward Pennefather, Anthony Lefroy, Henry M. Pilkington, Thomas Vesey Nugent, Judge Harrison, the Provost, Sir Edward K. Boscawen, John C. Stange, Rev. H. R. Poole, &c., and the Dean of the Chapel Royal. It includes the standing committee consists of a selection of the governors who are the most constant in attendance. We find it practically useless to appoint any gentlemen on the standing committee except those who, living in the neighbourhood, can attend to the business of the Board.

2733. Have you any quorum of the standing committee?—There is none prescribed, but practically we require three. I have done the business with only one other governor, but that happened on very rare occasions.

2734. What is your general average attendance?—We had during the last five years forty-five meetings of the Board, and ninety-three meetings of the standing committee. The average attendance at the Board exceeded nine, the average attendance at the standing committee exceeded five. Ours are not mere formal meetings; they generally last for from two hours and a half to four hours. Ten of our body are very regular attenders. I, myself, out of the 138 meetings held in the last five years, attended 127 times; the Provost attended 35 times; Rev. Mr. O'Brien, 87; the Dean of St. Patrick's, 69; the Archbishop of Dublin, 76; Mr. La Touche, 58; Mr. Pennefather, 73; Mr. Pilkington, 66; Mr. Nugent, 57; Mr. Stange, 39; and Rev. Mr. Poole, who was only elected in 1874, attended 48 times.

2735. The substantial attendance is that of those who are not ex-officio governors?—Certainly.

2736. In general, as I understand, the standing committee have to do the routine business of the Board, both with regard to the estates and to the schools?—Quite so.

2737. CHAIRMAN.—What particular matters have to be referred to the Board?—All elections, both of schoolmasters and free pupils; any matters in the management of the estates that require particular consideration; and applications for new schools, or proposals to discontinue existing ones.

2738. LORD B. CROMWELL.—And matters of finance?—Matters of finance are chiefly transacted by the standing committee, by whom all payments are made.

2739. If any new outlay were contemplated, would that be referred to the Board?—Any serious outlay would, but anything that did not come to a large amount would be done by the standing committee. The seal of the Board cannot be utilized except at a meeting of the Board itself. The seal is kept in a box of which I have the key, and no person can be had to it, except I am present. It is never produced except at a meeting of the Board at which five members are present. All the appointments of schoolmasters, even to the English schools, are under the seal of the governors.

2740. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—How business, in any instance during the past five years, been left undone for want of a quorum, either of the Board or of the standing committee?—Never once. During the five years we never failed in having a quorum, and since I was appointed treasurer there was only one

meeting of the Board summoned, at which there was not a quorum present. That was either in August or September, 1873—a meeting from which I was myself absent, being out of town.

2741. Have you found, in the working of your Board, any practical inconvenience you can mention?—None whatever.

2742. Has the system of the standing committee in addition to the main Board been a matter of long standing, or an improvement introduced lately?—There has always been the standing committee.

2743. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any power, vested in the Board, of reversing the decisions of the standing committee?—The arrangement of business is that reports are laid on the table at the meetings of the Board. It is part of the regulations under which the standing committee is now acting, that all their acts are subject to review of the Board; but no case has arisen in which any decision of the Committee has been altered by the Board. Now as to the keeping of our accounts. For the last twenty years our accounts have been kept by a perfect system of double entry. We have a very competent accountant, at a salary of £150 a year, who is thoroughly conversant with book-keeping, and keeps our accounts according to the most approved system—by journal and ledger and a regular system of double entry. The registrar is our principal executive officer.

2744. LORD B. CROMWELL.—Who is the registrar?—Mr. Brennan.

2745. Is he a salaried officer of the Board?—He is, Mr. Brennan has £200 a year as registrar, in addition to the position of bursar of the Harcourt-street School, for which he gets £50 a year.

2746. What is the name of the accountant?—Mr. Barnes.

2747. Is any money of the Board receivable by the registrar?—All our rents are lodged directly by the agent to our account in the Bank of Ireland, and all dividends on our stock are received by the officers at the Bank, and placed to the credit of our account there. Payments made by cheques on the Bank at Ireland agreed by three of the governors. The registrar receives all the cheques, but he receives no money from the Board except for payment of sums under £5. Every payment exceeding £5 is made directly to the party to whom it is payable, so that the petty cash disbursements are all for which money actually goes through the Registrar's hands. A check that I have myself introduced in this—Very large payments are made quarterly for the salaries, &c., at English schools through the country, amounting to about £100 a quarter. Formerly a cheque for the amount of those payments was handed to the registrar, who drew the money and paid them himself. I introduced a different system: I have a pay sheet made out for the standing committee before each quarterly day of payment, and a cheque is drawn, in favour of the secretary of the Bank of Ireland, for the amount of the bank post-bills required for payment of all the schoolmasters' salaries. Those post-bills are made out in the Bank of Ireland, each in favour of the person to whom the money is to be paid, paid for by our cheques to the bank, and handed to the registrar. These are sent by post, and the registrar receives the transmission by the receipts of the various parties, which he is bound to produce. Of all petty cash payments he is bound to keep an account in his books and vouch before the auditors. His cash-book, through which every transaction passes, is handed by him to the accountant, who makes the entries in his day-book and posts from that, into the journal and ledger, to the different accounts.

2748. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—The Comptroller in 1857, reported—

"It appeared in evidence before us that no balance-sheet had been prepared from the time the ledger was opened in November, 1843, until the period of your inquiry, and that the ledger contained some erroneous accounts;—for instance, a stock account, a general account of income and expenditure, an account of each estate belonging to the governors,

an account for each agent of the Board, an account for the law agent, an account of expenditures for law costs, and an account balance."

And further:—

"A sum of £1,811, according from the sale of lands of the charity to railway companies, and the dividends arising on that fund had been audited for seven years from the accounts?"

That is entirely reversed, and there has been a separate account in the ledger for twenty years, since the attention of the governors was called to the matter by that commission. The money, which represents land taken by railway companies or other bodies, constitutes capital and is kept to a separate account. We have a large amount, about £15,000 stock, the produce of savings, which comes under a different heading, and is available for any extraordinary purpose. We have only one agent, and his accounts are brought in every year on the 30th April up to the preceding September and November gale days. It is part of the registrar's duty to examine and vouch each account, and to note anything that appears in the way of extraordinary items, or any variance between that and the previous account, and, at the first opportunity, to bring such matters before the standing committee. The standing committee investigate all such cases. The accounts are checked with the vouchers sent up by the agent, who is held to stand at the vouching.

2749 Who is the agent of the Board?—Mr. Walter How.

2750. Is he paid by a per centage?—He is paid four per cent. on the amount received.

2751. Where does he reside?—On our estate at New Dublin, county Limerick, but he collects the rents on all our estates.

2752. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Has he a sub-agent?—There is a halfpenny paid on each estate, but there is no sub-agent. The agent is responsible directly to us for everything.

2753. CHAIRMAN.—What is paid to the halfpenny?—The halfpenny on one of the estates has £10 10s a year; another halfpenny has £25 a year, on the southern estate. On the western estate the halfpenny's salary is £15 a year. As soon as the accounts have all come in, and been vouched, they are submitted annually to audit.

2754. LORD JUSTICE FERGUSON.—Explain your system of audit?—Our audit is done for us every year without fee or reward by two of the Governors, Mr. William Digges La Touche and Mr. Thomas Vesey Nugent. Mr. La Touche was for a long time managing partner of La Touche's Bank, and he is now managing director of the Munster Bank in Dublin. Mr. Nugent is one of the Governors of the Bank of Ireland, and is a gentleman of large experience in matters of accounts.

2755. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How long have they been auditing the accounts?—Certainly since 1873. They were audited before that, but these two gentlemen have been auditing since the month of April, 1873.

2756. LORD JUSTICE FERGUSON.—With respect to audit the report of the Commission in 1857 states:—

"Mr. Thorp, to whom the keeping of the accounts was then intrusted for a number of years, said that he did not understand at all what was meant by double-entry book-keeping, and admitted that he did not know what assets were. The only check upon the accounts then kept, was the audit of Mr. Backus. Chairman and Treasurer, his audit was confined to vouching the actual receipts and expenditures of money, but did not regard the form in which the accounts were kept, or test whether they were in conformity with the charter and the rules of the Government. Thus, the last page of the registrar's account, which Mr. Backus signed as auditor, contained a column of figures referring to the folios of a ledger that was only half posted, and that had never been balanced. Mr. Backus stated that he never thought that these figures in the column referred to the vouchers; and when informed that they referred to folios in the ledger, he said:—'I know nothing of it, as I never looked into the ledger in my life. I am not an accountant, I am not a book-keeper, and, if I did look at it, I fancy I would not be much wiser than I am at present. I am glad to have the opportunity of saying I never looked into a page of it.'"

Was it far then, that the present audit has been substituted?—Our accountant informs me that the accounts continued to be audited by Mr. Backus as long as he remained in office, but from the time I became treasurer in 1872 there has been a regular audit of the accounts by two of the Governors. One of the recommendations of the Commission in 1858 was that the Treasurer should not be Auditor. I have never audited the accounts. I do, however, look into the ledger to see that the accountant is doing his duty. The accounts are left to the uncontrolled audit of Mr. La Touche and Mr. Nugent, who are selected as the two best men we can get for the office.

2757. Do they audit the agent's accounts, as well as the general accounts of the Board?—They do.

2758. Where there is any large error, what steps have been taken?—do you overcharge the agent?—We have never overcharged the agent. We call upon him to explain why such an amount of error has occurred, and if he is not able to give a satisfactory explanation he is censured; but we have had, practically, scarcely any serious loss in the way of ineffectual returns. Our lands are, I think, let very low. Mr. Nugent, one of our auditors, is auditor of the accounts of large landed estates, in England and Ireland, for some of our nobility and others, who avail themselves of his services. The result of the audit is, of course, embodied in a balance sheet. We have, for the last few years, printed our balance sheet each year, showing the exact state of income and expenditure, and also of our stock, in the largest sense of the word, and a copy of that is sent to every Governor. In the last balance sheet, which is the one up to the 1st May, 1878, an improvement has been introduced. It shows, in the outer column, the corresponding amounts of the preceding balance-sheet.

2759. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What is the gross income of the Erasmus Smith's Estates from land?—The gross income from the Southern estates (Lincoln and Tipperary) for the year 1878 was £3,335 18s 11d.

2760. That was returned on the occasion of Mr. Marland's report in 1857 at £3,642 6s 1s.—There has been an increase of nearly £300. The gross rental of the Western estates—which include under that head, though, perhaps, not quite correctly, Galway, King's County, Sligo, and Wicklow—is £3,830 3s 3d.

2761. That was returned on the former occasion at £3,413 14s 6d.—The increase there is over £400. There is a small estate in Dublin, consisting of three houses and a plot of ground in Great Brunswick-street, the gross rental of which is £47 8s 10d.

2762. LORD JUSTICE FERGUSON.—Have you any other landed property except these three estates?—None.

2763. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What was the amount of income, arising from these estates, actually lodged in bank, to the credit of the Governors, for the year 1878?—The amount lodged to our credit on foot of the Southern estates was £3,383 8s 6d, which was rather under the average income, as there were some tenants in arrears. From the western estates the lodgements amounted to £3,868 2s 3d, which was also rather under the average; it had been £3,526 the year before. From the Dublin property in 1878 £56 8s 10d was received, which included an arrear from the former year.

2764. What income does the Erasmus Smith's foundation derive from invested money?—The dividends received for the year 1878 were £474 1s 5d. We had £15,507 18s 4d of Government stock to the general stock account, including £3,310, which represents the lands taken by railway companies, &c., and we had to the account of Lord Redensale's charity £573 6s 1d.

2765. What does that consist of?—It consisted of treasurer's poundage. Formerly the treasurer was entitled to receive poundage. During the time that Lord Redensale was treasurer of the Corporation he made a payment of his poundage to the governors, and it has since stood to the credit of Lord Redensale's charity fund.

2766. How did your balance at the bank stand on

April 1, 1878.
—
The Rt. Hon.
the Vice-Chancellor.

April 6, 1873.
The Hon.
the Vice-Chan-
cellor.

the 1st May, 1878!—At that date there was a balance against us, overhead, of £768 1s. 1d.
2767. In the report of Lord Power's commission, 1870, I find this passage:—

"The income of the trust is now about £9,000 a year, with a large accumulation in the bank amounting to about £90,000."

Was that statement made after an inquiry such as is being held at present?—It was before I was connected with the Board, and I am not able to say as a matter of fact.

2768. How was the amount of stock reduced?—We will be able to show, when we come to the foundation of the Harcourt-street school, that we were obliged to sell out stock. There was also another transaction which I will mention at a later portion of my statement.

2769. What was the total expenditure by the government on grammar schools in 1878?—£3,482 11s. 2d., which was nearly double the ordinary amount, because £1,982 of that sum was spent on repairs.

2770. In your account for the year ending 1st May, 1875, I find grammar schools charged at £1,721 6s. 8d., in 1876, grammar schools (including £1,300 for repairs at Galway) £3,429 13s. 5d.; in 1877, £3,363 12s. 7d. (including repairs £955 3s. 7d., and £1,399 2s.), and in the last year £1,462 11s. 2d., including £1,982 2s. 7d. for repairs. So that it would appear that, out of four years, there has been an exceptional expenditure in three—I will give you full details of a very large expenditure when we come to the head of "grammar schools." I prepared a financial statement shortly after I was appointed treasurer, which was laid before the Board on the 26th December, 1873. That stated, I think accurately, the account of our finances, both receipts and expenditure, at that period. It showed the rental of the southern estates to be, in round numbers, £6,500 a year, and the outgoings to be about £1,350, leaving a net rental of £5,150; and the rental of the western estates to be, in round numbers, £3,450, and the outgoings to be about £550, leaving a net rental of £2,900, and also rents of some premises in Dublin about £50 a year. These sums amount to £8,500. The improvement of the drainage is nearly complete, and there will be, in consequence, in less than two years, an addition to the above of over £200 a year. Then there are the dividends on Government Stock £469 a year, showing a present net income of £9,069 a year. The estimated yearly expenditures are as follows:—For grammar schools (including exhibitions), £1,530, for English schools (exclusive of extraordinary repairs), £4,500; and for our Lonsdale-street or Great Brunswick-street school, £70.

2771. Is that an English school, or a grammar school?—It is rather of the class of English. We put it down as an English school.

2772. CHAIRMAN.—Is it a commercial school?—Yes, with the benefit of a higher education. The £70 a year has been since increased; for we find it a most useful school. The Inspector's salary for the inspection of our English schools is £300 a year. Payments to Trinity College and Christ's Hospital (charity payments) £650 a year; maintaining twenty boys in the King's Hospital, also a charity payment, about £750 a year; and establishment charges, including rent, taxes, salaries, pension to a late regent, and incidentals, about £700 a year, making the total of our disbursements about £8,210 a year. In addition, there has been heretofore an annual yearly grant in aid of the Harcourt-street school, at that time about £400 a year, but considerably larger now. That made the total expenditure at that time about £8,610.

2773. The expenditure on the grammar schools, in 1877, was returned as about £950 a year. At what date did the government begin to increase their expenditure on those schools?—I cannot exactly say. It was before I became a member of the Board. I can, however, mention two items. Supplemental exhibitions were established on 12th June, 1861 (in addition to the statutory exhibitions),

amounting to £110 a year; and there was also £500 a year added, as an additional allowance for assistant masters at Ennis school, in the year 1872.

2774. Within recent years the government have laid out large sums on repairs?—Yes, there has been a great change made in that respect. The total expenditure on the grammar schools, in the year ending 1 May, 1864, was £1,572; out of which £140 was for repairs. The expenditure in 1865 was £1,890, of which £497 was for repairs. The expenditure in 1866 was £1,310; no repairs. In 1867, £1,466; no repairs. In 1868, £1,463, of which £180 was for repairs. In 1869, £1,482, of which £230 was for repairs. In 1870, £1,590, of which £30 was for repairs. In 1871, £1,357; no repairs. In 1872, £1,326, of which £12 was for repairs. In 1873, £1,736, of which £303 was for repairs. In 1874, £2,249, of which £909 was for repairs. In 1875, £1,721, of which £478 was for repairs. In 1876, £3,429, of which £1,943 was for repairs. In 1877, £3,363, of which £3,003 was for repairs. In 1878, £3,482, of which £1,982 was for repairs. And in 1879, up to the present date, the amount for repairs has been £960 4s. 10d.

2775. LEAD JUSTICE FIRST CLERK.—Looking to the report of 1857, the largest sum of money expended on the grammar schools, in any half-year from 1846 to 1855, did not come up to £600, and in one half-year it was as low as £318. What was the nature of the change that has so largely increased the former expenditure?—The first thing that called our attention to this question, since I was treasurer, was in reference to the Tipperary grammar school, at the time that Mr. Matthews was the head master. An expenditure had been made which it was supposed had put it into a sufficient state of repair at that time. Our attention, however, was called to its state on the 26th October, 1874. An inquiry into the general condition of the school, including repairs, was ordered by the government. The then head master had allowed the school to go down in every respect, the buildings that had been recently repaired to get out of repair, and the numbers in the school had gone down. Immediately after the inquiry was ordered the head master died, and it became useless to prosecute it. In the month of January, 1875, a new head master (Mr. Lindsay) was elected, and has since continued, and brought the school up to be the most prosperous of all our grammar schools. When he was elected, the school being in a very defective state of repair, it became necessary for the government to put it into repair. The former agreement with all our head masters was, that each bound himself to keep the school premises in thorough and substantial repair at his own expense. Mr. Matthews died in such circumstances that, even if the Board deemed it, there would have been no chance of enforcing that agreement against his representatives, and they were, therefore, bound out of the funds at their disposal to put the school into proper condition for Mr. Lindsay. At the same time the state of the Galway school, which was a very fine building erected in 1813 at a cost of upwards of £8,000, both structurally and educationally was also brought before us, and it was found to have gone down altogether. The premises were completely out of repair, and the school most inefficient in every respect. We felt bound to take immediate steps to remedy that, we did so by, in fact, calling for the resignation of the then head master, who was allowed a retiring pension of £100 a year, in consideration of the very long service that he had rendered to the Board. We then sent down our architect, who reported to us what particular repairs were necessary. We have a regular architect for the inspection of our schools, Mr. Syme, attached to the Bank of Ireland, and for many years architect to this body. We directed that his specifications for the repairs necessary at Tipperary and Galway should be carried out.

2776. CHAIRMAN.—How were those repairs carried out?—Contracts were advertised for, subject to the

approval of the architect. Tenders were sent in, and the tender which the Board considered the most advisable was accepted, and the works were executed under the supervision of the architect to the Board. Prior to that, in 1872 or the beginning of 1873, Mr. Whitty, our head master at Drogheda, complained to us that the premises, which were very old, and were not built for a school, were getting into very great disrepair, and he submitted to us that the repairs necessary were of a class that he could not reasonably be expected to make himself—that, in fact, the state of the premises was due more to wear and tear of building, and to deterioration from age, than to actual culpable disrepair. I myself went down, with our architect, and inspected the premises. They were very fine buildings, but old; the principal house particularly old. I then submitted a proposition to the Board that we should put the premises into repair. The architect made a report on the state of the buildings. Contracts were advertised for and tenders sent in. We began in 1873, and the premises were put into good tenable repair, but a great many things would be of importance as improvements to the buildings that were not carried out at that time. In 1873 the expenditure in Drogheda school was £463; in 1874, £227; and in 1875, £478. Then I took up the case of Tipperary school, the expenditure on which, in 1874, was £261, and that sum, put it into a state of repair that has kept it in very fair order ever since. But I may state, for fear of misapprehension, that, two or three years before that, there had been a large expenditure by the Board, upon repairs at Tipperary school.

1777. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Was that in 1869?—I think it was in 1868 or 1869, indeed I believe there was some expenditure in 1865.

1778. There appears, from the balance sheets, to have been a large expenditure on Galway school in 1876 and 1877?—Yes; £1,900 in 1876, and £1,830 in 1877. There was also an expenditure of £118 upon Tipperary school in 1876, and in 1877 £655 was expended upon Ennis school.

1779. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUESON.—Was that expenditure, so very large in the last five or six years, made under a new system?—It was.

1780. What was the change?—We found that although there was a great deal at Galway school that might fairly be attributed to negligence on the part of the master, it would be impossible to get any payment from him. It occurred to the Board that the system we were proceeding on was a mistake; that it was bad policy to leave the repairs of valuable buildings like those in the hands of the schoolmasters, and that it would be a great deal better to relieve the schoolmasters from all liability of heavy repairs. We have put the four schools into thorough repair, and we relieved the head masters from expenditure on the schools to that extent; but still we thought it desirable that they should be made responsible to us for the internal repairs, which would be more within their own control, and much less heavy in amount than the external repairs. Accordingly, we altered the form of our agreements for any head masters appointed since that time, and instead of putting them under a covenant to keep the premises in repair, we have agreed to keep them in repair at our own cost, and we require that the masters shall be responsible for the internal repairs and for any actual mischief done. In addition to that we decided upon having periodical inspections by our architect.

1781. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—This change of policy took place in 1874?—I think practically we began to do the work about 1874; but there was a report made by us, on the subject, on the 31st December, 1877, which, I think, led to the formal alteration that was made.

1782. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUESON.—Had there been any periodical inspection, or ascertainment by the Board, of the condition of the buildings, until your attention was called to the state they were in?—Not that I am aware of.

1783. Then your attention, in fact, with these schools down to the period of the change was that you paid the master a salary, and did not interfere further?—We looked to the repairs.

1784. That is to say, you made him liable for them?—Yes; but, in point of fact, that turned out perfectly unworkable.

1785. And further, the buildings had got into disrepair without your knowing it?—There is no doubt of that. Practically we changed that from the time I told you of, taking the expenditure into our own hands. But the first time there was any formal resolution passed as to the change of the relations between us and the head masters was on 13th July, 1877, when, by resolution of the Board, the treasurer was requested to confer with Mr. Symes, the architect, as to the possibility of the Governors taking on themselves the keeping of the grammar schools in repair, and the probable annual cost, and to report on the subject to the Governors. Accordingly, the following report made by me to the Governors was adopted on the 21st December, 1877:—

"I beg to report that in pursuance of the resolution of the Governors of the 13th day of July, 1877, I have communicated with their Architect, Mr. Symes, as to the suggestions made to them as to the keeping in repair of these grammar schools. He is of opinion, as stated in his letter to me of 20th September, 1877, that the cost of painting all the external wood and iron work with two coats of paint would be, for each school, from £50 to £70, and the cost of colouring the outside walls would be, for each school, except Drogheda, from £20 to £25, the cost of Drogheda being only about £5; he considers that it would be sufficient to have these works done once in every four years. I should, however, recommend that the painting should be done once in every three years. Mr. Symes is of opinion that a sum of £5 a year, or an average, over the expense of keeping in repair the roof and stairways of each school. It thus appears that an annual expenditure of such would keep all these schools in sufficient external repair, except in the event of serious injury by storms or other casualties.

"At present it is supposed that the head masters are the persons to have these repairs executed at their own expense, but the experience of the last few years has been simply sufficient to show that their obligation to do so is practically null. The neglect of the head masters of Galway and Ennis schools especially, to have the necessary repairs executed, has involved the Governors in very heavy expense. There has been, until very lately, no inspection of these schools for any purpose, and the recently established system of inspection, though very valuable, can as to the condition of the school buildings, cannot be expected to equal that of a professional architect.

"I beg, therefore, to recommend the Governors to take upon themselves the repair of the exterior of all their school buildings, except the making good of damage to the glass of the windows, and any injuries occasioned by the negligence or neglect of the master, for all of which the head masters should still be held liable. The head masters should be relieved from their present liability to make other external repairs, but they should be held strictly to the performance of their duty to keep the interior of the school buildings in thorough repair and cleanliness, renewing the paper and paint whenever necessary.

"I also recommend a careful inspection of the school buildings by the architect of the Governors, once at least in every three years, at a fixed payment for such inspection; he should on each occasion make a complete report in writing on the state of repair of each school, showing the condition of the premises, the repairs, if any, required, and the estimated cost of having such repairs effected.

"I have no doubt that the action thus recommended would save the Governors from the necessity of expending much larger sums to make good injuries occasioned by neglect, and would secure the proper preservation of their school buildings at a comparatively small cost.

"(Signed) HENRY RYAN CHATTERJEE, Treasurer.

"December 20, 1877.

1786. Have you that system in operation now?—We have.

1787. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What is the expenditure on the English schools?—The average expenditure for everything, in 1872, was about £4,640 a year; at present it is only £3,537.

April 3, 1878.
—
The Hon. the Vice-Chancellor.

April 3, 1878.
The Rt. Hon.
the Vice-Chancellor.

2788. How many English schools are there now supported by the Board?—106.

2789. Have you, since 1857, founded any new English schools?—Very few.

2790. Have you discontinued any?—Several.

2791. What is the cost of inspection of the English schools?—We pay £200 a year to one inspector who pays his own travelling expenses.

2792. Does he employ assistants?—No; he does the whole work himself; Mr. Rudkin is the inspector.

2793. CHAIRMAN.—Does he inspect the grammar schools?—No.

2794. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is he a layman?—Yes. He has himself had a great deal of experience in teaching.

2795. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—He was master of a school in Baginbun?—He was. He was appointed as inspector many years ago.

2796. Did he succeed Mr. Hamilton?—I believe he did. Mr. Hamilton was, as you will observe by the report of 1858, both register and inspector, and the Commissioners strongly and properly objected to that system being continued. Accordingly, immediately afterwards, the two situations were separated. Mr. Thorpe was appointed register, and Mr. Rudkin inspector of English schools. In the month of December, 1872, I found a heavy arrear of rents remaining uncollected. We were continually obliged to overdraw our bank account, even before any of those heavy repairs came on. Accordingly the Board were obliged on the 20th December, 1872, to authorize the sale of £5,000 of their Government Stock to meet current expenses. At that time Mr. Arthur Barlow was the solicitor to the governors.

2797. Was he any relation to Mr. Barlow, the former chairman?—His brother. Mr. Barlow could not be got to attend to the business of the Board. At that time there was a very faulty system, also pointed out by the Commissioners, of the solicitor to the Board having a good deal to do with the management of the affairs, and a great deal of the arrears were occasioned by parties, whose names were returned by the agent to Mr. Barlow as being heavily in arrear and able to pay, not having been made pay. Everything that could possibly be done was done by us to induce Mr. Barlow to get in those arrears. However, he failed to do so. It is right to say that Mr. Barlow is now dead. He was a gentleman of very advanced age, and there was not the slightest ground for imputing anything of want of integrity to him—it was merely unwillingness to work. It was necessary then to make a change; and accordingly on the 25th May, 1873, Mr. Barlow was changed, and Mr. Mansell was appointed our solicitor in his place, a gentleman who, I believe, is one of the first solicitors in Ireland. Mr. Mansell set to work at once, and in a very short time he collected almost the entire arrear, that was due to us. The result was that we were enabled within a year, namely, on the 15th December, 1873, to replace out of the money so collected £1,700 of the stock we had sold out the December preceding. When we appointed Mr. Mansell he was confined strictly and exclusively to the transaction of the legal business of the Board. He never attends the Board, except for the purpose of transacting legal business whenever there is any. He takes no part whatever in the management of the affairs of the Board. It was the practice under the former system that the solicitor should be present at all the meetings of the Board, and take part in their transactions. Another matter that was very properly commented on by the Commissioners of 1858, was the system of taxation of costs. At that time Mr. Fetherston was solicitor, and there was practically no taxation of costs. The Commissioners of 1858 state that—

“No one attended at the taxation of his bills of costs, extending over so many years, except on the last occasion, when he selected, as the solicitor to represent the governors in the taxation of his costs against them, his son

The system we now pursue is this:—When the bill of costs comes in, it is submitted to Mr. De Malynes, solicitor to the Bank of Ireland, a totally independent solicitor, who goes through the items and reduces them, if they require reduction, and they are very moderate for the work done.

2798. Are they paid annually?—Sometimes Mr. Mansell does not send in his bill within the year, but occasionally he is paid annually.

2799. You do not pay your solicitor a salary?—No, only his bills of costs.

2800. I see there is no charge for law costs in 1878, and in 1877 there are these items—Law costs, £75 5s 3d., representatives of Arthur Barlow, £544 12s 6d. In 1876 I do not find any charge, and in 1875 the amount was £147 15s 10d.—There was a payment, under those accounts were made out, of a bill of costs, in the course of the present year, £186.

2801. That would give an average of £100 a year, excluding the payments to the representatives of Mr. Barlow?—I don't say much that our costs will average that amount.

2802. Does that include the costs of any proceedings for the recovery of rents?—Yes, to this extent:—a case of any importance is referred by the agent to Mr. Mansell for the recovery of rent in arrears, and if it is at all within the civil bill jurisdiction, Mr. Mansell, who does not practice at Roden, as in the habit of commencing with some local solicitor, he pays him his costs, and charges them to us. Sometimes Mr. Hore himself employs a local solicitor, in trivial cases, and charges the costs in the accounts of expenditure on foot of the costs, but the amounts charged are very small. We have had very few proceedings against tenants. The real expenses we have been at were in getting things into order.

2803. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Can you tell me whether the Governors contemplate—they have not been able to do it yet—any expenditure under one of the trusts of the charter—namely, if any considerable surplus should accrue, the money to be expended in beautifying the school-houses?—We have no such view. The way we render “beautifying” is by keeping them in good and decent repair.

2804. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—What system have you with regard to any expenditure of the same kind on the English schools?—The arrangement, as to the English schools, is that half of all repairs must be paid for from local contributions.

2805. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How long has that arrangement been in force?—It prevailed before my time. The practice is this: first of all our Inspector, Mr. Rudkin, has to report, at every half-yearly inspection, on the state of repair of the school buildings. Then the situation of the Superintendent, who is generally the clergyman of the parish, is called to any observations on the state of repair, and very frequently they originate applications themselves, by asking us will we contribute. We direct them to prepare an estimate, which they forward to us. If the proposed repairs are proper structural ones, we then inform them, according to the regular practice of the Board, that we will pay half, provided the other half be paid by local contributions. They get the repairs done, and send up a report that they have been executed, and a receipt showing that half the cost has been provided from local sources, and thereupon we remit them the other half. In that way the schools are kept in repair. Then, at the next inspection, the repairs so executed are examined by Mr. Rudkin, and, if any fault is to be found, he informs us.

2806. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Then the check you have in the interest of the Superintendent in seeing that the local half is economically spent?—Quite so.

2807. You have no professional inspection of those buildings?—No. There was no one sufficiently independent to warrant employing an architect, but the Registrar and I go through the reports to see whether the repairs required are such as ought to be properly paid for, in part, by us. That applies to all our English

schools, except one or two. I was one matter which has taken place in the present year that I wish to mention to the Commissioners. The Barlow Board of Galway required a site for a new cemetery, and, under their powers of selling land compulsorily, they took a portion of our land, the payment for which amounted to £389 3s. 1d. On the 14th January, 1879, this resolution was passed:—

"The Standing Committee at their meeting on the 24th January, 1879, reported to the Governors that in consequence of the heavy expenditure of the last two years on substantial repairs and permanent improvements of the grammar schools, all of which have been paid for out of income, the Governors have been obliged frequently to advance their bank account during the last two years to a large amount, and they recommended, for the purpose of meeting this in future, that a sum of £1,000 stock be now sold, and the proceeds placed to the credit of their bank account."

That was a mere temporary advance, because when the sale was paid by the agent that was cleared off, but it is an unpleasant thing to be under a compulsion to the bank, so I recommended to sell out £1,000 stock. That came before the Board, and at the same time the £500 and odd was paid in for the Galway cemetery, and the resolution proceeded:—

"Resolved—That instead of selling the stock, as recommended by the report, 1869 3s. 1d., lodged to the credit of the Governors as the purchase money of the site of the cemetery of Galway, be applied to the current expenses, and as much of the same sum per cent. at the price of this day, as is equivalent to the same sum, be carried to the credit of lands, railway purchases, &c."

We just moved selling out and buying in, and transferred it from the general account of our savings in stock, to the credit of the account for lands purchased by railways. We were obliged to draw upon the accumulations of former years to pay off part of the expenditure on the grammar schools which I have mentioned. That was the only sum taken out of the capital for any such purpose.

1808. You appear to have had in 1878 a considerable amount in your favour, because I see "bank interest on deposit receipt £59 10s. 1d. 1—Yes; at the same time that Mr. Maxwell collected the arrears, which enabled us to replace the £1,700, there was a considerable additional sum amounting to £2,000, received, and knowing the expenditure for the grammar schools was going on, instead of investing that sum in stock, we put it on deposit receipts, which we cashed from time to time, and applied the money in payment for the repairs.

1809. Have you had large balances lying to your current account, for any length of time, in the bank?—Practically not, latterly only as much as kept us going.

1810. You have invested the rest?—Yes.

1811. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Your working balance seems to be about £500?—Sometimes we are at the wrong side of the account, but on our last Committee day we had £600.

1812. Lord Justice FRYGIESSON.—You never had £1,000 lying idle for the whole year?—Never. The only sum that could be lying in bank was the £1,000 we put on deposit receipt, and got interest on.

1813. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—What is meant by the Treasurer's poundage account?—The treasurer was originally entitled to a poundage on the costs. That was discontinued by Lord Rosedale; and in the last charter the right of the treasurer to receive poundage was put on end to, and it was provided that the poundage then should be kept to a separate account, and should be free funds, at the disposal of the Board, for any purpose they thought desirable. One of the recommendations of the Commission in 1858 was that the payment of the treasurer's fees should be restored, and that the treasurer should be, in point of fact, a paid officer of the Board. In my opinion no necessity whatever exists for anything of the kind. The

treasurer of this Board, with the assistance of the book-keeper and register, ought to be ready to do the duties without any remuneration.

1814. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Is your treasurer elected annually?—Yes, nominally; under the terms of the charter. The next officer is our register. When I came into office Mr. Thorpe was register, but he had been for some time previously in such a state of health that he was quite incompetent, and I had decided to accept the trusteeship of the Board, until Mr. Barlow had undertaken to see that a new register should be appointed. I could not have gone through the work of the Board with Mr. Thorpe. He was pensioned off at £100 a year. I was allowed by the Board, very generously, to appoint my own nominee to the office, and I appointed the late Mr. George Clatterton, a relative of my own, and though he was so, I may say he was one of the most efficient officers a public body could have. He was appointed at a salary of £180 a year, when the additional duty was thrown upon the register of settling the agent's accounts, a task formerly performed and charged for by the auditor, the Board added £30 to the register's salary, which brought it up to £210, and subsequently in January, 1875, it was raised to £260 a year, at which it has since continued. The register gives security to the amount of £500. Mr. Clatterton died in February, 1877, and in March, 1877, Mr. Brown, our present register, was appointed, giving like security.

1815. What had been his occupation before?—He was a Rugby man, and is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a magistrate, and was called to the Bar. I was very fortunate in securing his services.

1816. Lord Justice FRYGIESSON.—Is his whole time given to the Board?—His whole time. I certainly think, that for a gentleman of position, our register's salary of £260 a year is not extravagant.

1817. He has also a baronetship for which he receives £50 a year?—Yes.

1818. Has he any other emolument?—None whatever.

1819. Has he rooms?—He does not reside in the house, but he has one of the unused bed-rooms, at the top of the house, whenever he requires a room in town. Mr. Brown, our accountant, has £150 a year, and I should be glad to express my opinion of him—he is a most efficient and valuable officer, and most willing and attentive.

1820. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Who was accountant when you were elected chairman?—Mr. Barnes had been for many years before I was elected.

1821. Did Mr. Barnes succeed Mr. Thorpe?—There was one other book-keeper in the interval; he either died or resigned.

1822. Have you any other staff for the management of the Corporation?—None; the register does secretary's business, in fact he is the general officer, and does the whole working business of the schools, being immediately in connection with the treasurer.

1823. Lord Justice FRYGIESSON.—What other member of the staff is there?—Mr. Radkin is inspector of the English schools at £500 a year. For that he is bound to make two inspections of every English school annually. One of these inspections is made at a stated time, and the other at an uncertain time. There are printed forms which have been in use for a long time, and are very well prepared. (Pvide appendix No. 4.) He makes a separate return for every school each half-year.

1824. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—When was Mr. Radkin first appointed?—In 1869.

1825. Do you think that his appointment was consequent on the report of the former Commission?—I am sure it was.

1826. Lord Justice FRYGIESSON.—Who inspects the grammar schools?—By a resolution of the Board on the 16th April, 1875, an inspector of grammar schools was appointed at a salary of £100 a year and

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his travelling expenses. For that sum he is bound to inspect twice a year the Drogheda, Galway, Tipperary, and Bunna schools, and also this school at Harcourt-street. He is bound, also, to examine at the annual examinations in Harcourt-street, for which, before his appointment, a fee of £10 10s. was paid to one of the fellows of Trinity College. In this inspection we were equally fortunate. We appointed the Rev. Thomas Gray, F.R.C.D., as our permanent inspector. He makes an inspection of each school at a stated period, and also an inspection as a surprise at an uncertain period similar to the other inspection. His reports to us are most valuable and interesting. He examines every boy in the school, he also examines the buildings and reports in detail, in a most valuable way, everything connected with the school. I think that is one of the greatest improvements we have made.

2827. There was nothing of that kind before!—Nothing; and that was one of the matters most directly commented upon by the Commission of 1858.

2828. Mr. O'BRIEN.—His inspection is so minute that he discovered a leak in a boiler, on one occasion!—That was at Bunna. It cost us something to repair it, but if it had not been discovered in time it might have cost us a good deal more.

2829. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—How does he hold his office?—During pleasure; all our officers hold in the same way. If putting with them, we would deal with them on fair terms, whatever be the power we have. None are corporate officers, but merely nominees of the Governors. We agreed to pay Mr. Symes, I think, about £10 for his inspection.

2830. I understood you to say that he now inspects the grammar schools only?—He inspects them every three years. The first inspection under the new statute is to take place this year.

2831. He is paid a fee for that?—Yes. He sent us in a statement of what his charges would be. We had him before the committee, and thought he was very moderate indeed.

2832. CHAIRMAN.—Is he to be paid on the percentage system?—No. I think two or three grammar schools he is actually engaged, and I think about £10 10s. for each inspection.

2833. The inspection of each school?—Yes. That would be one in three years. He wanted himself to have an inspection once in four years. He is always most reasonable in his demands.

2834. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—I presume he gets his perquisite when works are executed under his direction?—Decidedly.

2835. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What other pensions do you pay?—We pay a pension to a Mr. Killeen, who is a retired master of our Galway school. We have in two or three instances given pensions to masters of our English schools, after very long and meritorious service. One man from Ardigham School whom we pensioned off on £30 a year was a most excellent master; he had been upwards of forty years in our employment.

2836. What is the amount of the pension that Mr. Killeen gets?—£50 a year.

2837. Was he head master of Galway?—No; second master.

2838. Dr. CURRY.—There was also a pension to the head master of Galway School?—Yes, Mr. Halliwell, who retired on £160 a year, was pensioned off in my own time.

2839. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—After how many years service would the board allow a pension?—We have had so very few instances that we have no rule; it is a matter of discretion. In a case of great merit, if a man had worn himself out in our service, we would feel it right to grant a pension.

2840. What is the tenure of office of the masters of the grammar schools?—During pleasure. We have a printed agreement which was prepared by counsel.

2841. Were any special directions given to Mr. Gray, when he was appointed inspector?—There is

the minute of the meeting held on the 16th March, 1877:—

"Read a letter from Mr. Gray, dated 16th March, 1877, suggesting to the governors the examination, in the Holy Scriptures, of the boys who attend the grammar schools. Ordered.—That Mr. Gray be directed, at each inspection, to hold an examination in the Holy Scriptures and Church Catechism; but as boys shall be required to attend such examination whose parents or guardians shall object thereto."

That was the only special direction given to Mr. Gray, as to his inspections.

2842. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—You have diverged to that extent from the original charter?—We have. Whether authorized or not, I do not know.

2843. Are your minutes read at each meeting?—Yes, read and signed. I have the rough book before me, with one column for the business to be done, and another for the rulings of the Board. I take down all in my own handwriting. It is more like a detailed than an ordinary minute book. That is transmitted by the Registrar, external, and put into order on the fair book for next meeting. The minutes are there read, and, if not objected to, I sign them, having checked them, whilst being read, with my own rough book.

2844. How is the attendance reckoned?—I take down myself, at the head of the minute of each meeting, the names of the members attending.

2845. At the end of the year do you make out a table of the attendance?—We have not done so.

2846. CHAIRMAN.—Does not each governor lose his place at the Board, if he does not attend once in two years?—That rule has never been acted upon. It has seemed to us whether it would not be desirable to act upon it, because some have never attended at all, but when we have a working body I do not think it necessary to put the rule in force. The general body is too unwieldy, and we get on better, and do more work, with a small number than a large one.

2847. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—How many members of the Board would have fallen under the disqualification?—There are two each at any one, and I think three bishops and another noble lord, and at least one M.C. Of course the rule could not apply to the ex-officio members.

2848. How do you classify your schools?—I divide them into three classes—first, the grammar schools, secondly, the Harcourt-street and Great Brunswick street schools, which I put together, and thirdly, the English schools.

2849. What statutable exhibitions have you?—There are a number of exhibitions under our charter, or rather under the Act of George I., subsequent to the charter—twenty of £8 a year, Irish; and fifteen of £6 a year, Irish. The exhibitions are free of rent for their rooms in colleges. The first charge that was made by the Governors was to increase these exhibitions to £12 a year and £10 a year respectively, but in 1861 a new arrangement was come to, and it was then provided that the increased exhibitions of £12 and £10 should cease, and that, in their stead, the original twenty exhibitions of £8, and fifteen of £6, should be resumed. It was then further provided:—

"That, for the benefit of the four grammar schools of the foundation of Edmund Smith, at Drogheda, Sligo, Tipperary, and Galway, and the pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, one of the said exhibitions of £8 to be (supplanted at £8 Irish) shall be increased to supplemental each year, by an additional grant of £12 12s. 6d., to the sum of £20; and one other of the said exhibitions shall be increased or supplemented, by an additional grant of £12 12s. 6d., to the sum of £20."

Those supplemental exhibitions are not attached to any particular grammar school, but are open for competition to first year's students of Trinity College, who have been for three years previous to their entrance, pupils of any of our four grammar schools. The examination for those exhibitions takes place with the examinations for the Royal Scholarship. We have a return of the examination of all the boys together, and our

boys on many occasions held higher places, in comparison with the boys coming from the royal schools.

2830. Under your printed regulations you offer an additional £10, making the amount to £50, if any of your boys come out first of the entire class. Did any succeed in getting that?—I do not recollect that ever happening.

2831. You have a standard of positive merit, I presume?—Yes.

2832. Have you had these supplemented exhibitions filled every year?—No. I have known occasions where we refused to give the entire £50, in consequence of the highest answers not having sufficient absolute merit. The examination, over which we have no control, is conducted entirely by the authorities of Trinity College. Returns are sent to us showing the numbering of all the boys who have gone in for all the exhibitions, including ours. We generally refer the returns to two or three of our Board who have particular acquaintance with those matters, such as Archdeacon Lee, Mr. Poole, and some others of the fellows of College, whom we consider the best qualified persons to judge. They report to us as to whether they think there has been sufficient merit to give the exhibitions. There is a provision in our rules that, unless there is absolute merit considered sufficient, no boy should be entitled to receive an exhibition.

2833. Is the £50 paid only for the one year?—It is tenable for five years.

2834. What is done with the remainder of the statutory exhibitions?—Formerly they were given away by the Board of Trinity College as they pleased.

2835. To any of the students?—To any student of sufficient merit in college. In fact the rule was this:—We had the first right, and if we did not exercise it, Trinity College disposed of them. Lately we have been looking into the matter more closely, to see if there are any boys from our schools who had failed to get the supplemented exhibitions, but had answered fairly in the examination, and if there are we send an order to the Board of Trinity College to award statutory exhibitions to them.

2836. Do you know the standing of the students to whom they are given, or is it left entirely in the hands of the Board?—The regulation in the Act is that they shall go—

“To the like number of poor scholars, members, or students of Trinity College, impotently, and they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts degree.”

They are tenable up to that time.

2837. Does your Board exercise any control in selecting them, on the ground of poverty?—No; I never knew that to be gone into, we left the entire disposal of them to the Board of Trinity College.

2838. As far as you know they give them to students who have been distinguished at the degree examination?—Mr. Poole tells me they are usually given after the degree examination.

2839. The Commissioners of 1857 remarked about these exhibitions—

“The small college exhibitions of £10 a year, which are reserved for the competitors of pupils from the King’s and the grammar schools are quite too inadequate in amount to offer the necessary stimulus to exertion. A judicious suggestion has been made to diminish the number of exhibitions, and increase the pecuniary value of each.”

Do the governors agree to that statement?—In the first part of it we quite agree—that they are inadequate, and to remedy that inadequacy, the supplementary exhibitions were created, in 1851, soon after that report.

2840. In fact having no power to reduce and consolidate the number, as the next best thing you augmented the value of two each year?—Yes.

2841. The total amount of money you give now is a great deal larger than if you had consolidated the original exhibitions?—It costs us over £100 a year more.

2842. CHAIRMAN.—Are the subjects of examination for those exhibitions fixed entirely by the college authorities?—Yes, subject to our approval; for instance we had a recommendation from them, a few months since, about a change proposed in the course for Royal scholarships, and we adopted the recommendation of the Board of Trinity College, to allow the same change to be made for our schools, as was about to be made for the Royal schools.

2843. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Did it ever occur to the Government to frand any exhibitions at the Queen’s University?—Never.

2844. Dr. CROFT.—Are those exhibitions usually won, or do they frequently remain vacant for want of sufficient answering?—I do not remember that occurring except upon one or two occasions. The boys of Harrow school, for a long time, carried off the majority of the exhibitions; but lately that has not been so.

2845. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—This is one of the regulations for the Royal scholarships in Trinity College—

“A Royal scholarship becomes forfeited by the holder of it incurring any heavy collegiate expense, such as public education, or participation, failing to proceed regularly with his class, or failing to obtain in any year other one honour of the first rank or two honours of the second rank.”

Are there any similar regulations in reference to your exhibitions?—The same rule verbatim attention to the Harrow school’s exhibitions.

2846. What are your arrangements at present with reference to payments for the grammar schools?—The Head-Master gets a salary of £108 a year, and an allowance of £100 a year for Assistant Masters. For a time an additional £100 a year for Assistant Masters was allowed to Harrow school, but that was discontinued on the appointment of Mr. Whitty to that school, on Mr. Palmer’s resignation in June, 1877.

2847. Mr. O’BRIEN.—Why was it disallowed then?—We thought that the question was a general one, and we did not see any reason why Harrow should have an advantage over the other schools.

2848. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What is the salary of the Head-Master of Harrow-street school?—£409 a year, and a capitation fee on every boy over 150. That is the regulation under which we are now advertising. The present Head-Master has resigned, on appointment to a living in England. The original arrangement with him was the same, and a capitation fee for every boy over 200.

2849. Are the exhibitions open to the boys from the Harrow-street school?—In February, 1878, a resolution was passed by the Board to throw open all the exhibitions for competition, to the boys in the Harrow-street school, as well as to those in the four grammar schools. We were anxious to encourage this school, which is a very important one, and we thought that it would be a stimulus to it, to throw open the exhibitions; but we resolved that as that would be taking away, to a certain extent, from the existing rights of the grammar schools, we should fund an additional exhibition of £20 a year, thrown into the common lot, and competed for by all together. That was objected to by the Head-Masters of the grammar schools. In a memorial, which sets out some very important considerations in reference to the grammar schools, and which was presented to us in February, 1878, it was pointed out that the £20 exhibition was not equivalent for the admission of this school to competition with the other schools—that the Harrow-street school had more advantages than the others—that a very large staff of Assistant Masters was provided—that it was in Dublin, where the best possible students could be procured, and that, in point of fact, it was undesirable to open those schools to competition with it. They then gave very strong reasons for that, and suggested some remedies. At the same time the Masters of the grammar schools complained very much of the inadequacy of payments to themselves, and the allowance for their Assistant

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Masters. That was submitted to me, and I made this report upon it:—

"The Treasurer begs leave to submit to the Governors the following observations upon the memorial of the Head-Masters of their grammar schools in relation to the recent action of the Board admitting the Harcourt-street school to participate in the competition for the Governor's exhibition in Trinity College. The memorial deserves careful consideration, not only as expressing the unanimous opinion of the Head-Masters, but also because of the reasons on which that opinion is based. The Governors will probably be disposed to think that the disadvantages to the grammar schools apprehended to result from the statute in question are over-estimated, as the number of pupils to whom the competition for exhibitions has been thus thrown open, is not nearly so large as the Head-Masters seem to consider. The number of pupils educated in the Harcourt-street school has not hitherto been at all so great as to equal those of all the grammar schools together, and, what is still more important, the great majority of them are, and are likely to be, educated for commercial pursuits, and would therefore not become competitors for the exhibitions. But still there is much force in the representations of the memorial, which hangs before the Governors some considerations which did not occur to their minds, or at least were not fully considered, when the statute was made.

"The motives which induced the Governors to grant this additional advantage to their Harcourt-street school were not induced by any view to increase the numbers attending it, by encouraging the withdrawal of any pupils from their grammar schools, nor does there appear to be good reason to anticipate that the change will produce any such effect. Their object was to improve, as far as in their power, the education of that institution, and it is only necessary to refer to the memorial of the Head-Masters to see that the Governors had good grounds for hoping that this result will be thereby effected." They also considered that the competition for exhibition between the pupils of that school and their grammar schools would have a wholesome effect upon all. They were of course aware that the increased competition might probably diminish the number of those pupils destined by the grammar schools, and they were not indisposed to provide against this loss. The Governors cannot admit that educational benefits granted by them to any of their schools, provided that nothing is thereby taken from the benefits already enjoyed by the latter. In the present instance, however, there has been a subtraction from the benefits enjoyed by the grammar schools which the Governors will probably not object to make up for. There appear to be two modes of effecting this, namely, by increasing the number of supplemental exhibitions, leaving the competition open to all the schools; or by founding separate supplemental exhibitions for the Harcourt-street school, and excluding its pupils from competing for the present supplemental exhibitions. Looking to the general interests of education the former has advantages, as it preserves the enlarged field of candidates, and the wholesome competition between the grammar schools and Harcourt-street school, and thus tends to raise the standard of proficiency in all. Looking to the personal interests of the Head-Masters, and the existing privileges of the grammar schools, the latter has advantages, for it would leave masters as regards these schools just as before the statute, and thus remove all cause of complaint.

"To accomplish the former, it would be desirable to supplement, in addition to the present, two of the Statutory Exhibitions to £60, and two to £35, at an annual cost of £100 to £60, giving one of each alternately each year, to be completed for, and held upon the same terms as at present.

"To accomplish the latter, it would be desirable to appropriate four Statutory Exhibitions, and supplement them, say to £30 each including the statutory amount, one to be given each year if desired; to be completed for at the general examination for exhibitions, by boys, who for the three years preceding their entering the university, have been educated altogether at the Harcourt-street school, and subject to this proviso, that in no year shall any of such exhibitions be granted without the special order of the Governors, unless the answering of the highest candidate from Harcourt-street school shall be equal to that of the second highest candidate from the Grammar Schools. The same conditions should attach to the holding of these exhibitions as apply to the present exhibitions. The cost of this whole set of these exhibitions are still would be £90 per year.

"The statements in the Memorial as to the insufficiency of the gross allowed for, or rather towards the salaries of the assistant masters, are certainly well founded, and as ap-

pears to the Treasurer, who has been favoured with a private communication on the subject from the Inspector of Grammar Schools, that nothing would tend so much to promote the efficiency of these schools as to increase such allowances. In the present state of the Governor's finances, caused by their recent very large outlay on the balance of the Grammar Schools, the Governors cannot recommend any increased expenditure, but if, and when, there shall be any funds available for the purpose, we would commend this portion of the Memorial to the favourable consideration of the Board. The founding of school exhibitions may also be worthy of consideration, if funds should become available for the purpose.

"The Treasurer cannot regard in the same light the application for an increase of the salaries of the Head-Masters. In fact the small salary of £100 a year has not for a long period of years brought more than an insignificant portion of their emoluments. They derive the principal portion of their incomes from the payments of their pupils, with the rates of which the Governors have not interfered. As the cost of living has increased, so have the charges by the head masters; and if the rates now charged are insufficient, it will be for the head masters, if they should deem it to be for their interest to do so, to submit to the Governors a proposition to increase them. It appears to the Treasurer that it is for the interest of the Governor Schools that the head masters should remain dependent for the main portion of their emoluments on the payments of their pupils. The subject of the repairs of the school buildings having been referred to in the Memorial, the Governors will bear in mind that they have by a recent arrangement relieved the head masters from liability to all external repairs, a change which must substantially diminish their expenses."

The result was, that we rescinded the resolution about the exhibitions, and allowed those for the grammar schools to remain exactly as they were under the rules of 1861, and we have supplemented five of our statutory exhibitions by the amounts required to bring them up to £30 a year, one to be given each year to the best answerer from Harcourt-street school, at the ordinary exhibition examination, and to be taxable for five years.

2870. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Has there been any competition as yet for those exhibitions?—Not yet.

2871. Do you desire to say anything as to assistant masters?—I think that a great defect in our arrangement as to our grammar schools, is the insufficient allowance for assistant masters. I think if we use our way to increasing the allowance it will be a very great advantage indeed.

2872. MR. O'BRAUGHEN.—You have power to do so?—We have.

2873. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Do you exercise any control at all in the selecting of under masters for the grammar schools?—We do not make any direct appointment of under masters; we leave the whole arrangement to the head masters, and give them the allowance. All we require is that they shall vouch the payment, to the extent of the £100 a year that we allow, by the receipt of the assistant master for so much cash.

2874. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any superannuation allowance to the head master?—There is as to the subject. There is one case, which I have already mentioned, of the Galway head master, Mr. Halliwell, retiring on £100 a year, and also a case in Galway where an under retired, and still gets £60 a year.

2875. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—I find this passage in the report of the Commission of 1867:—

"When Mr. Barlow (the chairman and treasurer) was examined as to the complaints with respect to the grammar schools, he stated that the Governors left the grammar schools to the control of the masters themselves, assuming that they ought to have a greater interest in their welfare than the Governors had."

Would that opinion be laid down by the Governors at the present day?—It certainly is not my opinion, and I am sure it would not be the opinion of the Board. I can give you a practical proof of that. The

report of Mr. Gray, the inspector of our grammar schools, is submitted each half year as it comes in, first to the standing committee, and afterwards to the Board of Governors; and, if anything occurs in the way of delinquency in the answering of the boys, the registrar is directed to communicate at once with the head master, and to call his attention to the complaint by the inspector of the answering in the particular subject. We also exercise control over the changes made in the grammar schools, none of which can be altered without the sanction of the Government.

2876. For boarders?—Either for boarders or day boys.

2877. As to free scholars. The original charter founded three schools—Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary—and provided that they should be free schools for twenty poor children, to be named by the founder or the Governors, and for all the children of the tenants of Errisna Smith, without limitation. Do the present Governors consider themselves bound to nominate twenty free pupils to each of the grammar schools?—We do not. The practice has not been to consider that compulsion, but practically we have never rejected any boy who applied for admission to any of the grammar schools as a free pupil, and who was thought as eligible candidate. The number has never come up, in any recollection, to twenty in any of our grammar schools, but the reason of that has been that there have not been so many applicants. Practically there has been a great change in educational matters in Ireland since that charter was passed, and great facilities have been afforded to the poor, for obtaining education that is more suitable to them than the education provided in our grammar schools. We have acted upon two rules in the admission of free pupils to those schools. The first is, not to admit any boy the circumstances of whose parents do not require that he should receive a free education. We feel bound to be particular in that respect, lest we should be taking away too much from the endowments of the head master, who should be receiving fees. Secondly, we do not admit boys, as free pupils, who from their very baneful class of life, or from other circumstances, would not be suitable to associate with the ordinary pupils educated at our schools. We must exercise a discretion in each particular case.

2878. LORD JUSTICE FRYGIBSON.—Have you any Roman Catholic pupils attending those schools?—Yes; we have a number at the different schools. When Mr. Flynn was recently appointed to Ennis school he took there, with him, three Roman Catholic boarders.

2879. Where was he appointed from?—From Dandel. I think he took thirty or forty boarders. The distinctions his boys have obtained are quite surprising. We are very fortunate in having secured his services.

2880. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do the Governors nominate the free boys in all cases, or leave it to the head master?—The head master has no opinion in the matter. He is bound to take the free pupils that we direct him to take. That is part of his agreement.

2881. What steps should a parent take who wanted his son educated first?—He should fill up a printed form, provided for the purpose, and send it in to the head master, who would transmit it to us.

2882. Is there any question of religion entered into?—None whatever. We are very glad indeed if Roman Catholic boys come to us.

2883. Do these regulations apply to Harcourt-street?—No; it is quite on a different footing.

2884. How many free pupils are being educated, at the expense of the foundation, in the four grammar schools?—There are seven free boys in Drogheda, only two in Tipperary, eight in Galway, and five in Ennis.

2885. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Of what religion are these boys?—In Drogheda there is one Dissenter and six of the Irish Church; in Tipperary there is one of the Irish Church and one Roman Catholic; in Galway there are five of the Irish Church, two are

Dissenters, and one is a Roman Catholic; and in Ennis there are four of the Irish Church and one is a Roman Catholic.

2886. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Your charter required that the masters and scholars should be approved of by the bishop of the diocese, and sign the first two canons of the United Church. Is that provision still in force?—I am not aware that the approval of the bishop is ever sought for now, but the masters and assistant masters must be members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

2887. LORD JUSTICE FRYGIBSON.—I presume if the bishop made any objection to a master you would take it into consideration?—Certainly. The canons are signed, but we had a question as to what were to be considered the first two canons.

2888. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Another provision of the charter was, that money was to be expended, if a surplus occurred, for binding out a number of children as apprentices to Protestant masters, and for clothing poor children in the grammar schools?—That has never been done in modern times.

2889. There was an important rule of the foundation, by which the masters were bound to entertain the scholars on each Lord's Day in the cathedral of Archbishop Under?—Yes.

2890. What has been the policy of the Board, since your connexion with it, on the question of religious instruction?—The practice has been very much that of non-interference. We put into the hands of the masters the rules to be observed, including the following:—

"On every day all pupils who have attained a suitable proficiency, shall read to the master, or assistant, a portion in the Bible; the master or assistant shall then examine the pupils as to their understanding what they have read, and explain the sense in plain language. The pupils, whose parents are members of the Church, shall be instructed in the doctrines of the Church of England (Archbishop Under's or Bishop Dixon's catechism is recommended), and as other catechisms shall be taught or admitted into the school."

These regulations are given to every head master, and should be kept by him. The Government have been aware that Roman Catholic boys attend the schools, and they have never in any way interfered with the discretion of the head masters in regard to these boys, nor should they compel the head masters to carry out that regulation in reference to those boys whose parents would, on conscientious grounds, object to their children being present at religious instruction of which they disapprove; and to that extent perhaps we have not acted up to the full requirements of our charter.

2891. The policy of the Board has been that no steps of them shall make the endorsement absolutely exclusive endorsement?—Certainly.

2892. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The first regulation is with regard to reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures?—Yes.

2893. That, as I understand, applies to all the pupils?—It does; but the catechism instruction is limited to the Church of Ireland pupils.

2894. Then all the pupils who have attained a suitable proficiency, should read to the master a portion of the Bible, whether they be Protestant or Catholic?—Yes.

2895. And the master should then examine the pupil, whether Protestant or Catholic, as to his understanding what he had read, and explain the sense in plain language?—Yes; that regulation exists, but we have never asked any questions of the head master on the subject.

2896. LORD JUSTICE FRYGIBSON.—The Board are quite aware Erasmus Smith devoted his property for exclusive education, and repeated the directions through his son, that it should be exclusive?—Yes.

2897. You give an exclusive education to all Protestants who come to the schools, and, if Roman Catholics come, you take no notice of the fact?—That is our course.

2898. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you ever suggested to the masters that they should not apply the first

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rule, compelling all boys to read a portion of the Bible and listen to an explanation of it, to the Roman Catholic boys?—We never gave any direction to that effect, because we did not think, that under the charter, we would be justified in doing so; but we have reason to believe the head masters do not insist on the rule being carried out, with respect to children whose parents object to it. In reference to the duty of the Inspector of the grammar schools we passed a resolution of the 18th March, 1877, by which it was ordered—

“That Mr. Gray be directed, at each inspection, to hold an examination in the Holy Scriptures and Church Catechism; but no boy shall be required to attend such examination, whose parents or guardians shall object thereto.”

2892. **Lord Justice Fitzgerald.**—You are bound under the charter to make the rule, and you have given a very liberal construction to the enforcement of it.—We have not looked to the enforcement of it.

2893. **Lord R. Chelmsford.**—A great many Roman Catholics have been educated under the Erasmus Smith's foundation.—Several have, for instance the present Chief Justice Morris was educated at the grammar school in Galway. We are very glad to hear of boys of any religious denomination coming to our schools, and taking advantage of them; and we never do anything to interfere with them.

2901. **Mr. O'Sullivan.**—Has your Board, to your knowledge, since 1857, made any application to Parliament, with a view to extending your powers, or enabling you to alter the conditions under which education is carried on?—No, we made no application.

2902. Therefore it was impossible for you to make any alteration in your first rule, with regard to the reading of the Scriptures in your schools?—Yes.

2903. The provisions with regard to religious instruction, which I find in the original grant from Erasmus Smith, made in the year 1657, run as follows:—

“It was the intention of all parties that the said school-masters, to be installed as aforesaid, should be obliged twice a day to pray with such scholars as he or they shall respectively teach, and that he or they shall punish each of the said scholars as from time to time shall be absent from the said service of prayer without his coming, and that the said schoolmaster shall likewise catechise his or their said scholars every week on some week day in the Catechism published and set forth by the Assembly of Divines.”

I suppose you are aware that the Catechism of the Assembly of Divines was the Catechism prepared, during the troubles between the King and the Parliament, by the Presbyterian Divines at Westminster?—It may be so.

2904. That is what Hunt says:—

“In 1648 the Parliament had summoned an Assembly to Westminster, consisting of 121 divines and 39 laymen, selected in that party for piety and learning. By their advice sermons were made in the Thirty-nine Articles, or in the metaphysical doctrines of the Church; and what was of greater importance, the Liturgy was entirely abolished, and in its stead a new directory for worship was established, by which, suitable to the spirit of the Puritans, the steepest liberty both in praying and preaching was bestowed to the popular teachers. By the schism language and covenant disunity was sown in destructive of all true piety.”

It would appear then that Mr. Erasmus Smith was a person who adhered to the policy of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. I now turn to the charter, which dates from about the twenty-second year of Charles II. Erasmus Smith prayed the King to grant him a charter, giving his trustees and successors the possession of a Corporation, and enabling them to hold those lands for the purpose of carrying on schools?—Yes.

2905. The King, in giving the charter, introduced certain provisions on the subject of religion. One was that the rules, statutes, and ordinances to be made by Erasmus Smith or the Governors, should be subject to this proviso, that they should not be—

“Repugnant to one prerogative royal nor contrary to the laws and statutes of our said realm of Ireland, nor to any

ecclesiastical canons or constitutions of the Church of Ireland, which then shall be in force.”

Thus it appears, that when Erasmus Smith got this charter, he got it on condition that he should give up the provision, that the religious teaching of the Assembly of Divines should be followed in his schools. Does it not appear from this, that nothing contrary to the ecclesiastical canons or constitutions of the Church of Ireland, and therefore, nothing contained in the decrees of the Assembly of Divines contrary to those ecclesiastical canons should be introduced into his rules?—All I can say is, that we work this instruction as if it was in connection with the late Established Church.

2906. You have read the report of the Commissioners of 1857, on the subject of these schools?—I have.

2907. They say in their report:—

“That the Erasmus Smith foundation, though originating in the intentions of a private individual, might, nevertheless, from the repeated interpositions of the Legislature and the Crown, be considered as a public institution.”

Do you agree with that suggestion?—I am not prepared to give an opinion upon that.

2908. Would it, in your opinion, be desirable that power should be given to dispense with the necessity for Erasmus Catholic boys reading the Scriptures in your schools?—I do not think we want any more power, than we at present possess, on the subject, because, practically, that is what has been done, and I have never, during the entire of my connection with the schools, known any serious questions arise, or any difference of opinion exist with regard to religious instruction. We are perfectly aware the schools were established by Erasmus Smith, in connection with the Established Church of the country, now represented by the Irish Church; but we have been most anxious not to interpose unnecessarily, as to the religious instruction of the children, further than to see that the Protestant children are instructed, according to the directions of the founder, in the Church Catechism; and that all those who will receive it are instructed in the Holy Scriptures. We have never interfered with the action of any master as to the religious instruction of the school, and we should be very glad to have persons of different religions educated in our schools, and educated together. That can be done by seeing that the requirements are fulfilled in reference to the children of our own persuasion, in connection with whom Erasmus Smith appears to have instituted these schools, and at the same time allowing an objection, in the nature of a conscience clause, to the children who differ from our religious views. I think it would be a great advantage to the boys of this country if they could be educated together.

2909. That is a matter of opinion?—I am giving you my opinion.

2910. **Chairman.**—Mr. Gray in his report on the Tipperary School says:—

“Scriptural instruction from seven to eight o'clock, every morning; prayers are read immediately after, and then all go to breakfast. At nine o'clock the regular school work commences. Consequently no day boys are present at the Scripture classes?”

The same rules as to the teaching of the Scriptures, and the Church Catechism, adopted at Tipperary, are also adopted at all the other schools.

2911. **Mr. O'Sullivan.**—You believe the regulation, obliging every boy to read the Scriptures, is not enforced?—I believe not.

2912. Is there any society against its being enforced?—None whatever; except that, if the parent of any Roman Catholic boy, attending one of the grammar schools complained, that he was coerced to attend instruction in the Scriptures or Church Catechism, I have not the slightest doubt we would disapprove of such action on the part of the master.

2913. Have you inquired, since you joined the Board, whether this rule has been enforced?—There has been no actual inquiry about it, but we are quite aware that it has not been enforced.

2914. And the non-enforcement act with your approval?—It has not met with our approval.

2915. The charter provides that the rules, ordinances, and statutes to be made for the government of the schools, must not be contrary to any of the ecclesiastical orders or constitutions of the Church of Ireland which shall be in force. I suppose you recognise the fact that the Church of Ireland, as understood by that, has ceased to have legal existence?—Yes.

2916. That being so, how do the Governors, at the present day, construe the provision that your ordinances and statutes must not be contrary to any ecclesiastical order or statute of the Church of Ireland?—I have never had occasion to consider the question, but I should say this, at the moment, that I should equally read what was analogous from the pre-existing system in the present, and I would act on what I found was analogous as representing what was required by the charter.

2917. The King introduced a provision to protect his Church in Ireland, that Church has ceased to be the King's or Queen's—under these circumstances do you think that the provision, introduced by the King, can be held to exist in favour of the disestablished Church which has ceased to be the King's Church in Ireland?—Probably not legally.

2918. Have you, since the disestablishment, obtained the approval of the Protestant archbishop or bishop of the diocese for your new schoolmasters?—There have been several requests in my time, and I am not aware that any approval was obtained. It may have been an opinion on our part, but I think it has not been done.

2919. As I understand, you have done everything to refuse a perfectly fair system, in dealing with the Roman Catholic pupils in these schools?—I trust we have. I was educated myself at Mr. Humblin's school, in Cork, with boys of all religious persuasions. A great number of boys of the Roman Catholic religion attended the school. We all got on remarkably well together. We never got into any religious disputes or differences. That is a policy I should like, so far as I am concerned, to exist in the schools with which I am in connection.

2920. Has your attention ever been called to the question whether the three Roman Catholic boarders, whom Mr. Flynn has taken to Water, read the Scriptures?—No, because Mr. Flynn has been very recently appointed, and it is only within the last few weeks that he has taken possession of Bante school. We would not think of confiding any obligation on the part of Mr. Flynn to insist on these boys reading the Scriptures if their parents object. Much as we value the training to all who listen to them, we would not wish to interfere in those who do not wish to listen. I have ascertained that a Roman Catholic boy, educated in our Tipperary school, entered college from it, and got a mastership and an exhibition.

2921. Was he educated as a boarder or a day boy?—A day boy.

2922. Having regard to the words of the charter, which are held to make these institutions Protestant—intensely, to the words in that—

“No part of the statutes, or rules, or regulations shall be contrary to the ecclesiastical orders of the Church of Ireland, that shall be then in force.”

And also having regard to the disestablishment of the Church, would you consider it illegal to appoint a Roman Catholic as master to one of these schools?—I think it would be contrary to our charter.

2923. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Are there not other clauses?—There are. I think it would not be in our power to appoint a Roman Catholic either as headmaster or assistant—so far as we appoint assistant masters.

2924. Mr. O'SHEA CHAIRMAN.—I believe the appointment of assistant masters is—constantly at least—in your hands?—Only as to one rather. The charter empowers the Governors to appoint one usher. What has been done—except in the case of Mr. Horne, the senior assistant at Galway, who was appointed by us as our

usher, and is paid his salary direct—has been to allow the appointment and dismissal of assistant masters to remain entirely with the head masters, without any control of the Board over them. If any objection were made to us, or if we became aware ourselves of any improper appointment, we would insist on exercising our powers, but, if nothing of that kind arose, we leave the matter with the head masters. Our practice is different with regard to Harcourt-street school.

2925. Have the Government, either before or since your connection with the Board, attempted, in any way, to render the character of those schools less sectarian?—They have never interfered with these schools in any way, nor have they the power to do so, except by Act of Parliament.

2926. King Charles II. altered the character of the schools from his teaching of the Assembly of Divines to that of the United Churches of England and Ireland. There has been no such attempt made since, to alter the character of the schools, either by Parliament or by the Crown, to your knowledge?—No.

2927. Suppose it was attempted to give you power to appoint Roman Catholic masters in these schools, would you consider that a greater departure from the intentions of Erasmus Smith than the departure insisted on by Charles II.?—I really could not answer that question.

2928. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—It does not appear that that was a departure at all, because Erasmus Smith was alive at the time?—He was.

2929. Mr. O'SHEA CHAIRMAN.—Charles II. insisted on having the masters approved of by the archbishop or bishop?—Yes.

2930. By the very people to whom the Assembly of Divines objected. Suppose Queen Victoria and her Parliament insisted, not on compelling you, but on giving you power, to appoint Roman Catholic masters as well as Protestant masters in the schools, would you approve of such a change?—No, I would not. I consider this to be a Protestant institution. I am a Protestant myself, and I, therefore, deem that it should be maintained in the same religion that I myself profess, and which has always been the religion on which the schools have been worked.

2931. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—Would you not be glad, as chairman of the Board, to see the Roman Catholic youth of this country participate in the benefits of the endowment?—Certainly.

2932. Would not the number of pupils attending the grammar schools, be largely increased, if further facilities for the attendance of Roman Catholic youth were instituted?—I doubt it very much because, no doubt, there exists among the Roman Catholics of this country a strong prejudice against sending their children to be educated at schools under the control of Protestant masters, and I doubt very much that many of them would be induced, by the endowments our schools would afford them, to send their children there to be educated.

2933. In your opinion the Board are by law precluded from changing their negative attitude for one more positively in favour of the Roman Catholics?—I think they are, so far as I can form an opinion on the abstract question.

2934. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Your attention has been called to the report of 1807?—Yes.

2935. You are aware that the original document, mentioning the Assembly of Divines, bears date at the time when the bishops were in disgrace. The charter was in 1609; in a letter to the governors in 1685, Erasmus Smith says:—

“My end in founding . . . schools was to propagate the Protestant faith according to the Scriptures . . . Therefore it is the command of His Majesty to exclude the children out of the Free-schools Under the Cathedral, and expend the same unto them, which I humbly desire may be observed, upon the penalty of forfeiting their (the masters') places.”

You observe that in that document, after the restoration, he referred himself to the command of His Majesty to

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catechise the children. When you are asked whether it is contrary to law to appoint Roman Catholic masters, do you understand by the word "law" the wishes of the founder?—I do.

2936. Does your experience enable you to refer to any instance in which an application has ever been made to Parliament, to violate the intentions of the founder of a charitable institution?—I am not aware of any.

2937. Has this endowment ever received property from any source except the original bounty of Erasmus Smith?—It never has.

2938. In reference to another passage read from the report of 1857—which is the report of the majority of the Commissioners—Mr. Eschsché, who dissented, after stating there was no difference of opinion as to some other of the recommendations, said:—

"From the foregoing premises I respectfully submit—That the subject of providing superintendence and control for the Endowed Schools of Ireland has been improperly considered by the majority of the Commissioners, inasmuch as their recommendations are based on an arbitrary definition, and not on a due consideration of the intentions of the founders—the definition being as framed as to confound Church and Protestant Endowments for purposes to which the founders were directly opposed—and that solely on account of their liberality in admitting Dissenters and Roman Catholics into their schools. . . . For these reasons I have felt it to be my duty to dissent from the report. I conceive it to be vicious in principle, bad in law, and defective in not making adequate provision for the better regulating, managing, and governing of the Endowed Schools, and for the general promotion in connection with such schools, of Academic Education in Ireland."

So far as you have been able to form an opinion from the documents of Erasmus Smith, do you consider that it would be beside his intentions if it came to be a Protestant endowment?—I think it would.

2939. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Have you a regular scale of charges for boarders?—Yes, the charge at Drogheda is £52 a year with certain extras. There is a reduction to brothers, or in the case of clergymen's sons, and for day boys at the classical side £12 a year, and at the commercial side £6. In Galway £51 a year for boarders, and for day boys £7 10s. 6d. for English and Mathematics, and one modern language, and £1 10s. 6d. each for any other language. In Tipperary the charge for boarders is £53 10s. 6d.; the charge for English, Latin, and Greek for day boys is £8. In Ennis the charge for boarders is £55, and for English and Mathematics for day boys £5. There are also certain extras, such as French, German, and Drawing. We do not interfere, except so far as to prevent the masters from asking any undue increase. If any alteration is made, we expect that it should be submitted to us. I do not know, however, whether any rule is extant on the subject.

2940. Do you give the children of the tenantry on the school estates any facilities for education?—We never had an application from them for any of our grammar schools.

2941. I suppose the tenantry are principally Catholic?—The great majority are.

2942. And therefore it is not quite possible to fulfil the intentions of the founder in that respect?—I think not possible.

2943. Do you think that they have rights under the charter?—They have clearly.

2944. There are only two places where the right could be of any use, namely, in Tipperary and Galway. Is not a good deal of the property in Galway held by persons of the better class?—The majority of the tenants have good interests. They hold with confidence of which they have forty-one years' leases; I do not think any of that class would care to avail themselves of the privilege of sending their sons as free pupils. And as to Tipperary, there are other schools now so conveniently situated, that I do not think they would choose ours.

2945. Do you not think that if the tenants were aware they could get an education for their children for nothing, they would prefer to take advantage of it

rather than have to pay for it?—I think they would, but they can get more suitable education now for nothing at the national schools. The present facilities for education did not exist in the days of Erasmus Smith, and indeed, the necessity for resorting to his schools has been entirely done away with by affording facilities for national education.

2946. CHAIRMAN.—You have now this Harcourt-street school which did not exist in 1857?—Yes, in the report of 1857 it is stated that Erasmus Smith's son, Samuel Smith, conceived the project—of the rents of his father's estates, assigned to the trustees, was sufficient for the purpose—that they should be applied to an academic institution in the city of Dublin. That was still further considered in 1793, when it appears that a Bill was actually prepared and submitted to the Government for the purpose of carrying out that intention, but the matter was allowed to drop, and so remained until 1862, when it occurred to the Government that as they had a considerable surplus for educational purposes, it would be desirable to establish a first class school in the city of Dublin. The model taken was the high school of Edinburgh. The matter was long considered, great difficulties presented themselves, in the first place, under the provisions of the statute, which directs the application of our surplus, it should be applied to the foundation of one or more English schools. An English school would not answer the requirements of a city like Dublin, where a school, to be successful, should be much more akin to a grammar school. The plan proposed was that this school should be established consisting of two sides, one for all the parts of education that could fairly be considered within the limits of an English school, carrying that education to its fullest development, to be provided for out of the funds of Erasmus Smith's foundation, and then the trustees' surplus, which comes to between £250 and £300 a year, and the pupils' fees could be applied to the payment of the grammar or classical side of the school. Accordingly that plan was carried out. This house was purchased in 1858 for £4,000, subject to a small bad rent, and an expenditure of about £5,400 was made upon building a school-room, and adapting the wing to a school for 500 boys, with class-rooms, school-room, and all the necessary changes. In addition to that we furnished the house for the head master, which brought up our entire expenditure upon this school to £7,750. For the purpose of paying that amount we sold out £5,000 Government Stock, the proceeds of which left a deficiency of over £2,500, which we paid out of income. We then resolved to appoint a first class head master, at a salary of £400 a year with this fine house—with the exception of this room and the room overhead, and the two front offices—as a residence, which we furnished for him. We also undertook that he should receive a capitation fee of £1 10s. for every boy over 200. Advertisements were published in the newspapers, and a great many candidates applied. The gentleman elected was a Catholic man, the Rev. Mr. Crawford, who is now living on. He has continued head master up to the present.

2947. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Can the head master take boarders?—No; he was expressly precluded from taking boarders. We appointed a staff of assistant masters, the best that could be procured. To the senior assistant master Mr. Forster, we paid £380 a year; he was a gold medalist in Trinity College. We also paid £200 a year to our senior classical master, also a distinguished university classical man. To our third master we paid £150 a year, to our fourth £115 a year, and to our fifth £110 a year.

2948. What were they?—They are classical and science teachers combined, for the younger classes. The senior classes are taught by the head master and the first and second assistants. The three other assistant masters teach the boys in the junior forms. In addition to that we have a modern languages master, Mr. Oscar Knabner, to whom we pay £100 a year for teaching

French and German. We have also a drawing master who gets £60 a year. The emolument of the payments to our staff of masters comes to nearly £1,400 a year. We have twenty free boys in the school, which number is always full: they are elected half yearly by the Board of Governors. The school has not been so great a success as I think it ought to have been. The number of pupils has never much exceeded 130, including the free boys. The Governors contemplated that the attendance should be at least 300. We have an annual examination, which is held by practical scholars, fellows of college and others, who are accustomed to examinations. They get ten guineas for each examination, and are employed each summer before vacation. There is £40 given in books, as prizes to the boys.

1848. Is there not a great deal of complaint on in Dublin, in the class of secondary schools?—I believe there is considerable competition, but we thought, that, considering the advantages given in this school, we should not have been at a loss by it.

1850. LOUIS JUSTICE FERGUSON.—What are the charges for boys attending the school?—Our original prospectus, published in 1870, stated:—

"For the general course will be £7 per annum, two or more brothers to be received at £5 per annum each, together with a contribution fee of 3s. 10 to the library fund. For the several optional courses.—Latin and Greek £3; French and German £2, advanced mathematics £3, engineering £4; natural science £2; drawing £2."

The general course includes trigonometry, algebra, and the ordinary elementary subjects of mathematics, history, and geography.

1851. LOUIS B. CHEVREUIL.—What would a boy have to pay for an education in English, Latin, Greek, modern languages, and physical science?—If a boy wants an education in Latin, Greek, French, German, and advanced mathematics, he will have to pay £15 a year. Without advanced mathematics one could have instruction in Latin and Greek, two modern languages, and elementary mathematics, for £12 a year.

1852. The higher mathematics would be too much advanced for a young boy?—Quite so.

1853. Do you know what the charges are in the High School at Edinburgh?—I cannot say.

1854. LOUIS JUSTICE FERGUSON.—If you have any references on that subject, we would be anxious to have them?—A collection of the prospectus was obtained, at the time of the foundation of this school, from the high school, Edinburgh, and a very important one from Manchester. I was not a Governor at the time. The then Governors calculated the scale of charges, which has been since considerably modified, and very much reduced. The original arrangement not having worked as well as was desired, a minute was made by the Board on the 11th March, 1873, as to the principle on which the school should be carried on, viz.—The authority of parents to be restricted to deciding whether a boy is to learn classics, including Greek and Latin, composition, and the elements of one modern language. Each boy, if learning classics, to study the full course, unless on case of special application, to be approved of by the Board of Governors. Each assistant-master to be employed, unless in case of emergency, on a special subject. On the 12th December, 1873, the consideration of the position of this school was referred to the Schools Committee, with directions to them to inquire into the cause of the diminution of the number of paying pupils, and of the large amount due in respect of the school to the general fund of the Governors, and to suggest any remedies that might occur to them.

1855. It was not a case of slow increase, but the number had been bigger and had diminished?—It had slightly fallen off at this time. On the 15th December, 1874, a report was made by the Schools Committee, and observations recommended, which were afterwards carried out. This further report was also made:—

"Your Committee having carefully considered the subject of the Harcourt-street school referred to them by order of

the Governors of the 5th day of March, 1873, report as follows:—1. They recommend that the school shall consist of a house and an upper division, the former to comprise the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes of the present school, and the latter the classes above these. 2. That in the lower division of the school there shall be one general course of instruction for all the pupils, which shall comprise a sound and suitable English education, and such instruction in Latin, Greek, French, and elementary mathematics, as the head master shall appoint, and with a discretionary power in him to exempt any pupil from learning any one or more particular branch, if special circumstances shall render this desirable. 3. That in the Upper division of the school shall be afforded an advanced course of English education, and also full and efficient courses of instruction in Latin, Greek, advanced mathematics, natural sciences, French, and German: the English educational course to be compulsory upon all the pupils of this division, but the other courses to be optional. That arrangements be made by the head master to enable each of the pupils in this division as desire to fit themselves for commercial or other pursuits not requiring a high classical or mathematical education, to obtain special instruction in book-keeping and other suitable subjects. 4. That the regulations of the time table, the arrangement of classes, and the course of instruction shall be in the control and direction of the head master, subject only to the following conditions:—(a.) That the fundamental principle on which this school has been founded be maintained, viz.—That the primary object of the instruction given be to impart a sound and comprehensive English education to every pupil."

There then follow a number of consequential arrangements, after which comes the scale of fees, viz.—

"Thus for the general course of instruction in the lower division of the school, and for the English course in the upper division of the school, there shall be charged a single fee of £1 12s a quarter for each pupil, subject to a reduction of 3s each per quarter in the case of two or more brothers. That the following shall be the fees per quarter for the optional courses in the upper division if taken separately, viz.—

—For Greek and Latin, or either, 12s.; for advanced mathematics, 10s.; for natural sciences, 10s.; for French, 7s. 6d.; for German, 7s. 6d. In the upper division of the school for each pupil as desirous to take, in addition to the English course, a full course of Greek, Latin, advanced mathematics, and natural sciences, there shall be a single fee of 43s per quarter charged for all these subjects. For such as desire, in addition to the English, to take a full course of advanced mathematics, natural sciences, French, German, book-keeping, and other commercial instruction, there shall be charged a like single fee of 43s per quarter. Drawing shall in all cases be optional, and at an extra fee of 12s per quarter."

1856. LOUIS B. CHEVREUIL.—Are there, in Harcourt-street school, pupils of both religious denominations?—Several, both Protestant and Roman Catholics.

1857. Is there a large number of Roman Catholics?—Not large; they only bear a small proportion to the number of Protestants.

1858. MR. O'HUGHENESS.—As to the fees mentioned in the last paper you read, are the £3 for Latin and Greek, and all the other fees for optional courses, in addition to the £7?—Yes.

1859. Then it would be about £10 per annum if a boy were educated in every branch?—No; £12 for everything. This is the report of the Schools Committee, of the 15th December, 1874:—

"The Head Master has frequently complained of the difficulties in the way of framing a suitable time-table for the several classes; and he attributes those difficulties to the system of optional courses, which prevents the classes being kept together. It appears to the Committee that those difficulties might, with a little systematic action, be much reduced, but still they find that, under the present regulations, prescribed by the Governors, they cannot be wholly got over. The leading principles on which the school was founded render it necessary that optional courses should be part of its system; and the Committee would not recommend, even if it were open to do so, that they should be either dispensed with or made compulsory. They have, however, arrived at the conclusion that the system may in this respect, be modified with advantage. They recommend that all the instruction afforded up to a certain standing in the school should be compulsory; that in the very junior classes it should be confined to an elementary English education, as at present, and as it must be of the nature of the case; that in the next class the rudiments of

April 3, 1875.
The Rt. Hon.
The Vice-Chancellor.

April 8, 1878.
The Rt. Hon.
the Vice-Chancellor.

Latin should be taught to all, in addition, of course, to *scriptible* English mathematics; that in the most glass instruction in Latin should be proceeded with, in addition to before, and also that French should be commenced, and that an additional charge should be made for such instruction. These three grades will, on the average, cover three years' attendance, and will bring the boys to in or about the age of thirteen. After this the education afforded may fairly branch off into two great divisions; one for boys desirous of continuing their classical instruction and fitting themselves for college, or for parents for which such instruction is necessary, and which should, of course, be continued with continued education in English, and also may be combined with advanced mathematics, natural sciences, and modern languages, or any of these subjects. The other great division should consist of boys intended for business, or for parents not requiring a high classical education. They may be permitted, and indeed should, in general, be required to give up instruction in Latin, and confine themselves to modern languages, English, and the mathematical and natural sciences. The system pursued, and is successful, in many of the large English schools. Drawing should, in all cases, be optional, but it should not be allowed to interfere with other subjects. From the first three classes upwards the extra charges for optional subjects, as specified in the present prospectus, should continue to be paid."

The present table of fees is, for the general course, £1 15s. per quarter, with a reduction for two or more brothers. Full course, including English, Latin, Greek, advanced mathematics, and natural sciences, £3 per quarter.

2930. That does not include modern languages?—No. With the exception of French and German, all the subjects are taught for £13 a year. There are many who want the £7 education, and, in addition, will take Latin and Greek; they will have to pay £10. Those taking advanced mathematics, in addition to the English course, have to pay £3. The charge is £1 10s. a year for each modern language, and for drawing 10s. a quarter.

2931. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—The headmastership is about being vacant. What course have you taken with regard to filling it up?—We have advertised.

2932. From what area have you invited competition?—From all the Universities. The only requirement is that each candidate must have a University degree.

2933. Have your Board considered at all, the causes of the failure of the public to take advantage of this institution to the full extent?—I entertain an opinion on the subject.

2934. LORD B. CAMPBELL.—What is that?—I really think that though Dr. Cresswell is a very admirable head master, he has failed to get up the school to the extent that he ought.

2935. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I was about to invite your attention to very strong evidence of a number of gentlemen, in which they appear periodically to have agreed, that, in this country, wherever an attempt has been made to place an Irish school under an English master it has failed!—I am afraid that the same cause has existed here.

2936. I understood you to say that Dr. Cresswell is a graduate of Cambridge?—That is so. He is a good master, a good scholar, a good teacher, and a thoroughly upright man; the boys like him very well. The only complaints ever made to us were as to some faults of manner—nothing else.

2937. Does any other cause suggest itself?—Nothing whatever. We have investigated the question to the utmost of our power, and we are unable to assign any other cause for the school not being more numerously attended.

2938. LORD B. CAMPBELL.—Has Dr. Cresswell had disagreements with the Board?—Nothing that I can call disagreements.

2939. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I understood you to say that you have devoted the Treasurer's portfolio to this school?—Yes, altogether.

2940. In the printed accounts for the year ending 1st May, 1875, I find these charges:—"Harcourt-street school, £244 10s. 6d.; House 40, Harcourt-street, £230 10s. 3d." I understand the house is practically

the residence of the master?—The whole house is available for the residence of the master; but the present master is an unmarried man, and therefore does not require so much room. This room, which is used for the drawing class, and the room overhead, which is the ordinary Board-room, are occupied.

2941. What has the expenditure on Harcourt-street school been?—In 1874 there was received for fees (130 pupils) £244 3s. 6d., and in addition the Governors had to pay £749 11s. 10d. In 1875 (133 pupils) fees produced £245 13s. 4d., and the Governors had to pay £788 8s. 3d. In 1876 (140 pupils) fees produced £1,037 12s. 3d., and the Governors had to pay £244 6s. 7d. In 1877 (136 pupils) fees produced £1,045 5s. 1d., and the Governors had to pay £593 3s. 5d. In 1878 (138 pupils) fees £273 11s. 6d., and the Governors had to pay £901 11s. 2d.

2942. How is it that separate costs appear in the accounts for Harcourt-street school, and for 40 Harcourt-street?—The expenses of the house, such as rent, taxes, &c., which are very heavy, are not charged to Harcourt-street school in the accounts. There is also a porter kept here, whose salary is not charged to the school account.

2943. You told me that in 1878 £273 11s. 6d. was received in fees and £901 11s. 2d. was the additional expense of this school to the Board. In the annual printed account Harcourt-street school is put down for £763 5s. 3d., omitting the house altogether, and besides that there is transferred to the Treasurer's portfolio fund £260 10s. 9d. The best way to explain about the Treasurer's portfolio fees would be to have the account in the ledger submitted to you. The actual transaction of taking money from that account for payment of the deficiencies in the Harcourt-street school accounts has never passed through the books, and the Treasurer's portfolio goes on, to the present time, without any apparent appropriation. The reason of the discrepancy in the accounts is that the accounts are brought down to different periods. The account showing £763 5s. 3d. is for our financial year ending 1st May. The Bursar's account of the school expenses is brought down to December in that year, and moreover any sums paid otherwise than through the Bursar, such as fees for Examinations, &c., are not included in the figures I gave you.

2944. What is the actual cost of the school?—The Harcourt-street school costs about £1,500 a year, including the fees received from pupils.

2945. MR. O'BRIEN.—But I understand you to say that you do not charge the rent and taxes against it?—No. They are charged in a separate account.

2946. Then you do not include either in the expense of the school?—We do not.

2947. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—As it stands in the books the expenditure, shown under the head of Harcourt-street school, would be on the assumption that Harcourt-street school owned the house and paid neither rent nor taxes?—We never charged the school with either rent or taxes; we have taken that on our own funds irrespective of the school altogether.

2948. Then to arrive at the real cost of the Harcourt-street school it would be necessary to add to the actual outlay, the interest on the £7,000 or £8,000 expended upon the undertaking?—That is so.

2949. From what class of life are the free boys in Harcourt-street school drawn?—A great many from the smaller or middle-class shopkeepers. Some are the children of waiters in shops, some of conducting clerks to solicitors, and some of persons who have not better days, but are not now able to pay for their children's education.

2950. Do you think them as to locality?—No, not at all.

2951. MR. O'BRIEN.—As to age?—The free boys must be, at the date of admission, between ten and thirteen years of age.

2952. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Do you anticipate the extension of the residence for the free class?—Yes, always; about a month before the elections.

1861. How long do you keep the free boys at the school?—For five years.

1864. Do the Governors see the boys before they are admitted as free pupils?—The boys must always attend. Our custom is this: the elections take place in the months of June and December. Advertisements are inserted in the Dublin newspapers, stating that there are so many free places, to be given away by the Governors, on a certain day, and directing applicants to send in on a printed form, to the Registrar, before a given day, the particulars of their case. The form contains a number of questions—Is the father of the boy seeking free education living, if not, who has applied on his behalf; the name of the applicant, his profession or calling; name of the boy, his age, circumstances of his parents or guardians, and a reference to some person of known respectability and position in the locality, &c. With these forms are sent in any recommendations the applicants can present. They are then laid before the Standing Committee, who go through the list, circulating those they do not think deserving. The revised list is submitted, with all the papers, to the Governors, who proceed to hold an election to fill the number of vacancies existing. The Board go into the consideration of all the circumstances of the boys, who are examined separately on the day of election.

1865. What is the average amount of competition?—There are generally from fifteen to twenty candidates for five or six places. Sometimes, however, it has so happened that we have had only the exact number, and all who were eligible got in.

1866. Is there any reference in the application form, to religious persuasion?—None whatever.

1867. Have you had many applications except from Protestants?—We have had many applications—I do not think many from Roman Catholics.

1868. Are there any free Roman Catholics now?—I do not think there are.

1869. Mr. O'BRIENHURST.—Have there ever been any free Roman Catholics since the foundation of the institution?—I cannot say, but I will ascertain.

1870. How there have been examining of the Governor?—A great deal too much. Dr. Croswell recommended that these places should be awarded by competitive examination, but my opinion is entirely opposed to that. It is better to ascertain what the more deserving cases are, and who are the people requiring assistance. I think competitive examinations have been evidence in every branch.

1861. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any inquiry as to the progress of the free boys, after they have been elected?—Always, the head master reports on them every half-year. Several have been struck off through inattention and idleness.

1862. Mr. O'BRIENHURST.—The incapacity to pay is the main point considered at the election?—It is. There are many cases in which it is a great charity to admit boys to a school like this—for example, the children of those who have been better days.

1863. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Has the number of eligible cases far exceeded the vacancies?—It has. To meet that, this resolution was passed by the Governors as to free boys—

"That the number should not be strictly limited to twenty, and that if any particularly pressing case appeared, the Governors should be at liberty to take in, although the number of twenty was filled up."

1864. Mr. O'BRIENHURST.—How that power of exceeding the number of twenty been made use of?—It has on one or two occasions.

1865. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any restriction on the head master having boarders, provided he does not utilize the house?—There is an actual prohibition against his having boarders at all. This opinion was very strongly maintained by my predecessor, on these grounds: if a limited number of boarders were introduced it might lead to greater attention being paid to them, as being much more profitable to the master. And it would not be desirable in a school like this, intended to be a day school, to introduce boarders.

Very recently, when arranging the terms for the election of the new head master, the majority of the Board were in favour of having no admission made in the rule on this point.

1866. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Do you hold this house in perpetuity?—We bought Mr. Hutchinson's interest. He was the owner either in fee-simple or for a long term of years.

1867. CHAIRMAN.—Why should the total emolument of the master, in such a school as this, depend on the number of boys, a practice which does not seem to exist in any of the grammar schools?—This being entirely a day school, we thought it desirable to make it the interest of the master to have as many pupils as possible. We fixed 150 as the number which was to be covered by the salary of £400 a year, and if the master could raise the numbers above that he was to be a participant, with the Governors, in the profits, by getting a percentage on the amount of money received, and in that way we gave him a direct interest in the number in the school. We started on this system, but found it did not work. The boys never came up to the number at which capitation fees would commence, and so we adopted—entirely with the consent of the head master—a new system—namely, to reduce the salary to £300 a year, and to give a capitation allowance on every boy in the school, including the free boys, in order to prevent any difference between one set of boys and the other. We found, however, that that plan never brought the salary up to what it had been before. Instead of the £300 a year we took off, the capitation fees only amounted to about £100 as to £180 a year.

1868. Would not the same arrangement induce more life into the grammar schools?—The master of each grammar school has a very good and direct profit out of his boarders. He gets the whole of the fees.

1869. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What arrangement do you contemplate now?—We intend to start with a salary of £400 a year, and to give a capitation fee of £3 a head on every boy over 100.

1860. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Has the advertisement attracted men of the highest University distinctions?—No doubt of it. Applications have been received from England, and from all parts of Ireland. The difficulty will be to select, so many as to good.

1861. DR. CURRIE.—Is the school being opened on at present?—Yes; but these are the Easter holidays. We have a large class going up for the intermediate education examinations.

1862. Mr. O'BRIENHURST.—The regulations require that the school should be opened with prayer, and every boy is expected, by these regulations, to be present at prayers. You have had Roman Catholic boys in the school?—Several.

1863. Have they made any complaint on that subject?—No; the way that was arranged was, that any boy, whose parents objected, was not required to come in until prayers were over.

1864. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—You make the regulation, and if the parent does not object you enforce it against the boy?—Quite so.

1865. You have a school in Great Brunswick-street?—Yes; an excellent school. It was formerly known as the Lombard-street school. It is more of a commercial school than the Harcourt-street school, and the terms are much lower. Mr. Fetto, the master, is a very excellent teacher.

1866. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What was the date of the foundation of that school?—1811.

1867. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—It is not included in Mr. Galt's Report?—He does not suspect it, but Mr. Baileys does. We have a number of free boys in that school also, and their election takes place at the same time, and under similar circumstances, as that for the Harcourt-street school. It very often happens that boys who have been disappointed in getting into Harcourt-street school have been placed by us in the Brunswick-street school.

1868. That school was reported on, in 1857, as being very satisfactory?—I can say the same of it now. On

April 1, 1856.
The Rt. Hon.
the Vice-Chancellor.

April 6, 1879.
The Rt. Hon.
the Vice-Chan-
cellor.

the 22nd December, 1875, the Board resolved that arrangements be made with the master to receive a number of free boys, not exceeding ten, for whom the Governors would pay, at the rate of £5 a year each. We found that to be beneficial, and so much sought after by the lower middle classes, that we thought it would be a great advantage to increase the number of free boys in that school, and on the 21st April, 1876, when the matter was again before us, Mr. Forde wrote on the subject of the addition to the number of free pupils, and proposed that we should raise his salary still further, by making it £100 a year. The Governors accepted his proposal, and raised his salary to £100 a year, on the terms of their having the right to nominate five additional free pupils.

3009. What numbers attend that school now?—The report by Mr. Rodkin of the inspection made in

January, 1879, stated the numbers on the roll to be sixty-five, of whom fifteen were free pupils; there were fifty-two present at the inspection.

3010. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What number would the school accommodate?—Between eighty and ninety.

3011. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Do you repeat that house?—We do; we expended £340 on it within the last three years.

3012. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What are the charges made by the master to the paying pupils in that school?—£4 a year, which I believe covers everything.

3013. MR. O'SHEAVERNEY.—Do the same regulations as to religious duties, and the same forbearance as to Roman Catholics exist there?—There are no actual rules in force there as to religious instruction.

3014. Or as to prayer?—Not that I am aware of. [Adjourned to next day at 11 o'clock A.M.]

April 10, 1879.

EIGHTH DAY—THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879; 11 o'clock, A.M.

At 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

Present.—The EARL of ROSS, Chairman; LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD; RICHARD O'SHEAVERNEY, Esq., M.P., and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D., with JAMES CREED MEREDITH, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, recalled.

The Rt. Hon.
the Vice-Chan-
cellor.

3015. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—In 1857 there were sixty-one pupils on the roll at Drogheda school, and at present there are only twenty-three; what is the explanation of the falling off in numbers?—I forget who was master of Drogheda school in 1857, but Mr. Whitty, who was appointed master in 1871, had a very good school there, and he, on the resignation of Mr. Barnes, who was the head master at Ennis school, was transferred to that school in the month of October, 1877, and he took with him the greater number of the pupils from Drogheda. He was succeeded by Mr. Chubbuck, and Mr. Aldhouse was subsequently elected to the head mastership of Drogheda school. He had to begin the work over again, and to make a school for himself. That is the principal reason for the falling off in the numbers. Another reason was the local situation of the schoolhouse. We are bound by our charter to have the school in the town of Drogheda; and some would not like to send their boys into the town to school. Another very important reason is that Armagh Royal school, a very prosperous one, is close to Drogheda, and a great many boys from the district are sent to Armagh.

3016. Is the report of the Commission of 1867 I find this passage:—

"We recommend that the master of Drogheda school should provide a course of English and commercial education for boys intended for business, even though they may refuse to learn classics."

Has that recommendation been carried out?—It has; and in the list of charges for day boys at Drogheda there are separate charges for the full course and the commercial course. The fees for the latter are about one-half of those charged for the full classical course.

3017. Does the Board contemplate taking any further steps to raise the condition of the Drogheda school?—We are very anxious, as soon as we can afford it, to increase the allowance made to the head masters of all the grammar schools, for assistant masters. We do not ourselves take any part in providing the number of assistant masters required. That has, hitherto, been always in the discretion of the head masters. All we require is that the money shall be honestly applied to their payment. As soon as we recover our financial position, after our heavy expenditure on repairs, we will be able to enlarge the payments for assistant masters. That is the principal change we have in contemplation.

3018. I find that in Ennis school, in 1857, there were fifty-eight pupils on the roll, and last year there were only thirty-nine. That seems a large falling off?—Yes; we have had a change of masters at Ennis also.

Mr. Barnes was not head master so far back as 1857. He was appointed much more recently, and had a very good school there at one time. It was then, I think, the best and most successful we had; but, from one cause or other, it fell off very much. Mr. Barnes resigned in 1877. We require half-yearly returns of the number of boys in our grammar schools, and by the return made in June, 1877, we found that the numbers in Ennis school had fallen to nineteen boarders and three free boys. The Board then ordered:—

"That the head master of Ennis grammar school be informed that the Governors are much dissatisfied with the falling off in the number of pupils, that they hope the improved views of the school buildings, on which they have recently expended a very large amount, will increase the number, otherwise they regret they will feel it their duty to consider the necessity of making a change in the head mastership."

3019. Had that any effect?—No; it had no immediate effect, but on the 1st October, 1877, Mr. Barnes resigned.

3020. I suppose, before passing that resolution, you made some inquiries as to the cause of the falling off?—We did.

3021. Were there any reasons assigned?—Yes.

3022. Were they personal reasons applying to Mr. Barnes?—They were.

3023. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I find in Mr. Gray's report, presented just at that period:—

"I inspected Ennis Grammar School on Monday the 9th September. I found nineteen boys present in the school, viz.—thirteen boarders, three sons of the head master, and three day boys. Two boarders were reported absent. . . . Since the school opened, on August 24th, the whole work of teaching had been carried out by the head master and his eldest son, as, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the present case, the assistant school master had left at three days' notice, and an assistant school master, who had been engaged, ultimately declined to come. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the boys seem to have worked fairly."

So there was a failure there in consequence of the assistant master's conduct?—The assistant master did not continue because they were not paid.

3024. In 1877 you transferred Mr. Whitty from Drogheda to Ennis. Had that a good effect?—It had for a while. Mr. Whitty took the great majority of his Drogheda boys to Ennis, and the school increased. He was a master in whom we had considerable confidence. We thought that at Drogheda he had worked very well, and that when we transferred him, by transferring him to Ennis, that school would flourish under his management, but unfortunately it did not do so.

3025. You give a higher allowance for assistant masters at Ennis than at your other schools?—We did so, until Mr. Whitty went there, and then we reduced it to the same level as the others.

3026. Do you think Mr. Whitty's failure there—for it ultimately turned out a failure—was owing to the reduction you made in the sum granted for assistant masters?—Certainly not.

3027. Were the reasons in his case also personal?—Shortly after his appointment there was an outbreak of sanitation in the school, which had an injurious effect for some time, and afterwards he was not so fortunate as Mr. Burns.

3028. Mr. O'Brian.—Did he remain there long?—Only from October 1, 1877, to January 17, 1879, when, without giving us any notice, he shut up the school and left. He had got some appointment elsewhere, and we never heard anything more about him.

3029. Whom have you now appointed?—Mr. Flynn, who was head master at the Durdalk school.

3030. In what way did you consider it promotion, to transfer Mr. Whitty from Drogheda to Ennis?—We thought that there would be a much better chance of success, from the situation of the school.

3031. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Mr. King was the immediate predecessor of Mr. Burns?—Yes.

3032. And lived to a great age?—He had a pension from us for a long time.

3033. You are aware from the records that, under him, it was a very distinguished school?—It was.

3034. And his pupils obtained high distinctions in College?—Yes.

3035. Lord B. Cresswell.—The Commissioners in 1857 remarked: "We are of opinion that the Government should place the school-house in a suitable state of repair."—That was very fully done.

3036. How Mr. Flynn's appointment to Ennis school already had a satisfactory effect?—Very satisfactory, so far as we have had time to judge. We have the greatest hopes of Mr. Flynn's management of Ennis school. He was most successful in Durdalk, and his pupils were most highly distinguished in the University, and at the different competitive examinations.

3037. Are the Board satisfied with the condition of the Galway school?—We are thoroughly satisfied, so far as the management and teaching of the school go, but we are not satisfied, nor is Mr. Biggs, the head master, satisfied with the number of boys attending the school. He thinks, and we think, that, from the advantages held out by him, and his assistants, at Galway, we might have expected a larger attendance. Mr. Biggs, I believe, is a first-class master—one of the very best schoolmasters in Ireland. He had a very large school at Passmoreton, and he took nearly all his boys from Passmoreton to Galway. As these boys are going out of the school, we do not find proportionate numbers coming in to replace them.

3038. Can you assign any reason for that?—I do not know the locality myself, but I am told that the neighbourhood of the school does not supply a sufficient number of boys who would take advantage of it. I say so, once for all, that we attribute, in a great measure, the want of greater success of our grammar schools to the great tendency that exists in Ireland amongst the better classes to send their sons over to English schools for education. The great majority of boys, whose parents can afford it, are now sent for education to English schools.

3039. Does that apply to the middle classes, for whom I will assume the Erasmus Smith's schools were originally founded?—It is very hard to answer that question, the state of the country is so different now. The education to be given in the grammar schools was such as would be suitable for the middle classes.

3040. Do you think your reasoning applies to the middle class?—It certainly does apply to the wealthier portion of the middle classes.

3041. Chairman.—The most profitable class of pupils go away?—They do. I know that a great many merchants and professional men, composing a

large proportion of the middle class here, send their sons to English in preference to Irish schools.

3042. Lord B. Cresswell.—The report of the Assistant Commissioner as to Galway school, in 1857, states:

"There were no boarders, either in attendance or on the roll, at the time of my inspection, although the buildings, erected in 1819, at a cost of 45,000 for 100, afford ample accommodation for boarders, and although the Queen's College, with its large endowment, holds out considerable encouragement to grammar school education in Galway."

Do you think that the institution of one of the Queen's Colleges in Galway ought to be a considerable encouragement to a grammar school in the town?—I think it operates in rather the other direction, as, in my opinion, it takes very much the place of a really good school, so far as the advanced classes in school are concerned; and, instead of being sent to the school, boys would be sent to the college in preference.

3043. Dr. Curtis.—Are you aware that six years scholarships in the Galway College have been obtained by pupils from Galway school?—I was not aware of it. I am very glad to hear it.

3044. Do not you think that encouragement might be increased, if some of the Erasmus Smith's exhibitions were opened for competition to students entering the Queen's College?—I never considered the question. It never occurred to my mind before. I should not like to answer it off-hand.

3045. Even in Mr. Hallowell's time several scholarships were obtained by students of the Galway school?—I see no reason why they should not. Galway school possesses very great advantages, and ought to be a good feeder; but I am afraid that the Queen's College takes away a good many boys who would remain a longer period in the school, if the college were not so near.

3046. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—A considerable number of the pupils in Galway school, until comparatively recently, were Roman Catholics?—Yes.

3047. Are you aware what facilities for education there are in Galway at present?—I know nothing about Galway.

3048. Lord B. Cresswell.—How many boarders would your school buildings accommodate?—The accommodation in the dormitories at Drogheda is for eighty, at Galway for fifty, at Tipperary for sixty, and at Ennis I should say for about sixty.

3049. I find that in 1857 there were only twenty-one pupils on the roll at Tipperary school, and that in 1878 there were ninety-two. Can you explain this great increase?—The number of pupils had fallen very low in 1857. The decrease continued to such an extent that on the 30th October, 1874, an inquiry was directed by the Government as to the state of that school, and the matter was referred to the schools committee. That inquiry was about being proceeded with when Mr. Matthews, the then head master, died. We ascertained that he had become addicted to habits of intemperance. We then appointed Mr. Lambay.

3050. Where did he come from?—Newport, in the county Tipperary. He had a very high character from that school, and he fully justified our expectations, and brought the Tipperary school up to be the most successful and flourishing of all our grammar schools. In consequence of the huge increase, the number of his boarders, he has been obliged to take a house, as a residence for the additional number he cannot accommodate in the schoolhouse.

3051. You increased the allowance for assistant masters in Galway to £150 a year?—I forget to mention that yesterday. A representation was made by Mr. Biggs of the disadvantages he was under at Galway, and he stated that in consequence of the decrease in the number of his pupils he had been obliged to reduce the salary of a very deserving master, the teacher of modern languages, who had been for a great number of years in the school. We thought it only fair to Mr. Biggs to give him addi-

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the Vice-Chair
witness.

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General assistance, and, as a first step, we granted him £50 a year.

3052. I find that the charges for boarders in the Erasmus Smith's grammar schools average between £30 and £50 a year. What would the charges be in these schools, if they led to emolument?—I suppose the masters could not afford to take boys, and to give them the same education they get now, under £55 or £60 a year, and probably not so low as that.

3053. LORD JUSTICE FINLAYSON.—In addition to that there is an important element to be taken into account. Do you think it possible that any private master could supply the capital involved?—I think it impossible, because the buildings themselves must have cost from £8,000 to £10,000. If the master had not our buildings he would be obliged to charge an additional sum, taking the rent into consideration.

3054. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Cannot the masters fix what charges they please?—Within certain limits they can, but, if anything unreasonable is suggested, the Board interferes.

3055. CHAIRMAN.—Would not the result of there being no endowments be, that schools would not exist, except in populous places, such as Dublin or Kingston?—That would be the necessary consequence. Tipperary could not afford to support a school without an endowment, Galway could not possibly do so, nor could Drogheda.

3056. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you make it compulsory on all boys attending your grammar schools to learn English—that is to say, to study English history and literature?—Yes, in all our schools, and in Haicourt-street it is essential that they shall have a thorough good English education.

3057. It is quite plain that the higher class of education was at least one of the objects intended by the founder of these schools?—I take it to be so.

3058. It is also plain that it was his desire to afford every facility to those who wanted merely, what is called at the present day, an English education?—Yes.

3059. Are those boys who only desire an English education in the best sense taught separately, or are they taught along with the others?—There is no actual separation made, there are a number of courses that may be considered open, for instance, in Drogheda boys must learn a certain set of fundamental courses, and they may then have an option—they must learn Latin of course, but then they need not go on with Greek, or take any advanced instruction in Latin, or in mathematics—and they can go in for a commercial education. It is practically the same wherever there is a demand in the grammar schools.

3060. Do you find that many abandon the advanced classes, and confine themselves to a commercial education?—I do not think they do. I think they all go on with the general school course, so far as the reports of our inspectors go.

3061. The higher classes sent, as you say, to send their sons very largely to England?—Yes.

3062. There is a class—quite as much Protestant as Catholic—of shopkeepers and farmers who would not require a very high classical education. Does it not appear to you that it would be very desirable to give them as much encouragement as possible, to make use of these schools as English schools, as distinct from grammar schools?—I do not think that it was ever in the contemplation of the founder that they should be anything but grammar schools.

3063. But in addition to being grammar schools the founder intended that they should give an English education—in fact, they were to be grammar schools for such as wished to enter college?—That observation would be very likely to apply to day pupils, but I do not think that boys, such as you mention, would be likely to pay the large sums that must be charged at boarding schools.

3064. Could you not devise some plan, which would attract a much larger number of day boys in these small towns, by giving greater encouragement to the English and commercial branches of education?—It might, perhaps, be done by establishing a higher and a

lower school, and making a distinction in the course of education, and in the charges; that, however, would amount to two separate schools in the same building, and there is this matter to be taken into consideration, that they are sufficiently well supplied with that species of education in the National schools.

3065. Surely you do not think that the National schools supply an English and commercial education adequate for the son of a large shopkeeper, who is intended to follow his father's business?—I should suppose the ordinary schools do not.

3066. It would be very repugnant work for such a boy to follow the advanced grammar school course in your schools?—Beyond a certain point I think so, but my impression is, that the day boys can obtain such an education as you refer to in our grammar schools at present, and that it is certified of, so far as the boys come to our schools, by the class that you speak of.

3067. Might you not carry out the very desirable object of filling your schools with such boys as might be permitted by their religious feelings to go there, by offering a purely commercial education, for, of course, the attention of boys must be diverted from their commercial education by the prosecution of classical studies?—In my opinion there is a certain point up to which boys must be educated for all purposes. Every boy intended for commercial pursuits would be fit for the better of getting an elementary knowledge of Latin. I think English history and geography necessary for all persons, and all these branches of a really good education they have in our schools, and they have the advantage of learning the modern languages.

3068. Do a large percentage of the boys in your grammar schools avail themselves of the opportunity of learning modern languages?—I think the majority do.

3069. Are the modern languages taught by one of the assistant-masters, or is a foreign master, residing in the town, engaged?—The head master says, that it is almost impossible to get a resident in the town to teach modern languages as a visiting teacher. There is not the demand that would support a really good man, and we would not have any of inferior attainments, as that, as a rule, our head masters are obliged to take foreigners as assistant-masters, allowing them, in many cases, to have other incomes after school hours.

3070. Have you ever been asked to consider, whether you have power, under your charter, to attach any of your exhibitions to the Queen's College?—We have not. Under the statute our exhibitions must be in Trinity College.

3071. Are all your head masters clergymen, as well as Protestants?—No. Mr. Lindsay is a clergyman, and so is Mr. Aldhouse. Dr. Paggi and Mr. Flynn are both laymen.

3072. The number of your day boys is rather small at the different schools?—Very small. We have been always disappointed at the number of day boys not being larger. Even the number of free places is not fully availed of.

3073. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Could the masters, with their present emoluments, afford to take a greater number than twenty free scholars?—I do not think they could.

3074. LORD JUSTICE FINLAYSON.—I understood you, that applications had not been made for the full number?—They have not been made.

3075. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think it necessary that application should be made, before a boy is appointed a free scholar?—We do. We never volunteer to put any free boys on the list.

3076. Is the policy of the Board to attract the sons of gentry, and to raise the standard of their schools to the kind of schools that you will find at Eton, Harrow, or Winchester, or is it rather their policy to make them middle-class commercial schools, such as are to be found in several of the English towns, such as Reading, Birmingham, and Leeds?—Our policy, as to the four grammar schools, is, that they should be sufficient for

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the highest classes, and at the same time we take care that no charges should be made, which would prevent children of persons not in affluent circumstances, taking advantage of our schools. We desire to provide for the wants of the country, as far as our means allow, in two different channels. First, to give a superior education in the upper and middle classes in our grammar schools; and secondly, to provide for the poor by means of our English schools.

1047. Mr. O'SULLIVAN.—Do you offer prizes in your schools, apart from the exhibitions?—There are medals awarded.

1048. Are any of those medals, or small prizes, confined to the commercial, as distinguished from the classical, branch of the school?—I think not. They are for general proficiency. We always leave it to the head masters to send up a return of the boys entitled to receive the medals, which are of no intrinsic value.

1049. Is there any provision for the rudimentary teaching of natural sciences?—The rudiments are supposed to be taught in all our schools.

1050. The twenty-four day boys in Tipperary school consist of twelve members of the Church of Ireland, ten Roman Catholics, and two Presbyterians. From what classes do these boys principally come?—They are the children of the townpeople.

1051. Then they are probably boys, the majority of whom require a good commercial education?—Yes; and I believe they get it.

1052. Do not you think that it would be possible, by encouraging the commercial side of your school, by prizes—and perhaps a little of the arts that educational bodies use to promote their schools—to attract a greater number from the town of Tipperary?—I think that is a matter which requires the attention of the Government. And if we find that it is not satisfactorily carried out at present, it would be our desire to make any improvements necessary for the purpose.

1053. LEON E. CHURCHILL.—Of course the Board have fully considered the subject as to how to fill their schools, and with what classes?—Certainly we would be most anxious to do it.

1054. The policy of the Board is to attract all classes down to a certain level?—Yes.

1055. The Board are not satisfied with the state of their grammar schools?—With some of them only.

1056. I find in the report of 1857 this passage:—

"According to our view of the primary object of these schools, they were founded, mainly, for the benefit of persons in the middle rank of society, and were designed to provide an education suited to the wants of persons of that class."

Do you agree with that statement?—No; not to the full extent. In my opinion the schools are very usefully employed in educating the higher classes.

1057. There is also this further passage:—

"The restriction of the grammar school course to studies (suited by pupils intending to enter the University, would have the effect of practically excluding the majority of the middle-class pupils, who look forward to a commercial career. In recent times the master would have a direct interest in limiting the admission of day and free scholars (whenever it can) through accommodation for the reception of a large number of boarders. Parents in the ranks of the gentry are now less willing than they were in former times to place their sons at schools attended by boys belonging to the middle and lower classes."

Do you agree with these opinions?—As applied to boarding schools I do. The gentry of the country will not send their sons to boarding schools where they are to associate with persons who are very much inferior to them in position.

1058. Do you think that would at all account for the disappointment the Government experience with respect to their grammar schools?—It may be one of the causes, but it is not the whole cause. As far as the day boys are concerned we do afford them all the advantages a commercial education should require—that is, to a certain extent an elementary classical education, which I look upon as necessary for boys with

any pretensions to become educated for commercial purposes.

1059. The report of 1857 continues:—

"We fear that out of this feeling has grown a corresponding inclination on the part of schoolmasters to discourage attendance of those whom their own wealthy patrons would wish to see excluded. In short, it becomes the interest of the master to make his school select. He may do this in different ways. He may raise the charges payable for day scholars to such an amount as practically to exclude the sons of all except the wealthier contents in the neighbourhood; or, as we have already intimated, he may render the school service essential to the wants of the pupils proposing to follow the possible of trade and manufacturing. He may also throw difficulties in the way of the admission of free scholars, or actually refuse to receive them."

Do you think that those observations apply to the grammar schools on Erasmus Smith's foundation?—I think they do not, for our head masters have shown no desire to raise the charges to such an extent as to exclude the sons of all but wealthy residents. On the contrary, I find them willing to throw open the advantages of these schools at very moderate charges. Moreover, they have not the power to do so. For instance, when Mr. Lindsay was appointed to Tipperary school he was about to fix £10 as the fee for day boys, while the sum previously charged in the school was only £3, but on the matter coming to the knowledge of the Board, they informed him that they would not sanction the proposed increase, and he at once consented to their wishes. As to the suggestion that the masters may render their schools unattractive to the wants of the people, I do not think that is the practice in our schools. A good commercial education is afforded; and as to the masters throwing difficulties in the way of free scholars, or actually refusing to receive them, they have no power to do anything of the kind. That is entirely in the hands of the Government. Our present head masters have shown great liberality, and are willing to admit any free pupil who has a fair claim.

1060. LEON JERMAN FRITHGUM.—Was Mr. Gray asked to report specially as to the free pupils?—Yes. We directed him to report on their condition. We thereby ascertained whether a boy's conduct and diligences entitled him to remain as a free pupil.

1061. Do you know if he investigated whether they were properly treated?—He did, and if he saw any difference of treatment he would inform us, but it is only fair to say that no such complaint has been made.

1062. From your experience of the management of schools, and from what you have told us about the boys following the masters from one place to another—as from Dundalk to Ennis, and also from Parnassstown to Galway—do you think the locality, considering it to be healthy and not subject to any immediately inconvenient conditions, has much to say to the success of a school?—I can give you one instance, that of Doctor Buge, who took a very large number of boys with him from Parnassstown to Galway. He is one of the first schoolmasters in Ireland, and has a most efficient staff, and notwithstanding that, he has not been able to keep up a large number of pupils in Galway, when those boys, who went with him from Parnassstown left, their places were not filled.

1063. You think, therefore, that locality, in that case, has been the weight that has pulled the school back again?—To a certain extent I think it has.

1064. You mentioned that a great number of boys were drawn away from our Irish schools to English schools; what is your experience as to the proportion of those who have succeeded at the learned professions, and in competitors, that have been educated in Irish schools, as contrasted with English?—The majority of those of all professions in Ireland, have been educated in Irish schools.

1065. Do not you think that as there is this large field to be filled up, there must always be a very general field for the useful action of education in Irish schools?—Certainly, and I should be very sorry to think it was not so.

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3106. Would it be possible to maintain a provision for the education of those intending to follow the learned professions, but for the existence of endowed schools?—I do not think it would. There are not in the country private schools that would furnish the supplies to our professions.

3107. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think that the existence of endowments prevents private enterprise?—I am sure if they did not exist schools would be started by private enterprise, but in that case there would be a great deal more indifference.

3108. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—With regard to the amount that would be paid at private schools, do you know any thing of the prices paid to Roman Catholic schools, to Jesuits, and others?—I do not.

3109. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—But you are aware they get what is outside political economy altogether—masters to teach in them for nothing?—There are some very admirable schools taught by Roman Catholic clergymen.

3110. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you know that the charge at Dulwich School, including washing, and repairs of clothes is forty-eight guineas a year?—It is a very low charge; I suppose the board must be of an inferior description.

3111. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The staff are not paid, they do their work for nothing, but the building is supplied?—I do not know the details or how the boys are treated.

3112. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you consider endowments of any value in an educational point of view?—I think they are of great value and of great importance, and I hope we will be able to make them more valuable.

3113. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—What steps are in contemplation for that purpose?—We have nothing in immediate contemplation, until we recover from the very heavy expenditure incurred to put our grammar schools into thorough order, and the additional expense in improvements; we hope hereafter to have a fair surplus of income available, and to apply that in improving the condition of our grammar schools. The Government are quite awake to the necessity that exists for increasing the allowance of the assistant masters. My theory is, that the head master should be, in a great measure, dependent upon what he should make by his scholars. This gives him a very direct interest in keeping up his numbers, and the efficiency of his school. He should be assisted to the greatest extent to enable him to have a really efficient staff of assistant masters; and we hope to do better for them as soon as ever our funds permit.

3114. Did the boarding school, from the beginning, form a part of each of these grammar schools?—I cannot say, but at any rate during the entire of the present century, all the schools except Galway have been boarding schools.

3115. The deed of foundation, and the various charters do not point to any boarding institution?—Not at all.

3116. They rather point to day schools?—I think so entirely.

3117. The boarding school is now looked upon as indispensable, because it is difficult to maintain a day school in the locality?—Quite so.

3118. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—What surplus do you anticipate that you will have hereafter?—We contemplate having in a short time, at least £1,000 a year free, and available for additional educational advantages, at the same time keeping the buildings in thorough repair: that we are determined to do.

3119. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The more you strengthen the day school in your institutions, the more you approach the intentions of the founder?—I think so too. As the Commissioners are aware, the establishment of English schools was not within the original intentions of the founder. They were afterwards carried out by our act, authorizing us to apply any portion of the surplus, after paying the necessary outgoings for other purposes in our charter, in the

establishment of English schools through the country, which schools became synonymous practically with parish schools. These schools we established in different localities from time to time; the majority or them, at least any schoolhouses erected by the Government, have grants of lands, generally about two acres, made to the Government by proprietors who were anxious to have a school, under our Board, established in their locality. By these grants we are bound, in most cases, to expend a certain sum, generally about £300, in the erection of school buildings, and we are bound to maintain the schoolmaster, and instruct the children in the school, according to the religious opinions of the founder. We paid a salary generally of £30 a year. In most of the grants there was a clause of forfeiture in case of the school being discontinued; in which case the property was to be taken back by the landlord. In a short time, it came to be the case that the English schools were the largest source of expenditure, the amount being in the proportion of more than two to one, as compared with the expenditure on our grammar schools. In the year 1872, the attention of the Government was called to the want of system in our arrangements with reference to our English schools throughout the country. There was no classification of the schools. The masters or mistresses were not paid with any regard to the amount of work they had to do; in fact, every school stood upon its own particular circumstances.

3120. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How many English schools had you in 1873?—About 120. Accordingly, the matter was brought before the Government on the 25th October, 1873, and a resolution adopted:—

“Resolved.—That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the application of the funds of the Government to the maintenance of the English schools, and to report to the Board whether any and what changes should be made in the present arrangements, having regard to the requirements of the country as to religious education.”

This was after the Disestablishment of the Church, when, of course, there was a very great change in the resources of the Church with reference to education. The Committee appointed were—myself, as Treasurer, the Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earl of Courtown, Lord Plunket, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College, Sir Edward Brough, Bart., Rev. William C. Greene, William Digges La Touche, Edward Penndorfer, &c., and Anthony Leboy. We considered the question in all the bearings, and we made a report, which came before the Government in January, 1874.

3121. Read that report:—

“The Committee appointed by the Resolution of the Government, dated the 25th of October, 1873, having considered the several matters referred to them by that resolution, report as follows:—

“1. The subjects of their enquiries and recommendations may, for convenience, be divided into three parts. 1st. The present condition of the English Schools, and the improvements which may be made in these systems of management. 2nd. The general policy to be pursued by the Government in reference to those schools, and 3rd. The widening the contributions of pupils to the King's Hospital, Queen's College, or Queen's College, useful for the encouragement of the English Schools, and bringing them into connection therewith.

“First Part. 2. The condition of the English Schools has been shown to be in many respects unsatisfactory, no classification of their status, and the teachers are paid without any regard being systematically paid to the numbers and importance of the schools. In many instances the salaries of the teachers are insufficient, and very great difficulty has been experienced in retaining them in the service of the Government. The more efficient they are, the more inducements exist for them to seek more remunerative employments. The superior advantages held out to them by the Board of National Education have led many of their best masters from the schools of the Government. No means exist by which teachers can be prevented to more important posts when they show superior capacity, nor any by which, on the other hand, those who prove to be, or who become from age, unsuited for the management of the

larger schools, can be removed to others which they would be competent to instruct.

"3. The Governors in most cases require the salaries paid by them to teachers to be supplemented from local resources, but these requirements appear not to have been established or regulated upon any principle, and are very unequal in their effect.

"4. To remedy these and other defects, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following system—

"(a.) That the English Schools be classified according to the average attendance of pupils at the last term inspection, as follows, viz.—

- "1st class, when such average attendance has exceeded 70
- "2nd class, when it has not exceeded 70, and has exceeded 50
- "3rd class, when it has not exceeded 50, and has exceeded 30
- "4th class, when it has not exceeded 30.

"(b.) That the amount of the salaries of the teachers shall be regulated by the classes of the schools to which they are appointed, and shall be as follows, viz.—

- "1st class, Master, £80. Mistress, £45.
- "2nd class, Master, £50. Mistress, £40.
- "3rd class, Master, £45. Mistress, £35.
- "4th class, Master, £40. Mistress, £30.

"These salaries are proposed on the assumption that residences are provided for the teachers, free of rent. Where that is not the case, the cost of free residence should be taken into consideration.

"(c.) That in cases where the salary at present paid to any existing teacher is more than that which would be payable under the foregoing scale, no variation shall be made in the salary till the next vacancy occurs; but that, if any such teacher shall be offered promotion to a higher class of school in which the remuneration of the teacher would be equal to that at present paid to him or her, and shall refuse to accept such offer, the Governors reserve to themselves the power to reduce the salary of such teacher to the amount payable under the foregoing scale.

"(d.) That in any case where the salary at present paid to any teacher is less than that which would be payable under the foregoing scale, a pro-rata increase up to the amount which would be payable shall be made if the Governors shall consider the teacher to merit such increase, and if the funds available for the purpose so permit.

"(e.) That each child attending an English school shall pay one penny per week, school fee. That these fees shall be the property of the teacher, and shall not be taken into account in estimating the salary. That they shall be collected by the teacher, whose duty it shall be to require the payment of them. That the teacher shall have no liability to request payment in any case, and that the superintendent shall have power to remit the same, and shall do so only in cases where he is satisfied of real inability to pay them.

"6. (f.) The Committee further recommended that as a general rule the Governors shall require that one-third of the salary of the teacher shall be supplied by local contributions, the Governors contributing the two-thirds. But that the Governors shall take into consideration the special circumstances of any district which shall be satisfactorily shown to them not to be able to contribute its proportion.

"(g.) That if a district shall fail to contribute its required proportion, the Governors shall either refuse to employ the teacher, and either employ one of an inferior class, or else close the school.

"8. That premiums for good attendance be discontinued after the 1st January, 1874.

"9. *Second Part.*—That the enquiry appended to the Committee to involve consideration of such general impurities as to require a full statement of the reasons which have led them to the conclusions presented to the Governors be adopted. That statement is as follows:—

"10. The circumstances of the country with regard to the primary education of the poor have been materially altered since the establishment of the system of English schools by the Government. These schools were first authorized by the Act of 10 Geo. I., in the year 1733, and have increased so much in number as to require an expenditure upon them of nearly £5,000 a year. They have been always estab-

lished and conducted in connexion with the Church of Ireland, the superintendent being almost invariably the incumbent of the parish in which the school is situated. They are open alike to children of all religious denominations, provided that they conform to the regulations of the schools. They are now, however, staffed at, as might be expected, almost exclusively by Protestant children only, and of these the great majority are members of the Church of Ireland.

"11. The recent disencumbrance of the Irish Church has seriously interfered with the means of education of Protestant children. The burden of maintaining the parish schools, which has been largely borne by the clergy, cannot possibly be supported by them out of the slender stipends which they will in future receive. The parsonage, who must now support their Church out of their own resources, will in very many places, have too heavy calls upon them for this purpose, to be able to contribute adequately to the education of the poor. The salaries of parish clerks, who were also very frequently masters of the parish schools, afforded a substantial aid, but these will no longer be available. It is evident that from these causes there will be great difficulty in continuing to provide means for the education of the Protestant poor in most districts of Ireland. To meet this difficulty, as far as possible, the available resources of the Government may legitimately be applied. The other demands upon them, most of which are paramount to those of the English schools, must prevent their being able to apply to the latter any amount so much exceeding the amount now expended upon them. The only mode, therefore, of increasing the utility of the Government schools will be to direct their grants to those places which stand most in need of help, and which cannot procure it elsewhere.

"12. Another great change in the circumstances of the country as to the education of the poor has been the establishment of the system of National education. Its many and great advantages have not been stated of as largely as they might have been by the members of the Church of Ireland, for reasons which it is not either necessary or expedient to enter upon here. The Government have not, however, failed to observe the increasing tendency, probably induced in great measure by the necessity of the case, to except aid for parochial schools from the funds of the National Board. In places where the members of the Protestant children are sufficient to enable them, under the rules of that Board, to receive payment of the salaries of competent teachers, in addition to the school requisites and other aid afforded in such cases, the Committee are of opinion, that the parsonage having the power to avail themselves of grants from the funds supplied by the State, should not draw upon the limited amount at the disposal of the Government. If this were done it would enable the Governors to apply their funds to the maintenance and assistance of schools in localities where the numbers are too small to entitle them to adequate grants from the National Board. In very many of such localities the numbers are too few to entitle the schools to any aid, in others there are Protestant children sufficient to entitle them to partial assistance, such as payment of the salary of a monitor and supply of school requisites, or to the latter only. To such localities the assistance of the Government should be specially directed, and assistance afforded to supplement both local efforts and partial aid from the national funds. If this be not done the children of the Protestant poor must, in many districts, be left altogether without education, or obliged to obtain it in National Schools not under Protestant patronage. Most of these schools in those of the provinces are under the patronage and control of the Roman Catholic clergy, and, although the rules of the National Board in the nature of concessive classes may be obeyed, still it is impossible to avoid the danger that must arise from the influence flowing from such patronage, and from the large preponderance of children of the Roman Catholic persuasion, upon the general religious tone of a school.

"13. The Committee are fully conscious of the difficulties and opposition the Government may have to encounter in carrying out alterations in their existing arrangements with a view to give effect to the principles they have here expressed. They do not recommend the Government to make any sudden or violent changes, and they rely upon the good sense and Christian feeling of those who may be affected by any such alterations to yield such co-operation for the general good of the poor members of their Church.

"14. The Committee therefore recommended the Government to decline to afford assistance to any schools not already maintained by them, in localities where adequate funds from other sources can be obtained, and also, as opportunity shall present themselves, to withdraw the grants from

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"15. The Commission recommended that in any case in which grants shall be so withdrawn from schools where the premises are vested in the Governors, such premises should not be voluntarily surrendered by them, and that under suitable regulations, the use of them should be permitted to patrons, approved by the Governors who may choose funds for the support of schools therein from other sources, the Governors also occupying as at present to keep such premises in repair.

"16. They also recommended that no separate schools for males and females shall be maintained in any district where the average attendance is less than twenty; and that in such cases the male and female schools be united under one teacher, either male or female, as the Governors shall deem best. The salaries of such teachers should, of course, be fixed according to the scale above recommended with regard to the number of pupils in the endowed school.

"Third Part.—17. The Commission reports that it would tend materially to promote the efficiency of the English schools if the whole or a part of the nominations of boys to the King's Hospital, Westminster, now made by the Treasurer of the schools, were offered as exhibitions to pupils educated in these schools. The Treasurer has expressed his desire to relinquish his right of nomination as far as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this proposal.

16. (a) The Commission accordingly recommended that four nominations to the King's Hospital be offered each year for competition to the pupils of the English schools of the Governors, provided no vacancy occurs, and, if not, then such less number as the vacancies shall amount to.

(b) That an examination for such purpose be held in Dublin once in each year, at a time to be fixed for that purpose, which shall be open to all boys who shall have been educated entirely in the Governor's English schools for not less than two years next preceding.

(c) That the examination shall be held in the Irish Scriptures, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography, and shall be conducted by such persons as the Governors shall appoint.

(d) That no candidate be eligible whose age will be less than eleven or more than twelve years at the time fixed for his admission to the King's Hospital.

(e) That each exhibition shall be tenable for not more than four years from the date of admission to the hospital, except as hereafter provided, and the holders of them shall be removable at any earlier period by resolution of the Governors. The Governors may, in any special case, by resolution, stating the reasons for the same, extend the time for holding an exhibition for not more than six months after the expiration of such four years, provided that so doing be not contrary to the regulations of the hospital.

(f) No boy shall be allowed to retain his exhibition who shall not by diligent and good conduct prove that he deserves to do so.

(g) That it shall not be necessary to avoid the full number of nominations at any such examination, if there be not a sufficient number of boys found properly qualified, and that no boy shall be nominated unless he shall be considered upon the result of the examination to have sufficient promise merit.

(h) That no boy shall be so nominated unless he shall be considered by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools to be suitable in manners, habits, and other views, to associate with the other inmates of the hospital.

(i) That the Schools Committee shall have the charge of everything out the foregoing propositions, and shall be empowered to make and amend, from time to time, all such regulations for that purpose as they shall deem expedient.

(j) That the Treasurer shall retain his right to nominate to any vacancies not required for the foregoing purpose."

I may state, in explanation, that the persons having the control of our schools are—first, the patron, who is generally the gentleman through whose family we

get the grant; and then the superintendent of the school, generally the clergyman of the parish.

3112. He corresponds to the manager under the National Board?—He does. He has the selection of the Master and Mistress, and has charge of the daily inspection of the school, and also of the religious instruction. In reference to the third part of the Report I have just read, there were thirty boys maintained by the Governors in the King's Hospital down to 1871. Twenty of these were chamber boys, whom we were bound to keep, the other ten were called Treasurers' boys, i.e., boys whose maintenance was paid for out of the Treasurer's pecuniary. These ten were discontinued when Harcourt-street school was founded.

3113. Did you nominate those ten?—I had the sole nomination of those boys. We pay somewhere about £30 a year each for the maintenance of the twenty in the Blue Coat Hospital. They receive a first-class commercial education, and some of them are taught Latin, and they are provided for by apprenticeship when out. Up to the date of that report I had the entire nomination of those boys, and I proposed that a certain number of the vacancies should be placed at the disposal of the Board for the purpose of founding exhibitions at the English schools. The report was adopted, and accordingly a classification was made by the Governors of the English schools, and a circular was sent round to all the patrons and superintendents—which is carrying out the first part of the report as to the discontinuation of the schools—with a power requirement as a general rule, of local contributions to the amount of one-third to the payment of the salaries, and pointing out that unless that contribution be maintained the grant may be withdrawn from the schools. On that system we have been working ever since.

3114. Do you advertise?—Yes, the circular was sent to all our patrons and superintendents, and the arrangement has been got into complete working order. There are two classes of school premises—one the vested schools, in which the majority of our English schools are held. These are schools built by the Governors upon grants in perpetuity. There are a number of other schools—probably little more than half—that we call non-vested schools. In those schools the property of the premises in which the school is held does not belong to the Governors, but to private individuals, who apply to us to take the schools under our charge, and put them under our system.

3115. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—Then your assistance in the case of the non-vested schools is confined to advances of money and executing works on the building?—We put them on exactly the same footing, under the classification I mentioned.

3116. Since 1857, have any school sites been vested in the Board?—None.

3117. In how many of the localities, in which you present 105 English schools exist, are there schools under the National Board?—In most of the localities there are National schools; but we do not encourage sending our Protestant children to National schools under the patronage of a Roman Catholic.

3118. MR O'SHEA.—A Roman Catholic layman?—Either layman or clergyman. We would not withdraw our grant from an existing school on the ground that the children that are educated in it could also receive education at a National school in the immediate neighbourhood under the patronage of a Roman Catholic. We consider that our English schools are essentially Protestant, and, further, that they are Church of Ireland schools. As such we received them, and as such we keep them.

3119. LORD B. CAMPBELL.—How many of your present 105 schools exist in localities where there are already schools under Protestant patronage?—Several, almost entirely in Ulster. In some instances there are in the very same town or locality a school under the Presbyterian patron, a school under the Roman Catholic patron, and side by side with these one of our English schools.

3120. You told me yesterday that besides discontinuing a great many of the English schools some few had been recently founded?—Yes.

3121. Were they founded in localities where schools already existed?—In localities where there were National schools, already existing, but not under Protestant patronage. The patronage in the National schools is, of course, equivalent to management.

3122. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—What books are in use in those schools?—I think almost entirely the books of the Commissioners of National Education.

3123. In several of the larger towns, for example, in Dundalk, you have two very large schools—in the boys school seventy pupils, and in the girls school fifty. Of course there are schools under other denominations in the town. In the Dundalk school one of your old schools, or one recently established?—Dundalk is one of the old schools.

3124. I find that sixty-one boys and seventy-four girls attend your school in Dungannon?—We have a very fine school in Dungannon.

3125. In Banbridge thirty-four boys and fifty-five girls attend?—The Banbridge schools have been declared by the results examinations of the Rev. Mr. Moffet, diocesan inspector of religious instruction, the very best in the whole diocese.

3126. Lord R. CURZILL.—What are the total numbers attending your 105 English schools?—The males on the roll in 1878 numbered 2,508, and the females 2,419, total, 5,217. Of that number the Irish Church were 4,163, Protestant dissenters, 251, and Roman Catholics, 143.

3127. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—What is the total cost of those schools?—The expenditure on them in the year 1878, for which I have given the numbers, was £3,688.

3128. You say that, in substance, you pay two-thirds of the expenses of those schools?—We give two-thirds of the salaries and pay half the expense of the repairs.

3129. Then we are to make the work in adding one-third only from other sources?—They cost something about £4,500 on the whole.

3130. That would show an expenditure on those schools, which educate 5,217 children, of under £1 a head?—That is so.

3131. Lord R. CURZILL.—The report you read complains that the masters and mistresses were situated away by the superior salaries of the National Board?—Since that a new system has been established by the National Board of paying by results, and the amount that can be earned by a good teacher under the National Board now, will in a great many instances considerably exceed the amount we can afford to give them.

3132. You have not adopted the system of paying by results?—We have considered it, but never adopted it, save to this extent, that a portion of the salary, usually, consists of a gratuity of £5 a year, which depends entirely on the report the inspectors make of the state of the school. If he is quite satisfied he allows the full gratuity; if not, he allows a reduced amount, and if he thinks the master not entitled to any gratuity, he stops the entire.

3133. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—What has been the result of your arrangements as to the Blue Coat Hospital?—Some very good boys go up. The examination is held every summer—in June—by two of the undersecretaries of Hiscourt street school, who are paid two guineas each for holding it, and generally one or two of the Governors, who can spare time for the purpose, are present during the examination. Bro. Mr. Gwynne and Rev. Mr. Poole, &c. &c. very often attend. Some of our boys have done uncommonly well after getting into the Blue Coat Hospital.

3134. What is the extent of the competition?—We have not had so much as I would expect.

3135. I presume the masters would have an opportunity of knowing reasonably well beforehand the chances a boy would have?—They are always informed beforehand what number of vacancies are to be given away. A day is fixed, and there is a course prescribed

for the preparation of the boys for the purpose of the examination.

3136. What is the largest number of competitors you have had?—Not more than five or six.

3137. Lord R. CURZILL.—I suppose your inspector does all he can in his annual inspection to see whether there are candidates, and to make known the advantages?—I am sure he does.

3138. Do any of your 105 English schools receive grants from the National Board?—None.

3139. What is the process now that precludes them from so doing?—They do not adopt the rules of the National Board. There is no such thing as a concurrence change in our schools.

3140. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—Your schools are conducted in accordance with the original deed, which directs the Church Catechism and certain portions of Scripture to be taught?—They are.

3141. Lord R. CURZILL.—In your object now to come to the assistance of the Dissatisfied Irish Church, and to prevent the Protestant children, in certain localities, from being obliged to resort to the national system of education?—From being forced to accept the national system of education under the management of persons who are not members of the Irish Church.

3142. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Would there be an equal objection where the manager was a Presbyterian or a Methodist?—I am sure there would.

3143. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—That is, you would not withdraw your grant, on the ground of the existence of a school under the patronage of a dissenting minister?—I may say positively that we would not withdraw our grant, unless we could say to the Superintendent, who is generally the parochial clergyman, "You have such a number of children as will enable you to obtain an adequate grant and adequate remuneration under the National Board. Therefore you must put yourself under that. We will no longer pay you."

3144. You would withdraw your grant if there were the means of establishing a school under the National Board, of which, according to the rules of the Board, the superintendent of your school would be himself the person?—Certainly, and we have done so in many cases.

3145. Do you think there will be any further reduction in the number of your English schools?—Yes, but it can only be done gradually. In many localities, where we have schools at present, we will be in a condition, by and by, to compel them to put their schools under the National Board, but we will probably have calls upon us in other directions, because poor localities that have not a sufficient number of children to obtain grants may ask us for assistance, and we have in a few cases since the making of our report given assistance under such circumstances.

3146. Are there many localities, particularly in the southern provinces, where there is no school available for a not inconsiderable number of Protestant children, except one under Roman Catholic patronage?—There are a great many such localities, from which we have had applications, with which we would have been glad to comply if we had the means.

3147. You have not fixed a limit as to numbers?—No. We have given a grant where the numbers do not come up to 20, but a small school must be on inefficient one.

3148. The smallest I have found, looking over Mr. Radkin's returns, has an attendance of 21?—There is one case in which the number has gone so low as 14, and in George school there are only 6 children. That is a school which, if there were any possible means of providing for the children elsewhere, ought not to be continued.

3149. Lord R. CURZILL.—What does the master of that school get?—That school is only under a mistress, and she gets £25 a year, of which we pay two-thirds and the locality one-third.

3150. Are there monies in your schools?—We

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appoint a monitor in any of our English schools where the number of pupils exceeds 45, and an additional monitor for every 30 over that number. In mixed schools, where there are male and female pupils together, under a master, we also employ a mistress at a small salary to teach needlework, and assist in the teaching of the younger children. She is something of a better class mistress, and gets about £12 a year. A mistress gets 28.

3151. I suppose the Commissioners may take it, that whereas, in 1857, the first object with your Board was the English and the second the grammar schools, in 1879 that is totally reversed, and that your first object is now the grammar schools, and your second the English schools?—I would not like to go so far as that, I think we ought to have equal regard to two considerations—one, making our grammar schools efficient, the other, devoting an adequate portion of our income to the maintenance of English schools, in localities where they cannot have education otherwise. My individual opinion is, that the grammar schools have not yet received a sufficient share of the funds of the Board, and that we ought to equalize more nearly the application of our funds, and give a larger share to the grammar schools than they have at present. That may entail the reduction, to a certain extent, of the amount paid to English schools.

3152. You do not consider that the established national system of education, now so widely diffused, has at all interfered with the necessity for the *Erasmus Smith's* Board to keep up English schools?—I think it has interfered with it to a very great degree, but not altogether.

3153. This is the report of Lord Power's Commission on that point:—

"The National system now provides all parts of Ireland with the means of primary instruction, open to all denominations, raising the people. Secondary instruction is still deficient. It is precisely this secondary instruction which *Erasmus Smith's* endowment was designed to supply; and we think that the trust funds may be devoted to the purpose with great advantage."

I do not go the full length of that, for in my opinion the National Board has not provided primary education to the extent there mentioned. For this reason: I think that if the National Board had been worked upon the original plan, and that the schools had been all vested schools, and retained under the entire control of the Board, who should take care to impart to all pupils attending these a thorough secular education, and should also require that the children of the different religious denominations attending should obtain religious education from their own teachers, and if they interfered the assistance clause, and prevented interference with the religious instruction of the children, in that case there would be no ground for maintaining the *Erasmus Smith's* English schools. That has not been the working of the system which is becoming practically a denominational system in all the provinces except Ulster. There is now scarcely anything like mixed education in the National schools.

The great majority are under the patronage of the Roman Catholic Clergy; and I do not think it can be said that education is provided, in the schools of the National system, for Protestant children, if they must be sent to a school where the manager is a Roman Catholic clergyman, for one of the fundamental principles of the Roman Catholic religion is that the Church stands at the head of everything; and every endeavour that can be made is made to bring into the fold of the Church those outside it, and in addition to that, I do believe that the very large preponderance of Roman Catholics in schools under such management, would lead, indirectly, to affecting the religious opinions of the few Protestant children that would attend them.

3154. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you ever known of any attempt, by a Roman Catholic Clergyman or patron, in those National schools, to interfere with the religion of the Protestant pupils?—I never have; for

I have no experience whatsoever on the subject, nor have I any reason for thinking, as a matter of fact, that such interference has taken place.

3155. Do you complain rather that the tone is calculated to bring boys over to the Catholic Faith, than of any direct violation of rules?—I should not be at all disposed to complain of Roman Catholic Clergymen objecting to Roman Catholic children attending one of our English schools where the Scripture is read, and the Catechism taught, but I should myself prefer, if feasible, that children of all religions should be educated together, so far as secular matters are concerned.

3156. Lord E. CHURCHILL.—Does the necessity for *Erasmus Smith's* Board expending large sums yearly for primary education arise, in your opinion, from a distinct departure by the National Board from their original scheme of education?—Certainly.

3157. Lord Justice FRYGEBORN.—This is a question of great importance, and one on which strong opinions are entertained by different people.—"Qual volens, rursus credens." You are not one of those who in this matter advocate the refusal by Protestants of what they can get?—On the contrary; I to the utmost of my power, advocate their accepting it.

3158. You believe that Protestants can get a good primary education, under the rules of the National Board, in secular matters?—I think they can, and also have full opportunities for religious education from their clergy.

3159. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—According to the system of the Board?—According to the existing practice.

3160. Lord Justice FRYGEBORN.—Are you aware that, according to the rules of the National Board, they will not establish one National school within a certain fixed distance of another, except a certain number of children are actually in it?—I believe that is so.

3161. Are there many places through Ireland, according to your experience, where there are some Protestant children in a neighbourhood, in which there is a convent National school, and perhaps also a monastic National school?—A great many.

3162. Are you also aware that, according to the rules of the National Board, where the numbers are small the assistance is very limited?—Very limited. They begin by supplying school requisites; where the number of children attending is between fifteen and twenty-five, a monitor's salary, from £12 to £15 a year, is paid, and they require an attendance of from thirty to forty pupils before they give an allowance for a master, even of the lowest grade.

3163. Are there a large number of localities in Ireland where there are Protestant children, too few to reach the number necessary to get assistance for a new school from the National Board, and who would have no school available except one in a convent or monastery?—That is the case.

3164. Do you think an education under the rules of the National Board, satisfactory to Protestant parents, could be had for their children in monastic institutions?—Certainly not. I am not disposed to sympathize with the objections that have been raised to putting schools under the National Board, merely from an objection to the principle. I think that the children of Protestants, whether Irish Church or Protestant dissenters, can be educated with perfect safety, and with full attention to their religious instruction, in schools under the National Board, provided they are under the management of persons of their own religion.

3165. Do you think that in the case, or could possibly be the case, in a school where the actual building belongs to a monastic institution?—Certainly not.

3166. Lord E. CHURCHILL.—Is it only a matter of opinion, or is it based on positive experience, that a satisfactory education cannot be had by a Protestant child in such a school?—I think it is a matter of positive fact, that Protestant parents will not be satisfied with allowing their children to go, for their education, into a convent school.

3167. Although it may be under the rule of the National Board?—Although it may be under the rule of the National Board. I do believe that the National Board system has practically become a denominational system.

3168. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In the south and west of Ireland?—Yes.

3169. And in the north you say denominational systems—in the phernal?—Yes. In the other provinces, I believe, they chiefly consist of schools under Roman Catholic managers, and that the other schools are not mixed schools, but under Protestant managers where Protestant children go, and practically in that way it has worked out now to be a denominational system.

3170. I suppose you are aware that in the south and west there are a great many schools, frequented by Roman Catholic children, under Protestant management?—There are, and there are Protestants in schools under Roman Catholic management.

3171. You would not call that a denominational development of the National Board?—Certainly not, but there are exceptional cases. The great majority are the other way.

3172. You have not had any evidence before your Board that Protestant parents have been unable to obtain education for their children, owing to the fact that the only schools in their neighbourhood were convent schools?—If you were to ask me to point to particular instances where this existed, I could not do so, but I believe such instances do exist, and are very numerous.

3173. LORD JERVIS FRYGEMAN.—You have told us already that you are aware, from the applications that come to you, that there do exist, in fact, a large number of places where such schools as you establish are usually employed in teaching a small number of Protestant children in the midst of a Roman Catholic population?—I am aware of that as a fact.

3174. Before establishing a school, do you endeavour to ascertain that there are, as a matter of fact, a sufficient number of children to take advantage of it?—Certainly, and we refuse to found a school, or take up a school, if we are satisfied that there is a sufficient number of Protestant children in the district to enable the persons who apply to us to obtain a good from the National Board under his own management.

3175. LORD JERVIS FRYGEMAN.—You only found a school where there are a smaller number of Protestant children than that for which the National Board will pay a master and take a school under its control?—There is not any general rule on the subject; but the principle on which we act is, not to grant aid from our funds where we think it can be obtained from the National Board.

3176. LORD JERVIS FRYGEMAN.—The Commissioner who reported on this subject in 1837, said:—

"From 1830 to 1843, . . . they founded fifty-two new schools for the poorer classes, whose education was then most amply provided for by the large Parliamentary grants to the National Board. . . . But it must be observed that this wider development of the system of the English schools diminished their power to promote the education of the middle classes."

Do you now found schools whose education is provided for by the Parliamentary grant?—In no instance.

3177. Or from any ambition to establish schools superior to those of the National Board?—Certainly not. I think the National Schools are admirable ones; and if our schools are kept up to the standard of the National Schools, we ought to be very well satisfied.

3178. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—There are 150 Roman Catholics attending your schools?—Yes; that is the return, viz., 1 in Angharady; 3 in Bandon; 16 in Ballycary, county Wexford; 7 in Colton, county Louth; 1 in Derrydon; 12 in Doon, county Limerick (I think they are chiefly our tenants' children); 7 in

Lisnas; 1 in Lurgan; 6 in Mountcharles, county Donegal; 3 in Mountnewton; 7 in Mullafery, county Mayo; 10 in Newtownhamilton, 6 in Oveston; 15 in Ruchill, county Antrim; 4 in Seafert, 1 in Tamlaght; 1 in Templemore, 24 in Upper Cumber, county Down; 2 in Tyran, and 23 in Gortin, county Tyrone.

3179. Many of the places, where you have a number of Roman Catholics, appear to be in districts where it is more than probable that it would be difficult to provide a sufficient number of Roman Catholics to bring a school under the National Board?—That may be so; I don't know the fact.

3180. In those schools you have a rule compelling the reading of the Scriptures, and the teaching of the Church Catechism?—Yes.

3181. And you enforce it?—We cordially enforce it, so far as Protestant children are concerned.

3182. Do you enforce it on the Roman Catholic children?—The Catechism is not taught. The rule in our English schools is this:—

"On every day all people who have attained a suitable proficiency shall read to the master or assistant a portion in the Bible, the master or assistant shall then examine the pupils as to their understanding what they have read, and explain the sense in plain language, without entering into any controversial matters."

3183. You spoke of the influence of Roman Catholic schools on the loss of Protestant children attending them?—Yes.

3184. Do you believe that that influence would be strong, even in cases where the rules of the National Board were observed literally?—I do, in case there is a large preponderance of children of one particular denomination.

3185. Do not you think that there must be a greater influence, on Roman Catholic children, in your English schools, where actually religious instruction, to some extent, is given to them?—I think not. My opinion is that as the Holy Scriptures are taken to be the common basis of both religions, Roman Catholics should, with perfect safety to their religion, afford to have the Scriptures read by their children, and that that would not amount to proselytising. If we went beyond that, and gave instruction in the tenets of the Protestant faith, that would undoubtedly be very dangerous to the Roman Catholic children if they attended such Protestant schools; and the converse would apply if Protestant children attended Roman Catholic schools. But, to say more, one great difficulty in the way of Protestant children attending schools under Roman Catholic patronage is, that in almost all those schools there is a vast preponderance of the Roman Catholic element; and whatever way the large preponderance is in a school, in that direction will the religious tone of the school necessarily turn.

3186. There is not merely the reading of the Scriptures, but explanation is given by the teacher, in your schools?—Yes.

3187. Suppose the text involves a doctrinal, or rather a controversial, aspect of religion, do not you think there may be danger to the Roman Catholic mind in the explanation?—There may be.

3188. Although you cannot see any great danger to Roman Catholic children in your Protestant schools, still you would not wish to see the Scriptures read and expounded in the Roman Catholic schools, to Protestant children, by a Roman Catholic master?—I confess I would not.

3189. Have you ever insisted on the application of the rule, as to the reading of the Scriptures, in the case of Roman Catholic children?—Our desire is that it should be observed with respect to all children.

3190. You have no wish to depart from that rule?—We have not. I consider our schools are strictly Protestant schools; but, at the same time, we will be very glad to receive Roman Catholic children into them, and to pledge ourselves that no proselytising shall be permitted there. As in the other case, there will naturally be some tendency to religious influence, arising from a large prepon-

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the Vice-Chair-
man.

April 16, 1878.
The Hon. the Vice-Chancellor.

denance of the Protestant persuasion, and possibly from the teacher being a Protestant.

3191. And that you think it desirable to object to in the case of a small number of Catholics as a Protestant school?—I do.

3192. In the grammar schools you do not insist on the observance of the rule as to the reading of the Scriptures?—That is so. The children of the better class must receive a large amount of religious instruction at home. Their parents will not have discharged their duty to them if they do not personally instruct them; and they will also be in a position to see that their religious instruction may be usefully left in the way I stated yesterday in our grammar schools. But I do not think the same safeguard exists in the English schools. In my opinion, no education can be really beneficial except it be based on religion. I think, therefore, that religious instruction should be secured to every child, as a most material part of his education. I believe that that object cannot be satisfactorily attained in reference to the poor children whose parents, from ignorance or godlessness, are not so capable of instructing them in religion as the parents of the better class, or may not be so active in looking after their religious instruction, or may have motives to induce them not to look to it. For these reasons it is more important to insist on the strict enforcement of religious instruction in our English schools than in our grammar schools.

3193. Do you say that the children of the lower class come, as a rule, more untaught in religion than the children of the upper class?—I do.

3194. That being so, is there not greater danger to the Roman Catholics in the English schools from the reading of the Scriptures, than in the grammar schools?—I think it very probably so. I should wish to state that as the questions I am now answering to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, with very great pleasure, to the best of my ability, I am merely stating my own individual opinions, and I am not in the slightest degree offering an opinion supposed to emanate from any other member of the Board but myself.

3195. Do you think that it would interfere with the religion of the Protestant pupils, in your English schools, if you were to extend the same rigorous regulation, with regard to Roman Catholic boys, to the English schools that you do to the grammar schools?—I think that it would not be safe to do so. I think that in that case we considered we were bound—though, perhaps, that is not a very logical way of answering the question—by the original constitution of our schools and the wishes of the gentlemen who provided the property. I believe if we were strictly to abide by the directions of Erasmus Smith, we should insist on religious instruction, according to the tenets of our Church, being imparted in all our schools, whether grammar or English schools; but the practice of the governors has been, not to look to it so closely in the grammar as in the English schools.

3196. LORD B. CECILIA.—If you did not keep the English schools shut for the children of your own Church, there would be no necessity for them?—I think none whatever. The necessity would cease at once. If we did not preserve the strictly Protestant character of our English schools, I think the reason for their existence would cease.

3197. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—And with that reason would cease the existence of any of the Protestant schools in the locality?—Certainly.

3198. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—So far as Protestant children are concerned, the religious aspect of the school would not be altered, by allowing Roman Catholic children to escape the instruction in the Scriptures?—I think that is so.

3199. Can you, then, point out any reason why the same latitude which you allow to Roman Catholic children in the grammar schools, should not also be allowed to Roman Catholic children in the English

schools?—I can give no logical reason for it; but I think the reasons I have given, as matters of expediency, may perhaps warrant us in pursuing a different course in the two cases.

3200. You are desirous to have Roman Catholic children at these English schools?—We will be very glad to have them if they wish to come; but we do not make any efforts to bring them in. They come in perfectly voluntarily, as we offer them no inducement except education. There is no attempt at proselytizing in any shape or form; but the schools are open, and Roman Catholic children are welcome if they come. The schools, however, were established mainly to benefit the Protestant children of the country.

3201. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—Are you not bound by the deeds of foundation of your English schools to teach the Scriptures to all the children?—The deeds of foundation were from individuals granting fees, and generally putting in under contracts to build a school-house, to keep it in repair, and maintain the master at a certain fixed salary, and teach the children in the Scriptures and church catechism in most of them, and in default of doing this that there would be power to remove possession.

3202. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is the class of boys that go to the Blue Coat Hospital socially as high as the day boys, in your grammar schools?—I think as high as the day boys, but not as high as the boarders.

3203. Is the commercial education in the grammar schools as high as is afforded at the Blue Coat Hospital?—The education in our schools is rather higher.

3204. Is the Blue Coat Hospital a purely Protestant institution?—It is.

3205.—Do you think the removal from Roman Catholic children, in your English schools, of the compulsion to read the Scriptures, would interfere with the faith or religion of the Protestant children?—Certainly not.

3206. Do you not think that it would be fair to give the Roman Catholic children attending your schools some security, in the nature of an exemption from the rule, against the prepossession of Protestant feeling in the schools?—If you asked me in reference to a perfectly free foundation, I would say, I see no objection to that exception.

3207. What weight with you are the dispositions in the will of Erasmus Smith?—The dispositions of Erasmus Smith, and the general principle on which the schools were established and have since been conducted. We get them under a course in which they had been originally founded and since carried on; and we have not considered ourselves at liberty to depart from that system in the particulars you have mentioned, which are supposed by us to be the essentials of the foundation, in some branch of the schools.

3208. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—This matter was before Mr. Smith's own mind, in his lifetime, long after he established the schools. He says:—

"My design is not to reflect upon any, only I give my judgment why these schools are so constructed, which was, and is, and will be (if not prevented), the many Papish schools, their neighbours, which, as success, do drive the true. If parents will exclude their children from prayers, exercises, and exposition is commanded, I would let it, for to remove that leave us to make these schools of Papery. I beseech you to command him that shall be provoked and aggrieved, by your license to oblige them that desire these duties, and expel them, which will oblige."

Do you know any instance where a strong wish of that kind, expressed by the owner of property given for charitable purposes, has been over-ruled either by law or by Act of Parliament?—I think not; and I should feel myself bound judicially if I were sitting a judge, to give effect, to the utmost of my power, to the wishes of the founder.

3209. When you told Mr. O'Shaughnessy this was not a free foundation, did you allude to the fact

that the property you were disposing of was not the government's but Erasmus Smith's?—Certainly.

3210. LORD R. CRENSHAW.—Do you not consider that the government themselves totally altered the original bequest of the founder?—In some respects I do. There are several matters connected with the original constitution of the schools, which show that Erasmus Smith intended the grant to be applied to necessities among one of the three states of the country. By degrees those necessities altered, therefore the reason for applying the funds altered too; and by imperceptible degrees the schools became altered, in some respects, from the original directions of the will. For instance, I think there was no intention, originally, that there should be any boarding schools. I think also the schools were originally intended for persons of a poorer class than those attending our grammar schools, but that has grown up gradually and imperceptibly for a couple of centuries from the changes in the circumstances of the country; and this Board has gone on adding itself to the requirements of the age, without any actual step that can be called a wilful violation of the wishes of the founder.

3211. LORD JEREMY BENTHAM.—There are changes in keeping with the circumstances of the country. Does your answer remain the same in reference to such a change, as a change from being a Protestant to a Roman Catholic clergy?—That would be a fundamental change, and, moreover, I would say it would be a fundamental change, to change what was fundamentally a religious institution into a secular institution.

3212. CHAIRMAN.—Do you consider that there is any obligation on the government, to select for a school a locality where the scholars are situated, in preference to any other locality?—I think that ought to be a very important element in the consideration of the government. If an application were made to establish an English school, their own estates would have the first claim, and if the want existed and the application were made, the government would establish it.

3213. LORD JEREMY BENTHAM.—What is your practice as to making new lettings, or renewing the lease from time to time?—Our agricultural leases are, under our charter, twenty-one-year leases.

3214. In 1857, the government had generally given twenty-one-year leases on the Galway estate; but there were no leases at all upon the Limerick and Tipperary estates?—Yes.

3215. Does that renounce so still?—Not to the same extent. There are some leases, but the great majority of holdings are from year to year.

3216. Where a tenancy from year to year exists, or when you are applied to for a lease, how do you ascertain the value of the land?—We always require our agent to report to us his opinion of the fair letting value of the farm, and we direct him to let the farm at its fair letting value.

3217. Have you had frequently before you changes of tenancy?—Very frequently, and we investigate every case separately.

3218. Does such a thing happen as the agent himself making a letting to a new tenant and retaining him, when in possession, on his rental?—I do not know any instance of the kind, and if there were it would be a dereliction of duty. The Board, not the agent, should make the lettings. I may say the practice seems to exist of making a revaluation of the estate every twenty years. It originated very much in the twenty-one-year leases; and the tenantry on the estate, when the period of twenty-one years is drawing to a close, expect a revaluation, and there has been no practical difficulty experienced in bringing up the rents to any fair increase. We have a revaluation in contemplation at present.

3219. I find by the report of 1857, that the practice of letting the lands on leases had formerly existed without preventing the houses from sub-letting?—The old form of lease was objectionable on two grounds—there was no covenant against sub-letting, and none

to prevent the tenant from exhausting his farm by improper cultivation.

3220. Are the present leases open to those objections?—Certainly not, there are strict clauses, against assigning or sub-letting, without the consent of the government, and there are the usual covenants for good repair, good husbandry, and so forth.

3221. It is stated that up to the year 1840, almost the entire of the Limerick estate was let to middlemen. Is that estate let to middlemen at present?—No. We deal directly with the tenants and discontinue any letting to middlemen; we have to the utmost of our power prevented the yearly tenants from selling their interests.

3222. Where a tenant is anxious to leave, what course do you take?—Compel him to surrender.

3223. Have you ever given any sum of money to tenants when giving up possession?—In very few instances; it cannot be considered the practice of the estate.

3224. Have you made any expenditure for improvements?—At one place we have been at very great expense for arterial drainage.

3225. Was that carried out by the Board of Works?—Yes, compulsorily. We carry out improvements in drainage ourselves as well, and have made a good many drains.

3226. Where you do draining and work of that sort, what steps have you taken, first to ascertain the necessity of the work, and then that it is of value?—We send an engineer to report. A contract is taken in the usual way, and our agent is responsible to us to see that the contract is fulfilled.

3227. Have you both a contractor and an engineer, independently of your agent?—In heavy cases we have; but not, of course, for trifling drains which would cost only £40 or £50. These are done by contract under the agent.

3228. Have you in all cases made the expenditure under contract?—As far as I am aware we have. There may have been some small jobs carried out by day work, but it is generally done by contract.

3229. There is an Act of Parliament empowering you to give renewals of leases on your Galway estate?—Yes, Moore's Act, which authorises 41 year leases.

3230. Is the whole of the Galway estate let on leases?—No; only what is within the borough, as Moore's Act.

3231. Are any of the town lots held by tenants at will?—A few of them are.

3232. Are there any steps taken to get the highest rent?—The agent is bound to see to that, when any holding becomes vacant, and he must communicate with us, as he has no authority to make a letting.

3233. The Sligo estate is stated in the report of 1857 to be valued according to Griffith's valuation, at £285 17s 1d, and this statement is made about —,

"Before the last letting the portions of the estate near the town of Sligo were let at £442 17s 9d, which was £156 9s 6d more than the present rent. The former rent seems to have been rather high, and the present too low. The latter is to be accounted for by the time at which the present leases were made, in 1851, when the value of land was very much depressed. The leases are for twenty-one years. There are no arrears due on the Sligo estate, but for the years 1847 to 1850 some leases were sustained by part of what is now unrented."

What course has been taken as to the Sligo estate?—There were some leases made very recently. One to the Right Hon. John Wynn, another to Sir Robert Gore Booth, and some to other tenants. The rental is now £455. We never let without a valuation. The Galway lettings were on the valuation of Mr. Bessington, of the firm of Bessington and Gale.

3234. CHAIRMAN.—In the case of the drainage of an estate, I suppose you recover part of the annual payments from the tenants in the usual way?—They repay a large portion of them; but, unfortunately, the Malabar drainage has turned out to be a more expensive job than we intended.

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the Vice-Chanc.
Clerk.

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The R. Hon.
the Vice-Chan-
cellor.

3335. What surveys or maps have you got of your estates?—We have beautiful surveys on which we are working up to the present time, and a succession of maps, by reference to which Mr. Mansell was enabled to establish our rights in an important matter.

3336. Have you a fine proof town?—We have. It was constructed by Mr. McCurdy. Our manuscripts are kept there.

3337. Is Mr. McCurdy your regular architect?—No, Mr. Symes. He was appointed by Mr. Bowley, but Mr. McCurdy was employed as the architect for

the heavy work we had upon this house, which cost us nearly £4,000.

3338. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Looking at the survey you have produced, I find it is not only a survey and statement of quantities, but that it contains a description of each holding?—It is a most useful document.

3339. Have you had a tenancy book made out?—Yes; Mr. Mansell has prepared a most perfect book, containing an abstract of all leases and documents relating to the property of the Board.

Mr. John
Mansell.

Mr. JOHN MANSSELL, examined.

3240. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—You are the solicitor to the Board of Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools?—I am. I was appointed to that position in 1873.

3241. When was the list of tenants, which you have produced, prepared?—In 1876. We had some difficulty in getting up all the tenants' leases. There were 1,400 or 1,500 tenants, from time to time, to different persons. I had to classify all those, and they were scheduled and placed according to the rental. There is a rental number on each lease, according to which it is placed in the suit. The number in the margin of the rental refers to the number of the lease, so that it can be got at whenever required.

3242. When was the form of the twenty-one-year lease settled?—Immediately after my appointment.

3243. Did it vary from the form in evidence up to that time?—It did.

3244. There was a new form of lease having regard to the Land Act of 1870?—Quite so.

3245. Are the tenancies from year to year created by writing?—Yes; we have a form on which all new lettings are made.

3246. Have you been engaged in any proceedings against tenants?—When first I was appointed, there were very large arrears of rent due by some of the tenants, and I threatened proceedings against them. The effect was that I got in almost all the arrears.

3247. Were you able in all cases to recover the

amount due?—There was one instance of a very poor tenant, and the governors accepted a reduction.

3248. What amount of rent did you recover, by your action at that time?—Upwards of £2,000 of arrears.

3249. Had there been any proceedings taken in the Civil Bill Court?—There had.

3250. How were those taken?—The matter was generally reported to me by the agent, and where there was a suitable case for proceedings in the Civil Bill Court, it was placed in the hands of a lead solicitor.

3251. Have you had any judgments at all?—Two or three; but there was only one instance in which we executed a distress.

3252. You furnish your bill of costs to the governors direct, and are paid by them?—Yes.

3253. You have great experience as solicitor in large estates, including those of the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland?—I have.

3254. In case it became necessary for you to identify, in any legal proceeding, the actual land held by any tenant, what documentary means do you possess of doing that?—If he holds under lease there is not the slightest difficulty, because there is a map attached to every lease.

3255. In case of tenancies from year to year what maps or surveys have you to refer to?—The last map was made in 1840, and by that the land held from you to year can be identified quite easily. There is a number on the map and a reference to each holding.

Mr. William
Henry Rodkin.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY RODKIN, examined.

3256. CHAIRMAN.—You are inspector of the English schools under the Board of Erasmus Smith?—I am sole inspector. I was appointed in 1859.

3257. How often do you inspect the schools?—Twice a year.

3258. You examine them through the whole course of instruction?—The entire course, from the most advanced to the youngest child in the school, and both in secular and religious instruction.

3259. Of course your examination in religious instruction is confined to the Church members that attend the school?—None but Church children are required to repeat the catechism; but under the rule of the Board, in reference to Scripture, the teachers are required to examine the children as to their understanding what they have read, and to explain the sense in plain language, without entering into any controversial matters. I require the strictest adherence on the part of the teachers to that position of the rule which forbids them to put any question of a controversial nature. If a verse occurs in the reading of the Scriptures in which a controversial point is contained, the teacher must put no question on that verse, but pass on to the next, merely questioning the children on the plain text. I myself appoint the particular portions of Scripture which are to be prepared against the next examination. I generally give one book in the Old Testament and one book in the New, and I confine them altogether to the historical books—from Genesis to Joshua in the Old Testament, and

the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles in the New. I never give them the more abstruse portions of the New Testament. I have never had any complaint against any teacher of a breach of that rule; but such a complaint been made, I would have reported to the governors, who would have taken immediate action upon it.

3260. What amount of time do you spend in examining each school?—On an average between three and a half and four hours.

3261. I suppose you spend the working portion of your time inspecting the schools?—I have no other occupation.

3262. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—I believe you occasionally inspect schools, for some of the other educational bodies?—If I have any spare time during my holidays, I do so.

3263. What schools have you inspected besides those of Erasmus Smith?—St. Peter's, Dublin, which is a large parochial school.

3264. It is endowed with a considerable amount of property under the direct charge of the clergy of the parish?—I believe so.

3265. Both boarding and day schools?—Yes.

3266. Have you inspected any other schools?—Yes. Schools in the dioceses of Cabel and Waterford.

3267. Lord R. CROMWELL.—Are those still in existence?—Yes; but there are not many.

3268. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—I believe you

yourself had a large and successful day school in Dublin?—I had a day and boarding school.

3273. What was the largest number you had, counting day scholars and boarders?—About 150. I had two houses in Regent-street, and in addition had to build a large school-house which cost me £700.

3274. At that time there was also a very large school in Harcourt-street?—Yes, Mr. Flynn's.

3275. Was your school a high class classical and mathematical school?—Certainly; I prepared my pupils for the university. Some of the first men in Dublin have been educated by me.

3276. Was Mr. Flynn's school of the same class?—Yes.

3277. How many were attending it?—It was generally a larger school than mine.

3278. After Mr. Flynn's death what became of it?—It was continued by several gentlemen. Mr. Dundas had it, and after him Mr. Rice.

3279. You are aware that it diminished in numbers, and finally ceased to exist?—I believe so.

3280. There was a third school, at the immediate neighbourhood, in Stephen's-green?—Yes, Mr. Dundas had a school there before he took up Mr. Flynn's.

3281. Had he also a large school of the same class?—I think so.

3282. From your experience of these schools, can you tell whether there is, in your opinion, a class of boys, to the numbers the Government expect, who would take advantage of the higher education given in the school established here?—I think from this particular locality, which is a densely populated one, there ought to be a larger number attending the school than at present.

3283. Do you think the supply of boys exists, if they could be attracted to the school?—I think so.

3284. Is the state of education in the larger English schools under this Board better or worse than it is in the parochial or other schools which you have examined?—I have had very extensive and varied experience in the matter of schools, not only in Ireland but also in England, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that there are no schools under any Board in the United Kingdom superior in point of efficiency to the English schools of the Erasmus Smith's Board.

3285. If one of those schools should fall below the proper level of merit, what steps would you take in the matter?—My practice is, in the first instance, to warn the teacher that unless there be an improvement his gratuity will be reduced. The full amount of gratuity allowed is £5, and I have the power of reducing it to nil. If that has not the proper effect I make a report to the Governors. They generally send a letter of caution, and if that has no effect they remove the teacher. No teacher is ever removed without sufficient warning.

3286. Are the teachers removed if, after warning, the efficiency of the school does not come up to what it ought to be?—Certainly.

3287. Have there been many instances in the last three or four years?—Not in the last three or four years. When I was first appointed, twenty years ago, I found the schools in a very low state of efficiency, so much so that in the case of twenty or twenty-five teachers I found it necessary to warn them, and about half of them were removed in consequence of there being no improvement in their schools, so that gradually we have introduced a very fair class of teachers, and the changes have been less frequent than they were some years ago.

3288. To what do you attribute the improvement?—To the efficiency of the teachers and the attention of the superintendents, and perhaps I may take some credit to myself.

3289. I believe there was no inspection before you were appointed?—There was; but only once a year. The gentleman who then inspected, was registrar as well as inspector. He had a double duty to perform, and of course could not pay the attention an inspector

ought to pay. My idea of inspection is this, that I should not go to the school merely for the purpose of finding out its merits or demerits, but for the purpose of co-operating with the superintendent and the teacher to effect as great an improvement as possible, for which purpose my practice is, before leaving the school, to call the master or mistress aside and point out whatever defects I notice in the school. I do not speak to them publicly, not wishing to degrade them in the presence of the children, at the same time I keep notes of any defects that exist, and at next inspection I expect each of those defects to be corrected. In that way the teacher has every opportunity of making the improvements I consider necessary. If my instructions are not attended to I have the means of punishing him by reducing his gratuity.

3290. What effect do you find produced by that course?—In some cases the desired improvement has not taken place, but in the vast majority of cases attention is paid to my instructions.

3291. Do you after each inspection fill up one of the forms you have handed us (*vide Appendix No. 6*)?—Certainly.

3292. By whom is the summary, which has been handed in, prepared?—By the Registrar.

3293. I observe that in that summary, any observation you make, of an important character, is noted in the margin. Do you communicate directly with the superintendents of the schools?—I fill up my report, sign it, and send it to him, and there is a space at the foot where he can make any observations he desires.

3294. You make two inspections in the year, one with notice, and the other without notice. Do you find any great difference in the state of the school when you go in unexpectedly?—Not with regard to efficiency. There may be a difference in the attendance, and in the appearance of the children, and probably in the neatness and cleanliness of the school-rooms. When notice has been given, I find the school-rooms swept out, and the children get an extra polish, which does not always show itself when I visit without notice.

3295. What condition do you generally find them in when you visit without notice?—Indeed very fair. The teacher sometimes asks me when I will pay him the next visit, and I answer, "You may expect me from this day forth." They are thriftpoke on the whole.

3296. CHAIRMAN.—Who examines in sewing?—I do. I profess to be a judge of sewing. It was at my suggestion that needlework was introduced into the course. In mixed schools where girls are taught by a master, the governors make an allowance for the teaching of needlework by a mistress.

3297. LORD JAMES FLEMING.—Is that allowance availed of?—In every instance where the numbers reach thirty, the governors pay two-thirds of the salary.

3298. What prizes are given for efficient conduct of the schools?—In addition to the full gratuities, the teachers of the twelve best conducted male schools, and of the six best conducted female schools, as selected by me, each year receive a prize of £1 worth of books from the governors.

3299. Is there any rule against persons residing in the locality offering prizes?—Prizes are very often given from local sources, by the clergy and others interested in the schools.

3300. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—What is the number of pupils at present attending the Erasmus Smith's English schools?—Our last returns state 5,217.

3301. What is the average attendance?—About 3,500 every school-day except Saturday. Saturday is not included, as, being a half-day, the attendance is not so good.

3302. LORD JAMES FLEMING.—What number of schools are there in each of the four classes under which they are arranged?—The returns will show. It was at my suggestion that these schools were classified. I found that there were complaints from some of the masters that they were not adequately remunerated. The teachers of large schools such as New-

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Mr. William
Henry Rickard

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Mr. William
Ecclesy Ruffin.

towards, in which we have, in the girls' school alone, 178 on the roll, formerly received the same salary as the teachers of a school with only 12 or 14 children. I, therefore, suggested to the governors that the schools should be classified, so they are at present, and that the teachers of the larger schools should be paid proportionately.

3289. **Lord R. CHICHESTER.**—Are the numbers of children attending the schools increasing or decreasing?—They are latterly diminishing.

3290. On account of the number of schools being diminished?—Not so much that. There has been a great deal of emigration, and moreover, children are taken from school at an earlier age now than formerly. This is one of the reasons why I am very strict in requiring the very young children to be properly educated.

3301. How long has the number of schools under the Enamene Smith Board remained at 105?—Three or four years.

3302. Do you know of any schools that are ultimately to be discontinued from any cause?—I cannot answer for the intentions of the governors, except in one case—Mallaghary—the clergyman wrote to me that he was unable to raise the sum required by the governors, from local contributions, and also, that there were other Protestant schools in the neighbourhood.

3303. What is the rule as to payment?—Each child is required to pay a penny a week at least, many pay twopence or threepence, according to their circumstances. The superintendent of the school arranges with the master how much he is to charge, but if there are children in the parish, who are entirely unable to pay, they are admitted free, on the nomination of the clergyman of the parish, or of the patron. At present we have 1,879 free pupils in our schools.

3304. Are the books used in your schools those of the National Board?—When I was appointed they were mostly the books used in the Church Education Society's schools, but they were becoming inadequate, and errors occurred in many of them, so I have gradually introduced the National school books which I found to be the best.

3305. Is there any further information you can give us?—With regard to the reports before you, the scale is one that I introduced into them; it gives the number of children in each class, the subject taught, the quality of the answering, and the total number at the bottom. In several of our schools an advanced course is taught, not merely reading, writing, and arithmetic, but also geometry, mensuration, book-keeping, and algebra, so that they are not altogether elementary schools. Those who desire an advanced course, have an opportunity of following it.

3306. If, in the course of your inspection, you find a boy of superior talents, do you feel it your duty to give him facilities for obtaining a higher education?—The only facility I could offer, is to suggest to the master that he be prepared to compete for admission into the Blue Coat school.

3307. Could you not try and bring him on for examinations under the Intermediate Education Act?—The teacher can do that, and at this moment, there are several teachers preparing children for examinations under the Intermediate Education Act.

3308. **Lord Justice FRYMASON.**—In these very large proportion of boys in your schools did enough to go in under that system?—I think they remain longer for the purpose of settling at the required age, which is very desirable; for in the present day children are taken away from school much too early.

3309. Do the masters consult you about settling boys forward for the places in the Blue Coat school?—Yes—I am frequently asked to give my opinion of a boy's chance.

3310. **CHATELAIN.**—Is there any local custom to which boys can be sent for examination?—No, they have to come to Dublin at their own expense, which is one of the reasons why there are not more candidates.

3311. **Lord Justice FRYMASON.**—Are many, who would have a fair chance, kept away by that rule?—I think so. In the case of many boys I have asked the masters "why not send such and such a boy to compete," and the answer has been, "his friends cannot afford it." I think a rule might be adopted to allow portion of the travelling expenses to any candidate who answers fairly. On one occasion a boy, although he was not successful, had answered remarkably well, and the Governors kindly allowed him his expenses. The teachers of the successful boys act, as a mark of distinction, given certificates, which are generally respected in the school.

3312. **Lord R. CHICHESTER.**—When engaging teachers, do you require that they should have been trained in any particular institution?—The greater number are trained either by the Church Education Society, or by the National Board, many, however, of our best teachers have not been trained as such, but have a natural aptitude for teaching. They must all be examined by me before being appointed.

3313. Have any of them been trained in your own schools?—Many of them have been. Some of them have acted as monitors, and eventually have been appointed teachers.

3314. **Lord Justice FRYMASON.**—The certificate awarded to the teacher of a successful boy is engrossed on parchment, and framed?—Yes.

3315. Has any change been made by the Board, as to the supply of books?—At the time of my appointment, the books that were supplied to the schools were paid for, in equal proportions, by the Board, and the clergyman of the parish, and considered the property of the Governors, and could not be taken out of the schools by the children, to enable them to prepare their tasks at home. The consequence was that each child came to school totally unprepared in the business of the day. I suggested to the Governors to change the system altogether—that they should continue to pay half, and the superintendent the other half, but that the books should be sold to the children at half price; in which way the superintendent recovered what he had advanced. The books then become the property of the children who take them home, and prepare their lessons properly. The Governors' bookkeepers supply them.

3316. How is the supply arranged?—I ascertain, on each inspection, what books are likely to be required between that visit and the next, and enter in my report such as may be wanted. An abstract is made from my report and sent to the bookkeepers who forward the supplies to the different schools.

3317. How is the school furniture supplied?—Sometimes the Governors sent towards it, but, as a rule, the school furniture is expected to be supplied from local sources.

3318. Who are the bookkeepers to the Board?—Messrs. Sullivan, Brothers, Malborough street.

3319. Is there, in your opinion, anything in the system of these schools that obstructs their usefulness or that should be altered for their improvement?—I think it would tend to their improvement if the salaries were slightly raised; but I don't know whether there are means for doing so. I would rather suggest that the gratuity should be increased.

3320. That is a portion depending directly on the state of efficiency from time to time?—Exactly; it would act more as a stimulus to the teacher. I would suggest that the present £3 should be doubled rather than that anything should be added to the fixed salary. I also think more assistant and night be afforded to some schools. I think the number forty-five, which the Governors request to be present, before a monitor be granted, might be reduced. Forty-five is a large number for one teacher to have charge of, considering that some of the children are pretty well advanced, and others are really beginners. If they were all of the same or nearly of the same standing, it might be different. In Novice schools the boys number

150, and the girls 170; and I think an assistant would be very useful there.

3391. Are there any assistant teachers now in any of those large schools provided from local sources?—No assistant teachers—merely paid monitors.

3392. There are assisted by the Board?—The Board pays two-thirds of their salaries.

3393. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You know the sum the Board expends per annum on the English schools?—I heard £1,400 mentioned as the sum.

3394. Have you made any calculation as to what addition would be required to carry out the improvements you suggest?—Very trifling. It is only in the large schools I would suggest additional teaching power.

3395. Can you state the amount approximately?—Certainly; to give a gratuity of £10 instead of £5 would require an addition of 2500 a year.

3396. LORD JAMES FINCHAM.—That is if every one earned the full amount?—Yes.

3397. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What proportion does the full gratuity at present?—About three-fourths. In some instances I have to stop the whole of it.

3398. In how many cases last year was that necessary?—There were very few.

3399. If the gratuities were doubled as you suggest, and the assistant teachers provided for the larger schools, I suppose the increased cost to the Board would exceed £500 per annum?—Probably it would.

3400. Do you think that that expenditure is now, or will be soon, essential to the efficiency of these schools?—I think it would certainly be conducive to the improvement of the schools.

3401. Is it essential that that expenditure should be incurred on the schools to keep them up to a proper standard of primary education?—I am very well satisfied with the general condition of the schools at present as to efficiency; but, I am certain, it would improve them still further were the additional rewards given. Taking them as a whole, there are no schools in the United Kingdom in the same state of efficiency, and no unprejudiced impartial person, witnessing their examinations, would deny that fact.

3402. Do you think you will be able to maintain that efficiency without any further expenditure?—So long as I am over them, I can answer for their success, at the same time, their efficiency would be still further improved by the means I have suggested. I think, with regard to the candidates for the Blue Coat school, the present minimum age, eleven, might be changed to ten. I am certain there are children in our schools of only ten years of age who would successfully compete for those places.

3403. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any further matter you desire to mention?—In the matter of spelling I have adopted a system which I would not mention at all

only I think that it would be well that it should be followed in other quarters besides the Erasmus Smith's schools. On children of five or six years of age coming to school first, I do not allow them to be taught the letters of the alphabet alone. We all know what a laborious thing it must be to teach children to be taught such sounds as A and B and C, to which they can attach no meaning; but, if you combine these letters with others, so as to form words which a child can understand, there is a degree of interest excited, and much labour saved, both to the teacher and the children. For instance, I would have a whole class of little children ranged round a board with a card suspended on it containing little words, such as *a*, *it*, and so forth, they keeping their eyes fixed upon these letters. In learning the letters they are learning to spell. Having learned that such a letter is an *a*, and another is a *t*, and *i* spells *it*, let them repeat simultaneously, the teacher watching that every mouth is going, and every eye fixed upon the letters. In a very few weeks the children will have learned the whole alphabet, and to spell and read little words. With regard to writing, no matter how young a child is, I require that he should at once have a slate and pencil and begin to form letters. As soon as he is able to form all the letters of the alphabet, he is required to write from dictation words of two or three letters. If a child is able to spell *g a*, *go*, why should he not also write *g a*, *go*, and therefore it becomes a lesson in writing as well as in spelling. I have chosen of children of six, and six and a half years of age, writing dictators, and writing it well. They are not allowed to scribble, but are required to write their best. With regard to the progress in reading, the system I introduced was this; I required every beginner to spell aloud each word from his book. The principle is this. A child by constantly repeating aloud the correct way of spelling a word, has that way fixed upon his memory. Thus, if he spells, *field*, *fold*, he cannot help remembering that that is the right way of spelling the word. Then, dictation is kept up from the time a child enters till he leaves school. With regard to dictation, we have adopted an additional plan. From the youngest to the most advanced, all are required to write it. If a mistake is made, the child is required to enter the misspelled words, when corrected, in a book, which I have had prepared for that purpose. Then the teacher is required to examine each child weekly, from his own book, on all the words he had misspelled. When I go round, I examine each child from his exercise book.

3404. Have many of your scholars gone up for competitive examinations?—Several.

3405. Do any go on from the English schools to the grammar schools on free grants?—I have sight of them when they leave the English schools.

MR. WALTER HORS EXAMINED.

MR. WALTER HORS.

3406. CHAIRMAN.—You are the agent over the estates of the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's school?—Yes.

3407. How long have you held that post?—I was appointed agent over the whole of their estates in 1863, and have continued so ever since.

3408. How often do you receive the rents?—Half-yearly. In some cases the half days are March and September, and in others May and November.

3409. The system is not uniform?—No; even on the Limerick estates the half days vary.

3410. Have you tried to make the system more uniform?—There has been no alteration in that respect since I became agent.

3411. LORD JAMES FINCHAM.—Are the rentals for the year ending 1st November, 1877, and furnished by you to the Board in 1878, the last you have sent in?—They are now furnished for 1878.

3412. Do you account only once in the year?—Yes.

3413. Do you visit the estates for the purpose of col-

lecting the rents, or do you call on the tenants to come in and pay them?—I go to Galway to collect the rents there. I notice the tenants of the Limerick and neighbouring portions of the Tipperary estates to come in and pay in the office at Dublin, where I reside, on the Limerick estates. To receive the rents of another portion of the Tipperary estates I attend at Drumlish, near Thurles, which is the nearest town to the lands.

3414. The rental shows that on 1st of November, 1876, the arrears due were £3,692 14s 0½d; the arrears on the 1st of November, 1877, £3,806 5s 10½d; and the receipts during the year, £6,412 7s 1½d.—There is what is called a dead half-year or hanging rent on the property. That is I only receive the half rents on the 1st of November.

3415. What I refer to is that there was an arrear due on the 1st November, 1877, and you do not appear to account until May, 1878, when you would have collected another half-year's rent; therefore, should not the hanging half be left out of the account?—When I

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furnished that account I had not received the hanging gale.

3343. When did you furnish the account?—In the end of April, and I did not begin to receive the rents until soon after the first of May.

3347. You furnished the account within a month before the usual time for receiving another half-year's rent?—Yes.

3348. How do you transmit the money to the Board?—According as I receive the rents I remit money to the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Commissioners.

3349. The receipts for the year were £6,412 7s. 14d., and I find your lodgments were May 24th, £1,400; on June 28th, £500, August 10th, £500?—Yes.

3350. Does not your method of dealing leave a very considerable amount of money in your hands during the whole year?—No, there is scarcely any balance in my hands, except sometimes about £500 or so.

3351. In May you collect a half-year's rent?—I can not get in all the rents at once, and, moreover, the estate is liable to considerable charges; there is a drainage charge and rent charges to be paid out of the receipts. I have paid £300 for the Mulhous drainage before I received any of the rents from the tenants.

3352. Is not the result of your mode of dealing that the collection of the month of May remains in your hands the entire year?—No.

3353. Why not?—My accounts are furnished at the end of April. I begin to receive the rents in May. I have nothing in my hands when I furnish my account, and when I receive the rents I pay off the charges, and then remit money according as I receive it to the Governors.

3354. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is there any rule regulating the amount of money you keep in hands?—There never has been any.

3355. LORD JEREMY FITZGERALD.—I suppose the great bulk of your collection is half in May and the other half in November?—The greater portion of it; but some of the tenants are backward in their payments, and I receive the rents from them whenever I can get them.

3356. CHAIRMAN.—How long do you wait without taking legal proceedings?—I generally give them a month or two after the first of May to pay the rent due in the preceding November.

3357. LORD JEREMY FITZGERALD.—The Southern estate comprises over 4,300 acres. Have you any stated time for visiting it?—I live in the centre of the Limerick estate and go about according as necessity arises.

3358. Have you any system with regard to advances to the tenants to enable them to improve their holdings?—Since the passing of the Land Act, the Governors do not make advances to their tenants for general improvements, but they make allowances for such necessary works as sinking main drains, making river embankments, and repairing bye-roads.

3359. Is there any periodical examination of the condition of the farms and holdings?—Only my seeing them occasionally on going over the property. I go very constantly to Drumbane, which is the poorest part of the estate. I walk over it and see the condition of the property.

3360. Do you make any systematic inspection with a view, for example, to see whether the crops are put into the land in proper season?—The Limerick estate is almost entirely grass land. There is scarcely any tillage except a few potatoes or a small crop of oats.

3361. What arrangements have you made with the Limerick and Tipperary tenants with reference to fuel?—There is a bog on the Limerick estate which we let to the tenants at so much for the bark, and they make the turf themselves.

3362. Who manages that?—The bog bailiff, who is employed for measuring and letting the turf bunks.

3363. Do you let them by the season?—No. Each man gets a ticket for a particular position. It is cut out very often. It was formerly set to people outside

the estate, but I recommended the governors not to continue that custom, fearing the supply for the tenants would run short.

3364. Have you a bog-ranger?—Yes. There are two bog-rangers.

3365. Is it their duty to see that the bogs are properly cut and that there is no trespass?—Yes.

3366. There appears in your account a large item for river embankments, £141 12s. 6d., what is that for?—That is for the Mulhous Drainage, which is a fixed expenditure.

3367. There also appears "11th August 1877, paid Michael Walsh, £62 10s.," what was that for?—That was the balance of a sum of £505 10s. allowed by the Governors for building an embankment to protect their tenants from injury, to which they are liable from the floods of the river Elbow.

3368. How was that work carried out?—By contract.

3369. Did you advertise for tenders?—We got the best contractor we could, Walsh, the contractor for the Mulhous drainage.

3370. You know the letting value of land in the neighbourhood in which the Southern estate is situated?—Yes. I valued some of the farms there.

3371. Are the rents upon the Southern estate full rents, or, if not, how much are they below what would be a full rent there?—In some cases they are quite full rents, in other cases they may be low.

3372. Are they fair rents all round?—All round, having regard to present prospects, I think they are.

3373. CHAIRMAN.—Not taking merely the present state of things, but regarding ten years or so as a average?—The system on these estates was to let for twenty years. The tenants signed agreements containing restrictions as to subletting and against letting their land in any improper manner.

3374. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are the lands let very much below the valuation, as a general rule?—Often above the valuation.

3375. LORD JEREMY FITZGERALD.—What is the tenement valuation. £4,535 18s. 11½d. is the rental?—Griffith's valuation of the Limerick lands is £3,195 5s., and of these the rental is £4,477 4s. On the Tipperary estate, for certain holdings about the town of Tipperary, Griffith's valuation is £39 15s., and the rent is £167 5s. 1½d. The townland of Boleahadrig, close to the town of Tipperary, is let at £214 8s. 2½d., and Griffith's valuation is £272 15s. In Drumbane, the rent is £243 1s. 1d., and Griffith's valuation is £704 16s., and in Gortacoolough, where the rent is £63 2s. 7½d., Griffith's valuation is £71 5s.

3376. On the last townland you have mentioned, where the rental is £63 2s. 7½d., the acres amount to £91 11s. 4½d.—Both this and Drumbane are wretchedly poor townlands. The people are very poor and have small holdings. It is very difficult to get the rent, but I took proceedings against several of the defaulters, since the last rental was furnished, and from these we took proceedings against, we got the rents, I find it very hard to get the rents from them as all this year.

3377. Is that the portion of the estate in which the smallest holdings are?—Drumbane is wet, cold land, and the holdings are very small. The tenants there depend more upon ellage than those on any other part of the estate.

3378. MR. O'BRIEN.—Where does that lie?—Within four or five miles of Thurles, up towards the hills.

3379. LORD JEREMY FITZGERALD.—Of the Western estate the rental is £3,850 8s. 3d., and the acres upon that amount to £1,060. Does the custom of allowing a hanging gale prevail upon that estate also?—Yes, but there is very little arable otherwise.

3380. There are some weekly tenants?—Yes; the holdings were let by the week, at a time when it was thought that Galway was becoming a rising town.

3381. How do you collect the weekly rents?—They pay half-yearly like the other tenants.

3382. And, although they are weekly tenants, there is exactly a half year's rent due in each case. Do you collect the weekly rents at the same time as the half-yearly?—I do.

3383. What form of receipt do you give the tenants who owe this arrears?—Half-year up to the date they are paying.

3384. Are there any instances in which you give receipts only on account?—No, I never do so.

3385. Are there any cases of arrears accumulating?—Yes, there have been two or three instances; but we served ejectments, and the rent was paid, except in one instance.

3386. Do you keep a separate account for each tenant, showing up to what date the tenant has cleared his rent?—I have my own book, in which I enter every payment as I receive it.

3387. Did you yourself strike off or reduce any arrears?—No; there are some very poor people, and the governors kindly wiped off the arrears they owed; but I never venture to strike off any arrears myself.

3388. Have you had any instance in which the arrears became so large as to make it necessary to enter into any special arrangement with the tenant?—There was one case. A tenant named Harty was rather unfortunate, and never would pay, but he was a respectable man in every way, and I represented his case to the governors. They struck off a portion of the arrears, and he paid a portion. It did not, however, do him much good, as he at once began to treat arrears again, and he has since been dispossessed.

3389. In the report of 1857 on the Galway property, this passage occurs:—

"The lands held by tenants from year to year are immediately adjoining the town and Lough Atinla, and the governors, at the last lettings, probably exercised control of these lands as they say, in the course of a few years, became valuable as building ground."

Has that object been since realised?—No, Galway is not a building town.

3390. The same report states, as to one of the demarcations of the Galway property:—

"The old . . . is well situated for building ground, and must become very valuable as the town of Galway improves."

Has there been any increase in its value since that time?—No, it is let only for the value of the land. It was supposed that it would let for building, but no one has taken it for that purpose.

3391. The great majority of the tenants on the Galway estate hold either under lease or in fee-farm. On what principle do you allow a hanging gale in the case of such tenants?—I never was directed to reduce the rents up to the day, and do not know that the governors would permit me to do so. It was always the custom, even before I became agent, to allow a hanging gale.

3392. The last rental you furnished shows that about a dozen of those who hold for 41 years, or under fee-farm grants, owed from a year's rent to a year and a half's rent. Have you taken any proceedings to reduce those arrears?—Certainly. Most of the arrears, with the exception of the hanging gale, have been paid up. I don't think there are any now.

3393. Do you visit this estate, and examine into the condition of the property at all?—Yes; I go around the houses. It consists of houses in the town of Galway.

3394. That class of property would require more than ordinary supervision. What steps do you take to see whether the covenants to keep in repair are observed?—No more than examining and looking at the houses.

3395. The outside?—Yes.

3396. Is there any inspection of the interior?—No, there has not been.

3397. Are there any covenants to insure, in the lease?—No, I insured one street, called High-street, where the governors got up the house, and the tenants came directly under them. But that was the only case.

3398. There are no covenants with the tenants that they shall insure?—No.

3399. The rental of the Sligo property is £455 5s. 8d. Are the holdings on that property let on lease?—Yes.

3400. The rental shows only an arrear of one holding, viz., £59. Has that arrear been got in?—The Sligo rents have all been paid up this year.

3401. LEON R. CHURCHMAN.—What is the value at the Sligo estate, as compared with the rental?—I have not got the valuation. A great deal of the Sligo property is mountain, held by Sir Henry Gore Booth for shooting.

3402. He does not pay a rent of £147 merely for shooting?—No, he has the side of the mountain, some of which is arable land, and let to under-tenants. The Right Hon. John Wynn, another tenant to the Governors, has also under-tenants. The other tenants on the estate are William Clarke, Arthur Campbell, and Edward Walsh.

3403. When did you visit this estate last?—I have not been there for three years.

3404. How do you collect the rental?—By letter.

3405. There are two large holdings in the county Westmeath, returned on the rental as let to James Cleary and James Reilly. Do they occupy the lands?—They do.

3406. These lands are stated in the report of 1857 to be valued at £389 7s. 6d., but to be very moderately let, the then rent being £415 7s. 4d.—There has been a use on one holding; James Cleary holds at £305 7s. 4d., on a twenty-one years' lease, from 1st November, 1873, which was his former rent; and James Reilly holds at £135, under lease for twenty-one years, from 1st November, 1874.

3407. Have there been any applications for leases?—A few.

3408. Have any taken out leases?—On the Southern estate very few.

3409. There have been a number of leases and grants on the Western estate?—Yes, a great number of the leases have been renewed.

3410. There have been complaints made, from time to time, in the West, about the Board not giving—perhaps it would be a branch of trust to do so—money for general public purposes in the neighbourhood of the estate. Did any matter of that kind come before you as agent?—No.

3411. Have you any authority at all to deal with matters of that sort?—No.

3412. Or to make any allowances?—No, not without being specially authorized by the Governors.

3413. I suppose you are acquainted with the individual tenants on the various estates?—Yes.

3414. What is the average size of the farms on the Limerick estate?—From twenty to sixty acres—some larger.

3415. Would you class the tenants on the Limerick estate, among the poorer class of farmers?—A great number of farmers on the Limerick estate are independent men. On one portion of the Tipperary estate—Salsheading—there are some respectable, independent farmers. But, at Drumbane, they are of a poorer class.

3416. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Would you consider the farmers on a portion of the Tipperary, and on most of the Limerick estates, "strong farmers," as they call them?—They are "strong farmers," and pretty well off.

3417. LEON R. CHURCHMAN.—Are they of a class whose children would be amply provided for, educationally, by the National schools; or would they look for a higher education?—I think there are some of them of the higher class of farmers. The National School education would be quite sufficient for them.

3418. Do you know whether their sons go into business?—Yes, they become shopkeepers.

3419. Does the education provided by the National schools, in Limerick and Tipperary, fit the sons of those farmers for the business they go into?—Yes, I think it does. They learn the rudiments of education.

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Mr. Walker
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Mr. Walker
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3420. Are the teneantry, on the Tipperary and Limerick estates, Catholic or Protestant?—They are almost entirely Roman Catholic on both estates.

3421. Are you acquainted individually with the tenants in the town of Galway?—I am.

3422. Are they persons whose circumstances in life would justify them in looking for a higher education for their sons, than that which the National schools afford?—Yes, I think so. They only hold sites on which they have, at considerable expense, built houses. They are of the wealthier class.

3423. Do you know, generally, whether they are Catholics or Protestants?—Principally Catholics. I think there is only one Protestant on the estate.

3424. How many tenants have you in the town of Galway?—There are about ninety holdings in the town and suburbs, held by fifty-seven tenants.

3425. Are those tenants of the class you describe as the wealthier class?—Some of them are poorer, but, as a class, the tenants in Galway are very respectable.

3426. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are they of the shop-keeping class?—The shopkeeping and tradesman class.

3427. LOUIS B. CHURCHMAN.—In Limerick and Tipperary, where the teneantry are of the farming class, you think they are not, usually, sufficiently high to justify them in looking for a higher education for their sons than what the National schools provide?—The National schools are quite good enough, but some of the farmers who wish to improve the position of their sons, would send them to a higher class of school.

3428. Have the teneantry any knowledge of their rights as to education at the hands of the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's foundation?—Yes, they have. I have been spoken to by one or two of the tenants on the subject. One was a doctor, residing in the town, but I do not think that he ever made any regular application.

3429. I suppose that the fact of the tenants in Limerick, Tipperary, and Galway being Catholic would rather prevent them from claiming any rights that they may be entitled to under the conditions imposed in the Erasmus Smith schools?—I should say so.

3430. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is your English school at Deemo, in the county Limerick, at the Governor's property?—Yes, there is a very good school there.

3431. A large number of Roman Catholic boys attend it?—I believe some do.

3432. Are they children of the tenants?—Yes.

3433. It is hardly necessary to ask you whether there was any persons put upon them by you, in agent, to send their children there?—Never; certainly not.

3434. Have you any Roman Catholic children in the school at Fallow?—None. There are only fifteen pupils, altogether, attending that school.

3435. CHAIRMAN.—What is the total number of tenants on each estate?—The Governors have, on their Galway estate, fifty-seven tenants, on the King's county estate, one; on the Sligo estate, five; on the Westmeath estate, two, on the Tipperary estate, 150; and on the Limerick estate, 184; making a total of 398 tenants.

3436. I suppose there have been some amalgams. Goss of firms since 1837?—Certainly. Whenever I got an opportunity I sold a small holding to a large one.

3437. I suppose you have a bailiff on each part of the estate, and receive periodical reports?—Of course.

3438. LOUIS JUSTICE FRUGGESSON.—Do you possess sub-division?—Certainly.

3439. CHAIRMAN.—You mentioned with regard to improvements, that, since the passing of the Act there has been some change in the policy of the Governors?—Yes.

3440. If it becomes necessary to repair a house what steps are taken?—That is now done entirely at the expense of the tenant. Formerly, if a man built a good solid house, the Governors used to allow a portion of the expense of the timber and slates.

3441. Is there any sack system as the Governors paying the whole expense and charging five per cent on the outlay to the tenant?—No.

Mr. Edmund
F. Bremer, A.E.

Mr. EDWARD P. BREMER, A.E., continued.

3442. LOUIS JUSTICE FRUGGESSON.—You are the registrar to the Board of Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools?—Yes.

3443. Have you a separate account for the Harcourt-street school?—Yes.

3444. The first part of the Harcourt-street school account for 1876, contains receipts from school fees, and at the end you show what the Governors are obliged to pay in addition. Are the school fees paid directly to you?—Yes.

3445. The head-master does not receive them?—He does not.

3446. You make all the payments for the school as you receive the money?—Yes.

3447. How much was the total expenditure on

Harcourt-street school for the year 1876?—£1,381 9s. 5d., to which must be added sums paid for a cricket field, fees to examiners, &c., &c., which increased the total to £1,486 1s. 7d., out of which we recovered, in 1876, £275 1s. 6d., leaving a deficiency, in round numbers, of £700.

3448. Does not that exclude all payments in respect of this house?—Yes.

3449. Besides that expenditure there was an expenditure on this house of £248 9s. 4d., of which a proportion ought to be charged to the school?—Yes.

3450. In that £248 9s. 4d., do you charge anything for either depreciation or interest on capital?—No, it is merely an account of money actually paid.

Mr. Edmund
Bremer.

Mr. EDWARD BREMER continued.

3451. CHAIRMAN.—What office do you hold under the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools?—Accountant and Bookkeeper.

3452. How long have you held that office?—I entered the service of the Board in 1857, and took up the accounts from 1855. I was out of their employment for six years and three months, from 1863 to 1869, during which period I filled the office of chief cashier of the English and Irish Bank, and afterwards of the European Bank. I returned to the service of the Governors in 1869.

3453. From 1869 you continued to be their bookkeeper?—I did all the work since 1855.

3454. Explain your system with regard to Harcourt-street school?—I have nothing to say to Harcourt-

street school, but to debit the school account with every charge paid to make up a deficiency.

3455. You do not enter in your books the receipts from Harcourt-street school, or the expenditure upon it as such?—No.

3456. You keep the accounts of the governors' house, 40, Harcourt-street, which is charged in the last balance sheet at £248 9s. 4d.?—Yes.

3457. What capital was sunk in 40, Harcourt-street?—The original cost of this house was £4,000.

3458. Besides that, how much was laid out on the place itself, after the governors got into it?—On building the school, and class-rooms, £3,296 12s. 1d.

3459. Is the account for repairs of the new school included in those figures?—It is, there is not a great

goal for the new school buildings. I endeavored to separate the charges, and debit to each account the items which were properly applicable to it.

3460. In your account for 1878 you have an expenditure on 40, Harcourt-street of £348 3s. 4d., and in that for 1877, of £233 10s. 3d. Is there any charge for depreciation or interest?—None whatever. No such charge was ever made.

3461. The Vice-Chancellor told us yesterday, that the £1,298 was partly paid out of the sale of 25,000 stock, and the remainder out of interest?—I believe so.

3462. Is the Harcourt-street school charged with any depreciation or interest?—None.

3463. Was there any other expenditure upon 40, Harcourt-street, for the purposes of the school?—Yes, there was an account for furniture for the head master's apartments, £388 15s. 6d., and £179 8s. 3d. has been expended on repairs since the original contract was completed.

3464. On both sets of buildings?—Yes. There are some trifling matters charged to the school; but to the premises here £179 8s. 3d. has been charged since 1870.

3465. That included the repairs to the portion inhabited by the master. Although you endeavored to separate what you charged against the new building, you did not make any separation between what you spent upon the master's portion of this house, and the part used by the Board?—No, the entire £179 8s. 3d. was spent on the house, and not on the school. The repairs for the school will appear under "The School," in the account, and they are very small. The account of the expenditure on Harcourt-street house for the year ending 1st May, 1878, consists of the following items, Alliance Gas, £2 15s. 5d.; ditto, 12s. 4d.; Consolidated rates, £92 19s. 3d.; rent, half year, £14 17s. 6d.; Jones, oil-stroker, £6 6s. 4d.; ditto, repairs, 5s.; arrangements for sanitary repairs, £10 2s. 6d.; gas account, £1 5s. 7d.; coal for head master, and office, £53 10s. 0d.; Income Tax for 1877-8, £3 5s. 6d.; National Assurance premiums, £3 1s. 6d.; gas account, £3 10s. 3d.; Samuel Bolton, builder, for repairs, £2 13s. 7d.; sanitary repairs, £8 15s. 7d.; and Edward Korney, painter, £10.—Total, £248 9s. 1d.; to which must be added rent for second half year, £44 6s. 7d., charged in error to School Account, but transferred in the succeeding account.

3466. Is the school building erected on the premises out of which that rent is paid?—Yes; but it was merely a garden when the house was bought.

3467. Does the room for the rates include those of the school?—Yes.

3468. Does the insurance cover all?—There is only one policy, and that covers both the buildings.

3469. There is a separate charge of £5 2s. 6d., for coals in the school account; but there is no charge for gas. Do they use gas in the school?—No.

3470. Then that is entirely used for the house?—Yes, for the head master.

3471. Has the porter any duties in connection with the school?—Nearly all his duties are in connection with it; we could do without a porter were it not for the school. He has to be up at four or five o'clock in the morning to light the furnace, as the school, which is warmed by metal pipes, takes several hours to heat in winter. He has to attend to see the boys coming in, and going away, and also at lunch hours, when they are playing, to see all right, and has also to keep the passages and stairs scoured and cleaned, for which he receives a quarterly allowance.

3472. In fact, the porter is the caretaker of the house, and the servant of the school?—Yes.

3473. Mr. O'SHEANESSEY.—The master lives in this house?—Yes; he is an unmarried gentleman.

3474. What amount of room has he got?—He has six or seven rooms altogether.

3475. Everything except the rooms retained by the Board?—There are some empty rooms.

3476. CHAIRMAN.—What rent was paid for your former Board room in Kildare-street?—£50 a year.

3477. The large field adjoining this house is entirely used as a playground?—Entirely.

3478. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Had the Board, if there were no day school, adequate accommodation in Kildare-street?—They had accommodation for the Registrar and his family, besides their Board room.

3479. Is there any resident in this house, except the schoolmaster?—None.

3480. Then, in substance, the greater part of this house is unoccupied?—Yes; all the upper rooms.

3481. Mr. O'SHEANESSEY.—What salary did the Registrar get while the office was in Kildare-street?—£300 a year, increased to £320, and the house.

3482. And his present salary as Registrar is only £300 a year?—Yes.

3483. Has he any allowance for a house?—None.

3484. The present gentleman is better in addition to being registrar?—Yes, and he gets £50 a year as such.

THE RIGHT HON. THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND recalled.

3485. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—How long are the boys detained at the King's hospital, O'Connell-street?—Four years as a general rule.

3486. Dr. CURRY.—Irrespective of age?—They cannot under the rules of the hospital be kept there after sixteen. That was one reason why we decided not to elect any boy over twelve; because the re-

gulations of the King's hospital would not allow any boy entering after twelve to remain his full four years.

3487. Supposing you sent a boy in at ten, would he be turned out after four years?—No. We could continue him up to the age of sixteen. A boy may remain as many years as we choose to pay for him, between nine and sixteen.

MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS LA TOUCHE, B.A., examined.

3488. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are the former governor of the Erasmus Smith's Board?—I am.

3489. CHAIRMAN.—You render the accounts once a year?—Yes. Mr. Thomas Vesey Nugent and I are the two auditors. We see and check every voucher, check it off with the books, look over every account in the ledger, tot and initial it, so that all the entries are properly made and that they are all put under their proper heads, and then check them off by the balance sheet; check the balance sheet and the ledger, and then certify to the Board.

3490. How long has that plan been going on?—I have been auditor for twenty years. Mr. Parnell was the governor who used at first to assist with me, now it is Mr. Nugent. It is a very full and

troublesome audit. There is not a single payment that we do not see a voucher for. We have every reason to be very well pleased with the accountant, and the way in which he performs his duties. I must say that we find everything very clear and well done.

3491. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—The way in which the accounts were kept and audited prior to 1857, is described by a former Royal Commissioner thus:—

"We submitted the books of account of the governors to the inspection of the Government accountant, attached to the service of our commission, and he made such an unfavorable report on the system that we proceeded to examine Mr. Thorpe, the assistant registrar, who had kept the books, and Mr. Butler, the chairman and treasurer,

April 18, 1878.
Mr. Edmund Butler.

The Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. William Douglas La Touche, B.A.

April 21, 1879.

Mr. William
Digges La
Touche, M.A.

who had audited them. The charters of the governors are very precise in their directions as to the accounts being kept yearly, and in such a form as to indicate not merely the cash transactions, but the assets and liabilities of the governors; some of the trusts only sending in one of an *exemplar* or *rendu*, cannot, for this reason, be carried out, unless the assets and liabilities are ascertained. The proper mode of keeping accounts under such circumstances, is the ordinary business mode, by *double entry*; and accordingly, the governors, about the year 1841, ordered their accounts to be so kept. But it appeared in evidence before us, that no balance-sheet had been prepared from the time the ledger was opened in November, 1843, until the period of our inquiry, and that the ledger omitted some essential accounts, for instance, a stock account, a general account of income and expenditure, an account of each estate belonging to the governors, an account for each agent of the Board, an account for the bursar, an account of expenditure for law costs and an account balance. As we were then unable to obtain a precise view of the condition of the governors' accounts, we desired that the governors should have their accounts stated in books kept according to a proper system of office accounts by double entry, and balanced from half-year to half-year, from 1st November, 1843, to 31st May, 1853. . . . A sum of £5,811, arising from the sale of lands of the charity, to defray expenses . . . was not entered . . . as a special trust fund, which the governors had no power to spend. . . . Mr. Thorpe, to whom the keeping of the accounts was then entrusted for a number of years, said that he did not understand at all what was meant by double entry in book-keeping, and admitted that he did not know what assets meant. The only check upon the accounts then kept, was the audit by Mr. Barker, chairman and treasurer; his audit was confined to reaching the annual receipt and expenditure of money, but did not regard the form in which the accounts were kept, or test whether they were in conformity with the charter and the rules of the governors."

Was it on your becoming auditor, that that system was changed?—Partly. I was appointed auditor immediately after that report was issued, and I was of course very anxious that we should conform entirely to the remarks there made, and that any deficiency pointed out should be made good. Mr. Barker became accountant then.

3492. Then the report of 1857, and the compulsory account taken by the Commissioners at that time, formed the commencement of your new system of accounts?—Yes.

3493. Have the omissions from the ledger, mentioned in that report, been made good?—Certainly. As an accountant of some fifty years standing, I consider that the books are thoroughly well kept. They contain everything quite plainly, and are easily explained to anybody who chooses to consult them.

3494. Are you able to tell what your liabilities and assets are, and what surplus you have?—Certainly.

3495. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You are acquainted with the mode in which the rent of this house is charged in your books?—Yes.

3496. Have you approved, in the course of your audit, of not charging the rent to any extent against the school?—The rent was payable out of the house, as we originally bought it for £4,000. We created the additional landings ourselves, and did not charge any rent for them.

3497. At present a great part of the house is occupied by the head-master?—He has apartments in it.

3498. A certain portion of the grounds is occupied by the school, and the residue is used for the benefit of the school?—Yes.

3499. Have you thought of the propriety of charging some portion of the rent, payable out of the house premises, to the school account?—No. The school has been a very long concern. There has always been a very considerable balance against it, and I never thought of charging the rent, payable for the premises we originally bought, against the school. It is but a small rent.

3500. If a stranger were employed to examine the accounts, and balance the liabilities capitally, do you think he would find it necessary, under the circumstances existing in reference to this school, to charge some portion of the rent to the undertaking of the school?—It might be done, no doubt, and would be a fair charge against the school; but at the same time the rent is so small, as compared with the payments, that I do not think it any great harm to charge it against the general funds.

3501. There would also be the interest on the purchase money and outlay?—True.

3502. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You have not got any account, showing exactly, as between the school and the Board, how much the school has really cost you?—No; we have never charged for depreciation.

3503. Nor for those charges which are necessarily divisible, in some proportion, between the Board and the school?—No.

3504. The reason you give is that there has always been a balance against the school?—Exactly. There was no good in making that balance larger.

3505. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—We had evidence from Mr. Rudkin, in reference to the possibility of a large school, that within a quarter of a mile from this there were formerly three schools with over 100 boys each.—We have a very large school close to us now, which has been raised by the Michaelston connexion—a very handsome building in Stephen's-green. That will, of course, attract boys to it, too.

[Adjourned.]

April 21, 1879.

NINTH DAY—MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1879—11 O'CLOCK A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—THE EARL OF ROSSE, CHAIRMAN; LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; and WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., M.P.; with JAMES CREED MURKIN, Esq., M.A., Secretary.

REV. ROBERT RICE, M.A., ORATOR, examined.

Rev. Robert
Rice, M.A.

3506. CHAIRMAN.—You are head master of St. Columba's College?—Yes, I am called the warden.

3507. When were you appointed?—In the year 1847, having previously served seven years as a tutor.

3508. By whom were you appointed?—The appointment of warden is made by the fellows.

3509. Are they the trustees of the endowment?—No; the constitution of the college is strictly collegiate. It consists of a warden and fellows. The chief business of the fellows is to elect the warden. When they have done that all government is in the hands of the warden and fellows. The warden calls the meetings of the governing body, and presides over them. Two fellows are selected as trustees in whom the property may be vested. They have no more

voice in the management, in this capacity, than they have as fellows. Mr. Skirley, of Carrickmacross, and the Archbishop of Dublin are at present the trustees.

3510. Once the Warden is appointed he has the control of the school?—Yes. The points upon which I would call the fellows together, for advice, are the disposal of any surplus there may be, the addition of buildings, and the alteration of the scale of charges; but all the internal administration, the appointment and dismissal of masters, the admission of boys, the discipline, and the regulation of the course of study, is in his hands. I am removable by the private, who is vicar, on a proved charge of immorality, heterodoxy, or crime.

3511. There is no power of dismissal at pleasure?—No, and it requires a majority of the fellows to call

upon the visitor to examine into any charge. The number of fellows may not be less than four; it is at present fifteen, including the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord O'Neill, Lord Cranston, Lord Gough, and other English and Irish gentlemen of position, such as Mr. Harley, &c., Mr. Maxwell Glaser, &c., and Mr. Bernadine Hope, &c.

3512. Who has the control over the endowment, the payments for repairs, and other expenses?—We have no income whatever from endowment. St. Columba's was founded by public subscription, the then Pymate (Lord John Beresford) taking the most active part. A lease for 999 years was obtained, which cost £1,500. The rest of the subscription was spent in putting school buildings upon the site. The value of these now, roughly stated by a professional accountant, including both the fixed buildings and the chattels, is £15,000. We now depend entirely upon what we can earn.

3513. The whole of the endowment was invested in buildings, and the purchase of the site in perpetuity?—Yes; and even the site is subject to a fixed rent of £100 a year, which we have to pay. Keeping the buildings in repair, and also the payment of the warden and masters must be defrayed out of the income of the college, which consists of the pupils' fees.

3514. No money passes between the Government and the warden?—None whatever.

3515. Of course it depends on the number of boys, whether you are able to pay your way or not?—Entirely so. We have at present eighty-six boys. Our income, roughly stated, from the fees is £5,000 a year, taking eighty boys as an average, which was the number last year. I am also bound elected in accordance with statute No. 30, which says:

"The warden and fellows shall elect one of their body to be master of the college."

The income of £5,000 is spent in this way—£1,500 is paid to the staff, including myself; £1,000 is the cost of provisions for about 100 persons, including not merely the boys but the masters, who are all boarders, and the servants. Of course all are not resident during the whole year.

3516. The under masters are all resident during term?—Yes, and they are boarded by the college.

3517. They are all unmarried?—The masters are all unmarried except myself. Then £1,400 covers all other expenses, such as rent, servants' wages, coal, gas, laundry, and repairs. When the balance represents what we have to dispose of. That is, our profits, as at present, amount to £400 a year; but they are not the subject of a dividend to the governing body nor to the teaching staff at all. They are spent on improvements. During the last five years we built a handsome new school-room at a cost of £2,000 out of our profits. Before that we employed our surplus in putting out of debt. Dr. Todd was really the person that kept the college up during the bad times. The college had a varied life, in fact but for the late Lord Pymate it would have sunk long ago. He made up the deficits out of his own purse from 1843 to 1855. After that we went on struggling.

3518. What do you receive as your own remuneration?—The warden's stipend is £300 fixed, £5 on each boy, and allowances in the way of board for two, service, and apartments, &c., which are worth, to me and my family, £500 a year more.

3519. Have you any day boys?—Only a few of the sons of neighbouring gentry, whom I allow to come for their convenience. At present I have seven.

3520. What salaries do you give the assistant masters?—They get salaries varying from £220 down to £100 a year, the total they get being £1,000, and they have their board and apartments in addition.

3521. Is that arranged by you?—No, that is arranged at a college meeting, according to Statute 17:—

"The amount of salaries, fees, and emoluments of the warden, tutors, and all other officers created by these Statutes, and also the fees to be paid by students for tuition, board, lodging, or any other matters whatsoever, shall be determined by the warden and fellows, at a college meeting or otherwise."

3522. In the report of the Commissioners in 1857,

the annual salary of the warden was stated to be £250, and those of the assistant masters were £100 each to the first and second, £80 to the organist, £63 to the French master, and £50 to the drawing master. There has been a considerable increase?—Yes, both in the salaries and the number.

3523. Have the assistant masters any stipendium?—At present they have only fixed salaries; but there is a scheme which I formerly had in operation, and which I am going to revive as soon as we have profits to dispose of in that way, for I think it would be a more healthy thing that the staff should all have a stipendium fee, as I have. Their incomes should, in part, be dependent upon the success of their work.

3524. When any repairs are required, how are they carried out?—I order them to be done, and, as far as I pay for them out of the school funds. Then, every year, I render an account to the fellows, which is audited by a professional accountant.

3525. I suppose you get tenders for any extensive work?—Yes, I am sure the repairs cost fully £200 a year. We have got extensive buildings, and I received them in rather bad order.

3526. What is the course of education?—It is based on the English public school system, and is precisely what you would find in an English public school—classics being undoubtedly the chief thing. But we gave great prominence to English literature and composition, even before those subjects became so general as they are now.

3527. It is, in fact, more a literary education than one designed to enable boys to earn their livelihood?—It is well qualified to enable boys to earn their livelihood by their wits, as, for instance, at the bar.

3528. What walk in life are most of your boys intended for?—My boys come from three classes about equally divided; one-third are the sons of independent country gentlemen, but it does not follow that all their children will be so, one-third are the sons of clergymen; and the other one-third are made up chiefly of the sons of professional men. I consider that twenty-five per cent of my boys will be, when they grow up, entirely independent; the other three-fourths, or seventy-five per cent, will be dependent, more or less, on their own exertions.

3529. I have heard it said that St. Columba's is the only school in Ireland which gives an English public school education. What is the distinction from the Royal school education?—That question is an extremely difficult one to answer immediately. I have a very decided answer to give; but my answer must not be taken to imply that what I am going to say distinguishes St. Columba's from the Royal schools. I know something about the Royal schools; but I was not educated in any of them myself. In the first place, then, in an English public school the government is different from the government of the Irish schools. But, beyond that, I go so far as to say this—I am speaking now of the first-class schools—that intellectually, and morally, and socially, the English public school is higher than the Irish public school.

3530. Mr. O'Riordan says.—You are now referring, I suppose, to the Royal schools?—I am not thinking of any schools in particular.

3531. But you speak of the Irish public schools?—There are a great many Irish public schools. There may be Roman Catholic schools of the first class.

3532. You did not refer to them?—My knowledge of Roman Catholic schools is next to nothing.

3533. For that reason I assumed that, perhaps, they were not included in your comparison?—I have very little knowledge of Roman Catholic schools. I do not come across the pupils of those schools.

3534. I assume from what you have said already you must be comparatively ignorant of the government of the Jesuit and other schools?—I expect not. When I say the government is different, I am alluding to the management of the boys. There is more freedom; there is more esprit de corps in England. The Protestant schools in Ireland have strict systems of boundaries, and the presence of a sergeant, or some one

daries, but they are not of very great value. The University of Dublin has never offered an open scholarship to the public. The University of Oxford gives away £25,000 per annum in the way of scholarships, open to the competition of the whole world, to boys from schools, one fifth of this sum, viz., £5,000 a year is offered annually, each scholarship being tenable for five years. Dublin University never offers anything till a lad has matriculated. The English schools are in the habit of sending to Oxford lads who, if they fail, go up again. The Intermediate Act is doing the very thing Ireland wanted in that respect.

3566. You believe that the Intermediate Education Act, if properly administered, is the best system of encouraging education?—The very best, and may I add that I wish the Intermediate Education Act had two grades to it, that not only should it encourage upper class schools as it is doing, but that there should be a second grade examination for commercial boys, and that they should go in, and get just as much as, or more than, we do.

3567. Do you then believe that it is impossible to conduct in the same school a higher class and a commercial education?—Certainly.

3568. We had evidence here to the effect that primary education on the Christian Brothers' or National schools was adequate for the shopkeeping classes. May I ask if that is your opinion?—I have not the slightest idea. I never deal with that class of people.

3569. Do you think that the commercial education given in primary schools is adequate for the commercial classes of the country?—I should hope not. I should hope the commercial classes would be educated to a higher point, and I think that there should be a commercial type of education distinctly encouraged under the Intermediate Education Act.

3570. You have introduced English to a large extent into your programme at St. Columba's?—Yes.

3571. You give three hours a week to it?—Yes; but history and geography are not included; further time is allowed for them.

3572. Do all the boys partake of the English education?—Every one.

3573. And is it graduated from year to year?—Yes.

3574. Do you find that three hours a week, carefully and steadily pursued, with gradations from year to year, is adequate to give boys a good rudimentary education in English language, literature, and composition?—It is.

3575. That does not interfere with the study of the classics?—It does not.

3576. I find in your weekly course of study, "Natural science, an hour and a half." Do all the boys take part in that?—No, that is charged as an extra, because, otherwise, every fellow in the school would like to go and see a small snake, or see a horse. I wish it to be studied by those who have a desire to know something about it, and I gain that object by making it an extra.

3577. What percentage of your boys take part in that course?—I think about twenty per cent.

3578. Do you find that it interferes with their classical studies?—Not at all.

3579. I gather from you that it is possible for a boy to learn the rudiments of natural science, and to gain a sound knowledge of English language, literature, and composition, in addition to his classical and mathematical studies?—It is.

3580. He may also learn the elements of the science of music?—Yes; but a great deal will depend on the boy's prepositional education. If a boy comes to me at fourteen knowing nothing, he would not be able to do that, but one could easily accomplish it who came at eleven, and had been properly taught by his governor to spell, write, and do sums—that is he has done brains.

3581. I see that there are offertory accounts in your calendar?—Yes.

3582. What does that fund consist of?—The alms given in the chapel by the masters, boys, &c., and in a series of private charity.

3583. In 1873 it amounted to £78?—Yes.

3584. Are you aware whether the endowed schools, with the advantages of their endowments, have ever given anything from offertory funds in this way?—The endowed schools have not got offertory. Mine is the only Protestant school in the country that has a chapel of its own. I am sure they all subscribe liberally to Church purposes.

3585. Do you teach Greek verse?—I do. I think that is the highest classical exercise.

3586. Do you insist upon it from all boys who learn Greek?—No boy could dream of neglecting it. Parents are not in the habit of saying to me, "I cannot have this, and I cannot have that." I think time well spent at that exercise.

3587. Have you any English boys at your school?—Yes, there are three at the present moment, but it is an unusual thing. There boys come to me on private grounds. Two of them are my own nephews, and the third is the son of a Major-General in the army who happens to be in England.

3588. You spoke about the system of having persons to superintend boys during play-hours. Are you boys so superintended?—Not in the least.

3589. You spoke of hours. Have you bounds for them?—I have, to this extent—that no boy may go into Dublin. They may walk ten miles into the mountains if they like, either in parties or separately.

3590. Have you found any evil results arising from that system?—Not the slightest. It teaches boys to manage themselves—self-control.

3591. Have you had occasion to remove boys from your school?—Yes.

3592. Did you attribute that to any cause arising from the liberty so allowed to them?—Certainly not. It has nothing to say to it at all. When you let boys freely over the country folding their guns into public houses, they know that if any of them break the rules, the whole school will be temporarily deprived of liberty, and that gives every boy an interest in maintaining the rules.

3593. And you find they maintain them?—Yes. I do not say our boys are angelic, or better than others. You will always find things happening in schools, under any system.

3594. Are you aware on the subject of Roman Catholic schools derived from any book you have read on the subject?—I have visited one large Roman Catholic school, and am acquainted with some particulars about two others, and I think I cannot state more than what is the fact, that there are rigid bounds and there is the presence of somebody in authority. That, however, is not confined to Roman Catholic schools. Protestant schools have it too, but I shirk it.

3595. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—If you had an endowment and advantages, say, for instance, like the Royal School of Armagh, which has £500 a year for salaries of masters, and has its buildings kept in repair, and exhibitions at Trinity College, what difference should you be able to make in your charges?—I should be able to make a very considerable statement. When charging sixty guineas, we can make them pay for everything, and leave a profit of eight per cent. on our income, and also offer liberal inducements, in the shape of school exhibitions, to boys, it is manifest, that, if we got those additional payments and advantages, we could do a vast deal more; but I cannot reduce it to figures without consideration.

3596. What class generally send their sons to St. Columba's?—In St. Columba's infancy, and until twenty-five years ago, several of the nobility of Ireland had their boys with us.

3597. Do you attribute your large number of boys to the school being so near Dublin?—Not in the slightest. They come from all parts of Ireland, from Malin Head to Roscommon. I attribute the large number of our boys, to this, that we offer in Ireland the Public school system at a considerably cheaper rate than they can get it in England. I am sure we give it twenty per cent. cheaper than the same article.

April 21, 1879.

Rev. Robert
Elliott, M.A.

—to speak commercially—would be given in England. The parents of our boys like the English system, and our masters are English; St. Columba's has a name for being English, which parents like, and some of them do not like sending their boys across the water, and therefore send them to us. I don't think they judge of us by University honours. We don't labour specially to prepare boys for Trinity College, Dublin, we attend more to a general system of education than to preparation for competitive examinations. This Intermediate system will make us prepare more. I don't think our prosperity or adversity speaks either good or bad for any other school. I don't think we have any rival in our particular ground.

3598. CHAIRMAN.—What are your school vacations?—We give two vacations, the same as most Irish schools.

3599. You have no Easter vacation?—No. I do not think that a good practical working system. I see great objections to it. The Intermediate Education Act, however, may drive me to it. If they are going to hold their examinations in our vacation time, I must alter the vacation. Our summer vacation begins on the 24th of June.

3600. Are your buildings suited for a larger number of people than you have at present?—No. We should have to build a new dormitory.

3601. Are the dormitories arranged in separate divisions?—Yes, on the cubicle system.

3602. With an accession to your numbers, do you think it would be an advantage to adopt the English system, of boarding houses managed by the masters?—No. I do not, it would not suit us, for it would make a great leakage from our profits. If a master is to keep a house going, he must marry, which implies very much more expense. Our results are obtained only by the most careful management.

3603. What is your opinion as to suitable localities for commercial education?—It would be a pity, and a mistake, to establish a lot of small day-schools in small towns. Three or four really well-officed boarding-schools made cheap, would give a far better education.

3604. Are the prices given by private liberality of much value, for example—the Archbishop of Dublin's English literature prize, the Lord Rine drawing prize, the Vay Rev. John Grayson's Greek composition prize; the Warden's Latin composition prize; the O'Brien English verse prize; Lord O'Neill's music prize; the Stikley prize for Irish history and antiquities; the Close modern languages prize; the Boucher reading prize; modern history and geography prize founded by the tutors and continued by F. H. D. Daniell?—They range at from two to five guineas apiece, and are given in books. There is also the Todd exhibition which arose in this way.—A public subscription was made to raise a memorial to Dr. Todd who was one of the founders of the college. It amounted to £750, and was invested in the names of three trustees. The exhibition of the annual value of £34, and is tenable for two years in Trinity College. It does not belong to Trinity College, but to us, and we appoint commissioners for it. I should be glad to state that our school has been largely helped, in getting out of debt, by subscriptions from England; and at the present moment we have £3,200 in hand, the result of subscriptions to build a new chapel. The interest of which is accumulating.

3605. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think you have reached the limit of numbers?—I do not expect to see more than a hundred in my time. Public feeling is set so much in favour of England, whether rightly or wrongly, that a large number go there.

3606. Mr. WILSON.—Where were you educated yourself?—At Uppington, and at Christ Church, Oxford.

3607. What is your knowledge of the Royal schools in Ireland?—I have not professed any knowledge of the management of Royal schools.

3608. You said there was a higher tone of morality at the English than at the Irish schools?—Yes, I say

that of the highest schools, and I include my own amongst the Irish schools.

3609. CHAIRMAN.—You mean a score of boys?—I have a knowledge of English public schools, and of my own school, and I say in first-class English schools there is a higher tone in the matter of truthfulness and straightforwardness than in the first-class Irish schools, including my own.

3610. Mr. WILSON.—You only know of your own, you say?—I know my own school best.

3611. You only contrast the English schools with your own school?—No; for I receive boys from the other schools, and I know how they behave, and what their ideas of truth are.

3612. If all the Irish schools were like yours, where would the sons of the commercial public go?—I do not know; none of the commercial public send their boys to me, but, I expect, and hope that there will be good commercial schools founded.

3613. Would it be possible to have, under the Intermediate system, a successful commercial school, and a successful classical school in the same locality?—I do not see any objection. If a good commercial school were founded adjoining mine, I do not think we should hurt one another at all.

3614. Do you think there would be sufficient boys found to form a good commercial school?—The commercial schools should be cheapened boarding schools.

3615. CHAIRMAN.—The population in most parts of Ireland is hardly large enough to establish a good day school?—No. I think Lord Kimberley was perfectly right when he stated at Norwich, a few years ago, that petty local schools will not do. It is far better for a neighbourhood to give up the grammar school in its small town, and establish somewhere in the district a good, well-officed boarding school, but you must subsidize it, and let the promising boys go into a good field of competition.

3616. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Ought not a locality which can provide 200 boys for a commercial school, and 150 for a grammar school, be adequate to support the two?—Certainly, those would be flourishing schools.

3617. Assuming they do not trench on each other's provinces?—They need not do that. I do not think, with such numbers, they would have any temptation. What I dislike in a school of thirty, struggling for existence, and trying to get credit out of every boy that comes. The master of a commercial school, finding a boy can learn Latin, will try to get credit out of him, and the master, in like manner, of a classical school, finding a boy capable of turning a commercial education to good account, will give it to him.

3618. Mr. WILSON.—You do not approve of day schools at all?—Only in large centres, such as Dublin; for example, the High school, in Horsemarket-street.

3619. Then you would force boys to go to boarding schools?—I would. I would make it worth their while to go to them.

3620. CHAIRMAN.—Who manages the fifty-four acres attached to your school?—I have to do that myself as well as I can, as overseer of the college. We keep sheep and cows, but there is no tillage; I keep a farm account. The farm clears the rent, and some times a little more.

3621. Is the value of the land included in the £45,000 which you mentioned?—Yes, and also that of the movable stock.

3622. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Were you obliged, by the programme of the Intermediate Education Board, to make any alteration in your course?—Yes, much to my regret, because the prices offered under the Act are so attractive to my best boys, that I must prepare them for them; and the result has been that I have had to put them back in their classes, and in their mathematics, and also, to some extent in English.

3623. Mr. WILSON.—Have your boys been successful in Trinity College?—They are not successful in obtaining high places at entrance. I never prepare for that, as I set but little value upon it. My pupils are

successful at the later examinations. For instance, last Michaelmas Year the first gold medal in natural science, and the second gold medal in metaphysics were gained by a pupil of ours.

3630. Your boys do not go to the Queen's colleges?—Never; and only a small proportion, about eighteen per cent., go to any university. It is a most remarkable thing, that the universities are not attracting now, so far as my experience goes, to the same extent they used formerly to do.

3631. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you refer to the Dublin University?—Universities generally; but it is also true, so far as my school is concerned, of Dublin, and I think the English public schools would give you the same opinion. The universities do not, for some reason or other, attract to the same extent as they used. I think it is attributable to the Civil Service and Military Service. Under the Intermediate Act I regret that they did not give a pass course, and an honor course. Then one could work average boys up to the pass and push the more able boys on, knowing they would get encouragement for their labour. I fear that the result may prove that the talented boy and the average boy will come out equal. The talented boy has not the scope to exhibit himself that I think he should have.

Captain ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY STEWART & JAMES.

Captain Alex.
Montgomery
Stewart.

3632. CHAIRMAN.—You are the agent over the English Royal school estate?—My brother is the agent, but his health has not been good, and I have been acting for him for the last three years; but I have known the estate ever since he became agent.

3633. I believe it is in a very wild part of the country?—Yes; it is in one of the wildest parts of Donegal.

3634. Have you much difficulty in getting in the rents?—It is almost impossible to get the tenants to pay at all.

3635. How often do you collect?—I begin about the end of November. There is a large arrear. Some of the tenants owe ten years' rent and more. They nearly all pay broken sums, and on account.

3636. When are the rents supposed to be due?—They are due on the 1st November.

3637. What steps do you take when they do not pay?—I pick out a certain number of those who do not pay, and proceed against them at the Spring Sessions.

3638. One tenant is returned on your rental as owing thirty-two years' rent?—Yes; I could not say how long that arrear has been on the estate; but I think long before the bad times.

3639. It has not been struck off?—No, the pays something occasionally.

3640. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I suppose just enough to prevent his from acquiring a freehold?—Exactly.

3641. CHAIRMAN.—Have you or your brother ever reported specially to the Commissioners of Education about the arrears?—They see the account, and know the amount required, and I have every year requested that steps should be taken to relieve the tenantry of these arrears. I believe the estate will never prosper until some steps are taken about them.

3642. What is the total amount of the arrears?—£1,319 16s. 2d.

3643. What is the gross rental?—£335.

3644. What is Griffith's valuation?—I think £450.

3645. Do you know anything of the surrounding estates?—Yes; I am agent to other properties, one not more than a mile away.

3646. How is that situated as to arrear?—There is no arrear. It belongs to Lord Lifford.

3647. What steps are taken if any tenants fall into arrear there?—They are proceeded or ejected at sessions.

3648. Does the present rental of the Royal school estate bear a fair proportion to the valuation?—I do

not think the tenants would be able to pay a higher rent. They are a wretchedly poor class. However, on the sale of a farm, or anything like that, I put on a small increase of rent.

3649. I suppose if improvements were made by the tenants they would be allowed for?—The improvements most wanted on the estate are roads. Some of the tenants have no way of getting out of their farms.

3650. Have other proprietors, with similarly circumstanced estates, carried out such improvements?—Yes.

3651. More than has been done on the Commissioners' estate?—I think the Commissioners' estate is more unfortunately discommodated than any other I know of. The tenants are poorer, and the arrear is keeping them down. A proprietor living near his estate is able to see what is wanted, and does it; but it is very difficult to get the Commissioners to allow anything for improvements.

3652. There is a tenantry school on the estate?—Yes.

3653. What payment is made in respect of that?—There is a small farm, worth about £1 15s a year, attached to the school, and a dwelling-house, which the master gets rent free, and also a salary of £30 a year.

3654. How long has the present master been at the school?—There is no master there at present.

3655. How long has that been the case?—Since August, 1878.

3656. Has anything been done for the tenants, as regards improvements?—Yes, they were paid for taking drains and ditches—namely a few shillings.

3657. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are there any leases on this property?—None. All the tenants hold from year to year.

3658. The holdings are small?—Wretchedly small.

3659. What course would you, as a land agent, recommend should be pursued with regard to these arrears?—If the estate were any one's I should wipe them off; many of them, I believe, do not exist in reality.

3660. They are a burden to the tenants?—They are a weight to the tenants which they never can get over. A man who owes ten years' rent says £1 more is nothing.

3661. Have you set before the Commissioners the reasons which weighed with you as to the arrears?—I stated that the estate would never prosper, or the rents be regularly paid, till these arrears were done away with.

April 21, 1883

Rev. Robert
Dun, M.A.

April, 1876.
Cape of Hope,
Montgomery
Street.

3684. What was the Commissioners' answer?—I never received any answer at all.

3685. Did you ever suggest the making of improvements to benefit the tenants on the land?—I tried to get 24 to make a road, which would have accommodated 170 tenants families, but I could not get an answer from the Commissioners about it.

3686. What is the nearest market town to those tenants?—Denagel.

3687. There is a want of good roads?—The estate lies on the side of a mountain, and there is only, I may say, a road round the base; but there is no road as yet into the farm.

3688. The want of properly formed roads diminishes the value of the farm produce?—Yes, most of the tenants have to carry it on their backs to the roads.

3689. Of what does the produce principally consist?—Corn and hay.

3690. Would you give £100 for all the arrears due on the estate?—They might be worth that, as a speculation, but I should not like to collect it.

3691. Are the laws well observed in that part of the country?—Very well observed.

3692. In fact, the only tender subject is that of arrears of rent?—Yes.

3693. Mr. Wintour.—Was it the custom on the estate to give receipts up to a gale day, when your brother got the agency?—It was not done in a single instance.

3694. The report of 1887 stated that the amount lodged to the credit of the Commissioners for the eleven years from 1844 to 1855, was only £370 8s 1d—So I have heard. That was in Mr. Wintour's time.

3695. Since your brother became agent, has he succeeded fairly in collecting the rent?—Yes, pretty well. He generally got nearly a year's rent each year.

3696. An observation was made, by a former witness, as to your not furnishing your accounts quarterly or monthly, as requested by the Commissioners?—I never was asked to do so. My brother used to furnish them quarterly, but it was useless, as there was nothing to furnish.

3697. In point of fact, you only got the rents between December and April?—Yes, and lodge the amount to the Commissioners' credit.

3698. Did you address any letter to the Commissioners, on the subject of the arrears?—Yes; when sending up the account for the year 1873, I wrote this letter to their Secretary:—

"Killeshinagh, Lifford,

"25th May, 1877.

"Dear Sir,—I herewith send explanation to your letter, dated 14th December, 1873, which I hope you will think sufficient. If you still think there is any debt against the agent, I shall either send you cheque for it, or debit myself with it, as you wish. In reply to your letter of 15th May, I regret to say that I was unable to get a year's rent out of the estate, though using every exertion in my power, and consulting several accountants, this being a very bad year, owing to the enormous price of hay, and the bad price of mountain cattle. Will you be good enough to charge me with error in account for the year 1876-7, till I am able to go into the matter. I can give no vouchers for seeking debts or arrears, as there are many cases where a number of the tenants, and which allowances I have done away with to better, with the exception of a few which may still be due. As long as the arrears, as shown as due by the tenants—and which have been carried on for a long time, and to a great extent, I believe are not really due by them—are allowed to remain, the Tenant's estate will never improve. I should advise that some arrangement should be come to in this matter. Also, there is a great necessity for the appointment of a leg. atty."

"Yours faithfully,

"A. M. SHERMAN."

3699. Did you ever get any reply to that letter?—None.

3700. Did you afterwards address another letter to the Commissioners?—I wrote again to their Secretary.

3701. On the same subject?—Yes, in answer to a letter from him, complaining of the increase in the amount of arrears.

3684. What was the amount of the arrears when your brother was appointed agent?—About £1,000. That was eleven years ago.

3685. The arrears have increased?—Yes; it is now about £1,200. This is a copy of the letter I wrote:—

"Killeshinagh, Lifford,

"4th July, 1878.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 17th June, I am not at all surprised at the increase of arrears on the Tenant's estate, considering the class of tenants on it, which I believe are the very worst in Ireland—and the very best year that they had last year; and as I have already informed you (but without any notice being taken by you) that unless some steps are taken to relieve the tenants of the enormous arrears which is shown as due by them, and which has been carried on for years—though I believe in numbers of cases not existing—the estate will never prosper, nor will the rents be paid regularly. I enclose schedule of poor rates, but thought that being checked by me would have been sufficient. As to the enormous arrears, which are for claims and debts, and are made up of small sums of a few shillings. There never has been a schedule furnished of these, and I should think being guaranteed on some 30s allowance by the Commissioners' agent should be sufficient. You will see that there is a great reduction in the arrears from last year, as I am doing away with it altogether. The charge of £5 16s 3d made by you against the agent, £4 of which (Callaghan's interest, and Martin for repairing road, which has been allowed) is not due by him. The other charges, with the exception of the £4, error in total, are made up of petty sums of your rate allowances, which on a poor estate like Tenant's, &c. is hard to more than one way to avoid, and which I think should not be charged against him, though at the same time consider him liable for them. The charge of £2 for stamps, &c. I do not consider too high, and has been allowed every year. I have used every exertion to collect the Commissioners' rents, and have spent near £100, and executed two this year (which I suppose must have done before on Tenant's). I wrote you on matters connected with the estate of importance on 20th January last, and received no reply to it."

"Yours faithfully,

"A. M. SHERMAN."

"Wm. Cotton Kyle, Esq."

3686. I believe there is tenant right on that estate?—Yes.

3687. If the arrears were wiped out altogether, or even reduced, do you think it would be possible to get the tenants to sell their interest in each other?—They would be much more inclined to do so, because now if a man were to sell, most of the purchase-money would be engulphed in the arrears.

3688. And you have no power to limit the arrears?—None.

3689. Do you attribute the prosperity of the adjoining estates, to the fact that there are no arrears on them?—Certainly.

3690. Lord Lifford's property is much the same class of land?—Much the same.

3691. What has the tenant right on the named estate been selling for?—It is very difficult to say. I have known it go as high as thirty-six years' purchase. The fair average would be from twelve to fifteen years' purchase.

3692. What steps do you take to recover the arrears, or do you take any?—Every year I have taken steps. I sometimes execute judgments. I have a firm lying off at present, and nobody will take it. It belonged to Alexander Johnson, who was quoted.

3693. If he had sold his interest the rent would have swamped the whole thing?—Very nearly. He owed thirteen years' rent.

3694. Do you think, if the arrears had been wiped off, that it would have been possible for Johnson to have sold the farm?—Certainly, and he would have been glad to do so. I understood that the arrears were wiped off the other estate.

3695. There was a reference in your letter to Callaghan's interest, what was that?—The Commissioners made a loan of £20 to a man named Callaghan to build a house. He repaid £10. Then he built a good large stone barn beside it. My brother wanted

to allow him the other £10 for building the barn by striking off the debt of £10 for it.

3734. CHAIRMAN.—When was it built?—In 1875 or 1876.

3737. Mr. WILSON.—Have the Commissioners done as your brother wanted?—No.

3738. Have they refused?—The matter remains in suspense. He is paying interest on the £20. They have refused to allow him the annual, but he hopes to get it in the long run.

3739. What do you say as to the propriety of increasing the rents of that estate?—I should not recommend it at all.

3740. Could you collect an increased rent?—I do not believe I could.

3741. Would it be possible for any agent to do so?—He would have to be an unscrupulous agent, I think.

3742. You consider the tenants are paying rent enough for their holdings?—Yes, I think they are.

3743. It is a sort of mountain pasture?—Yes; rough mountain heather, and small patches of land.

3744. What is received for the shooting?—£15 a year.

3745. Who rents that at present?—Mr. Ray, Lord Dunsinane's agent.

3746. You consider it would be a great advantage to the estate to make roads?—If there was a little money allowed for the management of the estate, so that one could make the necessary roads, and other little improvements, it would greatly benefit the estate, and make it prosperous.

3747. Are there any steps taken to prevent subdivision?—Yes.

3748. I suppose there is a resident bailiff who reports?—Yes, he reports to me. I do not allow any subdivision.

3749. What salary does the bailiff get?—£15 a year.

3750. Is that paid by the Commissioners?—Yes.

3751. How often do you see the estate yourself?—Very often.

3752. The tenancy got rather an indifferent character from Mr. Fleming as to the distribution of whiskey?—I do not suppose they are worse there than their Douglas neighbours, and I do not suppose Douglas is worse than any other place.

3753. CHAIRMAN.—Has there been any emigration from that neighbourhood, or any encouragement given to it?—No.

3754. The farms are very small. How many are there on the estate?—145.

3755. That is something like four or five acres each?—Some are larger, and some smaller; some are only half an acre.

3756. Mr. WILSON.—What would be the average rent of such tenant?—About £2.

3757. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I suppose a great portion of the arrear is due from the farmers' taxes?—Nearly all the arrears come from about that time.

3758. CHAIRMAN.—Why has the tenancy school been shut up?—It is going to be put under the

National Board now; but there are some tenants still to be arranged.

3759. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I suppose they generally have a Catholic master for the school?—No; the master has always been a Protestant.

3760. And the tenancy all Catholics?—Almost all Catholics. There are 141 Roman Catholics, one Episcopalian, and five Presbyterians.

3761. Mr. WILSON.—I believe you asked for a Roman Catholic master?—I did.

3762. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—When did you ask?—I wrote to the Commissioners, and stated, that from the number of Roman Catholics on the estate, I thought it would be just that they should have a Roman Catholic master.

3763. What was the answer to that?—I did not receive any answer, so I wrote about it a second time, when sending my annual return.

3764. Was it in consequence of any wish expressed by the tenancy on the subject, that you suggested a Roman Catholic master?—No; the tenancy did not express any wish to me at that time.

3765. Did they subsequently?—They did.

3766. Did you make a suggestion subsequent to their representations to you?—I do not think I did. The matter remained in abeyance. It was not decided what denomination the master should belong to.

3767. How long has the school been vacant now?—Since August, 1875.

3768. Had the people any other school to send their children to?—None nearer than about four or five miles.

3769. Have the children of the neighbourhood been going to school since August, 1875?—The people complained very much to me about the school being closed.

3770. You reported their complaints to the Board?—I am sure I did. I had a long correspondence about it for several months. I suppose on account of Dr. Kyle's death, the matter dropped.

3771. He only died the other day, and the school has been vacant since August, 1875. What have the Board done since that, to provide the children of the neighbourhood with education?—Nothing up to the present; but I believe they are about to appoint a master.

3772. Is he to be a Protestant or a Catholic?—I did not hear.

3773. CHAIRMAN.—Is it usual in that part of the country that the holdings should be so small?—Yes; they are very small in that district.

3774. Mr. WILSON.—You receive 10 per cent for the collection?—I do.

3775. I suppose it could not be done for much less?—It could hardly be done for that.

3776. Do you think any more in the county, but yourself, would take the collection for that?—I am sure there are many who would take it.

Mr. MAURICE CHARLES HINE, LL.D., continued.

3737. CHAIRMAN.—You are at present Head Master of Foyle College?—Yes.

3738. How long have you held that appointment?—In person since last February twelvemonth. I was really Head Master for a year previously; but I did not whilst the premises were being enlarged and repaired.

3739. Before that, you were Head Master of Monaghan school?—Yes, of the Diocesan school of Monaghan.

3740. By whom were you appointed Head Master of Monaghan school?—By Lord Kimberley when he was Lord Lieutenant.

3741. How is Foyle College managed?—It is under a governing body.

3742. Who compose the governing body?—The

Bishop of Derry, the Governor of the Hon. the Irish Society, the Mayor of Derry, the Moderator of the General Assembly, and the Deputy-Governor of the Hon. the Irish Society; all for the time being. The treasurer is the Hon. Arthur Plunket, who is the agent of the Society.

3743. Is that a personal appointment?—As the general agent of the Hon. the Irish Society, he is the treasurer of Foyle College.

3744. What is the nature of the endowment?—Foyle College was the Diocesan school of Derry, and after the Church was disestablished and disendowed, the then Head Master, Dr. Robinson, retired, and the Irish Society has been since paying the Master out of their property in Derry.

3745. Does the present endowment all come from the Irish Society?—Altogether.

April 21, 1876.
—
Captain Alex.
Maitland
Secretary

Mr. Maurice
Charles Hine,
LL.D.

April 25, 1895

Mr. Maurice
Charles Hume,
LL.D.

3746. Does the school-house belong to them?—They look on that as their property, too.

3747. Did it belong to them before the Irish Church Act passed?—They used to maintain the school before the Irish Church Act. The school-house was built, about fifty years ago, by means of contributions from the various London companies, from the Bishop of Derry, and from the neighbouring gentry.

3748. It was not built as a diocesan school—by grand jury presentation?—The grand jury gave something, but only a small proportion of the cost.

3749. I suppose, as far as religion is concerned, it is a mixed school?—Yes.

3750. Are there any Roman Catholics in the school?—There are four day boys.

3751. What number of Presbyterians are there?—I am not quite sure; but Protestant dissenters—Methodists and Presbyterians—number 22, some of whom are boarders.

3752. What is the total number of pupils in the school?—104.

3753. What proportion are day boys?—Forty-seven are boarders, and the rest day boys.

3754. Is that the largest number you could accommodate?—I could accommodate eight or nine boarders more with a little crush.

3755. Has there ever been a Roman Catholic boarder in the school?—Not in my time.

3756. Is the religious instruction given before the day boys arrive?—Before the Roman Catholics come. We begin with a chapter from the Bible, and a short form of prayer; and in the course of the day the boys who want to study the Bible and obtain Scripture knowledge are taught by one of my masters specially. It is an optional class in the case of Dissenters.

3757. There is no religious instruction which everyone in the school must attend?—Not on week days; on Sundays, of course, it is different. There is a prize fund called "the Higgins Memorial Prize," in memory of the late Bishop of Derry—about £5 a year, and a good many boys—both day boys and boarders—study specially for it.

3758. Mr. O'SHEA DONOVAN.—Is that a prize awarded for religious knowledge?—Yes.

3759. CHAIRMAN.—What salary do you receive?—The salary was £500, a year, but on my appointment I declined to accept that sum, and petitioned the Irish Society to give me an increase. As the school was not, at the time, in a particularly prosperous condition, I asked them for eight years to give me an increase of salary, as I thought by that time the school would be on a satisfactory basis. The Society agreed to give me £350 per annum additional for the first two years, and then to reduce that increase by £50 each year, until the salary comes down to the £500 a year. They also pay the taxes for me, which come to about £50 a year, and which my predecessor had to pay himself.

3760. There is no exaction fee on the pupils?—All the fees received from pupils are my own.

3761. What are your charges for day boys and boarders respectively?—For boarders fifty-four guineas a year, but there are deductions in the case of clergymen's sons, and for brothers; the fees for day boys are from £10 to £12.

3762. What subjects are taught for that?—Everything the same as in the English public schools. The only extra are drawing and music, and there is a very small extra for all boys, except twelve, for the teaching of natural physics. Twelve boys are taught these sciences for nothing, by an arrangement between the Hon. the Irish Society and a professor in the Magee College, Londonderry. The rest of the boys pay a small fee of 6s. for the term of lectures. The Society pay the professor a certain sum for giving the lectures.

3763. Have you any free boys?—Not in the ordinary sense of the word "free," but in an extraordinary sense there are fourteen. Every six months there is an examination, and those who succeed may be said to get back their fees for the half-year; boys

may go on winning these prizes as long as they are in Foyle College, if they are able. They are called Irish Society scholars.

3764. How are the undermasters paid?—I am quite uncertain, so far as the undermasters are concerned, and I pay them what I please.

3765. The return furnished to us states that salaries to vary from £170 down to £23 16s. 1.—The latter is a non-resident, a clergyman who attends for two hours a day, at three guineas a month. He could scarcely be counted a master.

3766. How many resident masters have you?—Three.

3767. And three non-resident?—Yes. The salaries of my assistants altogether, (amounting £40 a year to the board of each of the residents, which is what the Income Tax Commissioners allow me as a deduction), come to about £800 a year.

3768. You board those that are resident?—Yes. They live in the house regularly; the masters that are non-resident have breakfast and lunch with us.

3769. There is no master whose time is not entirely devoted to the school except the clergyman?—No, and he, besides teaching classes, prepares the boys for the Higgins' Memorial Prize.

3770. You have a French and German master?—Yes.

3771. You have an English, science, and drawing master?—Two English and science masters.

3772. A classical and mathematical master?—Yes.

3773. Magee College is a Presbyterian college?—A Presbyterian Theological college, I think they call it.

3774. How do you hold your appointment?—Under the Foyle College Act of Parliament the head master's appointment and dismissal are vested in the Bishop of Derry, and the Governor of the Irish Society; but from the nature of my endowment, for eight years dropping £50 each year—I don't think they could turn me out at all events for eight years. It was a little oversight in making the agreement with me. The Bishop of Derry and the Governor should be able to dismiss me.

3775. How are the repairs done?—There are some going on at present at the Irish Society's expense, but in future I will have to do them all at my own expense.

3776. Will that be under any supervision from the Government?—Heretofore their surveyor had the supervision of the repairs.

3777. You are to make the repairs at your own expense, and not to expect compensation?—I was told distinctly to expect none.

3778. What is the nature of the repairs that you are expected to carry out—must you add to the buildings?—I do not know about adding to the buildings. I think I shall add to the infirmary; and I have myself just repaired the gate lodge at an expense of £18.

3779. You are not limited to tenants' repairs?—I would not carry out any considerable repairs without consulting the General Agent of the Irish Society.

3780. Were there any pupils at the school, when you were appointed?—About forty day boys and four boarders.

3781. Mr. O'SHEA DONOVAN.—The Irish Society have large estates in the neighbourhood?—I have always heard so.

3782. Do they contribute to other schools in the neighbourhood?—Yes. They contribute to the Calvary school, to the Academic Institute in Derry, and to several minor schools.

3783. In fact, I believe all the income of their estates there, except what is expended on management, is given to those institutions?—I think they put nothing in their own pocket.

3784. The Magee College, I believe, largely sustained by the Irish Society also?—I am not sure, they certainly contribute to Professor Leabody's lectures, but that is the only thing I know.

3785. Are the Roman Catholics who attend at day boys obliged to take any part in the religious instruction?—No. The school begins at twenty minutes to ten, when there is a short form of prayer met, and a

chapter from the Bible read; and they come into school when that is over.

3786. Your pupils are intended both for professional and commercial pursuits in life?—Both.

3787. And you give them an education in common?—Yes.

3788. I suppose they all learn Latin and Greek?—A great many do, but not all. There are only three or four who do not learn Latin.

3789. On what principle do you determine who are not to learn Latin and Greek?—Generally by arrangement with the parents.

3790. Do you find a desire amongst parents to get a commercial, as distinguished from a professional, education for their sons?—Very little. Before attending here, I asked the boys to divide themselves into three sections in the school-room.—First, those going to enter professions, Trinity College, or the Queen's University, or the Army or Navy; second, those going to business or commercial pursuits; and third, those who had not decided what course in life they would pursue. Fifty said they were going to professions; and only seven decided for commercial life. The undecided were nearly all small boys.

3791. To what class of life do your pupils belong?—Many of the day boys are sons of business people, but I have also the sons of most of the leading gentry and professional men in the neighbourhood, and also those of the well-to-do farmers.

3792. You have not a very large commercial element in the school?—I was surprised that only seven boys meant decidedly to go to business.

3793. What is the population of Derry?—24,000?—At least that.

3794. Are there not a large number of Protestant and Presbyterian commercial families in the town?—Yes, there are. The Presbyterian element is exceedingly strong in Derry.

3795. Is there any other Protestant or Presbyterian school of an intermediate character in Derry?—Two most excellent and flourishing schools.

3796. What are they?—A model school, which is full of boys, conducted by a very able man indeed—Mr. Todd, and the Academic Institute, which is also flourishing.

3797. Is that a Protestant institution?—The head master is a Protestant.

3798. What class of boys go there?—I think pretty much the same class as come to Foyle College.

3799. Is the education there very much the same as in your school?—Practically, there is no difference.

3800. Is there a similar tendency to learn Latin and Greek?—I do not know. Probably more commercial boys go there than come to Foyle College.

3801. Leaving out the Model school, which is, to some extent, a primary school in its intention; these two schools—the Academic Institute and your own school—combine both a classical and a commercial education?—Yes.

3802. Do you think that, between the three schools, the great body of the Protestant and Presbyterian shopkeepers and farmers in and around Londonderry are provided with education for their children?—I never heard any complaint of want of schools. There is also a private school in Derry, conducted by a former assistant master of Foyle College, for boys preparing for the University.

3803. There is also a Catholic school population in Derry?—Yes.

3804. Is there a Catholic school there?—There is one in course of erection.

3805. There are a certain number of Catholic professional men in Derry?—Yes. There are both professional men and shopkeepers.

3806. Do you know whether they send their sons to the Academic Institute?—I have heard there are no Roman Catholics attending it.

3807. You are not aware of the existence of any endowment for Roman Catholic teaching in Derry?—I really do not know. I called on one of the Roman

Catholic masters, with a view to ascertaining, for this examination, but he was not at home.

3808. You were formerly master of the diocesan school at Monaghan?—Yes.

3809. When were you appointed to that school?—In February, 1866, but I did not open till August, 1866.

3810. When did you come to be head master there?—When I went to live at Londonderry.

3811. Did you keep the diocesan school open, from the time you were appointed, until you went to Londonderry?—Yes. In the interval between my appointment to Foyle College and my going into residence I carried on the school there for the day boys—lest they should lose anything—by a *locum tenens* and three masters under him, and I remained myself at Monaghan with my boarders and day boys.

3812. Did the school of Monaghan continue in active operation up to the time you went to Londonderry?—It did; under myself and my masters.

3813. Was there not some part of your mastership of Monaghan during which you let the school to another master?—I don't exactly know how to answer that question. I was advised by counsel that, during my lifetime, I had a right to carry on the diocesan school at Monaghan, by myself or by deputy. I accordingly advertised in the *Times* and other papers, both in England and Ireland, for a master to carry on the school, and at last I got an answer, and agreed with a gentleman (Mr. Magill), and I told him he had better pay me £1 a year, merely as a nominal rent, so that the Commissioners could not say that I had actually let it. He agreed to that, but he never came. I had proposed to give it to him during my lifetime, I told the Lord Primate what I had done, and asked him to consider, in one candidate's case, the mastership a title to Holy Orders, and His Grace kindly consented, conditionally, of course.

3814. Why did not Mr. Magill come to the school?—After everything was settled between him and myself, and to the satisfaction of the people in Monaghan—who were glad that the school was to be continued—I got a letter from Dr. Kyle, asking me if it was true that I had appointed a successor in the diocesan school in Monaghan. I replied that it was perfectly true. He then wrote that the Commissioners desired to inform me that I had been guilty of a highly illegal act. I at once wrote to Mr. Magill, telling him what the Commissioners said, and he charged me one £20 for his trouble, which I sent him by return post. I had previously asked the Commissioners what the school in their gift, or in the gift of the Church Temporalities Commissioners, to whom also I wrote; and both bodies said they had nothing to say to it.

3815. Does it continue as a school now?—No, it was shut up. I kept a caretaker there seven or eight weeks at my own expense, and I then sent back the key to the Lord Lieutenant, through a solicitor in Monaghan.

3816. Was it by the Lord Lieutenant that you had been appointed?—It was. The Commissioners had kept up communication with the school for years. They used to send me every summer a form to be filled up, as to the date of my appointment, my name, the number of boys, and so forth. After the Dissolution, I wrote to state that I should decline to fill up their forms—not through want of courtesy, but from other reasons. I really thought they had nothing to do with the school, and I did not send them any further returns.

3817. Did they write remonstrating with you for declining to send them the returns?—I never got any formal reply. I was told, informally, by a friend, that I was wrong, or something of that kind.

3818. Is the building still standing?—Yes, and improved by some £1,000 or £1,500 of my own money which I spent there.

3819. Is it unoccupied now?—It is.

3820. How much land is there about the place?—Six or seven acres.

3821. Have the Church street Commissioners a caretaker there?—I think so.

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Charles Hume,
Exam.

April 21, 1875.

Mr. Murray,
Charles House,
L.N.W.

3822. Does he pay himself by selling the grass growing on the lands?—I knew nothing about that. I wrote to Dr. Kyle and asked for payment of the 7s. 6d. week I had paid to a caretaker, at his own suggestion, for about two months. He replied that the Commissioners had no funds applicable to that purpose. I also asked for compensation for my improvements done, and was again told they had no funds in all.

3823. Is the land good?—Splendid, I left it in excellent order.

3824. Is it good land?—Yes.

3825. Do not you think that the costalour, if he gets the produce of the land for taking charge of the premises, is extremely well paid?—I fancy, if he resigned, there would be a great many men applying for the position.

3826. Mr. WILSON.—What was your object in requiring Mr. Magill to pay you £1 a year?—For fear he might look on it as a threshold.

3827. You desired to have the school kept open for the people of Monaghan?—I did, I consulted Colonel Lloyd and the gentry of the neighbourhood, and they were very much pleased.

3828. You had no intention of deriving any profit yourself from the school?—It was not for the purpose of deriving any benefit from the school that I did so.

3829. The endowment of Monaghan school consisted of contributions from the clergy?—Yes, the salary was £125 2s. 6d. paid by the individual incumbents of three different parishes, viz.: Cligher, Raphoe, and Kilmore, and to be collected at the vicarages as well as I could.

3830. You said that the Irish Society put nothing into their own pocket. Do you mean that they spend all the money they receive from their treasury in supporting schools?—They have expended money, I believe, in freeing the bridge and improving Coleraine.

3831. Did you ever hear of an annual charge for dinners in London?—There was a charge imposed up against them of spending all the money on eating and drinking in London, but I know that they did not do so.

3832. How many Presbyterians attend your school?—Thirteen twenty-two Protestants, Dissenters, of those, I think, eight or nine are Presbyterians.

3833. Do any of these eighteen or nineteen attend the morning school?—I am sure they do, it depends on the class each boy is in.

3834. How do you manage as to their leaving at the time of prayers?—They do not leave. Prayers are said at the beginning of the day school.

3835. Are you aware whether there is any endowment of the Academic Institution, Londonderry?—There is. The salaries of the head master and the assistant masters are paid.

3836. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—By whom?—By a local committee. It was got up originally by some leading merchants and others, because Foyle College was supposed not to give satisfaction, being reputed to be exclusively a Church and classical school. Subsidy things were therefore collected, the interest on which is applied in payment of salaries in the Academic Institution.

3837. The Irish Society does not give anything to the Roman Catholic schools?—Not that I know of.

3838. CHAIRMAN.—But they contribute to the National schools, where various denominations are taught?—Yes. I stated that several minor schools were contributed to by them.

3839. Are there tenantry schools on their estates?—I should think so.

3840. Mr. WILSON.—Do the Society give any exhibitions in addition to the free scholarships?—Yes, they give five exhibitions of £30 for five years, tenable in Trinity College. They are examined for at the same time as the Royal scholarships and Erasmus Smith's

exhibitions. There are also two exhibitions of £30 a year each, tenable in the school.

3841. You heard Mr. Rice examined here to-day?—I had that facility.

3842. You heard the observation he made, that Irish school boys were untutored?—Well, not exactly. I think he says the boys he takes into St. Columba's school are generally faint.

3843. When is your experience of Irish boys as regards truth?—I have been for thirteen years a head master, and have at present 100 boys in my school; I have never had a case in my hand, and I do not find the least difficulty in managing my boys with the greatest satisfaction, the Derry boys particularly. I found the same case at Monaghan. The day boys were all anxious to come to school and inclined to learn. I have only found it necessary to expel one boy in the thirteen years.

3844. You do not find want of truth among the boys?—Not more than one would find among his own little children.

3845. Have you had any boys from English schools?—Something like fifty.

3846. What has been your experience of them, as contrasted with boys from Irish schools?—They generally know no Greek of any description, and very little Latin, but had learnt to drink beer and to smoke. They were more inclined to be unmoral than boys who had never left the bogs and hills of this country.

3847. Are the free scholars, at Foyle College, boarders or day boys?—Day boys.

3848. Are there any free boarders in the school?—No.

3849. Can the free scholarships be competed for by boarders, strictly the tuition portion of their payments being remitted?—No.

3850. They are limited entirely to day boys?—Entirely. When I went to Foyle College there were two house scholarships of £30 for two years, for which boarders only could compete. These have since been thrown open to day boys also, at my instigation.

3851. What success have your boys had in college?—At the last classical scholarship examination, in Trinity College, a Foyle College boy, sixteen years of age, got first place; the same boy also got first year exhibition. My boys are examined with the candidates for the Royal scholarships and the Erasmus Smith's exhibitions; and one of them got first place at that examination last November, on such notice that one of the Examiners was requested to compliment me on his high answering.

3852. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are your Masters generally Irish?—I generally have one Englishman, from either Oxford or Cambridge. At present I have an Oxford man, Mr. Billbeck, of Balliol. My first classical master, Mr. Warner, is an old pupil of my own; he came to me at eleven, he got a gold medal and second medalistship in Trinity College.

3853. Mr. WILSON.—Are you a gold medalist yourself?—I am sorry to say I am not. I got a scholarship and the second silver medal in classics, and First of the First honours in History. I also got a medal, at the Historical Society, in History.

3854. Are you bound to have five boys?—I am bound to have fourteen, but these are not "free" in the ordinary sense of the word. The number was eighteen, but I got it reduced to fourteen.

3855. Were not these free places originally intended for poor boys?—I do not know.

3856. How much do the entire amount to?—Dwelling, £1 1s. and music, £1 10s. a quarter; about all lessn. shewing and twelve term meals. The organs of the Catholic Cathedral and the organist of the Protestant Cathedral teach the boys music.

3857. In 1857 the Commissioners reported that they found that navigation was taught in the school. Have you found it possible to continue teaching navigation?—I never pretended to teach navigation.

Rev. JOHN WESTBROOK HACKETT, M.A.; examined.

April 25, 1891.

Rev. John W. Hackett, M.A.

3856. CHAIRMAN.—You hold the office of Secretary to the Incorporated Society?—I do.

3857. How long have you held that office?—Twenty-one years; I was appointed in 1858.

3858. There is also an Accountant in the office?—Yes, the Register, as he is called, is also our Accountant, he has charge of the books, and he keeps them in very excellent order.

3859. What are the office expenses?—My own salary is £375 a year, and at the end of the year, for making out papers for the public examinations of our boys, I am allowed £35 more. The salary of the Accountant or Registrar is £215; then there is a messenger at £50 a year. They are all under the charter.

3860. The affairs of the Society are managed by a large Board?—Yes, by a Board consisting of 113 elected members and twenty-five ex-officio members. His Grace the Lord Lieutenant is President, and his Grace the Lord Primate is Vice-President.

3861. I presume that only a comparatively small proportion of the 137 take much part in the business?—They are scattered all through Ireland, and we cannot expect them to come to perform mere routine duties; but on some occasions we have a large attendance.

3862. There is a Working Committee?—Yes, the committee of fifteen.

3863. How are they appointed?—They are elected by ballot, in the month of February in each year, under the charter.

3864. Is there a large attendance at that meeting?—A very fair attendance; I think that for the last three or four years it has been larger than previously.

3865. What are the average attendances?—The average attendance at the Committee is about ten, and at the Board about fifteen.

3866. The Incorporated Society is an exclusive endowment?—It is.

3867. It was said to have been founded that the children of the Irish natives should be instructed in the fundamental principles of the Protestant religion, and to have been originally of rather a controversial character?—Yes; such is the provision in the Charter.

3868. In fact, they are called exclusive schools, but Roman Catholics are taken in to give them a secular education?—Not quite that. Once they enter our institutions as foundation pupils, they must be instructed in the principles of the Church of Ireland.

3869. But the day boys?—The day schools are more under the charge of the parochial clergy.

3870. The schools under the Incorporated Society are not so much of the grammar school class as those of Brouncker's foundation?—Ours are more primary schools, but they have grown into very considerable importance. The Society Institution is the means of training boys as schoolmasters, and for the Civil Service. Several have gone to Trinity College, where, during the past year, as well as in preceding years, they have obtained high distinctions. Very recently these, amongst others:—Classical scholarship, October, 1877; scholarship, 1877; first of the first honours in Mathematics, October, 1877; first of the first honours in Mathematics, April, 1878; first scholarship, June, 1877; junior exhibition, November, 1877; first of first honours in Mathematics, January, 1878; second science scholarship, May, 1878; first science scholarship, June, 1878; third science scholarship, June, 1878; Irish scholarship, June, 1878; and also one of the Queen's University certificates.

3871. How many went to the Queen's University?—Nine.

3872. Some of the Society pupils have distinguished themselves at the Government examinations?—Yes, at the South Kensington examinations, first class honours in Mathematics were obtained by five, and one got a second class honour; moreover, eight got the Queen's prize in Mathematics. I ought also to observe that, in

the preceding year, another boy from Society School obtained the science scholarship of Trinity College.

3873. My O'SHAUGHNESSY.—That is the highest honor he could get?—Yes; and the classical scholarship was won by a boy who came from the Poochle Institution, but finished his training in Society.

3874. CHAIRMAN.—In fact your schools have become quite high class intermediate schools?—I would remind the Commissioners if I answered that affirmatively, without some qualification. We have not, in the slightest degree, changed our mode of education. It is the same as it has been for years; but it is better attended to—the boys are more encouraged, and the masters are of a very high class. In that way talent has been developed. Where boys of capability are found, they have greater opportunities than formerly.

3875. The education given to them is mainly English?—Yes, ours are English Protestant schools, but the boys find an opportunity for classical instruction, in addition to the education designed by the Society.

3876. Your schools are intended to give a thoroughly good English education, and so to develop the mind that the boys afterwards become fit to prosecute other studies?—Yes. In fact, we never aim higher than a commercial education; but genius has developed itself, and fine mathematical talent has been found. Boys can get a high mathematical education in our schools.

3877. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Did these boys, that obtained such high distinctions, as a rule go to other schools before they entered the University?—They passed direct from our Society school, having received previous instruction at our other schools.

3878. At what age do they enter Society?—A boy may gain a place in one of our boarding schools between the ages of twelve and sixteen; and, having passed three years there, he then undergoes a very severe and searching examination, and, if he answers fifty per cent. of the questions put, is given a year at Society. The boys come to Society between sixteen and nineteen.

3879. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any instruction of a technical nature in handicraft, trades, or housewifery?—Housewifery is attended to in our girls' schools.

3880. Is there anything done to teach the boys trades?—No; the education which they receive fits them for something higher. They go into the excise and revenue, attend competitive examinations, and distinguish themselves very much, at times winning high places in the Civil Service amongst many competitors.

3881. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do none go to trades or business?—Many of them obtain clerkships in mercantile establishments.

3882. CHAIRMAN.—The Society took the opinion of the Attorney-General of the day as to whether they were at liberty to receive Roman Catholics into their day schools, without instructing them in the Protestant religion; and he was of opinion they could not. Have they acted exactly in accordance with that opinion?—Our foundation boys cannot be excepted from the rule regarding religious instruction, but when the Government grant was withdrawn from the Society, we could only take a limited number of pupils, in consequence of the reduction in our funds. Then there were large donations partially left, and instead of allowing them to go to loss, we permitted the masters to take pupils for their own benefit, and for advancing education, with certain restrictions on their charges; to such pupils it was considered the strict rule did not apply.

3883. The parliamentary grant has been long since withdrawn?—Long since.

3884. The present endowment is entirely of private foundation?—Yes, we have a sum of money in the funds, and some landed property.

3885. The estates are managed through the office in which you are the Secretary?—Yes, by our land agent, Mr. Phipps.

3886. Where does he reside?—In Athlone, near one of our largest properties—the Rosslagh estate in the

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Rev. John W.
Buckley, M.A.

county Roscommon. He visits all the estates from time to time, and receives the rents, for which he accounts to the Society.

3883. Have you any rule as to how often he is expected to visit the estates?—No, we leave that very much to his own arrangement.

3890. Are the rents paid yearly, or half-yearly?—They are payable half-yearly.

3891. Do the Board, or the working Committee in Dublin, see the agent?—Yes, he is rarely absent from the meetings either of the Board or of the Committee.

3892. How often does the Board meet?—Quarterly, and the Committee of fifteen meets monthly.

3893. Do any of the Board or Committee inspect the estates themselves?—Yes, frequently. When we go down yearly to inspect our schools and hold examinations, the deputation appointed by the Board for the purpose take advantage of their proximity to the estates, and occasionally go, with Mr. Pilgson, to look over the property.

3894. The examinations and inspections are conducted entirely by the Board themselves?—A committee or deputation are appointed who go through the country. A certificate is required from each boy who presents himself for examination. [Fide appendix No. 7.] I call attention to it specially as you will find a change in it in consequence of a recommendation from the Commission of 1857. The form in use at that time required a statement of attendance at a school for twelve months; and the Commissioners thought that that condition should be removed. It is now not limited at all. Any boy aged from twelve to sixteen may present himself if he gets a certificate, in this form, filled up.

3895. Is there any expense attending the inspection?—Yes, the deputation are allowed their travelling expenses. The examinations extend very nearly over the months of June and July.

3896. Do they examine in every school, both day school and boarding school?—The institutions they principally visit are the boarding-schools. Some of the day schools are also visited. I go to most of them myself, and some member of the Board usually comes with me.

3897. Are any of your schools under the National Board?—No.

3898. Do you give a grant to any National school?—We do not give aid to any National school as such; for we do not feel that, under our charter, we would be at liberty to do so, but I may instance the case of Strathfield school, which was for years under our direction.—Mr. Cosby, the proprietor of the estate, wished to place it under the National Board; but we said we could not pay the master a salary, as the National system did not embrace the principles of teaching under our charter. We then arranged that an examination in Scripture should be regularly held, and that, contingent on our being satisfied with the proficiency of the children at that examination, we would give the salary as a gratuity to the master: so as not to deprive the school of so much aid, and at the same time not to compromise our own principles.

3899. Are the rents of the Society's estates paid punctually, and free from arrears?—They have been very fairly paid, but, this year, Mr. Pilgson is beginning to lead us to expect that there may be some reductions, and that we shall be obliged to make some allowances to the tenants.

3900. Many of the Society's estates are very small and scattered over the country?—They are.

3901. Is there much extra trouble in managing these estates?—Of course there is. We are very anxious—and the Commission of 1857 recommended—that there should be Parliamentary power given to us to consolidate these small estates that are scattered through the country.

3902. But you have a power under the charter of selling the estates?—Yes, provided we shall not in any wise trench on our capital.

3903. On what terms do you consider that you ought

to sell the estates?—In my experience we have had no sale at all of any of these estates.

3904. What is the course of education in the higher schools; are classics taught?—No; we do not expend any money on the teaching of classics, because the endowment is for the promotion of English Protestant schools. But still boys find an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of classics; as, for instance, the boy who obtained the classical scholarship last year. He worked his own way with very little assistance.

3905. Mr. O'BRIEN.—What amount of assistance did he get at your school?—Some of the masters were able to give him a little classical teaching. His father knew Latin, and taught him the grammar.

3906. Had he to pay extra for the instruction he received in your school?—No; that was a mere labour of love. He was taught out of school hours.

3907. CHAIRMAN.—How far does the mathematical course go?—To that of the science mastership at Trinity College. Sundry school is intended for the higher class of mathematical teaching. The groundwork is laid in our provincial institutions.

3908. That is not the case at the Foscote institution?—The course there is not so high. They are merely taught three sufficient to qualify them to go up for the competitive examination for entrance into Sundry.

3909. There are no modern languages taught?—We do not undertake to teach modern languages, but in some of the schools the masters are competent to teach French.

3910. Mr. O'BRIEN.—You know that, by some extraordinary anomaly, people consider French and German part of an English education?—I believe now that is so, and in Ireland we might be able to repeat it as such. If the Commissioners thought we might venture upon it, it would be a very happy suggestion, and our Board would be very thankful to receive it as such.

3911. CHAIRMAN.—You have some free pupils, are they both day pupils and boarders?—One free pupil are all boarders.

3912. What advantages do they get?—Diet, board, and education. From the moment they enter the school they do not cost their families one shilling. They get three years at one of the provincial schools, and then, if they win their places, they are drafted to Sundry for another year or two.

3913. How many of them are there?—We have in all about 130 boys upon our foundation, and we have eighty-two girls, making a total of 212, assembled in our eight boarding institutions, but gathered from all parts of the country.

3914. How are they admitted?—By competitive examination, before the deputation of the Board.

3915. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Does the number 130 include the boys at Sundry?—Yes; we have 108 boys in our provincial schools, and twenty-two in Sundry, which number is the accumulation of two years; for if a boy has distinguished himself, and the master recommends him, we generally give him a second year to prepare him for the examination for the science mastership.

3916. CHAIRMAN.—You hold examinations at various schools?—We hold the competitive examinations at the boarding institutions, and the children from certain districts are directed to attend at particular schools.

3917. These examinations are conducted by the committee?—They are conducted by the deputation appointed to go round to visit.

3918. How are the accounts kept?—By double entry.

3919. How long has that been the system?—The Commissioners, in 1857, recommended that they should be so kept, and the books were put into the hands of an Accountant. They were arranged on that basis, and thus we have been carrying them on ever since.

3920. How are the accounts audited?—By the Committee of Account, selected out of the Board.

3921. Mr. O'BRIEN.—In the report presented by the Royal Commission of 1857, it was stated that

your society was in receipt of dividends on £35,000 of funded property, and that there was no account of that funded property in the books. Is that remedied?—Yes; and a proper distinction is maintained between the income and the capital.

3122. CHAIRMAN.—The same report also states, in reference to your society:—

"The system of audit was also defective. One of the auditors examined before us himself suggested that the Auditing should be done in a public office by responsible persons, who were men of business, viz., generally speaking, clergymen are not."

Is there any public audit?—There is not.

3123. The Executive Scotch Board appoint two of their own members, who may be almost called professional Accountants, one of them being a director of the Bank of Ireland?—One of our auditors also is a banker, Mr. Low. The others are Rev. Dr. Stebbins, F.R.S.E., Rev. Dr. Chasen, Barrister, and F.R.C.S., Mr. Colley, Major Stewart Blacker, Colonel MacDonagh, Colonel Adameson, Dr. Haat, Vice-President of Trinity College, a Member of the Commission, and Mr. Travers Wright, agent over considerable property, all of whom are well fitted for such a duty, and three or four of whom generally attend at a time.

3124. The Commissioners of 1857 also recommended that the schools of the Society should be subject to the inspection of a paid Inspector, visiting without notice, and examining all the pupils?—I visit all the boarding schools in that way myself, and also some of the larger day schools. The smaller day schools we leave very much in the hands of the parochial clergy.

3125. Who appoints the masters?—The Board do. We sometimes advertise, but generally an application comes from some one trained in our own schools, so that, in nearly all our schools, the masters are our own trained pupils, and are familiar with our plans. They are men of high character and principle, whom we feel we can trust.

3126. How do they hold their appointments?—During pleasure?—We have generally an agreement drawn up. Our legal advisers suggest certain conditions, under which the masters enter on their duties, and, if those are not fulfilled, we feel at liberty to discharge them.

3127. You are not bound to them beyond giving ordinary notice?—If the conditions are unfulfilled, of course we are not. There is generally notice given to us by the master, or by us to the master, if it be wished to cease the union. There is one of the masters present who was forty years in the service of the Society.

3128. Is there any reason why the same Inspector should not inspect both the Executive Scotch's schools and your day schools?—Many of our day schools are of a very small character, having only few boys. They are left in the hands of the clergy, except that we go to see them occasionally. I go regularly to some of them myself.

3129. What do you consider each free boarder costs the Board?—Taking into account the expense of the instruction, for instance, the master's salary, the payment for servants, the allowances to the masters, &c., it would come to from £20 to £25 a year each.

3130. You have the estate book here?—We have. It contains the entire statement of the title to each portion of our property.

3131. What maps have you of the estates?—Carefully made maps, taken from the Ordnance Survey, on a large scale.

3132. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Have you the wills under which the various sums were bequeathed to your society?—No, but they are abstracted in the book which I have produced, and which shows the terms of each trust.

3133. Do you know whether any of your present funds represent funds voted to you by the Irish or English Parliament?—Not one shilling.

3134. Mr. WILSON.—When was it that the training in Inchmahy was abandoned?—There were two schools for that purpose, one at Princess George, and

the other at Farna. They had been abandoned six or seven years before 1838.

3135. Why?—I am informed that they were failures; but it was before my time, and, therefore, I can only speak from report or hearsay. There were at that time agricultural schools founded, where a much higher class of students than we could provide was trained. Then the farms, implements of husbandry, &c., were disposed of, and the schools were turned into educational establishments.

3136. You never carried out the sale of estates that was recommended by the Commission of 1837?—There was a recommendation by that Commission that we should sell—and we would be very glad if we had—power to sell some portions, and to consolidate our estates, but such power has not been given to us.

3137. You returned 212 free boarders at your schools?—Yes, 130 boys and 82 girls.

3138. How many boys are there altogether at all your schools?—Between 900 and 1,000, including day schools and boarding institutions. The exact number is 943.

3139. In 1837 there were only 450 attending the Society's schools?—Those were boarders, but there were also 490 pupils in the day schools at that time.

3140. You speak of a master who has retired. Have you given him a pension?—Yes; he and his wife were both engaged, he as master, and she as matron. We gave him a retiring pension of £100 a year, and when either of them die the survivor is to receive a proportionately smaller allowance.

3141. Have you always carried out that system?—Yes, after a master has been in our service thirty or forty years we could not turn him out, without giving him some means of support for the remainder of his life.

3142. What is the number of pupils attending the school at Ray, in the county Donegal?—That school has been lately undergoing a change of masters. There were over 100 in it when I was last there, but the numbers have diminished. The former master died, and there was an interval before the appointment of the present teacher, who is an excellent master.

3143. How many Roman Catholics are there attending that school?—The last return gives the number as forty-three.

3144. How many Presbyterians are there?—There are sixty-seven Presbyterians, and but very few children of the Church of Ireland. It is mostly a Presbyterian neighbourhood.

3145. I believe the Presbyterians have no endowment in that neighbourhood?—That I do not know. There are schools at which large numbers of Presbyterians attend, but I believe they are National schools. Presbyterian endowment I do not suppose there is. I never heard of it.

3146. It appears by the report of the Commissioners of 1837 that you had at that time £35,000 Government stock?—Yes.

3147. Has that been much diminished?—Yes, we purchased the quit rents and head rents, to which some of our estates were subject, with portions of it.

3148. The income of the Society is about £11,000 a year?—Yes, in gross; but then there is a great deal of necessary outgoings. We have applicable to the purposes of the society about £5,000 a year.

3149. Do you expend the entire of that money on the schools?—The usual expenses of our boarding schools are nearly £5,000 a year; then there are our day schools, and the salaries of our officers, our law expenses, &c. There is a small margin left, generally £200 or £300 at the end of each year, which we are anxious to preserve as far as to live within our income.

3150. You have a large balance to your credit at the bank?—Yes; but it is on deposit, bearing interest.

3151. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Are any of the forty-three Roman Catholic children in the school at Ray on the foundation?—That is not a foundation school. We only pay the master a salary. It is a mere ordinary day school.

3152. What are the rules as to religious teaching

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in that school?—We leave it very much, under the circumstances of that school, to the master, but there is certainly no compulsion. I am quite satisfied about that.

3553. That is one of the schools of the Incorporated Society?—It had a very trifling endowment (about twenty acres of land) from the Little family, but they found they could not manage it, so they handed it over to us by deed, retaining a right to send twenty free pupils to the school.

3554. Were there no provisions in the deed, in reference to religious teaching?—I think not; but, when they handed it over to us, it is only natural to suppose that was done in connection with the principle of our charter.

3555. You have other day schools through the country?—There are some old parish schools, in the neighbourhood of which we have some little property, and we are expected, as landlords, to contribute there. We are in that way more subscribers than in any way patrons of the school.

3556. Do you examine them?—We go to see the progress made by the boys.

3557. Do you appoint the masters?—We leave that very much in the hands of the parochial clergy, subject to our veto; but we pay either the whole salary or a large subsistence towards it.

3558. In cases of that kind you do not, as to Roman Catholics, insist rigorously on religious teaching?—We do not; but, in our boarding schools, we carry out the principles of our charter strictly.

3559. Mr. WILSON.—I suppose that, in the school at Ray, the Roman Catholics do not attend the services?—I have myself examined the Roman Catholics there, in the historical facts of Scripture, and both boys and girls answered very satisfactorily. There was, however, no interference with their religious principles, and no attempt at proselytising influences.

3560. CHAIRMAN.—The Commissioners of 1857 stated in their report:—

"The Incorporated Society is entitled to much credit for the excellent system of competitive examinations which it has introduced, and by the result of which the admission of free boarders to the foundation of the three fast-owned institutions is determined. The usefulness, however, of these establishments would be considerably enhanced by the abolition of the rule which restricts the candidates for admission to the pupils of those schools in which Scriptural instruction is duly given to all the children in attendance. The effect of this regulation is to exclude from the competition all those children, no matter what their Scriptural knowledge may be, who have been educated at the National or other schools in which Scriptural instruction is not enforced on all who attend the same. There is no paid Inspector appointed by the Incorporated Society to visit

their schools—that duty being gratuitously discharged by an annual deposition of the Society. I think, however, it would tend to increase the efficiency of these schools if a competent person were appointed and paid, on whom would devolve the duty of regularly inspecting two or three times every year the various establishments of the Society, and reporting to the General Board his opinion thereon. There are, no doubt, at the present time, on the Board of the Society several gentlemen of high educational attainments, and it is very creditable to them that they devote a considerable portion of their time each year to the arduous labour of conducting the examinations held in the different schools of the Society. It cannot, however, be calculated, as a matter of certainty, that there will always be on the Board a sufficient number of members able and willing to discharge this duty, for which no remuneration is allowed; and even if it were otherwise, it would not secure the accuracy of employing a paid Inspector, responsible to the Board in the manner in which he performs the duty assigned to him. The disadvantages attending the inspection, as conducted by the annual deposition from the Society, is, that full notice of their intention to visit must be given to the schoolmaster beforehand, so that he has ample time to prepare for their reception, whereas a paid Inspector might visit the school with or without notice as deemed advisable."

I myself go down as Inspector, at times, without notice.

3561. Would not you be under a disadvantage as compared with a professional Inspector, having as opportunity of judging of the relative efficiency as compared with other schools?—The schools have the advantage, that the boys are working honestly for themselves. Their continuance in the school depends on their satisfactory progress, and that is ascertained at the annual examinations. Boys are required to answer questions on paper in the various subjects of education. And, moreover, any member of the Board can go and inspect the schools, and gentlemen living in the neighbourhood regard it as a duty to see what is going on. The conscientious master and the boys' interest combine in their working well.

3562. Does the Intermediate Education Act is any way affect your position?—We hope that it will do so beneficially.

3563. Are your primary schools below the grade required by that Act?—No, we pride ourselves in having primary schools of high character, where we lay the foundation for the future education of our boys.

3564. You do not prepare them for the Intermediate Education examinations?—Not as a rule, but our masters are able to impart the necessary instruction.

3565. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I suppose Santry will be the only one of the Society's schools from which the pupils will compete?—No; I expect our other schools will send in some competitors.

[Adjourned to next day at 11 A.M.]

April 22, 1879

TENTH DAY—TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1879: 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—The EARL OF ROSK, Chairman; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; and WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., M.P., with JAMES CREED MURKIN, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Rev. HILL WILSON WHITE, M.A., examined.

Rev. Hill W.
White, M.A.

3566. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master of Navan school?—I am.

3567. How long have you held that post?—Since 9th October, 1873.

3568. What number of pupils have you?—Since I came there I have had forty-eight boys. I have eleven at present.

3569. What is the endowment?—£22 5s. 2d. per annum.

3570. That does not include the house?—It does not. There is a large house. I have brought the plan, because I was anxious to give evidence as to the accommodation it affords for boarders. Mr. Mitchell, the architect, stated in his evidence, that there was accommodation for twenty-five boarders. If that were so, there should be no family in the house, as the boarders

would occupy all the bedrooms. I have rooms for only four boarders, and my own family and servants, and it is only owing to the fact that my brother is married master that I have room for any boarders at all. There is no playground and no hall-way. I generally have only young men, going to Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, reading with me for a couple of years. In my house there are only three bedrooms. In the second master's, which adjoins and communicates with mine, there are also three, and in the centre, where the houses communicate, there are two, one being only a closet. My brother was only recently appointed second master. Before that I had only my own house, which, in fact, allowed no room for boarders at all. At first I had eight boarders, because I had four beds in each of two rooms. I had

my house quite full, and, if I had more accommodation to-morrow, I would have it full again. I have had to refuse boarders for want of room.

3871. You're a small private school for older boys preparing for the University?—That is what it practically is.

3872. Your total number is eleven?—Yes; ten day boys and one boarder. Three of them are preparing for University examinations.

3873. A large proportion of your boys have gone to college?—I may say they are all of a University-going class, except some of the free boys.

3874. How is your brother paid?—He is paid by the Commissioners £55 7s 6d. a year. He is an Biblical Gold Medalist, and Senior Moderator of Trinity College. He also obtained first of first honours in English Literature. He is a Mathematical and English, and Junior Classical, master.

3875. What honours did you take?—I was a Classical Star, Scholar, Moderator, and Double First Honor Man. I had also obtained first place at Entrance.

3876. Have you any visiting Assistant Master?—I had a French master two or three years ago, who is now Professor in the Alexandria College. I found I was losing largely, so I wrote to the Commissioners asking if they would kindly pay the French master for me. They said they had no funds applicable to the purpose. I had asked what the funds of the school were until I saw a return made to Parliament, upon the motion of Lord Randolph Churchill, by which I find that the net funds of the schools of Navan and Ballymore amount to £279 a year. I have totted up the salaries paid to the masters, and I find that there is a balance of £337 7s 8d yearly, out of which I surely could have got some small help towards paying a foreign master.

3877. Mr. O'Shaughnessy.—Were there not large repairs effected at considerable expense?—I am talking of the net. Allowing for all repairs, expenses of management, and everything, you will find the balance I have mentioned remains.

3878. It is possible that, at some former time, the net income, for several years, was swallowed up by repairs, executed on these schools?—No repairs were executed at Navan school till I went there. There then occurred considerable principally of drainage work. The drainage was defective, and the Commissioners made a glazed pipe drain 144 yards long. They also put new gutters to the house.

3879. How many pupils had you at the time you made the application for assistance towards the payment of the foreign master?—About eighteen. I was contemplating giving up my foreign master. School masters are not paid in this country as they are in England.

3880. CHAIRMAN.—Do you expect payment in advance?—Yes, but it is very hard to get it.

3881. Do you always succeed?—Not always. I have sometimes had a great deal of trouble in getting payment at all.

3882. I believe that is a common complaint?—It is in Ireland.

3883. What fees do you charge?—I charge, at present, for boarders £30 a year, or £10 a month. When I had a number, my fees were £50 and £60, according to age. About forty years ago there was considerable alteration of the premises, and a great deal of money was spent. It was badly managed, and, now, I have heard, £5,000. The place is in the centre of the town, in the best possible position. On a rising ground, with a nice avenue, so that once in the grounds you would think you were in the country.

3884. What are your fees for day-pupils?—Eight guineas a year, but the majority of my day boys have been free. I had twelve free boys out of my total of fifty-eight.

3885. What number of free boys have you now?—I have of present five.

3886. Do you consider you are under an obligation to have a fixed number of free pupils?—I am under

no obligation to take a free boy at all. In my charter there is not a word about a free boy. The Commissioners make no allowance to me for housing or clothing, or anything of that sort. The whole endowment is swallowed up in fees and servants keeping this large house in proper order.

3887. Are your boarders all Church of Ireland boys?—Yes.

3888. And your day boys?—All Church of Ireland too. There is an excellent Jesuit Seminary in Navan, and I could not expect to get any boys, except those of my own religion.

3889. Is there any practical restriction in your school?—Not the slightest. I would not have any objection to receive a Roman Catholic boy if he came. It is only exclusive so far as the religion of the master is concerned. It is a private endowment. Another matter to which I desire to draw the attention of the Commissioners, is that by the original deed the salary of the Navan schoolmaster is £10 a year more than the salary of the Ballymore schoolmaster; but now both salaries are precisely the same.

3890. Mr. O'Shaughnessy.—Has there been any change in the allocation lately?—The school was founded in 1685, and the allocation then was £35 a year for Navan, and £25 a year for Ballymore; the schoolmaster at Navan having one-third more of salary than the schoolmaster of Ballymore.

3891. By whom were you appointed?—By Mr. John Joseph Preston, Lord Castlemewagh, and Mr. Parsons Ellington, &c.

3892. The Commissioners of Education had no voice in the appointment?—None. They merely find the appointment. The deed requires that they should approve of the appointment, but that is a matter of form.

3893. Did they ever inspect the school?—Never in my time.

3894. Have they had any connexion with the school, except putting it in repair, and paying the salary?—They have always been most ready to help me in any improvement I suggested, except the suggestion about the master, and Dr. Kyle and he did not think there were any funds applicable to that purpose. The Commissioners also acted very kindly to me about five years ago; I applied for prize, and they gave them both at Mullinabar and Clontarf.

3895. CHAIRMAN.—That is only a small thing?—I am allowed to give as much as £50 a year, but never have asked for so much.

3896. You mentioned that there was a Catholic school at Navan?—Yes, a very good Roman Catholic school.

3897. Is there not a private school also?—Yes; the little Polish school, which has an endowment of about £20 a year, which has to be subdivided.

3898. Are you the clergyman of the parish?—I am the vicar.

3899. Is there not some other private school?—No. There are two convent National schools, and there is the grammar, which I think is endowed too.

4000. Mr. O'Shaughnessy.—Endowed?—I think there is some endowment connected with it. I have heard there was; it is an old school which has been there since 1759.

4001. You read the charter of the Navan endowed school?—I read my deed of appointment, which is a long legal document, and I thought it was a copy of the charter.

4002. It appears that the school was founded for the benefit of the neighbourhood of Navan?—Yes.

4003. Are there many Protestants of the middle class about Navan?—There are hardly any middle class Protestants in Navan. The population of the parish is upwards of 4,000, and the Protestants number only 530, even counting babies.

4004. Of course the main part of the population is Catholic?—Yes. The great majority are Roman Catholics.

4005. Very few Catholics avail themselves of this

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endowment!—Since I have been there they have never come, they have their own good school with large numbers and great advantages.

4006. Are there Protestant shopkeepers or farmers in the town?—None with children. There are only two Protestant shopkeepers in the town, and both are bachelors.

4007. Do you encourage day boys coming to your school?—Yes, in every way I can. I have five free boys now, all of whom I have invited to come, and some of whom came from a distance. In fact, a short time ago, nearly all my day boys came from Kells, where there are a number of well-to-do shopkeepers, who are Protestants.

4008. Of what class are the free boys?—Some are clergymen's sons, and all are of a respectable class.

4009. You give them a grammar school education?—Yes, an education to fit them for the Universities, the College of Surgeons, or the Bank of Ireland; to all of which some of my pupils have gone.

4010. Mr. Preston's will directed that the master should be a Protestant?—Yes. "An able Protestant." I have been trying to find out what "able Protestant" meant.

4011. There is nothing whatever, in the will, to exclude the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood from the benefit of the institution?—There is not a word in the will about religion, except as to the schoolmaster; and I would encourage the Roman Catholics, by every means in my power, to come to me, as it would add so much to my income: or I would like them as free scholars if they were of the class to come as such.

4012. Do you make English an important branch in your course?—My pupils have every advantage of a good English education—arithmetic, geography, history, and English composition.

4013. Are any of the Kells boys the sons of shopkeepers and farmers?—They compete the sons of the leading shopkeepers there. Two of them are the sons of an extensive builder.

4014. You take care that a good scientific and English education forms part of your course?—Yes. My late assistant master was first respondent in Trinity College in 1875; he was an extremely good science master. I am confident that, if I had more space, Navan could be made a very successful school, not merely for Navan boys, but that several would come from Kells, who are now sent up to Dublin, if I had a good French, German, and drawing master.

4015. CHAIRMAN.—How do the boys from Kells travel to and from Navan?—By train, they come at 9 o'clock and they can get back at 1.30 or 4 o'clock.

4016. Mr. O'BRIEN.—What part of the building is devoted to school purposes?—The only portion contemplated was the lower story, which is one large room.

4017. Therefore the founder of the charity meant it to be, not a boarding school, but a day school?—The builder of the house gave no facilities for its being used as a boarding school.

4018. When was it built?—In 1829.

4019. Does not the history of the endowment prove, that it was meant rather as a benefit to people living in the neighbourhood, than to boarders coming from a distance?—That is the case in nearly all endowed schools, but as a matter of fact they have developed since the National Board have established their schools through the country. This, like all other endowments, was evidently at first a primary school.

4020. It was evidently a grammar school as I make it out?—I am glad to hear that. I was anxious to establish that it was intended to be a grammar school.

4021. Are you preparing any of your pupils for the intermediate education examinations?—Most of my present pupils are too young; but I will have five or six next year. The only one who is of a suitable age this year is going in for the senior grade examination. He is preparing for a scholarship in Trinity College. I

have had, I am sorry to say, to back him in all his work, the intermediate standard is so much lower than the standing standard.

4022. CHAIRMAN.—You are aware there is plenty of spare accommodation in the other boarding schools in the country?—That results from, what I think I may term, a species of Anglomania. Parents think their sons cannot be properly educated in Ireland, as they send them over to England, pay enormous fees, and often get only a second rate education. Since I went to Navan I got two boys, one from Clonsilla and the other from The Charter House, and they, at any rate, appeared to have learned little else than cockfighting.

4023. Do you think that Navan has special facilities for the establishment of a boarding school, over other towns that have plenty of accommodation, such as Enniskillen and Drogheda?—Yes. In some respects. Trains come to Navan from four different directions—Clonsilla, Kingscourt, Drogheda, and Dublin—it is a most convenient place, only an hour and a half by rail from Dublin.

4024. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Would not those few lines of railway supply the materials, from accessible distances, for a day school of thirty Protestant middle class boys?—They would, if I had the advantage of a foreign master. I cannot now offer boys sufficient inducement to stop at Navan, instead of going on to Dublin; besides, many of the middle class Protestants send their boys, as boarders, to Wesleyan schools in Dublin, which are subsidised and able to take boarders at cheap rates.

4025. What is the character of these schools?—First rate schools in every way. Some of the best men in Trinity College have come from the Wesleyan Connexion school in Stephen's-green.

4026. Would there be any possibility of establishing the boarding house system in Navan?—I have been anxious to establish it, but I cannot get lodging houses. There are no houses in the town which could be let for the purpose.

4027. You complain that you have not had enough of assistance in the way of enlargement of the buildings?—Yes.

4028. Mr. WILKES.—Your premises are large enough for a day school?—Large enough to accommodate twenty or twenty-five day boys.

4029. You stated that the boys that came from England had learned cricket?—I suppose it was their own fault. If they had chosen to work they could have done so at other branches of knowledge besides cricketing.

4030. But they seemed to have devoted their attention to cricketing?—I think so. They are doing very well now. Some have gone to Oxford and some to Dublin. One of them came to me as a day boy; he was the son of a gentleman in the neighbourhood.

4031. Do you recollect receiving this letter from Dr. Kyle, the Secretary to the Commissioners of Education?—

"28th February, 1874. . . . The accompanying bill reached me last night, and I, therefore, lose no time in forwarding to you, for certificate, the account. There are many items in the small account for temporary requisites, and which are not such as we intend to supply; the intention of the Commissioners being directed to permanent requisites to replace the antiquated ones. The object was to assist you at starting. I shall not raise this question before the Commissioners, and merely mention it in order that you may not in future expect the account for such matters as copy books, penholders, pens, slates, &c."

Yes, the amount was about 10s. They refused to supply those things even for the free boys. I thought as they were free I should not supply copy books and such things, out of my own pocket, as I have done since my appointment. I get leave them to get maps, and when ordering them, I ordered at the same time a six penny box of slate pencils, a few dozen copy books, and some slates and pens.

4032. The Commissioners had, at that time, faith in

the credit of the school.—Their account book, which was on the table here to-day, showed there was a balance of £260 to credit at that time.

4033. The Commissioners of 1857 referred to the bad situation of the school-house?—I could not understand that. It is in the very best part of the town. The Bank of Ireland are going to build their office opposite my very gate.

4034. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How many of your

present paying pupils are the sons of Protestant gentry in the neighbourhood?—Three countrymen's sons, and one is son of the manager of the Bank of Ireland. These are all who come from the immediate neighbourhood, there are also boys from Kells, the sons of respectable business people.

4035. From the immediate neighbourhood only four boys avail themselves of this endowment?—No; there are the five boys in addition.

April 29, 1878.
Rev. J. H. W.
White, M.A.

Rev. JOHN DUFFY COOKE, M.A., examined.

Rev. John
Duffy Cooke
M.A.

4036. CHAIRMAN.—You held the position of secretary to the Female Orphan House, North Circular-road?—I am chaplain and secretary.

4037. Do you reside on the premises?—No, but I have an office in the institution.

4038. What is the nature of the institution?—It is for female children that have lost both parents.

4039. Has it a church?—There is a church attached to it.

4040. What is the endowment?—There is a Government grant of £500 a year; an annuity of £25 6s. 3d., left by George Barrowes, charged upon land; Miss Every's annuity of £25, which is paid through the Court of Chancery; and the interest on invested capital, which, at the date of the former Royal Commission produced £400 a year; but, since that time, some of the capital was sold out, to meet the current expenses, and the present income from that source is £373.

4041. How long have you held your appointment?—Thirteen years and a half.

4042. What salary do you get?—£500 a year.

4043. How are the orphans selected for admission to this institution?—Each case is brought before the Board on petition, which must be accompanied by certification.

4044. Whose do the Board consist of?—The Archbishop of Dublin, Mrs. Alexander, Gibson Black, Mrs. Black, The Hon. Mrs. Brooke, Rev. Dr. Carson, Mrs. Carson, Miss Darby, Very Rev. Dean Dickenson, Lady Harcourt Fowler, Miss Hann, Mr. T. Hamilton, M.P., Edward H. Kishan, Mrs. La Touche, Miss La Touche, William La Touche, Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, Mrs. Lloyd, Lady Marsh, the Bishop of Meath, the Countess of Meath, Viscount Monteck, Lady Mary Monteck, Hon. Mrs. Trevelyan, and the Dean of St. Patrick's.

4045. How often do the Board meet?—The regular meetings are held once a month, at the institution, and if any business of special importance arises at any other time, I summon a special meeting.

4046. What is the average attendance?—It is sufficient, according to the Act of Incorporation, which requires three to transact the business, and we generally have more than that.

4047. Is any orphan admitted except a member of the Church of Ireland?—In my experience there never was an application for the admission of any other than Protestants.

4048. In the course of instruction at present the same as it was in 1857, when, as I find by the report of the Commission which then sat, it comprised reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, needlework, Scripture, and Church Catechism?—Yes, very much; but I think it is much in advance of what it was at that time. We are now able to send several girls in to be trained as teachers. Others go into shops and places of business. The literary education is better than at the time of the last Commission.

4049. What is the present staff of teachers?—We have a matron; a schoolmistress; an assistant schoolmistress, who is also a needlework mistress; and a laundress.

4050. What are their salaries?—The matron gets £54 a year, the schoolmistress £58, and the workmistress £16.

4051. What is the number of orphans in the institution at present?—We have seventy-three at present. We have had, during the year, seventy-eight altogether.

4052. The number on the roll in 1857 was 104?—Yes.

4053. How is it that you have not so many now?—The Board reduced the number some time ago, on account of a deficiency of funds, to a little over sixty, but they are increasing it again now.

4054. In fact the number is regulated by the funds?—Exactly.

4055. The girls are taught and boarded free of expense?—Yes, and clothed. The petition and certificates must show that each child is destitute, and without relatives capable and willing to support her.

4056. At what age are they admitted?—From five years old, and they are not allowed to remain in the institution after they reach seventeen.

4057. How do you provide for them?—In different ways. One, for example, is now the mistress of an industrial boarding school of amiable boys; she is only twenty-four years of age, and was but twenty-one when appointed. The managers of that institution, the Christmans after her appointment, made her a present of £10, in testimony of her efficient management. She told me she attributed her success to what she had learned with us. There is no servant kept in our orphanage, and each girl must do the work of the house to earn, no matter what she is going out as. Another of our pupils, who was also trained as a schoolmistress, and had got first place at the examination for admission to the training school, went to New Zealand, where she was appointed to a school at £100 a year under the Board of Education of that colony. Another is our own workmistress, to which post she was appointed after competitive examination. Another is a confectioner. Others are in service, two being in that of the Provost; they were taken direct from the institution, and Mrs. Lloyd values them most highly. Two others are in the service of the Hon. Mrs. Brooke, of Castleknock, who has the highest opinion of them.

4058. Your pupils are taken from the poorest class?—Yes, but not from the lowest class. The death of the parents left them completely without support. Some of the parents on whom they depended being drunk or in other small positions.

4059. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Artisanal?—Yes, some; but others were in a much higher position. We had one, the grand-daughter of a general officer, another the grand-daughter of an archbishop, and we have had some whose fathers were landed proprietors.

4060. Most both the parents have been members of the Church of Ireland?—Not necessarily so; but as a matter of fact we have in the house only four children of mixed marriages, and they were originally and always had been Protestants, and their last surviving parent was a Protestant. The Board do not admit a Roman Catholic child.

4061. Is there any modified system of competition for admission?—No; nothing of the kind. Description is the qualification.

4062. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any examination to test whether they profit by the education they receive?—Yes; we have an examination every year.

4063. If they do not progress are they retained?—Certainly, for, if they have not intellect enough to profit much by education, they can be trained for situations as servants.

April 28, 1896.

Rev. John
High Cook,
M.A.

—4054. As to the education of the capital which you mentioned, was any opinion taken as to the power of the Board to expend that money?—There is only one fund which the Board have no power to dispose of—that is Barrett's trust fund. The remainder was invested from time to time out of savings, and, of course, could be sold out when required.

4055. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—What method is there for giving the girls an education in housewifery?—The nation is a fast race housewife, and they are under her direct superintendence. The Board considered the question of having a superior servant, but on reflection thought it better not to bring any of the servant class among them.

4056. Are they trained in domestic duties?—Every thing is done by them. Every fortnight there is a change in the employment of the girls. The girl in the kitchen one fortnight is in the school the next, and the girl in the laundry is changed to some other place, and so on in rotation.

4057. Do they also take part in the cooking?—Yes; it is all done by them.

4058. Do you find that you are able to turn out well-trained domestic servants?—We have a great many more applications for servants than we can supply. There are five for next Board meeting.

4059. Are they often returned on your hands as fitful domestic servants?—Never.

4070. Is the domestic training under the sole supervision of the matron?—Yes.

4071. How are any assistants?—The housewife teaches them washing, mending, and dairy-work, and in some measure she superintends other things in the kitchen, but she has nothing to do with the cooking.

4072. Who teaches them cooking?—The girls teach one another. There are three or four senior girls who take them in rotation; and there are two younger ones who act as assistant cooks, so that as soon as the senior ones go out they take their place.

4073. CHAIRMAN.—Do you provide them, when leaving, with clothing different from that used in the institution?—Yes; there is a uniform worn in the institution, and girls leaving get clothes suitable to the positions they are going to.

4074. Do you ever take back girls who have left the institution?—No, that is against the rules; but we look after them. I could give the subsequent history of every girl that went out from the institution in my time, except one, and she was taken away at seven years of age by some of her relatives, and we lost sight of her.

4075. Have you ever had any complaints from the children, as to any of them being above their work?—Never. The only complaints we ever have, are as to their temper, and those are very rare.

4076. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you know whether the £200 a year, you receive from Government, is on the estimate?—It is; we make a report every year, to the Government.

4077. Of course there is great care paid to the religious teaching of the children?—Yes.

4078. And they are carefully educated in the Protestant religion?—Yes.

4079. How any attempt been made in Parliament to reduce this £200 grant?—I do not know; not in my own experience.

4080. The institution is, practically, purely Protestant?—It is.

4081. Do you know what the origin of the institution was?—It was founded by some benevolent people.

4082. Your report states that the first charity sermons were preached by the Rev. Walter Blake, Karwan, when £775 was collected?—Yes, and on another occasion £1,015 was collected after one of his sermons.

4083. Was that the occasion on which, instead of preaching a sermon, he merely pointed to the orphans, and left the pulpit?—The matron is that it was on that occasion, but I believe that was on a different occasion.

4084. As I understand there is no attempt what-

ever made at proselytism?—No, nothing of the kind. Many people have that thought from the inscription—"I was a stranger and ye took me in." Any person recommending a child for admission, is subject to a penalty of £50, if the child is not a total orphan.

4085. There are no children there who were born into the Roman Catholic Church?—Certainly not.

4086. To what extent do the girls get a history, as distinguished from a domestic education?—They get the education usually given in primary schools, but nothing beyond English.

4087. Such an amount of English as will enable them to be intelligent in reading a book or writing a letter?—Yes, all can do that.

4088. Many people in the upper-middle, and higher classes say, that education is damaging to servants. What is your experience, as to whether an ordinary and substantial education is or is not advantageous, to the servant class?—I think, that when an education of a proper kind, not too advanced, is given, it is beneficial, but that anything in the way of over-education is very damaging.

4089. Do you find that the ordinary rudimentary education, such as you give to girls, makes them more intelligent, and better fitted to discharge their duties?—Yes, and more valued by their mistresses, because, very often, when they go out as nursery maids, they get charge of the teaching of young children.

4090. CHAIRMAN.—What system of inspection is there as regards literary education?—We have annual examinations by outsiders, and also my own inspection.

4091. A professional inspector can see what the progress is as compared with other schools?—We generally obtain the assistance of clergymen, who have a good deal of experience in the management of schools.

4092. Have you had any complaints as regards ill-treatment against girls who have gone out to situations?—No. All girls, who go out, are bound for the first year to their mistresses. We find that a judicious thing, so that the girl may settle down.

4093. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You mentioned that some of the parishes your institution were daughters of men of the higher class; do they also go out and make their livelihood?—Yes, every child has to make her livelihood, and, whilst in the institution, no difference is made between them. Each girl takes her turn at the work.

4094. In what capacity do they generally go out?—If they have not mental powers to go as teachers, or to business, they go as children's maids, or house and parlour maids.

4095. When girls of a higher class are admitted, do you find there is any difficulty with them?—No; they are generally young. If we let them in at twelve or thirteen it might be a very difficult matter to manage them then.

4096. Mr. WILSON.—Your report for the year ending 31st March, 1873, contains in the list of receipts, under the head of "Interest on money invested," "Consols, £161 8s 8d." How was that amount so large?—That was for two years. Our trustees happened to be all out of town the previous year, and the dividends were not received.

4097. At that time you were paying interest to the bank on an overdrawn account?—It was an unusual thing for all the trustees to be out of town.

4098. Who audits the accounts?—The accounts are sent to Government certified by five of the Board.

4099. "Farm produce" is returned in your account as producing £111 8s. What is there in the nature of a farm?—We have about eight acres, from which we supply potatoes and milk for the institution. We pay a rent of about £8 an acre, and are yearly tenants.

4100. You sell the surplus produce?—We sell the cows that have run dry, and the pigs. In fact the amount to which you refer ought to be deducted from the expenses on the other side, which are returned as £224 17s 10d. The difference between the two sums supplies the institution with milk, potatoes, and vegetables.

4101. What is the cost of maintenance of each child for the year?—£9 6s. per head.

4102. Are there any Dissenters on your Board?—No; it has always been a Church Institution, managed by clergymen and laymen.

4103. Of course there are no Roman Catholics on the Board?—No.

4104. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you get any subscriptions?—Yes; our annual subscriptions and donations for the year just closed were £260, 13s. 6d.

4105. You got £300 in 1877?—Yes; that embraced some large donations.

4106. Are the subscriptions keeping up well?—The general depression this year has affected them.

4107. Are you able to lay by anything at the end of each year?—No, we are not. Our bank account has been overdrawn for some time past, and we have been obliged to apply some small legacies to meet the current expenses.

4108. Mr. WILSON.—The balance against you was reduced in 1875?—Yes; we received a bequest of £200 from Miss Roe, which has turned the balance in our favour.

4109. Who are the general subscribers?—Most of them are Dublin people.

4110. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The Institution appears to be very popular and well-supported?—It is. Our annual income is generally very well attended. The collections made at them average from £70 to £100.

4111. Mr. WILSON.—I see the Dissenters subscribe largely?—Yes, they do. Mr. Finlister subscribes, and so do Mr. Drummond, and others.

4112. Do you take in children, except from Dublin?—Yes, from any part of Ireland.

4113. There is no system of life subscriptions qualifying to vote?—No, the governors only have the power of voting. The governors are subscribers of £3

a year each, or £30 a single sum; and then they are elected by the Board.

4114. What would the £200 a year which you get from Parliament come to per head?—About 2s. 6d. per week per head.

4115. The whole cost seems to be 3s. 6d. l.—The whole cost of maintenance is about 5d. a day per head.

4116. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—If you got an equivalent for that £200 a year, in the form of a capitation grant, such as is given to Industrial schools, I suppose it would not make any great difference?—We would rather not be an Industrial school, for this reason, we considered it would be lowering to the class of children we have, and would debas them from the superior situation which are now open to them.

4117. Suppose the Industrial system was extended to meet your wishes?—The name of an Industrial school would be objectionable.

4118. But if the system were extended to embrace Institutions like this, without bringing them to the level of Industrial schools, you object would be satisfied?

—Completely. The Industrial schools in the County Dublin number 7s. 6d. a week, per head,—3s. from the Parliamentary grant, and 4s. 6d. from the county rates.

4119. If the advantages of the Industrial system was extended to this and analogous Institutions by a weekly allowance of an equivalent grant, would it not save the expense quite as well as the annual grant?

—Quite as well.

4120. Mr. WILSON.—Is there anything in the constitution of the charity that excludes Dissenters?—The Bishops were specially summoned to draw up the rules for the management of the Institution, and the whole tone of the Institution from the beginning was "Church." The children were to be educated in the principles of the Established Church.

Very Rev. H. H. DICKINSON, D.D., Dean of the Chapel Royal, examined.

Very Rev. H.
H. Dickinson
D.D.

4121. CHAIRMAN.—To what point, in connection with the Female Orphan House, do you wish to direct attention?—I have known this Institution all my life, my father having been chaplain of it when I was a child. What I wanted to direct attention to was this:—I gathered from Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY's questions that it might possibly be proposed that the Government grant should be discontinued, and that a regulation grant should be given. If that were done, and the Female Orphan House put directly under the Industrial Schools Act, I should hope that such a change would be accompanied by some modification of the present Industrial Schools Act. For this reason: I have had considerable experience in getting children into Industrial schools, and what is necessary under that Act is this—the child must be taken to the Police Court at a time when trials for assaults, drunkenness, or worse, are going on, and then the child is ranked more or less amongst criminals. Thus the whole character of the Institution would be lowered by the introduction of such a case with criminal cases, unless the magistrates were to have a sitting on a separate day. I think it would be a great advantage in all cases of Industrial schools that the magistrates should hold a separate sitting, if necessary always an open court under the Act, but it should be so distinct from the ordinary that the little children should not feel themselves degraded. I have seen little children sobbing and crying, believing themselves guilty of some unknown crime, because they were to be, as the phrase is, "separated," and given into the charge of a policeman, and many accompaniments of crime were shown unnecessarily around children guilty of no crime.

4122. But, as I understood, this Orphan House is on an entirely different footing?—Yes.

4123. The children are admitted into the Industrial schools, necessarily because they are in danger of being criminals and liable to be in the criminal class?—Yes.

4124. The only qualification for this Institution is poverty?—That—distinction—is one qualification,

under the Industrial Schools Act; so that if the grant were withdrawn, we should immediately come under the Industrial Schools Act, and the children would come under the category of the destitute, or total orphans. To qualify them for admission they would, however, have to be brought to the Police Court, and would be mixed with others of the lower, and often criminal classes.

4125. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Perhaps I had better explain what was passing in my mind. It is perfectly possible that, with the wisdom of the present day, a direct Parliamentary Grant may be withdrawn from an institution of a purely denominational character, such as this, as we know it is refused to others, and I was endeavouring to discover, if capitation grants—higher and more reliable system—could be applied effectively to such institutions as yours?—That would be by the extension of the English Act to Ireland; but there is at present no suitable Act in Ireland. The other point to which I wished to draw attention was this.—The allowance of 5s. under the Industrial Schools Act is to cover more than the mere cost of food—the general cost of the maintenance of the Institution. We estimate the mere cost of food to be 3s. 6d.

4126. Is not it a fact that your grant of £500 represents per head a less sum than what is allowed for children under the Industrial Schools Act?—It is so, for this reason, that the grant under the Industrial Schools Act is supposed to cover not only the cost of food, but the general cost of the Institution—salaries and house expenses as well, and amounts to 5s. 6d. a week, and the £500 a year would be only 2s. 6d. per head per week, for our average number. They are two different systems. One is a complete grant for the whole expenses, the other, a capitation grant as aid of voluntary effort, but if people knew that there was another source of revenue, I fear the voluntary efforts might cease.

April 27, 1878.

Very Rev. H.
E. DOLAN, M.A.

4127. Mr. WILSON.—There is an entry in your accounts for pew rents in the chapel?—Yes, the chapel receipts, including those at an annual sermon and the usual offertory, are sufficient to cover the salary of the

chaplain and the ordinary working expenses of the chapel, salary of the sexton, gas, &c., and generally leave a balance which goes to the Institution.

Mr. Geo. Reid
Answering.

Mr. GEORGE REID ANSWERS, examined.

4128. CHAIRMAN.—You are Registrar to the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital?—I am.

4129. How long have you held that appointment?—Since June, 1876.

4130. What is your salary?—I get £100 a year as registrar; and besides that I get commission fees for collecting the rents of the Dublin estate. I have also apartments at the hospital. I have prepared a statement which will, I think, give a good deal of information.

4131. Read it.—

"I was appointed registrar and agent to the Institution, (on the retirement of Mr. LEST, who had previously held the office), in June, 1876. The Hospital and School was founded by Royal Charter of King Charles the Second (1670). The objects of the institution, as at present administered, are the maintenance, education, and clothing of the sons of persons in reduced circumstances, members of the Irish Church. The governing body consists of fifty members, of these forty-six are appointed by the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and the Lord Bishop of Meath, the remaining four being the Treasurer for the time being and three other Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith. I hand in a list of the present forty-six Governors. (Vide appendix No. 9.) They include the survivors of the Mayno, Smith, and Sherill's Pews, who were Governors at the date of the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act of 1840. The four who now represent the Erasmus Smith Schools are—The Right Honourable the Vice-Chancellor (the Treasurer), the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin and Mr. Edward Pennefather. Under arrangement with the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, the King's Hospital maintains, educates, and supports for them twenty boys, in respect of which a ratable proportion of the expenditure is borne by the Governors of the Erasmus Smith's Schools. In addition to the boys nominated by the Erasmus Smith's Board there are the following private endowment rights to nominate viz.—

| | Boys |
|--|------|
| "The Bishop of Meath for the time being, . . . 10 | |
| "The Rector of St. Werburgh's for the time being, . . . 2 | |
| "The Rector of Harold's Cross for the time being, . . . 4 | |
| "Sir Arthur Edward Guinness and his Representatives, . . . 1 | |

"These nomination nominations were given in consideration of bequests and payments to the hospital. Admission is made amongst the other pupils each Governor when it is turn to nominate to one. The qualifications for boys applying for vacancies are as follows.—Certificate of marriage of parents, baptismal certificate or declaration of age, certificate of physicians to the hospital as to health, certificate of the diploma as to knowledge of the Church catechism, and competency to read and write, declaration as to health and clearly habits, and evidence of vaccination. The period of admission is limited to between the ages of nine and twelve. The term of residence is restricted to five years, but no boy is permitted to remain in the Institution after he has attained the age of sixteen years. Boys who have attained the age of eleven must be familiar with the first four rules of arithmetic. Exercises take place in the months of June and December in each year. The course of instruction consists of arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, geography, English history, spelling, definition, book-keeping, instruction is likewise given in French, drawing, and science, and the Governors have recently established a short-land class. Board meetings of the Governors take place five times in each year. A house committee composed of fourteen Governors meets on the second Thursday in each month. An estate and investment committee composed of seven Governors likewise meets, its duties are to consider and advise on matters of finance, control of agents, &c. Five pensioners a quarter of the Board and three of the house, and attendance investment committee. During the past three years there have been sixteen meetings of the Board, 249 Governors attended,

giving an average of seventeen of sixteen at each meeting. During the corresponding period there have been twenty-six ordinary and special committee meetings, at which the Governors attended giving an average of seventeen of sixteen at each meeting. Only on three occasions since my appointment was a quorum wanting. Two Governors are nominated to attend divine service each Sunday. They are the visiting Governors for the ensuing week. The following is the dietary.—Breakfast, 8 oz. bread, tea. Dinner—Sunday, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. roast mutton, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes, vegetables; Monday, rice pudding; Tuesday, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. boiled beef, 3 saggies soup, 2 lb. potatoes; Wednesday, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. boiled leg of mutton, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, 3 saggies soup; Thursday, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. boiled beef, 2 lb. potatoes, vegetables; Friday, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. roast leg of mutton, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, vegetables; Saturday, 3 saggies mutton, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread. Supper, 6 oz. bread, 3 saggies milk. The entire number of boys in the school at present is 103. Since my appointment the number has not been below 100. The following is a summary of the existing property and income of the institution:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| "1. The Dublin estate, gross rental, . . . | 1,692 | 10 | 6 |
| "2. The Tipperary estate, gross rental, . . . | 812 | 1 | 6 |
| "3. The Mullingar estate, gross rental (tithe), . . . | 311 | 7 | 2 |
| "4. The Cappaghlin estate, gross rental (free-hold), . . . | 198 | 16 | 7 |
| "5. Dividends on Stock (£9,341 14s. 4d. Government Stock), . . . | 273 | 16 | 6 |
| "6. Stock's bequest (£3,100 East India Stock, subject to a life annuity of £100), . . . | 19 | 10 | 10 |
| "7. Great Northern Dividend Stock, £1,500, . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| "8. Contribution by Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, . . . | 625 | 13 | 0 |
| "Total, . . . | £3,577 | 5 | 0 |

"Numbers 4 and 8 are averages.

"The arrears due on the respective estates on 31st December, 1878, are as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|------|----|----|
| "The Dublin estate, . . . | 319 | 7 | 11 |
| "The Tipperary estate, . . . | 18 | 8 | 3 |
| "The Mullingar estate, . . . | — | — | — |
| "The Cappaghlin estate, . . . | 87 | 13 | 4 |
| "Total, . . . | £425 | 4 | 8 |

"Of the arrears on the Dublin estate a large proportion has been since paid. For the years 1873-4-5 and 6 the average income was £3,522, the average expenditure £3,524. The excess of expenditure over income was caused by outlay in repairs and improvements to the school-house, offices, and buildings. They are very old and it was essential, for sanitary and other reasons, that they should have a thorough overhaul, the work is being done by degrees. The expenditure involved during the period in question, was upwards of £1,500, & further reason is that large expenditure, for repairs to some of the house property in Dublin, was also necessary. Some addition has been made to outlay in procuring the services of a clerk and master and the superintendence of the late Registrar, since deceased, added £100 a year. The head master, who retired after a service of nearly forty years, has also been granted a superannuation allowance of £200 a year. The following contribute the establishment:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| "Resident— | | | |
| "Chaplain, . . . | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| "Registrar, . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| "Assistant master, . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| "Second assistant master, . . . | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| "Master, . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| "Drill master and gate porter, . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| "Total, . . . | £505 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s | d. | £ | s | d. |
|---|--------|-----|----|---|---|----|
| "Non-resident— | | | | | | |
| "French master, . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| "Drawing master, . . . | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| "Shorthand master, . . . | 34 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| "Organist and singing master, . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| "Medical officer, . . . | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| "Total, . . . | 161 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| "Sick costs (9 female servants' wages), . . . | | 60 | 0 | 0 | | |
| "Assistant porter, . . . | | 35 | 12 | 6 | | |
| "Weekly board wages, . . . | | 163 | 4 | 0 | | |
| "Total of salaries and wages, . . . | £1,047 | 11 | 0 | | | |

* In compliance with the desire of the Commissioners I produce the following books, viz.—Rotter Minutes from August, 1844, to March, 1879; Committee minutes from May, 1864, to April, 1879, ledger from July, 1868, to March, 1879. In addition to the salary of £100 a year, which I receive as Registrar, I am allowed apartments, fuel, and light, and the usual agency fees on the rents of the Dublin estate, which I collect."

4132 What sort of inspections or examinations are held, to test the progress of the boys?—There is a yearly examination in every subject, held in June. Examiners from Trinity College and elsewhere are called in to conduct it.

4133 Are those examinations Bachelors of College?—No; they are usually Dr. Ryan of Trinity College, Rev. Hugh Hamilton, and Mr. Lyons, head master of the Metropolitan School of Art. The governors sit and read over a report of the examination, and distribute prizes afterwards.

4134 From the report of 1857, it appears that the course of instruction, at that time, consisted of reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and the Catechism. Has there been any change since that date?—The present course consists of arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, English history, dictation, book-keeping, French, shorthand, drawing, and music. It is exclusively a boys' school.

4135 Do the masters get their board, or do they board themselves?—The chaplain boards himself, the assistant masters get their dinner.

4136 In 1857 the income from land was £1,057 1—That has rather increased.

4137 The other sources of income are not notified in the report of 1857?—No, we have fallen in for them since.

4138 Mr. O'SHEATHBURY.—Can you tell when the institution became possessed of the various estates?—It got the Tipperary estate in the seventeenth century. I do not remember the exact date. The tithes at Mullingar were acquired in 1870. The greater part of the Dublin estate was obtained under Royal Charter about 1465, and the Cloghoughlin estate was left to the institution in 1686.

4139 How is the £625 13s. which you receive from the Bismarck Smith's Bequest calculated?—That is the average 5s. maintaining twenty boys, and bears the same proportion to the whole expenses of the institution that twenty bears to the entire number in the school.

4140 How are the governors appointed?—As a vacancy occurs the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Meath are informed of the fact, and they appoint a successor.

4141 By whom are the committees appointed?—They are appointed by the Board.

4142 Annually?—No, they are standing committees.

4143 An registrar you are also agent over the Dublin estate?—Yes. There are other agents for the Tipperary and Mullingar estates. The rents of the Cloghoughlin estate are collected by the agent to the Commissioners of Education, and they hand over to us one-fourth of the net proceeds of the property.

4144 What fees do you receive on the collection of the Dublin rents?—Five per cent.

4145 Is the property leasehold?—It is both leasehold and otherwise.

4146 Are the rents collected yearly or half-yearly?—The smaller ones I generally collect yearly, the others half-yearly, and in some cases quarterly.

4147 The Dublin estate consists of house property?—Chiefly of ground rents.

4148 Are there any day scholars, or are the pupils all lodged in the institution?—All are fed, clothed, and maintained in the institution.

4149 Do they receive any technical or industrial education?—No.

4150 What walk in life do they usually follow after leaving the school?—They are fit for most of the civil service appointments, and for mercantile offices.

4151 They get a commercial education?—Essentially. They get a first-rate education, and are fitted for anything. Some of them now hold good positions in the Indian Civil Service; others are in the Church. On Sunday last an old Blue Coat boy preached in the chapel attached to the institution.

4152 From what class do they generally come?—Certainly one-half are the sons of gentry in various circumstances, and all are very respectable. A very eminent correspondent of the *Times* was educated there.

4153 The institution was founded by Royal Charter of King Charles the II.?—Yes.

4154 For the benefit of persons who, by age, sickness, or other tendencies, are reduced to poverty, and also for the benefit of the good education and instruction of youth?—Yes.

4155 There is another institution besides the school?—No, but I believe there was a later Charter. I think there was one in 1672, which left the governors free scope. It was vested then in the Corporation.

4156 CHAIRMAN.—It was vested in the Corporation until that body ceased to be an exclusive one?—Yes. Since the Charter there was an Act of Parliament, two or three years later.

4157 Mr. O'SHEATHBURY.—I find in the papers accompanying the report of 1857 this passage:—

"This Charter gave power to the governors to place masters in the hospital, and such numbers of poor people and children as they thought proper, and also to appoint an orthodox minister (to be approved of by the Archbishop of Dublin,) to read Divine Service, and preach, and teach the Word of God so such as should remain within the same. It enabled them to hold land to the yearly value of £8,000. It provided that they should not alienate the lands or estate which should belong to said corporation to any other use than that of the hospital and free school, and that no lease of houses, or buildings, or ground to be built on should be granted by the governors for any other than a term of sixty-six years, and of lands, tithes, or other benefactions for any other than a term of twenty-one years. By indenture dated the fourth Friday after the Nativity in the year 1680, and made previously to the grant of the above charter, reciting that several persons had contributed sums of money towards the erecting and maintaining of a hospital for the sustentation and relief of orphan poor children, and such other poor persons residing in the city or county of the city of Dublin as should thereafter be thought fit to be placed in said hospital, the Corporation of Dublin conveyed to certain persons therein named, their heirs, &c., the fee-simple of Stephen's-green and Ouseburne, amounting in the whole to the sum of 4174 2s. 11½d. per annum (as hereinbefore mentioned), upon trust, that said persons would legally settle and dispose of said rents to the aforesaid hospital, and charitable use by maintaining and relieving such poor as aforesaid. The deed contained a declaration that the trustees would convey the said lands to such persons as should be legally licensed by his Majesty for the purposes aforesaid, and covenanted that within twenty years within six months after such license should be granted, and that in the meantime, the rents should be applied towards building the hospital, or should remain in their hands to be applied towards the maintenance of said poor, and that no persons should be maintained under the name of a poor, madman, idiot, needy or impotent person out of said rents, until the hospital should be built, finished, and incorporated. There was a proviso in the deed, that if the hospital should not be built and the license for the incorporation thereof obtained within three years next after date of said indenture, then it should be lawful for the Corporation to have again and

April 22, 1879
Mr. Geo. Hall
Amesbury

April 21, 1875.
Mr Geo. East
Armstrong.

receive said rents as in their former estate. According to the provisions of this deed the original scheme of the Institution appears to have been "for the sustenance and relief of orphans, poor children, or other poor persons inhabiting or residing in the city or county of the city of Dublin," and not to have partaken of the educational character at all. The Charter, however, extended the original object of the institution in two very important particulars. First, by including within its scope a "free school for the good education and instruction of youth," as well as an hospital for the reception of sick, aged, and infirm persons. Second, by opening the benefits of the charity to all the King's subjects in Ireland, instead of restricting them as contemplated by the deed, to orphans, poor children, or other poor inhabitants of the city or county of the city of Dublin.

That was followed by the Charter of Charles the Second. Was there a subsequent charter?—There was not.

4155. The institution now consists simply of a school?—Yes.

4156. King Charles the Second gave the ground in Osmestown-green?—Yes.

4160. That I suppose is the site of the school?—Yes.

4161. Its estimated annual value in 1857 was £638 16s 5d?—Yes.

4162. That is a state endowment?—Yes.

4163. The next endowment was, that the Corporation of Dublin gave, out of the property not of private individuals but of the city of Dublin, certain property also?—Yes.

4164. What is the present value of the property so given, from the citizens of Dublin, to the Institution?—We receive out of the Stephen's-green property £257 4s. 8d. a year, and out of that at Osmestown-green £164 6s. 3d.

4165. Where does the balance of the £1,692 19s. 6d., the gross rental of the Dublin estate, come from?—We have had premises left by other people at much later periods. For instance, we have property in Church-street and North King-street worth £250 a year.

4166. Is all the property in Dublin belonging to the Institution, except Stephen's-green and Osmestown-green, derived from private endowments?—Yes.

4167. Are the Tipperary premises those that were given in 1675, by John Martin?—They are.

4168. Have you got endowments from any public source, state, corporate, or otherwise, except the land given by the Crown, and the Stephen's-green and Osmestown properties?—We have not.

4169. What is your present net income, after payment of land rents?—About £3,500 a year.

4170. You have stated that the gross rental of the Dublin property is £1,692 19s. 6d. What is the net rental?—Between £1,100 and £1,200.

4171. Has there been any increase in the value of the Stephen's-green and Osmestown premises since 1857?—Very little.

4172. It appears that the Stephen's-green and Osmestown premises, granted by the Corporation, produce about £800 a year?—Yes.

4173. And the school buildings, which stand upon the ground granted by the Crown, are worth about £500 a year?—Yes.

4174. What is the amount of your endowments from private sources?—Horse property, in Church-street, produces £250 a year, in Southfield, £55; in Duns George Orchard, Georgeganman, £62; in Newmarket, £10; and Edgewillya's property, Upper Rathland street, about £250. That is all the landed property.

4175. CHAIRMAN.—Is that gross or net?—Gross.

4176. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Now as to your funded property?—We receive £378 per annum, dividends on £9,541 Government Stock, about £18 from East India Stock, and about £40 from Great Northern Railway Debenture Stock.

4177. £512 is the gross rental of the Tipperary property. What is the net product?—Last year it was £270.

4178. What is the value of the Mullingar property?—£311 gross, and about £265 net.

4179. And Cappoquin?—£166 gross, and about £150 net.

4180. Are you familiar with the nature of the wills and documents by which these private endowments were given?—I am not.

4181. Do you know whether they are all stamped with dissenting Protestant trusts?—I believe so; most of these bequests, certainly all the latter ones, were left by old Blue Coat boys.

4182. Have you received any endowments either wills or deeds of late years, since you, for instance, have been in office of the Institution?—No; but Mr. Arthur Guinness has given as the interest upon £1,000 Debenture Stock, for the formation of a new foundation, in respect of which he and his representatives are entitled to have a perpetual nomination to the school.

4183. Are there any leases against you, on the property you derived from the Corporation, which are likely to fall in within a short time?—I think two or three will expire in about fourteen years.

4184. What is the annual rental under those two or three leases?—The present rental is about £35 or £40.

4185. When the leases fall in, assuming property to remain at its present value, do you think you will get any increase on that unit?—Undoubtedly, but property at the north side of Dublin has gone down greatly in value, and these are not very old leases, as they were only for forty or fifty years.

4186. Are the leases at the north side also forty or fifty years' leases?—Yes.

4187. Are they likely to fall in?—Not in some time, except one, which will fall in next year, and that property is being sold.

4188. What is the rental under the present lease?—£150 a year.

4189. Is it to be let to the same tenant?—Yes, to Mr. Edward Cool Guinness. If we took it up we would have to spend £1,500 or £3,000, on the property consists of two tumbledown houses. The new rent is to be £130, with a clause that the tenant is not to make any deduction in respect of poor-rates or any other tax of any kind; so that I expect we will make by the transaction.

4190. What is the average cost of the boys in the Institution?—About £30 a year each.

4191. Do you know whether there are any sons of Roman Catholics in the school?—There is not one.

4192. There is no attempt at proselytizing or getting in sons of Catholic parents?—None whatever; every boy must be the son of Protestants.

4193. CHAIRMAN.—Must both parents have been Protestants?—Yes.

4194. Mr. WILSON.—You return the interest of £1,100 East India Stock at only £18 10s. 10d.?—That is only the surplus after providing for an annuity, £1000 a year for a life—subject to which we would let the fund.

4195. Of course you took the contribution from the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, subject to the trusts of their charters?—That is an arrangement between the Erasmus Smith's Governors and my Governors, and is sanctioned by Act of Parliament.

4196. What is the Catechism taught in your school?—The Church Catechism.

4197. In the Erasmus Smith's Charter there seems this passage:—

"Also the said masters shall daily once every week, on each Lord's Day, catechize their scholars, and for that purpose shall order use of the Catechism set out by the late Most Reverend Father in God, James Usher, Lord Archbishop of Armagh."

That is not the Catechism you use?—No.

4198. Then the Erasmus Smith's Board is not carrying out their trust, as regards the twenty boys in your school?—Those boys must conform to our discipline.

4199. Is there any Dissenter on your Board of Governors?—There is one, Mr. Musland, Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company.

4200. Is he a Presbyterian?—No; a Unitarian.

4201. There is no Presbyterian on the Board?—I do not think there is.

4303. Is there in any Roman Catholic?—No.

4304. CHAIRMAN.—The powers of the Corporation were handed over in 1840 to the Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Meath?—Yes.

4305. In the Report of 1837 it is stated:—

"The mismanagement of the funds of this endowment has been excessive, and the system of keeping the accounts was so imperfect, that the very large losses, which have been suffered, long escaped detection."

Has there been improvement in this respect?—Yes, I keep the books.

4306. Are they kept by double entry?—No, not exactly by what you call double entry.

4307. Are the minutes of the Board read in the usual way at the subsequent meeting, and signed by the Chairman?—They are.

4308. How are the cheques for payments signed?—The accounts are gone over and checked by the Accounts Committee, and cheques are ordered to be drawn for the signature of the Board, which meets about a fortnight afterwards. The cheques must then be signed by three of the Governors at the meeting of the Board.

4309. You apparently advertise for tenders?—Yes, we advertise for tenders for coal, provisions, clothing, and books.

4310. Is there any work done in the house?—None, except the repairs of householding, linen, and clothing.

4311. Mr. WILSON.—Are your accounts audited yearly?—Yes. They were formerly audited by members of the Board, but shortly before I was appointed it was suggested that an auditor outside the Institution altogether should be employed, and Mr. Philip Oulton was appointed.

4312. Is there any inspection of the school by the Governors?—The doors are open to all persons who like to visit the place.

4313. CHAIRMAN.—How are the repairs of the premises looked after?—Anything very in point is left to my decision, but all important repairs are executed only by direction of the Committee, who always advertise whenever any large matter is to be done.

4314. Have you a permanent architect, or do you employ one on the percentage system?—In large matters we have lately employed Mr. Drew, but we have made no regular appointment.

4315. He is paid five per cent. on the expenditure?—He is.

4316. Who are the agents for the country estates?—Mr. John White, for the Tipperary estate, and Mr. Richard Lee, for the Mullingar property.

4317. Do the agents come before the Board to report?—No; they account with me and send up vouchers with their reports.

4318. Was Dr. Kyle in the habit of sending you a statement of the Cappuloughlin estate?—He always sent me the account.

4319. Your share of that property is one-fourth of the net proceeds?—Yes.

4320. How do you account for the increase in your funded property since the report of the Commissioners 1837?—Sirvelly's bequest amounted to about £2,000. There is also 1837 Government stock, the balance of Kony's bequest, which is mentioned in the Report of 1837. Mr. Fagan gave us between 1837 and his death sums amounting to £1,100, and by his will he left us £4,700.

4321. How are the other agents paid?—They get five per cent. on their collections.

4322. Are these bailiffs employed on the estates?—I do not think so. We do not pay them.

4323. Mr. WILSON.—Have you increased the rents on any of the estates lately?—The Mullingar cannot be increased, being tithe property. The Tipperary rental was increased £300, and will not bear any further increase. The Cappuloughlin rental does not show whether it has been increased or not.

4324. CHAIRMAN.—The report of 1837 states:—

"In the year 1836, a portion of certain premises was taken by the Commissioners of White Street, who paid for same, according to the valuation of a jury, the sum of £600 15s 10d. The Governors did not re-invest this sum in the purchase of land or otherwise, but applied it to the discharge of current liabilities."

Is there anything of that sort done now?—Nothing.

4325. Mr. WILSON.—Is the money in bank on deposit on current account?—Current account. It is lodged to the credit of the Governors of the King's Hospital.

4326. Does it produce anything?—No; we have generally only sufficient to pay our quarterly accounts. We spend in one quarter what we received in the preceding quarter.

4327. Mr. O'SHAGHERY.—I suppose the rents and dividends are all paid into the bank?—Yes, except that I keep a small sum for current expenditure in the house. I have to pay the servants' weekly money.

4328. Would it not be much more regular that you should lodge your entire receipts, and then get a cheque from the Governors, say for £50, to be applied in making these small payments?—I do not think so. It is very simple as it is.

4329. Mr. WILSON.—Are the Tipperary rents paid annually or half-yearly?—Half-yearly.

4330. The money is lodged to the current account of the Board, and on that there is no interest allowed by the Bank of Ireland?—True.

4331. Do you get the allowance, from the Revenue Sanitary Board, yearly or half-yearly?—Half-yearly. I furnish them with accounts immediately after the 25th March and 25th September, and I generally get the money about two months after. It is lodged in the Bank of Ireland, and may remain unproductive for about a month, being used to pay the accounts the following quarter day.

REV. THOMAS BROWNE GUNN, a. r., examined.

REV. THOMAS
B. GUNN, a. r.

4332. CHAIRMAN.—You are chaplain to the Blue Coat Hospital?—I am chaplain and head master.

4333. What are your duties educationally?—I take my share in the general education of the establishment with the assistant masters, of whom I have two assistant.

4334. What is your salary?—As chaplain and head master, £200 a year, and apartments in the hospital.

4335. As chaplain you have the superintendence of the services, as well as of the general instruction of the boys?—Yes, say I have two services in the church every Sunday.

4336. Have you any control over the Institution, in the way of discipline?—I have the entire charge of the discipline.

4337. The master is under your directions?—Yes, under my supervision.

4338. Your whole time is devoted to the Institution?—Yes.

4339. Are the boys examined by you, with a view to ascertain that there is a fair amount of progress made?—I take a class every day; I also examine every week, and there is a general examination by examiners appointed by the governors, quite distinct from me, every intermediate. These examiners were appointed before my time; they are—Dr. Flynn, in secular subjects, Rev. Hugh Hamilton, in Scripture; Mr. Lyons, in drawing; and Mr. Swift, in mathematics. The Board allow £10 for prices, and I generally give some prizes out of my own pocket in addition.

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Rev. Thomas
B. Gibson, A.R.

4239. Is there any technical or industrial training, given in the school?—If a boy is destined by his parents for any particular profession, I turn his attention towards that, outside the school work. In fact I generally have classes quite independent of the school work.

4240. Will you send any boys up for the Intermediate Education Examination?—I am, in a measure, restricted for two reasons: First, the boys, who leave the school, go as Christmas and midsummer; and those who leave at Christmas I will not get the credit for, so that I can only send up those leaving at midsummer; and secondly, the Act prohibits free scholars from getting exhibitions. I think I might add that the education rises higher than Mr. Armstrong stated. We have classes in natural and experimental science. I teach natural science myself, and one of my assistant masters teaches experimental science.

4241. In what subjects?—The assistant master teaches magnetism, electricity, light, heat, &c. I teach botany, chemistry, and zoology, besides English literature.

4242. Have you any special qualifications in those subjects?—Yes, I am a certificated master, in some of those subjects, from South Kensington. I am also a graduate of Trinity College, and a double first honor man.

4243. Is there any competition for the prizes given by South Kensington?—The assistant master obtained something over £50 last year for results in mathematics, and he expects more this year, and something in experimental science besides.

4244. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—What salaries do your assistant masters receive?—My first assistant gets £150, and he also receives fees for those boys whose parents wish them to learn Latin, which, of course, he teaches outside his school-work, and for which he charges a fee of £4.

4245. Who pays that?—The parents of the pupils. It is not provided for by the institution. French and drawing are. We teach the extra subjects I have mentioned in the evening, outside our school work, save English literature, which I have added to the regular school course.

4246. Mr. WILSON.—You are aware there is over £600 a year received by your Board from the Roman Catholic Board?—Yes.

4247. Have you ever read the charter which Erasmus Smith obtained?—Yes.

4248. Your governors take the money they receive from that Board subject to the trusts in that charter?—I suppose so.

4249. Mr. Armstrong has told us that you do not use Archbishop Usher's Catechism in the school?—I think there is no difference. Archbishop Usher was a Bishop of our Church, and I do not think we differ from his Catechism in the slightest particular. I have very often had it in my hand when catechising the boys.

4250. Are the twenty boys, sent to you by the Roman Catholic Board, treated in every respect, as to their religious education, in the same way as your other pupils?—Exactly. I may mention that the Governors have raised the age for the admission of boys to ten. That change will take effect next Christmas. I thought it was impossible for three of us to teach children of nine, and also boys in the more advanced subjects. We have some of the best masters in town. The French teacher is head master of a Military Academy. The Governors have extended his time and increased his salary, so as to give the boys more instruction in French. Many of the endowments which have been mentioned to you, Fagan's and others, were left by former pupils of the school.

Mr. William
N. Hancock,
M.P.

Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON HANCOCK, M.D., SECRETARY.

4251. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the governors of the Blue Coat Hospital?—I am.

4252. Do you desire to make any statement?—I would like to say a word on the question of the religious trust. The first disability in Ireland against Protestant Dissenters was in 1697, which differs from England, where the disability began under 22nd of Elizabeth, 1581. The endowment of the Blue Coat school commenced in 1699, that is two years after the disability. It was thus a grant by the Corporation of Dublin, which, from the very same disability, had become strictly Episcopalian. Therefore, this particular trust, from the very commencement, was exclusively Episcopalian, and has continued so to the present day. It was so created by the Imperial Parliament, in 1849, because, although the Chancellor may now be a Roman Catholic, at the time the Municipal Corporation Act was passed he could only be a Protestant.

4253. Mr. WILSON.—What was the date of the Erasmus Smith's foundation?—Erasmus Smith's was earlier. There is an indenture, dated 1st December, 1657, made during the Protectorate, by which Erasmus Smith conveyed his estates to found five grammar schools. The next question is whether we are bound by the Erasmus Smith's trust with respect to the boys we take from them. That question was, most probably, very carefully considered; because, before the Governors took the twenty boys they got an Act of Parliament. These boys, therefore, are taken under the authority of an Act of Parliament, which provides that they shall be educated like the other boys. At the time that Act was passed, the Blue Coat school was an exclusively Episcopalian endowment.

4254. CHAIRMAN.—The Act of Parliament modified the charter?—Not as to the King's Hospital. We are not bound by any trust prior to that Act of Parliament, under which we take those boys.

4255. Mr. WILSON.—Can you tell us anything of Erasmus Smith's deed?—It bears date 1st December, 1657, and was made during the Protectorate; therefore the original foundation of Erasmus Smith was before the disability of Protestant Dissenters.

4256. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Erasmus Smith conveyed these lands to trustees by deed, in 1657, during the Commonwealth, and the original arrangement under that deed was that the children should be taught the Puritan Catechism. He then came to look for a charter under Charles II., who insisted that the Catechism should be the Church of England Catechism, and if he had been looking for a charter under James II., it would probably have been another Catechism!—Exactly.

4257. Mr. WILSON.—But the original foundation of the Blue Coat school, was, you believe, Episcopalian?—I am merely pointing out, as you criticised the Governors, the exact way the thing stands. Whatever question exists about Erasmus Smith's schools, it does not affect the King's Hospital. It has two Acts of Parliament, one in 1738, and another in 1849, under which the Governors act.

4258. Do you know whether the indenture of 1657 was made to Erasmus Smith?—It was made during the Protectorate. Further than that I do not recollect.

4259. There was no disability on Presbyterians or Dissenters at the time of the foundation of the Royal schools?—That is so. A remarkable thing is that in the original plan of 1657 for these schools, there was a system of religion introduced, but the words which did that were expressly left out in the charter of Charles I., in 1627. That has an important bearing. I had occasion to look into it after the Endowed Schools Commission of 1854-5 was over, and it is upon that view, in connection with several other matters, that the officials of the Commissioners of Education, Mr. Quin and Dr. Kyle, in evidence before the Select Committee on Foundation Schools in 1855, declared the Royal schools to be open, without religious distinction.

4260. That they were not confined to any particular denomination?—The exclusive endowment began with the disability under Charles II. Endowments prior to that are in a different position.

[Adjourned to next day at 11 A.M.]

ELEVENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1879, 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

APRIL 23, 1879.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—The EARL OF ROOSE, Chairman; and RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P., with JAMES CREED MERRITT, Esq., Q.A.S., Secretary.

Rev. JAMES A. BELL, M.A., examined.

Rev. JAMES A. BELL, M.A.

4261. CHAIRMAN.—You were head master of Bannagher school?—Yes, for eighteen years—from 1845 to 1867.

4262. You gave evidence before the Commissioners in 1857?—Yes.

4263. When you gave up the school you went to another part of the country?—Yes; I was appointed by the Crown, Rector of a parish in Westmeath; but in 1873 I returned, having been appointed rector of Rynagh, which is the parish in which Bannagher is situated. I have been acquainted with Bannagher all my life. The few years I was away caused no interruption in my acquaintance with the place.

4264. We have had some evidence from Mr. Joyce as to the number of boys, the children of Protestant parents, residing in Bannagher and the immediate neighbourhood?—It was in consequence of the report of Mr. Joyce's evidence which appeared in the newspapers, that I thought it my duty to apply to the Commissioners to be heard on this occasion. Mr. Joyce made a mistake—I am sure most unintentionally—as to the number of Protestant boys in the neighbourhood.

4265. Here is his evidence on the point?—

*Have you had Protestant boys there?—Yes, but I have none at present. There are none in the house at present that I know of. I had three of the nephews of Rev. Mr. Bell, the former master; but I had not his own son?—

In consequence of that statement, I begged to be permitted to appear here to-day. As to the number of Protestant boys, I have prepared a list, which shows that we have nineteen Protestant boys in Bannagher and its immediate neighbourhood. I do not mean to say, if the school were such as to give satisfaction, all the boys would be sent there. I do not know the minds of the parents. I wish to distinguish between those who are gentry and those who are of the class that attend Mr. Joyce's school at present. One of the Protestant boys is at Eton, and another (my nephew) at Wellington College. Major Armstrong has two boys at home; two other boys, who were formerly at Caba school, are now at Athlone school; others are educated at home; and some of them are attending my national school.

4266. The boys there are hardly of the class who would go to Caba school, unless taken as free boys?—They belong to a class for whom, I think, that school was not intended, but they are precisely of the class that have been attending it lately.

4267. That is, more of the commercial class than of the higher class who would seek a classical education?—The higher class that would seek a classical education do not attend the school at present. I should never have thought of including in my list the boys who now attend the National School, except that they are exactly the class that have been attending the school since 1874.

4268. That is the class that derive most advantage from the Model National school?—Yes, but they are too far away to attend the Model School, which is five miles off.

4269. In your time, after 1858, what number of boys had you in the school?—The largest number of boarders I had was thirty-three.

4270. Do you remember about what date that was?—About 1853.

4271. At various times in former years the school was either shut up or had no pupils?—Yes; it is an unfortunate thing that in the interregnum between the departure of one master and the appointment of another there has invariably been a break—sometimes

of years—which I think is a very serious matter for any school. Under any re-arrangement, it would be very desirable to guard against such a thing occurring in the future, by having some one second in command to carry on the school when the Head Master was removed by death or otherwise.

4272. Was there not a considerable falling off in the numbers before you gave up the school?—The lowest number, dating from the time the school was in full order, was about twenty-five, including day boys. Sometimes I had but few day boys—occasionally not more than seven or eight. Then they would go away, and there would be a break for a few years until other boys came. The greatest number of day boys I ever had was about ten, but just before I gave up the school there was a considerable reduction in the numbers, and finally there was no boy left in the school.

4273. How long did that continue?—It was from the interval between my appointment to the parish of Ballymore, in the county Westmeath, and my resignation of the school. I was appointed under peculiar circumstances to the parish of Ballymore on the 6th of August, 1875, and had made every arrangement to resign the school at the following Christmas, but after I had made all my preparations, and the school had broken up, I received a letter from the Castle, informing me that there was a difficulty in reference to the parish, as it was under sequestration. I was told it would be necessary to have an Act of Parliament to settle the matter. I had nothing to do then but to remain at Bannagher, but the people knowing that I was about to leave did not send their children to my school. More than a year passed away before the matter was settled, and during that time I had no pupils in Bannagher school—not that I ever refused them—but under the circumstances none were sent to me.

4274. It was not in accordance with your wish that this state of suspension occurred?—Not at all. It was a very serious source of expense and inconvenience to me, so I had to drive twenty-four miles to Ballymore every Sunday to do the duty there, and return afterwards. I resigned the school at the close of 1866, and left the place in January, 1867; but a further question arose whether the Incumbent of Ballymore was Rector or perpetual Curate. I had an interview with the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General of the day on that subject, and they said that in a few weeks they would have the whole matter settled. I gave in my resignation of the school, and to my astonishment I found that I was without home or home.

4275. As to the first point, have you any further evidence?—I did not include in my list any boys who had gone back again from Caba House to the National school. Many of these boys are growing up, and it will be necessary for me shortly to remove them from my school, because it is a mixed school, and under a schoolmistress.

4276. Are they all Protestants?—Yes.

4277. Do the Roman Catholic boys of the same class go to another National school?—There has been a large falling off during the last six or eight months. Mr. Joyce gave evidence that his highest number had been fifty-one boys, but that they declined. He had a flourishing school, not, however, of the class which ought to be there, but of another class, and his school was extremely useful.

4278. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—What other class?—The class of tradesmen, farmers, and people of that kind. I do not object to them, but they were of a different

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claim to those who used to attend the school. In fact, those who attend the school now are more of the class who go to the National schools. I must say I was not perfectly satisfied with the state of the school, although I have reason to believe that Mr. Joyce was of great use in encouraging education in the town of Banagher, by getting together a class of boys and giving a better education than they were receiving in the National schools. For instance, I saw two lads walking together, one of whom I knew to be in receipt of wages at only 3s. a week. Their conversation was on the questions which had been put to them at a competitive examination which they had attended.

4278. CHAIRMAN.—To what do you attribute the failure of the Banagher school?—I attribute it to the mismanagement, or rather to the torpidity of the Clarendon Commissioners.

4280. What should they have done?—They should have looked after the estate, taken care that the land was let at its proper value, and that the school had the full advantage of the rents; and I think they are sadly behindhand in not having any inspector, and in many other respects they seemed to me to be a torpid body. Their principle was to leave the master to himself. They gave him no assistance.

4281. He got his salary whether the house was full or empty, irrespective of success or failure?—Yes; he held his appointment by letters patent during good behaviour, but the Commissioners did nothing to assist or aid him to obtain success, but if the master succeeded, they were ready at any time to help him. I speak from my own experience, as well as from what I heard of the other Royal schools. They gave me no assistance while I was struggling.

4282. The repairs were executed for you?—I never experienced any difficulty as to the repairs. I reported that such and such a thing should be done, or rather I did what was necessary. They knew I would not do anything that was not absolutely necessary. There never was so little spent as during the eighteen years I was master of the school, and the premises were kept in good order.

4283. I see the estates are returned, in the report of 1857, to be of the net value of £131 per annum?—Yes.

4284. Now it produces £179?—Yes, I have in my possession the valuation of the school lands in 1857, when it was £397 2s. 8d. per annum. That valuation contains the acreage and the names of the tenants. He was head master of the school for upwards of twenty years. There is a copy of the Down survey attached to it, and also a letter. The school was so valuable, at that time, that my father paid Dr. Morris £1,000 for the appointment, and for the transfer of the school. I have also his books, which show what rents he actually received.

4285. Mr. O'SHEA.—To whom did he pay the £1,000?—To Dr. Morris, his predecessor, with the consent of the Government. He was appointed by Letters Patent.

4286. CHAIRMAN.—Was the practice of purchasing the schools common in those days?—I do not know whether it was commonly done, but I know it was the Secretary of the Commissioners who suggested it, and it was through him the arrangement was carried out. At that time the master of a Royal school held the estate just on the same terms as the rector of the parish held his glebe lands.

4287. That is not clear proof that the rental had declined more than perhaps it should, because the valuations in those days seem to have been higher on all the estates?—I was to go a step further, and show what was received by my father. In 1857, in his own handwriting, the rental of the school estate is—From Upper and Lower Derry, £128 1s. 11½d.; from Ballinacorney, £92 12s. 8d.; and from Beekmerry, £50; total, £271 2s. 8½d.; and bog, for £7 12s. 4d., making £278 14s. 9½d. That was his rental. I find afterwards that when the change was made, and he became the agent instead of the owner of the estate, that

his receipts were £268 14s. 6d. It is perfectly clear that there has been a great falling off in the rent, and I maintain, moreover, that the present rents do not fully represent the value of the estate at all. Some years ago, when I was master of the school, I had some conversation with Bishop Huggins, Bishop of Meath; and afterwards a member of the Board of Education, and in consequence of that conversation he made some move about the rents. The Commissioners took some steps to raise the rents, but a petition was presented to Parliament by Sir Patrick O'Brien, member for the county. The result was that the Clarendon Commissioners, who were a very timid body, frightened by a letter in the newspapers, and startled out of their wits by a motion in Parliament, gave up their intention. Subsequently I myself made a move in the matter. I felt that the interests of the school were injured. I applied for information as to the rental, and the agent to whom my application was openly made, said he had received strict orders from the Commissioners not to give any information on the subject. When I applied to Mr. Kyle I said my object was a perfectly legitimate one. He replied "I perfectly understand your object, but we do not mean to help you in it." I would suggest that the valuation of the estate should be looked into, for unquestionably it is worth more, and consequently the people for whom benefit the school was established are losing that benefit for the advantage of the tenants. The sooner the estates are sold and the proceeds invested the better.

4288. Is there any feeling in the country, that the school estates should be dealt with more liberally than the estates of private individuals?—I think the feeling in Banagher is that the school estate has never been properly dealt with. I often heard the master spoken of by parties who seemed to be aware of it, and I do not see why the tenants, if they got a fair interest in their lands, should have them so much cheaper than your lordship's tenants. My opinion is that the rents were reduced in former years, and have never been raised since. But I may not be correct.

4289. Mr. O'SHEA.—Mr. Owen is the agent?—Yes.

4290. His evidence is that the valuation of the Banagher school property is £180 a year?—Yes.

4291. You remember the property for many years?—Yes; that is, I remember when it was in my father's hands. He died in 1829.

4292. Were there many tenants living on it then?—My recollection is that the number of tenants was considerably reduced, in his time, from what it had been previously.

4293. Has the number of tenants been reduced since 1839?—I do not know, but I think so, for I have seen a rental with only nine names on it.

4294. About how many were there in 1839?—I cannot say, I was only personally acquainted with four, but I think they were the representatives of a considerable number.

4295. Prior to 1839, the lands were let in small holdings?—Yes, that is quite clear.

4296. Small holdings, as a rule, pay higher rents than larger ones, therefore, it is very likely with a large number of small tenants the rental would be higher than with a small number of large tenants?—Yes.

4297. The list which you prepared shows that such persons, such as 'shopkeeper,' 'farmer,' 'builder,' 'lodger,' 'gardener,' 'pensioner,' 'conductor,' and 'plumber,' have sons; do these boys attend any school at all?—Yes, most of them go to my National school.

4298. Why do not they attend the Royal school?—Some of them are 'mice' sent to go to my National school.

4299. I understood you to say that a large number of boys of the shopkeeper and farmer class among the Roman Catholics of Banagher, have been in your school, why is it that the Protestant boys of the same

plan do not go there?—Partly, I suppose, because they are satisfied with the education given in my school, but that bears upon a question which I could better answer if I gave you the reason why I did not send my own boy to the Royal school.

4300. Why did not you send him there?—It would be extremely convenient to me to do so, but on Mr. Joyce's appointment in 1874, this announcement appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*—

"Banagher Royal school, King's County. This school will be opened early in March, with a staff of eminent masters, and under Roman Catholic management. F. K. Joyce, B.A., Senior Scholar, Natural History. Head Master, late of St. Francis' Academy, Clonsilla."

4301. Did that advertisement prevent you from sending your son to the school?—It weighed with me, but my son was not old enough to be sent there at that time. That advertisement created great excitement, and a little irritation, amongst all the Protestants of Banagher.

4302. Why?—Because, for 250 years previously, there had never been a Roman Catholic master. The master had always been a Protestant, though the school was open to all classes; and we thought it a very remarkable thing that, without an Act of Parliament, the Lord Lieutenant should suddenly transfer the school from Protestant to Roman Catholic masters.

4303. Then, in point of fact, there was an objection on the part of Protestant parents in Banagher, to sending their sons to a school which had been placed, by the Lord Lieutenant, under a Roman Catholic master?—No. Neither I myself, nor any of the other Protestant parents, would have objected to place our children under a Roman Catholic master; but we did object, because we found that Mr. Joyce had placed this public school—endowed with a public grant—under the patronage of Bishop Conroy and the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese; and thus turned what had been a public school, open to all classes, into a denominational Roman Catholic school.

4304. Were you ever in Armagh?—No, I have not been there.

4305. You are aware that there is a Royal school there, of the same origin and foundation as Banagher?—Precisely so.

4306. Are you aware that the master of that school was actually appointed by the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh?—I am perfectly aware of that, and so was the master of the Dungannon school, too; and I think it was a natural arrangement, when there was an Established Church, that the masters of these public schools should belong to the Established Church. But when, on the ground of religious equality, a Roman Catholic was appointed to a Royal school, we felt aggrieved that it should be converted into a denominational school; moreover, we thought that it was an illegal appointment.

4307. You are aware now that it was not an illegal appointment?—I am not; for this reason—the select vestry of the parish of Rynagh addressed a memorial to the Duke of Abercorn, when Lord Lieutenant, on the subject; and the answer was, that the Lord Lieutenant would not move in the matter, as the law officers were of opinion that it was of doubtful legality.

4308. You refer to this as a partly denominational school?—It is so now.

4309. But formerly was it undenominational?—Surely.

4310. Do you think it consistent with an undenominational school that there should be a strict rule that the master should be a Protestant?—I think that it was a very natural rule while there was a State Church.

4311. Are you aware that the Archbishop of Armagh still has and exercises the rights of a visitor over Armagh School?—Yes, and with perfect propriety, as he is a Commissioner of Education.

4312. Has not the Protestant Archbishop of Ar-

magh, in his capacity as such, the rights of a visitor over Armagh school?—An Archbishop he had those rights, and they are preserved to him by Act of Parliament, but his successor will not have them.

4313. There is no rule by which the successor to Dr. Conroy will have the same rights at Banagher that Dr. Conroy had. Where is the difference between the two cases?—I have pointed out a very remarkable difference. The one was the archbishop of the Established Church, whereas the other was only a titular bishop.

4314. A distinction in which some people hardly see a difference?—I complain of the advertisement which Mr. Joyce published, and I say the Gloucester Commissioners ought to have interfered in such a matter.

4315. I promise there was no interference with the religion of the Roman Catholic pupils who used to attend your school?—None whatever; I was never without Roman Catholic pupils either boarders or day boys.

4316. You did not compel them to attend any part of the religious instruction?—Most certainly not; but I took care that they attended their own religious duties, and, therefore, I felt the more aggrieved that Mr. Joyce should consider that the presence of a Protestant in the house would spoil everything.

4317. The schools were intended for the benefit of both religions?—Of all classes, and I am here to day to claim for the Protestants a share in the benefit of that endowment, from which we are virtually excluded at present.

4318. Do you regard yourselves as excluded because Dr. Conroy was named in the advertisement as patron?—Yes, because I know, and it has appeared in evidence before this Commission, what that patronage means. It means that Dr. Conroy has interfered in the education given, and in the books permitted.

4319. Dr. Conroy, so far as any evidence before us goes, has not made any protest against the presence of Protestant boys in the school?—But his letter, which was produced [vide page 38], shows that what I anticipated was verified in fact—that, inasmuch as this school was placed under the patronage of Dr. Conroy, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and the Roman Catholic Priests, they would interfere in the education. I anticipated that, and my anticipations have been realized.

4320. Does it not appear from Dr. Conroy's letter that his patronage of the school was rather created by Mr. Joyce than sought for and accepted by him?—I think the bishop's letter entirely bears out the interpretation which I, from the beginning, put upon Mr. Joyce's advertisement—that there was an attempt made by him to impress a Roman Catholic character upon the school, whereas the attempt ought to have been the reverse, to make it undenominational. The bishop took the same view, precisely, as I did, and I read his letter for that reason with great satisfaction. I think Mr. Joyce made a mistake, and I submit that the Gloucester Board made a still greater mistake, when their attention was called to it, that they did not interfere. The Protestants of Banagher live on very friendly terms with their Roman Catholic neighbours, and I am sure we would not have hesitated to send our children to the school, if this attempt had not been made to give a Roman Catholic character to it.

4321. In point of fact, you have no more feeling than you think would be justifiable in a Roman Catholic parent under similar circumstances?—Precisely so; but we are placed at a greater disadvantage now than Roman Catholics were formerly.

4322. Why?—Because no Protestant bishop ever interfered with us. The Bishop of Meath was a member of the Board of Education, and therefore a visitor, but he never asked me what college I was training boys for, or what school books I used. Recently a priest, who had been a boarder of mine, called upon me, and expressed his pleasant recollections of the school; and I took the opportunity of saying—"I hope, when thinking over matters, you will say you

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were treated with fairness?" He replied, "With perfect fairness."

4323. From your experience, both as a schoolmaster and also as a clergyman, of the social wants of the former and shopkeeper classes, you do not think that more primary education is sufficient for them?—Certainly not; and both in my father's time and in my own, whenever a promising boy, no matter who he was, was found, a free education was open to him in the school; and as to those who can pay for a suitable intermediate education, I think it is very desirable they should have ample opportunities of obtaining it. There is another point which I should like to mention, I think this school, at present, is apparently confined to one class.

4324. To which class?—To an humbler class than that which formerly attended it. For instance, if I sent my son there, he would not have any boys of his own rank to associate with. I do not object to a mixed school; on the contrary, I would like to see all classes educated together.

4325. You say that it is confined to the lower middle class?—Yes. It was reduced to the level of, and competed with, the National school, from which it took away boys; and now the National school has taken away boys from it.

4326. As a matter of fact, the portion of the middle classes, for whom the school was intended, do not go there?—They do not.

4327. Do you think Banagher is a good place for the school at all?—I do, but that was not always my opinion. I think the master of the school will always be in favour of a move, for the simple reason that he will view it from a school point of view, I think that any large town, having a considerable population, can provide for its own educational wants, but a small place like Banagher requires an endowment. If the school were removed from Banagher many persons would be subject to great inconvenience.

4328. You think the school is wanted there?—We want it very badly.

4329. What do you think are the prospects of a school there now?—The school is interfered with in many ways. One of the first things that afforded it was the discontinuance of the passenger steamers on the Shannon. The school was formerly recruited with pupils from Clare and Limerick, and when Parliament allowed the two great railway companies to divert the passenger traffic on the Shannon it injured the school. In the second place, Emis and Tipperary schools took away a good many boys. Though there never could be a large day school at Banagher, there might be, as there was before, a large boarding school. That would, however, require an endowment such as other schools have, and exhibitions would be necessary to attract boys.

4330. CHAIRMAN.—On the assumption that the school was to be denominational, which do you consider it would be more likely to attract pupils, as a Protestant or a Roman Catholic school, having regard to the relative numbers of the two denominations in the neighbourhood?—There are far more Roman Catholics than Protestants.

4331. Of the class for whom the school was intended?—There is a question—first, what class was it intended for?

4332. Say the commercial class?—They are chiefly Roman Catholics in Banagher.

4333. You speak of having formerly had an opinion as to the desirability of removing the school. There appear to have been three attempts to move it. This is the minute of the Commissioners of Education, on

the 3rd March, 1854:—

"Read letters from Mr. Bell, master, of Banagher Royal school, urging very strongly on the Board the advantages that would arise if, on the expiration of the present lease, the school should be removed to Parnassstown, where schools could be procured from Lord Rosse at a much more moderate rent than Cahn House, and pointing out the advantage that, in his opinion, would arise from the removal, and also a letter from the Lord Bishop of Meath, stating, in reply, that his lordship was not prepared to oppose the removal, but that he entertained serious doubts of the power of the Board to order such removal. The secretary stated that on a former occasion this subject of the removal having been under discussion, the Solicitors being present, stated that they also were doubtful of the authority of the Board to comply with Mr. Bell's application. The matter being each discussed, and reference being made to the words of the Charter, the Commissioners were of opinion that the school must be held at or near Banagher. Ordered.—That Mr. Bell be informed that the Commissioners do not feel themselves empowered to remove the school to Parnassstown, but that if Mr. Bell can bring forward any precedent or reasons to change that opinion, the Board will reconsider the matter."

At that time you thought the locality had something to do with the inefficient success of the school?—Yes, there were only two day pupils at the school then, and it is very difficult for a master, when there is only a small endowment—say £100 a year—to keep a school in an efficient condition, unless it is supported by a considerable number of day boys to supply the place of an endowment.

4334. The Commissioners seem to have been in favour of the change if they had the power to make it?—Yes; the town was in a great state of decay at that time.

4335. There is a further entry on the subject in the minutes of the Chartered Commissioners, dated July 5th, 1853:—

"Read letters from Rev. J. A. Bell, master of Banagher Royal school (and from the Lord Bishop of Meath recommending), forwarding a resolution of the governing body of the Irish Missionary College at Ballisodare, stating the terms on which they would hand over that establishment to the Commissioners as a school. Dr. Bell proposed that the Commissioners . . . should move the Royal school of Banagher, to Ballisodare, and endeavour to set the Cahn House. The Charter, and various reports and documents having been referred to: Resolved.—That the Commissioners cannot comply with the prayer of Mr. Bell's memorial and move the school to Ballisodare, the Charter, &c., fixing the locality for the Royal school of Banagher."

There seems to be no difference of opinion on that point?—At that time, the town was in a state of great decay. These letters from me were the result of a great deal of correspondence with the Bishop of Meath, and others. I cannot say that I was the prime mover in the matter; but the school was of very little use in Banagher then, and it would have been of much more good at Parnassstown, or Ballisodare.

4336. Has not a great change taken place?—Since that period, the town has altered in its circumstances, and is improving; and there is a considerable number of boys to receive education.

4337. There was also a memorial from the principal inhabitants of Parnassstown, praying that the Royal school of Banagher should be removed there, and the answer of the Commissioners was, that they had no power to remove the school from the locality fixed by the Charter?—Just so.

4338. You are aware that Mr. Stephens, in his separate report in 1848, recommended that the school should be removed, and the endowment applied elsewhere?—Yes. He recommended its removal to Limerick.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at eleven o'clock, A.M.]

TWELFTH DAY—FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879; 11 o'CLOCK, A.M.

April 25, 1879.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—The EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; LORD JUSTICE FITZGERSON; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; and ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CARRI MURPHY, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN VALENTINE, M.A., examined.

Mr. William J. Valentine, M.A.

4338. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the masters at Portora Royal school?—Yes.

4340. How long have you occupied that position?—Rather more than three years.

4341. Before that you were head master of the Diocesan school at Waterford?—Yes.

4342. When did you leave that?—In January, 1876.

4343. Was that school shut up after you left?—No; the school was continued, and is still in operation.

4344. What was the cause of your leaving?—I was unable to make a comfortable living out of it, and I considered my present appointments more secure and better in a pecuniary way.

4345. What was your income there?—£175 per annum.

4346. Have you that annuity at present?—No; I compounded, and the commutation money was divided. Two-thirds of it was given to me personally, and the other one-third to the Church Commissioners.

4347. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERSON.—You are a graduate of Trinity College?—I am. I took my degree in 1857.

4348. You graduated in honours?—I was first gold medalist in classics.

4349. Were you a scholar?—Yes.

4350. In what year did you get scholarship?—In my senior freshman year.

4351. Had you any experience in teaching before you got your degree?—I had been teaching since I was seventeen years of age. I began to teach in a private school established in Derry by the Rev. Dr. Stock, before he was appointed to the Raphoe Royal school. I was with him for two or three months at Raphoe. I was again with him in charge of the head class at Portora as *locum tenens* for twelve months, and after I took my degree I went down and taught at Portora for about two years.

4352. In what schools were you teaching before you was appointed to Waterford school?—I was with the Rev. Roger North, at Rathfriland, for some time.

4353. That was private school?—It was.

4354. What was the date of your appointment to Waterford?—I was appointed some time before 30th December, 1875; but that was the date at which I paid the stamp duty on my appointment.

4355. You were obliged to collect your income from the clergy?—I was.

4356. What means did you take to do that?—I found, by the Act of Parliament, that my income was to be assessed in certain proportions, and that I might appoint a collector; but I found no one willing to undertake the collection. The Registrar of the diocese declined, as the charge was very odious to the clergy, so I collected it myself. There had been no Diocesan schoolmaster at Waterford before my appointment. The district was a union of the Dioceses of Caskel, Enly, Waterford, and Lismore, where, practically, the tax had never been levied. The first thing to be done was to get the return of the incomes of the clergy. The return furnished by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was objected to by the Bishop, and returned for correction. When at last the return of incomes was satisfactory, the assessment had to be made. The calculation of that was done by myself and an assistant master, and then it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Bishop. It was only when that was done that I was able to begin sending out circulars asking for payment. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners were liable to pay £45 19s. 6d., and the Bishop £30 15s. 4d. The late Bishop Daly felt some difficulties, which I was unable

to understand, and postponed for a long time completing his part of the work. I wrote frequently urging him to complete the business; but down to the month of May after my appointment, the matter was still unsettled. I received this letter from the Bishop, dated 22nd May, 1875:—

"Sir,—I have this morning received an answer from Dr. Gayer, in which he says that 'My W. J. Valentine is legally appointed to the Diocesan school in Waterford, and in my opinion entitled to whatever salaries the Diocesan schoolmasters of those several dioceses were previously entitled to, and so on, and so on, so do I see that you have anything to do in the matter but pay him the amount to which you are liable as Bishop of Caskel and Enly. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of course, pay for Waterford and Lismore.' This is all the information I have received and am able to give you."

"I remain, faithfully yours,

"ROBERT CARRI, &c.

"W. J. Valentine, Esq."

4357. By whom had you been appointed?—By the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cardigan.

4358. Had there been no Diocesan school there?—There had been another school or school-house.

4359. Were you obliged to take a house yourself?—I was.

4360. How did it come about, that an appointment was made when no Diocesan school existed there before?—A public meeting of Protestants had been held in Waterford, in October, 1869, to supply a want left by the Rev. William Price, the master of the Endowed school, who had then recently died after a lingering illness.

4361. Was it at that meeting that the establishment of the Diocesan school was suggested?—It must have been considered before that, as the newspaper reports of that meeting show that reference was made to a correspondence which had taken place between the Solicitor-General of the day, Mr. Lawson, and his friends in Waterford about the matter.

4362. What became of the house in which Dr. Price had carried on his school?—The school premises were let to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, by the Corporation, and so they passed from the use of the Protestants.

4363. Had Dr. Price's school been a Protestant school?—It had been a mixed school. The title now is "The Catholic High School in connexion with the Catholic University."

4364. The Protestants at their meeting fell back on the Diocesan school, which had been in abeyance?—Exactly so. The meeting appointed a committee, to co-operate with the Commissioners of Education, for the purpose of establishing a Diocesan school, and securing a system of education suited to the wants of the Protestants of Waterford, and its neighbourhood.

4365. What arrangement was made for your school-house?—I was told by this committee of the best house available, and I took it. The lower part was occupied as a corn merchant's office, and the back as corn stores; but it was the only house available at the time. I received £15 as a donation in the course of that year from the Waterford gentlemen, towards the support of the school.

4366. Was that in addition to the £175?—Yes.

4367. When did you open the school?—On the 22nd January, 1875.

4368. How many boys did you start with?—About a dozen, but towards the close of the year I had twenty-five.

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4369. Were they all Protestants?—Yes; at first my pupils were all Protestants.

4370. Had the Catholic High school been opened at that time?—Yes, it was in operation; and there were other schools in Waterford also.

4371. What was the number of your pupils from time to time?—They rose in my first year to 25. In 1864 I had 41; in 1865, thirty; in 1866, thirty-one; in 1867, twenty-eight; in 1868, thirty-five; in 1869, thirty-three; in 1870, thirty-eight; in 1871, forty-nine; in 1872, forty-five; in 1873, forty-five; in 1874, forty-two; and in 1875 twenty-nine.

4372. What was the cause of the falling off after 1871, which was the year in which the Church Act came into operation?—I think it was due to commercial depression, and the removal of various families from Waterford.

4373. You think the cause of the decline was temporary?—Yes; that is my belief.

4374. What staff of masters had you?—I began with a French master and an English master, and the total amount of salaries I paid for the first year was £28 10s. 6d.; for the second year the amount was £105, as I had a second mathematical master. There were two more in the town, and I found it convenient to have them at different hours. In the third year, in consequence of an increase to one of those masters, I paid £115. In the next year I paid £190, owing to a payment to a drawing master and above the special fee, which were not sufficient to form his salary. In the next year I paid £185 to assistant masters, as I increased my staff by a new assistant. The sum of £185 per annum continued to be paid down to 1870, and in 1871 the amount was £190, owing to an increase of salary to the mathematical master, and then it reverted to £185, owing to some reduction, the particulars of which I do not remember. For the last three years I paid £140 a year.

4375. There was a large reduction in the expenditure for assistant masters in the last three years?—Yes; but that was partly owing to an arrangement, by which a number of my own family taught in the school.

4376. What other expenditure was there in connexion with the school?—The rent paid was, for 1864 and 1865, £50 a year with the usual taxes. For the following years it was £60 a year with the usual taxes.

4377. Had you removed from the premises where you originally started?—Yes, I occupied in succession three houses, first the house over the corn store office, then, for two years, a house on the Mall in Waterford, very suitable in some respects, but defective in others, and, for the remainder of the time, a house of which I had a lease, terminable on six months' notice, for which I paid £60 per annum.

4378. Was anything done by the Clare-street Commissioners to provide a schoolhouse for you?—I heard nothing of any application being made to provide a schoolhouse, although I went there believing that the Grand Jury would, according to the provisions of the Act, present for a house.

4379. Was any application made to them to do so?—My friends, who knew the feelings of the Grand Jury, considered it hopeless to attempt it.

4380. What was your expenditure for taxes and repairs?—In 1863 over £8; in 1864, £7 13s. 6d. I have no entry for 1865. In 1866, which was the year of my removal to 15, William-street, £38 17s. 6d. In 1867, £11 17s. 6d.; in 1868, £13 0s. 9d. In 1869, the road began to get rotten, and the landlord allowed me £30 out of my rent, and I spent in addition £18 13s. 6d. In 1870, £37 1s. 6d.; in 1871, £16 9s. 6d.; in 1872, £16 17s. 6d.; in 1873, £26 5s. 3d.; in 1874, £19 13s. 6d.; and in 1875, £18 1s. 6d.

4381. What other expenses were necessary for the establishment?—I was obliged to keep more servants than I would require for a house of the sort, and I had also to bear all the expenses for school premiums.

4382. Did you receive any assistance from local

ment?—Not towards the prices until the present Bishop was appointed, when he gave a prize for Scriptural knowledge and good conduct.

4383. Either during the passing of the Church Act, or preliminary to the passing of the succeeding Act, was any action taken by the Diocesan school-masters as to their position?—None whatever; but when it became possible for us to compound, this circular was addressed to the various Diocesan school-masters by Mr. Robinson, of Londonberry:—

Ryle College, October 26th, 1872

*Mr. DEAR SIR,—You have, as doubtless, already received a communication from the Church Temporalities Commissioners relative to the commutation of your income as Diocesan schoolmaster. On receiving mine, I wrote to the Church Body to know what terms they offered, in the event of my wishing to commute and compound. I was amazed to find myself offered less than six years' purchase in ready money, with to obtain whatever on the commutation balance? I wrote at once to Mr. Greene, the Secretary of the Church Body, to say that I thought this a very absurd offer—injuries to the Church, since probably but few of us would consent to accept it, and so the Church would lose the reversion of the commutation balance—unfair to us, in accepting us to late at a large sum on ridiculously unjust terms. I further said that while conditions such as these might be fair enough for Parish Clerks and Rectors, who held themselves free from all further obligation to the Church on receiving their money, it was only just that we should be placed in the same category as incumbents, who, as long as they continue to do the same duties as heretofore, receive the interest of their commutation balance, the parishes not touching the money till their death or resignation. Accordingly, I said that I was ready to commute and compound on either of the following conditions:—

(1). That of receiving in money now about one-third of the entire commutation capital, and interest at 4 per cent. on the balance, so long as I do the same work (good the diocese, as firmly; reversion of this balance to be determined by the proper authorities. (2). That of receiving two-thirds of the capital now, the remaining money to be disposed of at once in the interest of the Church as in case 1; no further claim, of course, for interest. To this proposal I can have no reply till the Commissioners' Committee of the Church Body hold their next meeting. But in the meantime—and I think the meeting will take place on Wednesday next, 31st October—if similar proposals were made by all the Diocesan schoolmasters, it is highly probable that the Church Body would give as much better terms than they seem now disposed to offer. If we all wrote, declaring to commute on the reasonable terms now offered, no doubt they would feel it better to accede to our conditions rather than that the Church should gain nothing by us at all—a contingency very likely to occur, if the dioceses to treat us so hardly and so unjustly. May I suggest to you the propriety of communicating at once with Mr. Greene, if you have not done so already. You do not thereby bind yourself to commute, or commit yourself in any way whatever, but simply add to the list of your brethren who may desire to commute, in securing for themselves more favourable terms. If we only help each other in this matter, I can hardly think that the Church Body will hold out against us, and deprive the Church of what may prove a large sum of money if a considerable number of us decide upon commuting. Begging that you will—whatever your personal intentions may be—interest yourself actively in this matter, and that without delay, since the time may be short.

"I am, dear Sir, Faithfully yours,

W. PERCY ROBINSON, M.A.,

"Rural Master of the Derry Diocesan School."

4384. You were reluctantly offered the two-thirds?—Yes.

4385. I suppose similar terms were offered to others?—I believe so.

4386. Was any obligation whatever imposed upon you, in consideration of receiving two-thirds of the commutation money, to continue to do duty?—None whatever.

4387. Was any provision made either in the present of commutation, or of the commutation, with reference to the future of the school?—The Bishop and Diocesan Synod invested the remaining one-third of the commutation money for educational purposes.

4388. What were the respective amounts?—I received £1,985, and the Church body £993 10s., which was invested, together with some subscriptions.

4389. Under what arrangement did you continue to carry on the school?—I was given the interest on about £4,500.

4390. Then you found it was not worth your while to continue it?—The great expense of the house weighed on my mind. I had been maintaining the school, in great part out of my private funds, for three years, and I was sometimes five hours teaching after school hours.

4391. You endeavored to supplement your income by private teaching?—I did, and I was very glad to have an opportunity of escaping from the work, which was far too heavy for me.

4392. How soon did you leave?—I carried on the school till January, 1876.

4393. What became of the school on your leaving?—A master was appointed who took my house, and carried it on for a short time, but, finding himself unable to continue there, he removed to another school. When the new master was appointed, I was consulted as to the plan on which the school might best be carried on with its reduced income. There were two possible plans—one, to get a master who would push it as a boarding school, and the other to let it begin afresh in a very small way and on a reduced scale. The former plan was adopted, and I do not think I can say it succeeded. The second plan has been tried now, and a very competent man, I believe, is carrying on the school in the most promising way.

4394. What provision exists now in Waterford for supplying the class of education you were giving?—For Protestants only the school I have just mentioned—and for Catholics, the Catholic High school, of which I do not know anything.

4395. Under what circumstances was the Waterford Endowed school-house handed over to an endowed school in connexion with the Catholic University?—It must have been because the majority of the Corporation were Catholics, and they naturally applied the Corporate property for the use of the majority of the population.

4396. What is the population of the city of Waterford?—In the Census Report of 1871 the total population is stated to be 23,349—Roman Catholics, 20,604; Protestants, 2,745; thus showing that the Roman Catholics are 86 per cent. of the total.

4397. Of the upper classes, who would require a classical education, about what proportion, approximately, are Protestants?—About 30 per cent.

4398. Is there any provision whatever, after the termination of the endowment of the Diocesan school, for the education of that class?—No, but that endowment cannot determine it, it continues.

4399. It has determined to the extent of two-thirds of its capital value?—That is so.

4400. Did your school supply a want that previously existed in Waterford?—It did.

4401. And it was called for by the public?—Yes.

4402. Did you, as a Diocesan schoolmaster, receive any remuneration before the Church Act passed from the Church-street Commissioners?—None.

4403. Did they ever visit you?—No.

4404. Did they send you any returns?—They sent me blank forms to be filled up, which I always did, and returned them.

4405. Did you ever receive any communication with reference to them afterwards?—Never.

4406. What was the nearest school to Waterford, either Protestant or mixed, which supplied a classical education?—Tipperary, I think, and now Clonmel.

4407. What position do you hold now at Portora?—First Classical Assistant.

4408. At what salary?—£350 a year.

4409. When you have, in fact, a salary of £200, and the enjoyment of £1,000?—Yes.

4410. What would have been the effect of your

refusing to continue?—I believe I would have been a nonentity, and if I changed my duties the annuity would have dropped.

4411. CHAIRMAN.—Then if you had not continued and compounded, you would have been in the same position as if the Church Act had not passed?—Yes.

4412. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUESON.—What endowment would have adequately kept such a school in Waterford, as to have supplied the want of classical education to Protestants?—I would have been most happy to carry on the school for £200 a year and to find my own house.

4413. What fees did you charge your day scholars?—£10 10s. per annum for the general course, and £3 8s. 6d. for English only.

4414. Did many of your pupils enter college?—The total number of pupils I had on my list was 170, of whom 33 went to Trinity or the Queen's College. Of these 26 entered direct from the school, or, at any rate, without going to any other school; 21 entered Trinity College, and 5 the Queen's College, Cork, Galway, and Belfast. Eight of the 26 were Honor men. In 1869 South Classical Scholarship was obtained on first trial by a boy prepared exclusively at my school. In the same year a former pupil obtained First Honors in Logic in Trinity College, and a Literary Scholarship in Cork College was obtained by a boy educated exclusively at my school. In 1870 a First Science Scholarship in Trinity College was obtained at first trial, and from 13 competitors, by a boy solely prepared at the school; and he also, in the same year, obtained First Junior Exhibition, and in the following year took Science Honors. In 1871 the First Junior Exhibition was gained by a boy who had commenced his education under me, removed to one of the Royal schools, from which he entered, and then came back and read with me for the exhibition.

4415. DR. HARRIS.—How long had he been absent from your school?—Three years. In 1873 a former pupil obtained First Science Scholarship, and First Honors in Experimental Physics, and several First Honors in subsequent years. Another former pupil obtained, in 1873, First Honors in English Literature. In 1873, at the Solicitors' Apprenticeship examination, one of my pupils obtained third place. A former pupil in the same year obtained the First Composition Prize in the Divinity School in Trinity College, and first and third places at the Liturgy Examination were also obtained by boys who had been at my school, as well as First Prize in German and Third Prize in French at entrance.

4416. MR. O'SHAUNESSY.—Had they learned these subjects at your school?—They had; and it was after a member of my own family undertook the teaching of French that they began to get these distinctions. In 1874 the Mathematical Scholarship was gained by one of the gentlemen I have just mentioned.

4417. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUESON.—That is one of the highest distinctions in Trinity College?—It ranks next to a Fellowship. In 1875, another pupil obtained third Science Scholarship, and a Junior Exhibition. Moreover, in January, 1875, the gentleman whom I mentioned as having obtained a Literary Scholarship in Cork College, took fourth place at the Army examination at first trial without any grinding.

4418. CHAIRMAN.—In general, what did those who did not enter College go to?—They went into banks, the Apothecaries' Hall, the College of Surgeons, solicitors' offices, and various pieces of business, and two became Constabulary cadets.

4419. Positions for which they had to pass competitive examinations?—Yes, but the Cadetships were too much specialized for the school work. One of my pupils entered the War Office, and some went into other branches of the Civil Service; two one clergyman in the Irish Church, and two are studying for the Bar.

4420. You had a general school course, and two English courses?—Yes; and I had to keep the classes for the general school very large, but when any boy

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Mr. William
E. Parsons,
&c.

Apr 22, 1875.
Mr. William
J. Valentine,
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showed capacity I pushed him on at considerable trouble to myself.

4421. Did you find a large proportion anxious to learn English only?—No.

4422. Did they all learn Greek?—No; very few.

4423. Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—Did all learn French?—Nearly every boy.

4424. Did many learn German?—Very few.

4425. LEON JUVENICE FERGUSON.—Are there a considerable number of resident gentry in the immediate neighbourhood of Waterford?—I think not. The resident gentry are scarce, and widely scattered.

4426. What provision is made for the education of their sons?—They send their sons to Feters and other schools, and many send them to England.

4427. Is there any school in the neighbourhood to which they could send their sons?—There is a school in Clonsilla now.

4428. Is that also an endowed school?—Yes.

4429. CHATELAIN.—Was your school a day school or a boarding school?—It was essentially a day school, but I had a few boarders under special circumstances.

4430. They did not come from other parts of Ireland?—No; they were generally the sons of gentlemen living in the neighbourhood.

4431. LEON JUVENICE FERGUSON.—What was the expense of their education?—Fifty guineas.

4432. CHATELAIN.—Was yours entirely a Protestant school?—I had a few Catholic pupils. I once had as many as six, and for the last two or three years generally two or three at a time. There was nothing in the school tending to which they could object.

4433. There was no religious instruction given during school hours?—Nothing denominational.

4434. Your pupils obtained distinctions in Natural Science. How was it taught?—That was chiefly learnt after the boys left school. For a short time we had provision for teaching it, but it was of an unsatisfactory sort, as there was no apparatus. An assistant master who was enthusiastic on that subject got up a good deal of interest in it, and I was glad to have it carried on, but when he left I was obliged to discontinue it.

4435. How was German taught?—By a governess who taught in a neighbouring school.

4436. What were the ages of your pupils?—From ten to eighteen years. I had one as young as eight years, a very clever little boy.

4437. LEON JUVENICE FERGUSON.—I believe there is in Waterford a school called Bishop Foy's school?—Yes; it is an English school, and at present a parish school, very efficiently carried on.

4438. So that in fact the want that was supplied—as I understand—by you in Waterford, and which has not been filled since, except by the foundation of the school with a reduced endowment, was that of classical education for Protestants?—Yes.

4439. And it was a mixed school in your hands?—Yes; but as to my Catholic pupils, there was something special in their circumstances, for instance, one lived next door to me, and it was very convenient to him. The others were children of mixed marriages, so that it is rather an exception that proves the rule, that the Catholics do not wish to send their sons to a Protestant school.

4440. Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—Do you not think that an endowment of £200 a year is rather a Utopian suggestion for the intermediate education of the thirty per cent. of Protestants of the middle and higher classes in Waterford?—The income from the school was about £200 at the low rate it fell to latterly, and I was not at all satisfied with the scanty staff of masters. The difficulty of carrying on a school in the sub-division into classes.

4441. Suppose that £200 were turned into the form of payment by results and prizes for boys, don't you think that would stimulate people to send their sons to a good school?—I do not like payment by results, because masters are already beginning to feed a disposition on the part of some boys to look on it as a compliment to the master to work, which we think disagreeable.

Nevertheless, we are delighted with the present act, because of the stimulus it has given to work.

4442. You say that thirty per cent. of the upper and middle class in Waterford are Protestant, therefore seventy per cent. are Catholics?—I think so.

4443. If £200 a year would be an adequate endowment for Protestant intermediate education, it would require about £1,100 or £1,500 a year, according to that calculation, as an adequate endowment for Catholic intermediate education in Waterford?—Yes; except that in proportion as the numbers increase the school fees should increase also, and that would make a great difference.

4444. Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—Are you aware that in Cork and other places there used to be large, prosperous, successful schools utterly unendowed?—I am.

4445. To what do you attribute the necessity you speak of at the present day for endowments, bearing in mind the success of those unendowed schools?—I think it is largely owing to the habit of sending boys to England.

4446. Then many boys that would require a high class education go to England at great expense?—Yes; and not merely those who seek classical education, but I have known boys to go there for an ordinary English education who had no intention of going to College.

4447. It is more from the higher class, than from the shop-keeping and commercial classes, that boys go to the English schools?—It is.

4448. Therefore the Irish Protestant master of the present day must fall back very much on the commercial class?—Yes.

4449. Do you not think, then, that it would be desirable in Protestant schools to make, for the present at least, as full provision for a good English education as possible?—I think it would be a pity to make no provision for classical education.

4450. Certainly; but don't you think such a course as you adopted, teaching them Latin, encouraging Greek where useful, and giving them at the same time a good English education, and instruction in foreign languages, would be a most useful course to pursue?—I certainly do.

4451. Do you know anything of Bishop Foy's school?—Only in a general way. I never inspected it.

4452. Is it a primary school?—Yes; and it is under excellent management since the appointment of the present Bishop.

4453. Is it denominational?—I think it is.

4454. Was the Stephen-street Corporation Free grammar school, a separate school from the Diocesan school?—Quite separate, the name Diocesan began with my school.

4455. LEON JUVENICE FERGUSON.—The Protestants in Waterford appear to have practically objected, quite as much to send their children to the Catholic school, as the Catholics usually do to send theirs to a Protestant one?—Yes.

4456. What is your experience of the possibility of inducing the inhabitants of Waterford to accept, what is called, mixed education?—A few of them would have no objection if they were sure there would be no interference with the religious belief of the children, but the majority of them would have very great objection.

4457. Do you apply that evidence to both denominations?—Yes.

4458. Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—There was your Diocesan school in Waterford, which was virtually Protestant in its attendance, and completely so in its master, and the Protestants had also the Stephen-street Corporation Free grammar school?—Yes; but not at the same time.

4459. Was it before or after the disestablishment of the Irish Church that the Corporation appointed a Catholic master to that school?—Shortly before the date of my appointment.

4460. Who enjoys the endowment of the Stephen-street Corporation Free grammar school at present?—I do not know. I suppose it goes to the master.

4451. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—But it is advertised as "The Catholic High School of Waterford, in connection with the Catholic University?"—It was so advertised.

4452. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you know whether there was anything in that advertisement making it disavowed?—I do not know; but it was a noted school in Dr. Price's time.

4453. Dr. Price was a Protestant?—Yes.

4454. Had he any Catholic under masters?—I think not.

4455. Had he any Catholic boys attending the school?—I think he had.

4456. Do you know what percentage they were?—I do not.

REV. THOMAS MACNALLY, M.A., examined.

4474. CHAIRMAN.—You were formerly the head master of Banagher Royal school?—Yes, from 1838 to 1872. I now produce a letter I received from the Castle, acknowledging my appointment, and also one acknowledging the receipt of my resignation.

4475. We understand that you wish to say something in reference to the evidence given by Mr. Owen?—Yes. He said I was there for two years, whereas I was there for four years, as the letters which I have produced show. He also said he had the unpleasant duty of putting me out, whereas I resigned to the Government, *i.e.*, the Lord Lieutenant, and consequently he could not dismiss me.

4476. Did not you get notice to leave, sometime before you actually left?—No. The authorities did not answer my letter of resignation for some days, and then some time elapsed before I left.

4477. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Is there anything else you desire to state?—I desire to say, that taking the school was a serious loss to me, because I was master of St. Luke's and St. Nicholas' Without, and on the discontinuance of the Church, I would have got £100 a year for my life, which, alas, I did not.

4478. CHAIRMAN.—What number of pupils had you at Banagher?—Forty-eight was my largest number. There were none there when I was appointed, as the school had been resigned by the Rev. Mr. Bell some time before.

4479. Shortly before your resignation, what number of pupils had you?—Seventeen was the smallest number I had up to the Christmas vacation preceding my resignation.

4480. That included both day boys and boarders?—Yes.

4481. You received £160 a year and a free house during the whole time you were there?—I got the salary until I resigned the appointment, but not afterwards.

4482. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You were aware, before you resigned, that the Commissioners of Education had made an order, for a deputation, to hold a visitation at Banagher school?—I heard the Bishop of Meath was to come.

4483. How soon after you heard that, did you resign?—I would not be positive, probably it was before that I resigned. I cannot name the day I heard it.

4484. What was the date of your resignation?—The letter from Dublin Castle, acknowledging the receipt of my resignation, is dated 5th December, 1872, but the resignation itself had been sent in on 25th November, 1872.

4485. The minute respecting the deputation is dated the 9th October, 1872?—I did not hear anything of

4487. There is another Catholic College in Waterford?—Yes, St. John's College.

4488. That lies a little out of the town?—Yes.

4489. Is it endowed?—I don't know. There was a private Protestant school in Tramore, kept by Mr. Jones, that flourished at one time.

4490. Had it anything like £500 a year?—It had no endowment whatever, but it declined, and Mr. Jones offered it to me.

4491. Was that after Mr. Jones had become old?—Yes.

4492. As long as he was young and active the school flourished?—So it was supposed.

4493. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—How many years, altogether, were you in Waterford?—Thirteen.

4494. 20, 1872.

Mr. William J. Vallance, M.A.

Rev. Thomas MacNally, M.A.

it on the 9th October, but I was told of it afterwards. The then Bishop of Meath (Dr. Bechoy) called—that visitation had nothing at all to do with my resigning the school.

4486. I will read the minute of the Commissioners' meeting of 29th November, 1872, on the subject:—

"The secretary stated that he had had several interviews with the bishop of Meath as to pressure from Mr. MacNally to resign if the proceedings were at once withdrawn. The secretary had also several meetings with the auditor as to evidence, &c. That on matters stood at present, the visitation must go on according to the public formal notice publicly posted in Banagher—but secretary stated that in his opinion, a *bona fide* resignation would be sent to Government (the patron) before the day on which the visitation was to take place."

The next minute, which is dated 13th December, 1872, is:—

"Secretary submitted an official letter from Mr. Bucke, Under Secretary, stating that Mr. MacNally, master of Banagher Royal school, had forwarded to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant his resignation of the office of master of that school."

And on the same day this further minute was made:—

"Read letters from the agent (Mr. Owen) as to his getting possession of the school-house, &c., from Mr. MacNally."

And on the 17th January, 1873, at a special meeting this minute appears:—

"Secretary stated that after much negotiation, Mr. Owen had got from Mr. MacNally, possession of the school premises, and had put Mr. MacNally in charge as caretaker, at a nominal salary of 1s. per week?—

There was no negotiation with me as mentioned in that minute, and further, Mr. Owen's evidence here, was that he put my wife in, which is untrue. I was myself appointed as caretaker.

4487. How long did you remain yourself?—I remained till the motion, which may have been a month afterwards, but I cannot say exactly, as I did not write it down.

4488. The greatest number of pupils you had at Banagher school, at any one time, was forty-eight, how many of those were free?—Three.

4489. Of the forty-five, how many were boarders?—The greatest number of boarders was sixteen, the rest were boys from the neighbourhood.

4490. Were they all Protestants?—About one-fourth were Roman Catholics.

4491. Supposing everything to go on pleasantly, and the matter to be on good terms with the people in the neighbourhood, and with the Commissioners, was there a demand at Banagher for such a school?—I think there was.

REV. JOHN WINTHROP HAMMETT, M.A., recalled.

4492. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The charter of your society granted by George II., contains this recital:—

"That in many parts of our said kingdom, there are great tracts of soulless and carnal almost entirely inhabited by Papists."

And then it speaks of their religious state and knowledge, in a very uncomplimentary manner!—According to the custom of the times.

4493. It complains of the state of their religion, and their ignorance, and continues:—

Rev. J. W. Hammett, M.A.

4491. "That amongst the ways proper to be taken for converting and civilizing the most debased persons . . . has been always one of the most necessary . . . has been always thought to be the erecting and establishing a sufficient number of English Protestant schools wherein the children of the Irish natives may be instructed in the English tongue, and in the fundamental principles of the true religion?"

Yes; but, in a subsequent part, the charter says that the schools are for other poor natives as well.

4494. We are not approaching this in a sectarian way; I am only tracing the history of the society—I fully understand.

4495. The way in which they proposed that the Roman Catholics should be benefited was to instruct them "In the English tongue, and in the principles of true religion and loyalty to all succeeding governments." The King then appointed the Lord Lieutenant, and some of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom as Commissioners for the purpose of executing the charter, so that there were the two objects—first, the object so largely dwelt upon in the recital, namely, the improvement by teaching English and the Protestant religion to Roman Catholics; and, secondly, the teaching of other poor children?—Yes; quite so.

4496. At that time the enormous majority of the poor children were, as they still are, Roman Catholics?—Yes.

4497. The Commissioners obtained power to hold lands, and were granted other advantages by their charter?—Yes.

4498. And they were ordered—

"To teach the children of the Poorish and other poor natives of our said kingdom the English tongue, and to teach them to read, especially the Holy Scriptures, and other good and pious books, and to instruct them in the principles of the Protestant religion."

That charter was granted upon a petition from the Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops, and others?—Yes.

4499. That petition begins by saying that a great part of the kingdom was universally inhabited by Papists, and then it speaks, in very uncomplimentary language, of the intellectual and spiritual condition of the Papists, as they are called?—I do not know that the term is used as one of reproach, but merely as derived from Pope.

4500. The petitioners then say, that one of the ways proper for converting and civilizing the people is the establishment of English Protestant schools, where the Irish natives may be instructed in the English tongue, and the fundamental principles of the true religion, and they pray for the establishment of such schools. There is no specific reference in their prayer to Protestant children in those schools?—The charter, of course, is our guide.

4501. You obtained a subsequent Act of Parliament in the reign of George III.?—Yes, it was passed in order to give us the power of holding property of greater annual value than we were permitted to hold under the original charter. It was felt that a larger income was required, and the Act was passed to supply that want.

4502. I understood you to say on the last day you were examined, that those schools are not used at present, so far as you know, for the purpose of hanging over Catholics to the Protestant religion?—There is no such thing as these charter schools in existence at present. The society now works in a perfectly different system; but still in accordance with the principles of the charter.

4503. That is to say that they are denominational Protestant schools?—Precisely.

4504. How long have you been connected with the society?—Twenty-one years.

4505. What was the circumstance, so far as you know, of the change in the system of the Society?—When our Parliamentary grant was entirely taken from us, we were thrown back on our private endowments, and those grants of a few acres of land where the charter schools stood. We were unable to keep up the charter schools from want of funds, and many of them were abandoned altogether, but where there

was a small endowment we were able to maintain the schools in the same place.

4506. The endowments which you at present enjoy, are endowments which do not come from the State?—Just so; but we hold them under our charter.

4507. Are you familiar with the list, and the nature of your present endowments?—Yes, from our books we can give you the full account of each.

4508. Do the terms of the trusts, on which those various endowments were given, appear in your books?—Yes; and the sources from which they come.

4509. Do you at present educate many Roman Catholics in your schools?—I ought, perhaps, technically, to answer that by saying that we do not know them as Roman Catholics entering the institutions, for they cannot come into them except as Protestants. We do not take them in as Roman Catholics and then make them Protestants. For admission to our boarding institutions they must pass through an examination, which implies a certain knowledge of the Scriptures.

4510. Then, as I understand, you have no Roman Catholics as boarders?—Not as boarders.

4511. Are you at present educating any Roman Catholics in your day schools?—Some have come into them, but our day schools are really more like parochial schools.

4512. Do you insist on Roman Catholics, who attend your day schools, undergoing any examination in religious subjects, or taking part in religious observances?—We leave the devotional exercises very much in the hands of our masters, but according to the charter there is required the reading of the Holy Scriptures and other good and pious books. If the boys refuse to go to prayers, the masters are quite free to receive such an objection, and to act upon it; but all must be instructed in the Holy Scriptures.

4513. Is it part of the routine that the Catholic boys who do attend your day schools should be educated in the Holy Scriptures?—Certainly.

4514. How many Catholic boys have you attending your day schools?—Not very many; but I do not remember the exact number.

4515. Do you or the managers of your schools try to get Roman Catholic children to attend your day schools?—No; I do not think there is any undue effort made.

4516. Are those who do attend your schools made aware beforehand that a Scriptural education, according to the Protestant creed, is part of the system?—It must be notorious, the whole thing is known.

4517. CHAIRMAN.—There is no allusion at a conference class?—No; they are purely deaconized schools.

4518. Mr. O'SHEA.—Formerly poverty was, more or less, a condition for entrance into your schools?—Yes.

4519. CHAIRMAN.—Does not your mode of operation differ to this extent from that of the Erasmus Smith's Board, that in your grammar schools there is practically a conference class, whereas in your schools religious instruction is imparted to all the pupils?—That is so.

4520. Mr. O'SHEA.—Have you read the charter of the Erasmus Smith's schools?—No, but I have the questions put to the Vice-Chancellor, by members of the Commission, the other day.

4521. Then you are aware that, notwithstanding the condition that Scripture shall be taught in the Erasmus Smith's schools, it is not insisted on in the case of Roman Catholic children in the grammar school?—So I heard.

4522. The Rev. Richard Ardill stated before the Royal Commission, in 1867, that since the competitive system was in operation, poverty was not looked into. Does that still continue to be the case?—Certainly not. In the certificate, which we require to be filed up, there is distinct reference to the pecuniary circumstances of the child's parents, which we think very essential.

4523. CHAIRMAN.—The children are admitted partly on the ground of poverty, and partly by competition?—Yes. When Mr. Ardill was examined, the sons from

whereas the candidates came was a very limited one; but, on the suggestion of the Commission of 1837, we enlarged it to the whole of Ireland, and every single boy, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, may come, if he gets a certificate, and be examined, and win a free place; but the moment he enters our school he is put under the discipline of the school.

4524. Mr. O'SHEA.—In the same certificate necessary for your school in Angler-street, Dublin?—That was entirely a day school, and has been suppressed; and the premises have been disposed of to the Querschool School of Medicine. The school was failures. The opening of the Harcourt-street school effected it very much. We only charged £4 a year; but the parents of many of the children felt themselves unable to pay that sum, being in impoverished circumstances.

4525. You gave an excellent English education for £4 a year?—Yes.

4526. And yet you found that sum too large for the class of persons who sent their children there?—We supposed so from the diminution of numbers. The poor people of Dublin were not able, though well and honestly disposed, to pay it, and we were obliged to accept a good deal of the charges.

4527. What portion of your endowments did you set apart for the Angler-street school?—We paid £100 a year to the master, and £50 to the second master. The school was very flourishing when first it was opened, about twenty-three years ago.

4528. When did the attendance at it commence to fall away?—We perceived a gradual diminution within the last six or seven years.

4529. The school was successful under Mr. John Holmes?—Yes, under Mr. John Holmes, and especially so under Mr. Houston.

4530. You gave £100 a year to the master?—Yes; and stipulation for also, when the number was sufficient.

4531. The stipulation came out of the boys' fees?—Yes, it was an allowance to the master.

4532. I find that, in 1820, the society took the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether they were at liberty to receive Roman Catholics in their day schools, without instructing them in the Protestant religion?—Yes; and he was of opinion that they could not do so.

4533. It is only an English education which is given in your Santry school?—That we can alone give; but the master may teach classics as a private speculation.

4534. Is that after-school hours?—Not necessarily; the whole matter is left in his own hands. He may have Latin, Greek, and French classes.

4535. CHAIRMAN.—Does that apply to all your

schools?—Yes; we do not employ any master to teach classics, still we are glad if a master introduces them. It has been attended with very good results.

4536. The College Institution was endowed by the Right Hon. William Connelley, in the reign of George I., and was at first intended exclusively for the benefit of the children on his estate?—Yes; thirty of the children there are nominated by the Connelley family, and we elect thirty-two. It was placed entirely in our hands, and under our rules and regulations.

4537. The report of the Commissioners of 1837 was—"The standard of instruction in this school ought to be raised." I suppose that has been done?—Yes; it has supplied some valuable schoolmasters, who are highly prized in the country, and who have gained great success indeed. They were known as some of the cleverest and best taught children in the Kildare-street Training school. The Roscommon school, also, is a similar foundation for girls, and has been equally successful.

4538. As to the Roscommon school, the Commissioners, in 1837, reported—"The sanitary arrangements of the school are defective as regards the want of an infirmary." Has that been remedied?—I do not think that there is a separate infirmary. The children, however, are extremely healthy. We should be glad if the funds allowed to erect an additional building. The mistress manages to make arrangements when a case of illness occurs.

4539. As to the Poochle Institution, the report of 1837 states—"That the founder's directions as to industrial training are not carried into effect." Has that remark been attended to?—There is no industrial training there now.

4540. How are the charges for paying boarders, at Santry, regulated?—We assign a maximum to the charges. We wish to extend the benefits of the education as far as we can. The charges are now from £26 to £30 a year.

4541. Mr. O'SHEA.—I suppose you examine at the schools yourself?—Yes, I not rarely accompany the deputation, but make a separate visit.

4542. Do you think that there is more attention paid to the larger, than to the smaller, schools?—Our day schools are quite on a separate footing from our boarding schools. They are merely parochial schools, and boys leave them at a very early age, going to business or to help their parents.

4543. The condition of some of your schools was represented, in 1837, as unsatisfactory. Have those been improved?—They are all under excellent masters at the present moment.

Mr. SIMON ADAM, M.A., examined.

Mr. SIMON ADAM, M.A.

4544. Mr. O'SHEA.—You are master of Santry school?—Yes, I have held that appointment about eighteen months.

4545. Are you a graduate of a university?—Yes; of Trinity College, Dublin.

4546. What distinctions did you obtain?—I took a junior readership in mathematics, and while teaching felt that I was an assistant master at the Liverpool Institute, so that I had not the advantage of attending lectures in college.

4547. What assistants have you got at Santry school?—Two.

4548. Is one of those a classical master?—Yes; one is a classical master. He is at present an under graduate in Trinity College; where, although he is a classical master, he took a science bursarship at the recent examination.

4549. Is yours one of the schools to which Latin and Greek are taught, outside the curriculum?—Yes; we teach Latin and Greek to the pay-boarders.

4550. Do you teach classics yourself?—No, I teach science.

4551. There was evidence given here that some pupils from Santry school have obtained very high distinctions in Trinity College?—Yes, two boys got distinctions, one in science and the other in classics.

4552. I believe very fair classical scholars are

educated at the school, each week being undertaken outside the school course?—Yes, classical works are undertaken outside the school course for the foundation boys.

4553. What is the length of your school course?—The foundation boys at present get only two years at Santry. Their whole course is five years, as they are three years at one of the other schools, and then two years in Santry.

4554. What is your total number of pupils?—There are fifty-three at present.

4555. Are many learning classics?—Fifteen or sixteen.

4556. Had those boys begun to learn classics, before they came to Santry?—Some of them had. The school is composed of two classes. First the foundation boys, of whom very few have learned classics in the other schools. Then the pay boarders, and they nearly all learn classics.

4557. What English Grammar do you teach in the school?—Murray's English Grammar. The large edition for the seniors, and the smaller one for the juniors.

4558. Is there much attention paid to English Grammar in the school?—Yes; it is one of the subjects in which the boys are examined, at the competitive examinations for Santry. They are subjected to a minute examination in it.

4559. Is it not your hope, that the English

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Mr. Simon
Adair, &c. &c.

Grammar, if carefully and scientifically taught, and with adequate attention paid to it, is a good preparation for learning the classical languages?—To a certain extent it is; but I do not think that it would be wise to allow a boy to abstain from beginning classical until you give him a sufficient knowledge of English.

4560. If a boy is taught the Syntax and construction of the English language carefully, in his childhood, could there be a better preparation for learning another language?—Certainly not; I think you could not do anything better.

4561. Do you find that the majority of the boys educated in the Incorporated Society's schools learn the Syntax and construction of English Grammar efficiently?—Certainly I do.

4562. Can ninety per cent. of the boys that are taught in your schools, pass an ordinary English sentence accurately?—Yes, I should say all. Certainly those who come to Sionry on the foundation can, because they are severely tested at the competitive examination.

4563. CHAIRMAN.—Do you teach experimental physics?—There has been no course of experimental physics taught in Sionry school.

4564. The South Kensington course includes physical sciences?—We take the mathematical course

—mathematics, navigation, and two or three other subjects.

4565. Some of your pupils have gone to the University; do any become teachers?—Yes.

4566. Do any go from your school to qualify as teachers under the National Board in Marlborough-street?—No; but I know of two instances in which boys went into the Church Education Society's schools. I have made an analysis of the successes of Sionry boys since 1879—seventy-eight pupils in all. Twelve have distinguished themselves in Trinity College, thirty-five have entered the Civil Service and Exeter, and the remaining thirty-three have become assistant masters in schools. I should like to say one word about the Intermediate Education Act. Mr. Rice, appeared to say that the programme was not difficult enough, and I quite agree with him; because I think the schools that pay particular attention to some branches, do not get an opportunity of distinguishing themselves; for instance, the mathematical course at present, for boys of eighteen, is less than my boys have to know when they come up to Sionry. I think that the Commissioners should arrange their programme in such a form, that there should be a certain limited course to pass in, and that we should have advanced work to show proficiency.

[Adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A.M.]

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THIRTEENTH DAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879; 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—The EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; LORD JUSTICE FRYGHERON; RICHARD O'SHEA, ESQ., ESQ., M.P.; and ANDREW SEARLE HART, ESQ., LL.D.; with JAMES CREED MERRITT, ESQ., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. William
Pemberton, &c.

Mr. WILLIAM PEMBERTON, J.P., Examined.

4567. LORD JUSTICE FRYGHERON.—You are the agent over all the estates of the Incorporated Society?—I am.

4568. I believe they are a good deal scattered?—Yes. They are situated in sixteen different counties. Many of them are very small, and do not involve the necessity of my visiting them, as the Society only receives head rents out of them. The greater number of them are let on leases, for instance over the greater part of the Cork estate there are leases for 990 years, which had been made before the property came into the possession of the Society.

4569. What leasing powers do the Society possess?—They can only give, for agricultural leases, thirty-one years and three lives; but in corporate towns they can give a ninety-nine years' lease.

4570. That would be for building purposes?—Yes.

4571. Taking first the agricultural leases—what proportion of the whole estate is let on lease?—By far the greater portion, but those tenants who have only small holdings do not desire leases.

4572. What was the total rental of the Society, in 1875?—The gross rental was £9,045 6s. 10d.

4573. In 1877 the rental of the estates amounted altogether to £7,374 10s. 5d. To what is the increase attributable?—To several causes—to the falling in of leases and the granting of new ones at increased rents, and to the purchase of head rents by the Society, out of their funded capital.

4574. How much capital has been invested, within the last twenty years, in the purchase of head rents?—The increased rental from purchases within that period amounted to £342 3s. 8d., but the purchase money did not pass through my hands. That was done by the Board.

4575. The Society purchased a portion of the lands of Clonsilla?—Yes.

4576. Explain your system with reference to letting those lands?—The gentlemen we purchased from had let them at their full value. We made no alteration whatever in the rents, but we gave to the tenants, as

we do to all our tenants, encouragement for drainage and improvements. In some instances, however, where we laid out money on improvements ourselves, we added five per cent. on the outlay, to the rents.

4577. What is your general system of valuing, when leases fall in?—In the case of a very small farm I bring the matter before the Board, and we generally arrange with the sole tenant; but if it is a farm of value, I ask the Board to decide the future rental, not by my opinion, but by getting an independent valuation. Bransington and Gale have acted since I was appointed agent. I make a full report to the Board of the state of the farm, lay before them the possible valuation, with my own valuation, and also that of Messrs. Bransington and Gale, and with all these materials before them the Board decide the future rent.

4578. Are the estates fairly let, in your estimation?—They are. The Killinelly estate, the Peacock estate, and the Farra estate are all very fairly let. They were let at Bransington and Gale's valuation, altered according to circumstances; that is, if the value of a farm had been increased by the tenant's improvements, or if there had been any building erected by him, we charged him nothing for that. That is the principle I have acted upon, not merely since the passing of the Land Act, but for very many years before it.

4579. Has there been much improvement on the estates?—On some estates a very great improvement. Some of our tenantry could well compare with the tenantry in any part of Ireland, for industry and good farming.

4580. Do your leases contain clauses against subletting and alienation?—They do.

4581. Do you make any provision against alienation in the case of tenancies from year to year?—I have prevented it. Before I was appointed agent it was not prevented, and that increased the wretchedly poor tenantry on many of the estates of the Society.

4582. Do you think that interference with subdivision has been beneficial to the tenants that remained?—I do, decidedly; it has been for their own benefit.

4583. In the Report of 1857, this passage occurs?—

"The Society should procure good maps of all its property, as it is impossible, without them, to guard against loss or to manage it satisfactorily."

Have you had surveys made since 1857?—Yes, but not on all the estates, as in the case of property let on long leases, out of which we only receive chief rents, there is no necessity for going to the expense of a special survey. In those cases the Ordinance sheets supply all the information we require.

4584. How often do you account to the Society?—Once a year.

4585. What is the system of auditing your accounts?—A very strict one, I am happy to say. Since 1857 I have kept the accounts by double entry.

4586. Your rental contains first, the Raneleigh estate account. What was the amount of arrears due to 1st November, 1875, on that estate, when you furnished your account for that year?—£184 14s. 4d. There was very little arrears ever due on that estate, except what is called the hanging half-year. The Raneleigh estate, which is the largest portion of it, is let to a number of small tenants. It was formerly in the hands of a middleman, but we got it up from him about 1849. It was then in a wretched state, in consequence of the burning of the land, and of the subdivision which had taken place.

4587. The Royal Commission reported in 1857, in reference to this property as follows?—

"The lands have required, and appear to have received, a good deal of attention from the agents during the last few years. Raneleigh until the year 1869, was let to a middleman for £1200, and, when the society got it into its possession, it found it occupied by fifty-seven tenants, living for the most part in wretched cabins, and very poor. The number of tenants has since been reduced, though it is still larger than the land can properly support; more than the half of the unsown land is bog, the remainder is very light land. The houses of the tenants are poor, and most of them in bad order, and built in a sort of village away from the farms to which they belong; this, of course, is very inconvenient and unprofitable for their owners. It will be desirable to take some steps to have suitable houses erected on the farms as soon as they are adjusted and made of a reasonable size. The rent of Raneleigh is now £229 4s. 4d. a year."

What improvements have been effected since that report was written?—A good deal of drainage work has been done, both to reclaim some of the bog land and to benefit the holdings of the tenants. The plan I adopted in Raneleigh is artificial drainage, which is done at the expense of the Society. If any tenant wishes to drain his farm, the Board will either allow him half the cost, or will do the entire at its own cost, and charge him five per cent. on the outlay.

4588. The recommendation attached to your last rental, notices seven holdings on which there have been increases of rent, during the year, amounting to £11 9s. 6d., and two with decreases amounting to 4s. 7d., showing a net increase of £11 4s. 10d. Were these lettings made on your valuations, or were they considered large enough to have a separate valuation?—They were small yearly tenancies, and the lettings were made on my valuation.

4589. Has anything been done about buildings on the estates?—We have given assistance occasionally, but the plan of building houses on the farms, for the tenants, would have been attended with great expense, and I do not think the return would have been adequate, as the farms are not large enough. It was better to allow the tenants to remain as they were, and improve their farms by drainage, so that they could get better crops out of the ground.

4590. Has there been any further reduction since 1857, in the number of tenants?—There was one within the last few months.

4591. Has any step been taken with reference to this paragraph in the report of 1857?—

"There is a school kept by a poor man, in a half ruined house at Raneleigh, which is largely attended. This school is entirely supported by the poor people themselves. As there is no other school within reach of their children, it would be a great advantage to them to have a better one established."

At that period I was very anxious to have a National school established at Raneleigh, as our Society promoted only Protestant schools. All the tenants in Raneleigh, at that time, were Roman Catholics, and to put any other than a Roman Catholic school there, would have been folly. A good school however was started, about that time, in the vicinity, which affords instruction to the children of the tenantry.

4592. Is that a National school?—Yes.

4593. You receive a considerable sum for turf banks on the Raneleigh property. What arrangements do you make as to letting them?—That has been altogether of my own creation. I let the banks every year to the best advantage, and I am happy to say, our receipts are increasing. That is one result of the drainage that has been going on. We have also made a new road, which has very much opened up the bog.

4594. I observe there is a considerable expenditure for a nursery?—Yes. That nursery has been of great advantage to the property. There was formerly a tree on it at one time, and since the plantation has been made, the face of the country is very much improved for affording shelter. The tenants were first supplied, and then we sold as well as we could.

4595. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you sold any of the trees to persons who were not tenants?—We have.

4596. Have you found that profitable?—It was not profitable, as a mere matter of money, but the amount received helped to defray the expenses, and it has given a taste for planting in the neighbourhood.

4597. Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—Taking into account, both the indirect advantage, and the advantage to the tenants, you find it not an imprudent expenditure?—I do, and I only regret that I did not commence it years before.

4598. The rental of the lands comprised in the Raneleigh estate, for the year ending 1st November, 1875, was £1,434 12s. 9d. How much of that was actually received?—£1,419 14s. 10d.

4599. Another portion of the Raneleigh estate consists of ranches?—Yes, and some of those are so small that it is the practice to allow five or six years to accumulate. If we received them annually we would be out of pocket. The total annual amount of the ranches is £561 13s. 7d., and the amount of arrears to 1st November, 1875, was at the date of furnishing the account for that year £36 13s. 5d.

4600. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How does your endowment come to consist of ranches?—They were inappropriate lands held by the then Lord Raneleigh.

4601. CHAIRMAN.—Have any of these been sold at capital value?—No. The Society have no power to sell them.

4602. Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—Where do you reside yourself?—In Athlone.

4603. The Boscummon estate is in your neighbourhood?—Yes. It was on that account that I went to reside there.

4604. How often do you collect the rents on the Raneleigh property?—When I took it up, about 1849, the tenants were miserably poor. They came to me in a body and said—"We have no money to pay the May rent. Give us till November, and we will pay you in full." I told them, and they did so. I then made a kind of bargain with them, saying—"I will now ask you for the rent only once a year, but if you do not pay, you must give up the land." They all promised me that, and from that time to the present they have acted upon it, and they kept very fairly—indulging them in that way, gives them a little capital

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to work upon, and my opinion is, that there would not be one-half, or one-third of the original tenants now upon the land, if I had not adopted that plan. It also created a certain feeling of gratitude for the way they were treated. There was a great contrast between the way we have treated them, and the way they were treated before.

4605. When did you furnish, to the Society, the rental and account which is now before us?—It is closed on 31st March, 1878, and accounts for the rents due last November, 1877. The account for the following year is now being made out.

4606. CHAIRMAN.—Is the money you collect paid to the Society in instalments, or only when you furnish the accounts?—I lodge money in the bank, from time to time, according as I receive it.

4607. Do you send up monthly accounts?—No; I furnish my accounts only at the end of the year.

4608. LOUIS JEROME FRÉCHON.—We now come to the Poodick estate. Where is that situated?—In the county of Waterford. The history of that estate is, in some respects, like the Rathleigh. It was at one time in the hands of a middleman.

4609. You have only fifteen tenants there now?—Yes; and they all have leases.

4610. This description appears on your rental as to holding No. 6:—"Rent raised 15s. per annum, from 25th March 1877, for an advance of £15."—Yes; I wish the system of advancing money for improvements, and charging 5 per cent. for it, was more common in Ireland. It is the best investment a landlord can make, and is greatly for the advantage of the country.

4611. The arrears retained on your last rental as due on that estate, amounted to £367 7s. 2d. Have those arrears since been paid?—Yes, they have all been paid.

4612. You charge upon this estate for planting 1,050 forest trees. What arrangements did you make with regard to these?—This estate was too small to establish a nursery upon it, so I bought trees, and planted them here and there, at the expense of the estate, so as to afford shelter, and to encourage the tenants to plant. The appearance of that estate is now very creditable. The tenants are very quiet and amiable, and until the last year or two, when bad seasons occurred, they were very thriving.

4613. On the Dandalk estate you have twenty-eight tenants paying £603 17s. per annum?—Yes, and there are no arrears on that property.

4614. Are the tenants all householders?—They are, and are very comfortable.

4615. There is an increase of £5 5s. on the holding of Thomas Stewart, noted. What was that?—That was for interest on outlay. I am very proud of the Killybeg property, which forms part of the Dandalk estate. I do not think that in any part of England or Scotland you would find a more industrious set of tenants, or better farms.

4616. On Primrose George there are nine tenants. An arrear of £3 1s. 11d. was due in the beginning of the year, but it was paid off. Is there any arrear due now?—No; the rents have been all very well paid.

4617. On the Furens rental you have written off as irrecoverable an arrear of £107 7s. 2d. 1/2—Yes. The tenant who owed that was not selected by me. He was the master of the school, and held a good part of the land there. He had to be dismissed by the Society, and owed that arrear, which was consequently lost.

4618. What have you done with the land street?—I am letting the grating of it every year. It produced £100 10s. from April to November, 1877.

4619. It has not been permanently let?—No. The Board did not wish to make a permanent letting of it, but directed me to let it for grating from year to year, which I have done; and it has realised more than the former rent.

4620. On the Rogerson's Cork estate you have fifty-three tenants?—Yes; it is all house property, situate in the Liberties of the city of Cork.

4621. Are there any arrears due on that estate?—None.

4622. Have you to make any expenditure upon it?—The greater part of that property is held by tenants who have long leases, and I have only to resolve the rents, but we are obliged sometimes to give assistance for roofing and repairs of the houses.

4623. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is the Cork estate in a good part of the suburbs?—No; it is in the very worst part—the Liberties. It was in a very low state, but it is improving.

4624. What part of the city is it in?—Bishop's Lane and Fair Lane.

4625. I suppose the tenants are not of a class that you could ask to make the repairs themselves?—No; but the improvements to which I allude were the opening of new streets.

4626. LOUIS JEROME FRÉCHON.—You return the Arklow estate as producing £35 2s. a year. Is that town property?—Yes; in the town of Arklow.

4627. Is it a good property?—It is.

4628. Have the rents increased since 1857?—They have. An old lease on it fell in. The tenant, a shopkeeper, had enlarged his premises, of which I obtained an independent valuation from Bransington and Gale; and the Board, taking into consideration the large amount of expenditure the tenant had made, offered him a new lease at a very fair rent. He accepted it, and was quite satisfied.

4629. On the Cahill estate the rental is £27 12s. 10d. a year?—Yes.

4630. There is an arrear of £138 9s. 2d. on that property?—That exists in the hands of the law agent. It is the rentcharge arising out of some of the most valuable land near Dublin, belonging to the Pease family. Our solicitor, Mr. Dix, found great difficulty in serving all the owners; but the rent is perfectly secure. Property to the amount of £200 a year is liable for the payment of it.

4631. Were you in receipt of the rent?—I received it for a great many years, but there was always a delay in the payment. The property on which it is charged was very much involved.

4632. On the Glomast estate there is only one tenant?—Is that a town holding?—No; it is a farm outside the town, let to the late Mr. Bannock at £128 12s. 6d. per annum.

4633. Is it now in the hands of his representatives?—Yes; and their rent is very secure. They have a lease for thirty-one years and three lives, which was given because Mr. Bannock was about to lay out a large sum of money, which he would not do on a short lease.

4634. Did he build a residence on the land?—The old Charter Schoolhouse was upon the land, and he modelled it into a very comfortable country house, and lived there for many years.

4635. Where is the Newport estate?—In Tipperary. There is only one tenant there. His rent is £65 per annum, and the arrear, £12 11s. 3d., which is returned upon the last rental, was due by a former tenant, and must be written off.

4636. CHAIRMAN.—Is there a school situate on that property?—There is a day school situate in one corner of it.

4637. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Did you on that property adopt the same plan of making advances for improvements, and charging five per cent. on the amount?—I am at liberty to do that on all the properties, whenever I think it judicious to do so.

4638. Do you take care to see that the money is applied?—I never pay it all until I see that the work has been done according to the agreement; but in many cases, where I have confidence in the tenants, I advance part.

4639. You do not find your confidence abused?—No, I do not.

4640. LOUIS JEROME FRÉCHON.—Where is the Ray estate?—It is in the county of Donegal.

4641. Is it in a remote part of that county?—It is.

4642. What is the extent of it?—Only twenty acres.

4643. Is it let in small holdings?—No, it is let to a single tenant at £35 a year.

4644. The Strathgilly estate is in the Queen's county?—It is. The rental is £78 6s. 4d. per annum, and there are no arrears.

4645. Is that let in one holding or in several?—In several holdings. It is near the town, and I have converted it into town parks. It is let, for the most part, to people in the town, who give a very high rent for it. It was, many years ago, in the hands of one tenant, and when he gave it up I let it to five or six persons as an accommodation.

4646. Have you increased the rental by that means?—I have nearly doubled it.

4647. There is the Trim estate, of which the rent is £32 15s.—That is quite close to the town of Trim, and is let to one tenant under a lease, or agreement for a lease.

4648. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you apply the principle of making advances for improvements, and charging interest, to the case of leases as well as of yearly tenancies?—Yes.

4649. And, both in cases of leases and yearly tenancies, you find it of advantage?—I find it works very well in every instance, and I have done it in many cases on the estates of private gentlemen.

4650. LOUIS JEWELL FLEMING.—What was given for the Clonack estate?—£5,200, and there was sold out to pay that, from Three per Cent. Consols, £5,638.

4651. In your account you charge yourself with the whole amount received during the year?—Yes.

4652. You return the balance due, on account of cash estate, as if you had made no lodgments to the credit of the Society?—That was in conformity with the directions I got in 1857.

4653. In your account to 31st March, 1878, your largest lodgments were in March, during which month they amounted to £2,190. When do you collect the money then lodged?—Generally about Christmas, and afterwards three or four times. I use all possible exertions to obtain payment before 31st March, so as to enable me to lodge the money within the Society's financial year.

4654. On your original appointment did you give any security?—I did.

4655. Was that by recognisance?—Yes.

4656. To what amount?—£1,000.

4657. Your account, furnished to 31st March, 1878, appears to have been passed and audited on the 23rd August by the Committee of Accounts, and is signed by Sir George Longfield, Rev. A. J. Macdonagh, and Rev. J. W. Shille. Do you attend at the audit yourself?—Always, and I produce the voucher for each payment.

4658. Your accounts contain a reconciliation on the face of them?—They do. I think I am bound to account for the rise and fall on each estate.

4659. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You are aware that the last year has been a rather bad year on tenants?—I am.

4660. Have you formed any disposition to ask for discounts?—Yes.

4661. I understand you have increased your rental by something about £2,000 a year?—Not so much. There is a considerable increase, but it is not all due to an increase of rents, as there have been some purchases.

4662. Leaving out of consideration the extraordinary difficulties of the present year, and assuming something like ordinary prosperity to ensue, do you think the tenants are able to bear the increase well?—Of course, it depends upon the seasons; but, hoping for fair ones, I am perfectly sure they will be able to bear it.

4663. There must be many places on your division where sites have been sought for National schools?—Roeleigh is the only one I recollect at present.

4664. In that instance you found no unwillingness on the part of your Board to give facilities?—No, so far from that they were considering how much could be done. I think it very likely if the school had

not been built outside their estate they would have done something to aid it.

4665. Do your leases and agreements contain provisions against alienation and sub-letting?—Yes.

4666. Is it your habit to object to an assignment of a tenant's interest, when made to a solvent, useful, and well-conditioned tenant?—Certainly not. I only require the assignment to be made with my knowledge, and never object without good cause.

4667. That enables you to get rid of tenants who find they cannot improve?—I would not recommend any landlord to snore that right, but certainly one should not exercise it in a capricious or objectionable way. If a tenant has improved his farm, I think, as a matter of justice, he ought to get the benefit of his improvements.

4668. CHAIRMAN.—What do you generally consider a fair rental, as compared with Griffith's valuation?—It differs in every county in Ireland. In some places the fair letting value of the land would be 75 per cent. over Griffith's valuation, and I know others where it is very nearly as fair a letting value as a tenant could give.

4669. Do you know of any part of the country where Griffith's valuation is to any extent too high?—I would not say too high. If you take the north of Ireland and the rich lands of Monagh and Westmeath, you will find that, until the introduction of American beef, Griffith's valuation was, as compared with the letting value, greatly below what could be realized. But in some parts of the north and west, and in poor lands, you will find Griffith's valuation very nearly what the small farmer could pay, and live comfortably by the land. I would not settle rent in any part of Ireland by merely having Griffith's valuation before me. I would only do it after making a personal inspection.

4670. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Does Under-tenant-right exist on the estate in the county Down?—I do not acknowledge it, but it is a dangerous subject to touch on. On the Killybegs estate we allow the tenants to sell their interests in the farms, and if the person they sell too is unobjectionable, we do not interfere with them.

4671. In the South and West there is no tenant-right?—I do not like to recognize it; but at the same time I never interfere with their selling.

4672. LOUIS JEWELL FLEMING.—You fix a fair rent, allow no arrears, and accept a tenant who is recommended, provided there is no objection?—Just so.

4673. CHAIRMAN.—Is not the income derived from the Clonack estate more than the interest upon the stock sold out to pay for the purchase?—Yes. The Society were only receiving three per cent., and I think they will now receive on an average nearly five per cent.

4674. The Royal Commission, in 1857, made this suggestion—

"The Society should also be enabled to sell, with an inalienable title, the small estates that they hold in different parts of the country. The adjoining proprietors, however, should be first offered the option of purchasing, and the money arising from such sale should be held in trust, to be re-invested in the purchase of other land."

Do you agree in that?—That is a very proper recommendation. Some of the property is greatly encumbered, and power to consolidate it would be a great advantage.

4675. Does any power exist at present either to sell or exchange?—The Society have no such power.

4676. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Does the Society pay rent for any of its property?—A great deal. But in late years we have purchased up some of the head rents. We have purchased all those which were payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

4677. Is the Roeleigh property subject to any head rent?—Not now. It was subject to a quit rent of £100 a year; but that was purchased up some years ago.

4678. When a farm becomes vacant, do you find great competition for it?—In some cases very great.

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4679. In dealing with the competitors for these farms, do you always let to the highest bidder, or do you sometimes accept a tenant who makes a more reasonable offer, and appears a more prudent and solvent man?—The practice is, when a farm is advertised, I receive proposals, and having considered into them I lay them before the Board, and of course there may be some that I would not recommend. The Board have before them my own valuation and report, and Messrs. Broadbent and Gale's valuation, and the Ordnance valuation. Sometimes they refer the entire matter to me to make further inquiry, and to treat with the applicants, and then they make the best

selection they can, but they take the highest rent offered if the man is considered fairly solvent.

4680. Did you ever consider whether any offer made was too high to be a prudent one?—I have sometimes told the Board that some offers were almost too high. They do not wish to get their lands at extreme rates. Their object is to do what is fair, but, of course, to get the full value of the land.

4681. Then you have some across instances where the competition was carried beyond the real value?—I have. Such cases have occurred.

4682. Were these in the case of small farms, or of large ones?—Mostly in small ones.

Mr. FRANCIS DE LAURE, continued.

Mr. Francis
De Laure.

4683. CHAIRMAN.—You are an officer of the Hibernian Marine school?—I am the Registrar.

4684. How is the charity managed?—There is a Board formed of the members generally, and there are officers and committees elected annually out of the Board.

4685. How long have you held your appointment?—Only for the last three years.

4686. The charity was intended for the maintenance, education, and apprenticing of children of despoiled seamen of the Royal Marine service?—Yes.

4687. And for their instruction in Scripture and in the Protestant established religion?—Yes; it is an exclusively Protestant endowment.

4688. Do your funds come entirely from private individuals?—Entirely. We enjoy no public grant now.

4689. Had you ever any public grant?—Yes, in the early history of the school there was a grant made by the Irish Parliament, which ceased in 1830. Since then it has been altogether a private endowment.

4690. In the report of 1857 the charity was stated to have a net annual income of £135 15s. from land. What is its present endowment?—We have premises on Sir John Rogerson's quay, let to two tenants,—one the Messrs. Martin, who pay £300 a year, the other the representatives of Mr. Penketh, who pay £135 15s. 4d. a year; we have also a small income, about £23 a year, under the Will of Mr. Joseph Wright, which is paid through the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; and there are also the rents of some Carlow property, our mastery of which amounts to about £11 10s. per annum, the other society being enjoyed by the Hibernian Military School.

4691. Have you any other property?—We have money given to the Society from time to time in gifts and donations, and accumulations which have been invested. We have £6,000 in Bank Stock, the dividend on which for the year 1875 was £750. We have also £7,000 of Great Southern and Western Railway Stock, which produced in 1875 £350 12s. 11d. Our total income for the year was £1,545 9s. 6d., including Wright's charity, Carlow rents, Dublin rents, dividends, and the subscriptions of annual members.

4692. The income has largely increased in the last twenty years?—It has.

4693. According to the report of 1857, it was then £941, and now it is £1,548?—Yes.

4694. Do you take both boarders and day scholars?—All the boys are boarders. They are taken in as free pupils, maintained and educated, and finally apprenticed, or entered in the Royal Navy.

4695. How many are there?—Forty-four has been the average for the last couple of years, and that is as many as our present house will accommodate.

4696. Have there been any additions made to your building, since 1857?—We are not in the same building that we were in then. A fire took place in the school-house on Sir John Rogerson's quay, in the year 1875, and the boys had to be removed.

4697. Where is the school now situated?—After the fire, the Governors having regard to the unhealthiness of their then locality,—inasmuch as the tidal water was in the habit of getting into the basement, and noxious and vitiated waters were springing up around,—purchased the interest in the lease of No. 1,

Upper Marston-street. Another inducement to them to do so was that they got £300 a year from the Messrs. Martin, for their old premises, so that instead of sustaining a loss by the change there was a gain. The rent of our present house is £80 a year, and adding to that the interest on the purchase money which was paid, we have rather more than £100 a year (out of the £300 for which the premises on the quay were let) in favour of the Society consequent on the change.

4698. You gained in every way by the change?—Yes; our present situation is considered most healthy, and we have had no sickness all through the recent epidemic. The house adjoins Leinster Lawn, and was originally the residence of Judge Champerlain. It contains twenty apartments, stove rooms, &c., a bath room and lavatory, put up by the Society for the use of the boys, and has an extensive area—measuring 254 feet from the back of the house to the rear wall of the premises; it is 40 feet wide, 150 feet of the garden is laid down in grass; the rest is walled off as a playground, so that the boys are quite out of hearing, and of the possibility of giving annoyance to the people of the neighbourhood.

4699. What are the outgoings?—Since the move they have been heavier than usual. We have built a large gymnasium, in which all kinds of appliances suitable for the boys are provided—climbing ropes and climbing ladders, and other things have been got up at an expenditure of over £300.

4700. What are the current expenses?—The accounts are kept under headings in a form which existed at the time I became Registrar, and which appears to me to be simple and easily understood. The settled account for 1877 shows coal, candles, and gas cost £27 11s.; diet, £635 12s. 5½d.; clothing and articles of house linen, &c., £296 11s. 2d.; rent and insurance, £295 3s. 2d. (including £90 Irish land rent payable out of the premises on Sir John Rogerson's quay); furniture and repairs £65 6s. 8d. The expenditure under this head was heavy that year, as a good deal of furniture had to be got. There was board-room furniture, for instance, a quantity of additional beds and bedding for the boys, new forms, and various things of that sort; books and stationery, £14 16s.; building repairs, and sundries, £240 15s. 7½d. (this included £304 laid out on a gymnasium and appliances, which were found of very great advantage to the boys, to train them to habits suitable to being on board ship).

4701. Even making that extra expenditure you had exceeded your income by about £20?—We exceeded our income that year, but we had begun the year with a balance to our credit.

4702. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Was that money saved in former years?—I cannot say whether it was saved out of ordinary income, or consisted of donations or bequests.

4703. CHAIRMAN.—In addition to the income from property, which you have mentioned, several gentlemen give a guinea a year each?—There are the annual members. Some of our governors are life members, who have given donations of twenty guineas.

4704. How is the expenditure managed?—We

pay all our accounts quarterly. It is the schoolmaster's duty to keep a want book, in which, previous to each quarterly meeting, he enters everything that is required for the coming three months. This is sent to me, and it is my business to look into it and compare it with former periods, and to see that nothing extraordinary is entered. Then it is submitted to the Committee, and, if they sanction the various orders, they are initiated by the Chairman. These orders are afterwards compared and examined by the Committee of Finance, who certify the items for payment. We pay nothing except by cheque.

4703. Do you order all the small things required, provided they are not above the average amount?—No. There are printed order books, and, when the Committee approve of the items asked for, it is my duty to write them out, sign the order, and have it signed by the Chairman; and without that order nothing is allowed to be brought into the house, so that nobody has an opportunity of ordering anything.

4706. How often does the Board meet?—There are *ordinary* meetings on the first Monday of every month, and then there are *extraordinary* general quarterly meetings in the year. There is also a general meeting, and as many others as the business of the Society requires, specially summoned.

4707. What is the quorum?—For the general committee the quorum is five, and for committee meetings three, but our attendances are usually larger. The average attendance during the year 1877 at the Committee of Finance was four; at the General Committee, six, and at the quarterly meetings, eight. Since I have been connected with the Society I only know of one occasion on which there was not a sufficient attendance to form a quorum.

4708. Your duty is to keep the accounts, and, in fact, to act as Secretary?—Yes. There was a resolution passed soon after I was appointed Registrar, that my office should be in the house, in order that I might exercise a daily surveillance.

4709. The schoolmaster has charge of the house?—He is responsible for the domestic affairs of the house, the boys, and the servants.

4710. How is the education of the boys conducted?—They are admitted by the Board. A form of application for admission must be filled up and sent in, accompanied by certificates.

4711. Is there any distinction made between the orphans of sailors of the Royal Navy and of the Marine service?—There is no such distinction made. The school is open to the children of all sailors, but a preference is usually given where the merits of the case seem to demand consideration.

4712. Is any preference given to orphans of sailors belonging to the port or neighbourhood?—I am not aware that such is the case. The mode of election is this: A printed list of the applicants is made out and circulated amongst all the members of the Society, that they may consider the merits of each applicant; a ballot is then summoned, and they elect those they think most meritorious.

4713. Your application form refers to sureties?—We require two persons to become security for the good conduct and obedience of each boy, and in addition to that the sureties have to execute a bond.

4714. Have life subscribers and yearly subscribers a right to vote?—All the members have a right to vote at the election of pupils.

4715. What is the course of education?—They get an English education.

4716. Are there any sons of men of a higher class than actual seamen, such as captains of merchant vessels?—Not that I am aware of. There may be an odd one from that rank, but not very frequently. The instruction given is in reading, writing, writing from dictation, grammar, geography, the use of the globe, map-drawing, arithmetic, Euclid, trigonometry, English history, navigation, Sailing and French Cookery, and vocal music. A small annual salary is

paid to an organist, who teaches the boys to sing, and they enjoy a couple of evenings in the week in that way—one being devoted to sacred music, and the other, generally, to secular. The Society also keeps two large sea-baths, in which the boys take exercise.

4717. At what age are boys admitted?—From nine to eleven or twelve, and they are retained up to the age of fifteen. Perhaps in the case of a boy coming in advanced in years, he would be permitted to remain till sixteen, but most frequently they leave about fifteen.

4718. Are they all apprenticed?—Yes; to the sea exclusively, or sent to the Royal Navy.

4719. What steps do you take to apprentice them?—The boys are allowed a choice. If they prefer going into the Navy, as many have done, arrangements are made for them to do so. The others are apprenticed; and when leaving the school the Society gives each boy a good outfit, at an expense of about £8.

4720. Do the boys, generally, turn out well?—Many of them have been very successful. I am not aware that the Society has heard anything to the disadvantage of any of the boys that have gone out from it.

4721. Do the Governors exercise any discretion as to whether a boy would be fit for a *seafaring* job?—Allowing them to go to anything but the sea is only done in case of necessity. Of late we have sent some very fine boys to the Royal Navy.

4722. Do any of them go in to qualify under the Board of Trade?—We have heard of the progress of several of the boys, and some of them are now masters of vessels.

4723. You have nothing to do with the Carlow property you mentioned, beyond getting the moiety of the rents?—We have no interference with the tenants at all, but get our moiety, once a year, through the Royal Hibernian Military School. The agent transmits the whole net balance to Colonel Speedy, and he sends us one-half. The agent always sends us a copy of the accounts, so that we see we are getting our share.

4724. By whom is that property managed?—It is left to the management of the agent, who is a gentleman of position in Carlow.

4725. The Inspector for the Royal Commission in 1857 said of this school:—

"The state of instruction was tolerably good. I examined in grammar, geography, English history, mental arithmetic, and reading. They read badly, but in the other subjects of examination answered fully. The defects of the instruction are numerous."—

I think we present a better front now than we did then.

4726. The report continues:—"Some industrial instruction ought to be given in the school."—We instruct them in navigation and teach them to row.

4727. Is there any instruction given in managing a sailing boat?—No, that is considered dangerous and imprudent.

4728. Is there any provision for teaching the boys to swim?—They all swim. In fine weather, when they go out in their boat, they go to a convenient place and bathe.

4729. The report, to which I have referred, proceeds:—

"Having regard to the many accidents which sailors are liable to meet with, it would be desirable that some useful trades should be taught to the boys, such as sailmaking, shoemaking, &c. Formerly such was the case, but these branches of instruction have long been discontinued."

Has anything been done in reference to that suggestion?—Nothing in the way of tailoring or shoemaking, except to mend their own clothes and to put on their own buttons. Some have a genius for carpenter's work, and tools have been purchased for them, and a work shop erected at the back of the house.

4730. Are they taught to splice ropes?—The schoolmaster, who was at sea on board a man-of-war, teaches them to splice and knot ropes, and in the gymnasium there is a set of ropes up with attachments for that purpose.

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De Bido.

4731. Do they receive any instruction in the use of mechanical appliances, and so on?—Not that I am aware of.

4732. The same report further says:—

"To improve this institution, to enlarge and extend its objects and operations—in fact, to make it what it was intended to be, an efficient nursery for the supply to Her Majesty's navy and the mercantile service, in, in my judgment, a matter of National importance. The metropolis of Ireland is a fitting locality for a first class marine school, and to such an establishment the assistance of Parliament might with propriety be extended. Having some time ago visited the Hibernal Military School, in the Phoenix Park, I was forcibly struck with the contrast presented by that noble and flourishing institution to the decayed and melancholy aspect of the marine school."—

At that time the Hibernal Military School was enjoying a very large endowment from the Government, the Hibernal Marine School none; that makes a great difference.

4733. Mr. O'BRIEN.—I believe the Hibernal Military School still enjoys a Government grant?—It does, a very large one.

4734. CHAIRMAN.—Do you find there is any difficulty in getting suitable applicants for all the vacant places you have?—None; we generally have a list overflowing.

4735. Where do the pupils generally come from?—All parts of the country. We have had several from Cork and different other spots.

4736. Do they come principally from Ireland?—Nearly altogether; some, however, are the children of Englishmen now employed in Ireland, or that have left their children here; and some are the children of coast-guarda. They are a very nice class of boys.

4737. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Do you obtain tenders for your supplies from grocers and butchers, and all other tradesmen?—It has been the habit to advertise for tenders, more especially for meat and other things of which a large supply is required. On grocery account is but a small one, as the boys are fed principally upon bread and milk, and meat; they get, however, coals occasionally.

4738. Have any tenders been sought, since you became Secretary?—Yes. About a year and a half ago the last tenders were accepted.

4739. It is not done every year?—It ought to have been done, and I think the omission was accidental.

4740. Who audits your accounts?—Members of the Society.

4741. Is there any audit by an official Auditor from outside?—None.

4742. Do you print your accounts, and circulate them, amongst the various Governors of the Society?—That has not been done heretofore, but it is the intention to do it in future.

4743. Had you accommodations, in the former premises, for a larger number of pupils than you have in your present establishment?—Yes; but that was before I was an officer of the institution.

4744. Do you take in any boys whose parents are alive?—They are taken in, during the life of the parents, in cases where there are very large families; but orphans always get a preference.

4745. Have you ever read the charter of the charity?—I have.

4746. It appears, from the charter, that the charity was intended for the purpose of establishing a nursery and school, for the maintenance and instruction of the orphan children of those seamen who had perished, or become disabled, by age and infirmity, from being of further use in His Majesty's or in the Marine service?—Yes, it was originally the undertaking of a comparatively small number of persons in Dublin.

4747. How many of your present boys are the sons of coast-guard men in actual service?—About one-third.

4748. Can you regard coast-guardmen under pay, and in active service, as being persons disabled by age or infirmity from being of further use?—They are not; but regard has always been had, in those cases, to the largeness of the family, and the smallness of the means.

4749. Have any children of disabled seamen been rejected, in order to admit the sons of coast-guardmen?—Never to my knowledge. There is great anxiety to apply the charity, so much as possible, to the original intention.

4750. How many teachers have you in the school?—Only one, and he has an assistant selected from amongst the boys. The best and most efficient boy is appointed monitor, and assists the master generally.

4751. Is that boy paid?—We give him a small quarterly payment of £1, for his good conduct and progress in education, and as an encouragement to the discharge of his duties.

4752. Is there an examination held to test the proficiency of the pupils?—Yes; by Mr. Wilkinson as regards general education, and in matters of navigation by Captain McCallum.

4753. I believe Mr. Wilkinson is the inspector of the Church Education Society's schools?—I believe he is.

4754. Does he make a report to the Committee?—He does.

4755. Have those reports been favourable?—Generally very favourable.

4756. Do the members of the Board themselves occasionally examine the boys?—Yes; and they also inspect the house.

4757. What do you pay the matron?—£30 a year. She is not exactly in the position of matron. It was found, some years ago, more desirable to appoint a cook and housekeeper. She is very efficient as regards the caring and provisioning of the boys.

4758. Does she discharge the duties of cook and housekeeper, without devoting any attention to the personal cleanliness, comfort, and so on, of the boys?—She sees the meals brought up, and distributes them in a proper manner to the boys in their dining hall.

4759. What are the salaries of your official staff?—Sergeant Bayly gets £10 a year; the Registrar fifty guineas; the schoolmaster £100 a year, with coal and candles, but he has to find his own diet, and Mrs. Beatty, the housekeeper, £30 a year.

4760. CHAIRMAN.—Does she find her own diet?—No; she is boarded.

4761. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Who has the supervision of the house, and the mode in which the matron discharges her duties?—In the first instance the schoolmaster is expected to see that all things are right and proper in the house; and, in the next place, the whole is under the direct control and inspection of a committee of fifteen.

4762. How often do the committee of fifteen meet?—On the first Monday in every month.

4763. If the schoolmaster has any complaint to make of the officers subordinate to him, it is his duty to bring it before the committee?—Yes; or, if I see anything going wrong it is my duty to bring it under the notice of the committee, and in case of urgency to summon them specially.

4764. Do the committee exercise their own personal vigilance in such matters?—They do occasionally. Some of them are in the habit of coming in frequently and going through the house to see how matters are.

4765. Does the society generally select for admission the children of Protestant parents, or have you also the children of mixed marriages?—I believe some have been admitted who were children of mixed marriages, but were themselves Protestants at the time of their admission, in accordance with the charter, which was for the maintenance and education of children in the Protestant religion.

4766. We had evidence as to a Protestant institution where it was a practice, if not a rule, to take no children of mixed marriages that were not born *free* Protestants at the time of their admission. Is that the principle on which your institution is conducted?—They certainly come in only as Protestants, and are understood distinctly to be such. Some others would be considered entitled to the benefits of the charity.

4767. Has there been any attempt to interfere with religion—in fact, to make Catholic children Protestant,

in order to get them into the place?—Not that I am aware of.

4768. Your accounts show that you were allowed interest on your current account by the bank?—The Bank of Ireland allows it, whenever the balance between quarter and quarter is of a certain amount, but it comes to a very trifling sum.

4769. CHAIRMAN.—How are the governors elected?—By ballot; nominations are proposed at a meeting of the governors, and, after a certain interval, the ballot taken place at another meeting.

4770. Are there any who have a special knowledge of the affairs of commerce?—The last member admitted to the society was Mr. Pepper, who is a great yachtsman. He is the only member who has been elected in my time.

4771. Has there been any increase in the number of governors, or is it understood that it should be fixed?—There is no limit, the society is only too glad to get the aid of gentlemen. There are a great many intelligent influential persons on the list.

4772. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you know of any applications lately made by gentlemen to become governors, being rejected?—I don't know of any.

4773. CHAIRMAN.—There is no special instruction given in steam, and such departments?—No.

4774. Is there any instruction as regards naval

gunnery?—No; they learn that on board the training ships for the Royal Navy. We have satisfactory accounts from some boys that have got into good positions. The result of their education and good conduct is that they have got charge of numbers of other boys.

4775. The minutes of your committee for 5th January, 1877, state that a vacancy having occurred since last meeting for one boy, a selection was made from the reserve list, and James McIntyre was admitted. What is the meaning of the reserve list?—When the regular election took place, there were not vacancies for all those who appeared to be worthy applicants, and certain of them were placed on a special list, to be admitted as soon as vacancies occurred.

4776. What is the average cost of feeding each boy?—About 6s. per day. They are as fine, stout, healthy boys as you would see anywhere.

4777. How is religious instruction conducted?—The Rev. Dr. Campbell, who is the secretary, and a member of the committee, examines the boys occasionally, and the giving of religious instruction also forms a part of the master's duty.

4778. Is there any chapel connected with the institution?—Not now; the boys attend the Marine Church at Foreshore twice each Sunday.

Mr. CHARLES BUTLER examined.

Mr. Charles Butler.

4779. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Master of the Hibernian Marine School?—I am.

4780. How long have you occupied that position?—For six years.

4781. What other teachers are there?—I am the only master, but Richard Joyce, who is my assistant, is a pupil teacher, or monitor.

4782. You have 2100 a year. What does the assistant get?—£1 a quarter. He is the best boy in the school, both as regards education and good conduct, and was selected for the post by the Board. Then I have petty officers—viz.—boys who have certain other boys placed under them, and they are 'stripped' for that.

4783. What is the age of the assistant?—Sixteen. He is about to leave.

4784. The best boy in the school is to be your assistant?—Yes.

4785. You do not keep him more than a year beyond the usual time?—This boy has been of age to leave, since January, but we have not got a place for him yet.

4786. What position did you hold before you were appointed to this school?—I was a schoolmaster in the Royal Navy for three years and a half. At present I am a Candidate Bachelor in the University of Dublin.

4787. As schoolmaster you had no special knowledge of the working of a vessel, beyond what you got from observation. Your usual duties were to attend to the school?—Yes, I attended at the school to educate the boys, but I had practical observation of the working of the vessel, and sometimes I used to go in the boats.

4788. From what you saw, when you were at sea, do you think the course of instruction, given in this institution, is suitable for the advancement of the boys you send out?—The present course is most suitable, especially for the Merchant Service.

4789. Navigation is of no use in the Navy?—But it is very much required in the Merchant Service.

4790. Where did you learn navigation?—On board ship I was under the instruction of the Naval Instructor.

4791. You had no special instruction before that?—None.

4792. The school, at which you were educated, was not intended for a marine school?—It was not.

4793. Do you accompany the boys who are leaving to sea?—Yes.

4794. Do you go with them in the boats?—Yes.

4795. They do not receive any special instruction as to the working of steamers?—Sailors are not re-

quired to know any thing about steam vessels. There are special men for that.

4796. Are the boys at your school taught to do ordinary repairs?—Yes, such as knotting and splicing.

4797. How do they learn that?—I have books from which I show them how such things are done.

4798. There is no skilled sailor to instruct them in that department?—No.

4799. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In addition to the teaching, you have charge of the discipline of the house?—I have.

4800. The monitor is subordinate to you?—Yes. It is her duty to see that the servants get the meals ready for the boys, and, in the morning, she inspects the dormitories and reports to me, and I inspect them afterwards.

4801. Is it her duty to see that the boys generally are of cleanly appearance?—The boys every morning fall in for inspection, and I inspect them before they commence school, and if any boy is not clean I send him to wash, in charge of one of the petty officers.

4802. The boys in the school are all Protestants?—They are.

4803. There have been some few children of mixed marriages?—Very few, two or three in my experience.

4804. Did they appear to be boys that had professed Catholics before coming in?—They were Protestant boys.

4805. What we call *decoy* Protestant boys?—Yes.

4806. Have you any means of isolation, in case of illness?—We have a small dormitory containing four beds, and any sick boy would be put in there; but we had no infectious case since I have been connected with the institution.

4807. If a boy took any infectious disease would he be at once removed to hospital?—I would at once apply to Surgeon Stoyly. Some time ago we thought a boy had taken scurvy, and he was removed to hospital the same day.

4808. The boys have all been vaccinated?—Yes, before any boy is admitted we require a certificate from Surgeon Stoyly that he had been successfully vaccinated.

4809. Do any of the governors look after the school from time to time?—Constantly, sometimes four or five in the week, and they frequently also bring visitors to see the school.

4810. As a rule, have you one or two every week?—The Registrar is there every day. The Reverend Dr. Campbell comes once a week, and sometimes other governors.

4811. Who keeps the minutes?—The Registrar.

[Adjourned.]

May 26, 1879.

FOURTEENTH DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1879, 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—**LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**; and **ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., M.D.**; with
JAMES CREED MERRIDITH, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. Robert W.
 Griffin, M.D.

Mr. ROBERT W. GRIFFIN, M.D., examined.

4811. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**.—You have inspected the schools of the Incorporated Society for some time past?—I have; for about eight or nine years. I have been a Governor for, I think, the last five years.

4812. You commenced inspecting the schools before you became one of the Governors?—I did.

4813. What schools did you inspect?—The Athlone and Pooles institutions, the Santry school, the Aughrim-street school, and finally I examined the selected candidates from all the schools.

4814. Do you hold these inspections regularly?—Yes. I attend at a certain period of the year, and examine the schools, the state of the buildings, and the pupils.

4815. **Dr. HART**.—Once a year?—Yes.

4816. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**.—Do you attend upon notice given before-hand, or at an unexpected hour?—Always in pursuance of notice.

4817. Is there any other inspection of the schools during the year?—There is, by the Secretary, but not at stated times. He usually goes without notice.

4818. You do not take part in that inspection?—I do not.

4819. How is the time of the year for your inspection fixed?—It is held previous to the midsummer holidays.

4820. When did you last inspect the Athlone school?—In the summer of 1878.

4821. State the result of your inspection at that time, the number of the pupils, and the answering?—I cannot state the exact number of pupils, but the answering was of a very high class both in English and pure mathematics, and in Scriptural education the answering was also very creditable.

4822. About how many pupils did you find in attendance there?—I think over eighty, but I cannot say exactly, because I seldom take down the numbers.

4823. Do you make a report of each inspection to the Society?—I generally make a return of the answering to the Secretary.

4824. You also make an examination as to the condition of the school buildings?—Yes.

4825. In what condition are the school buildings and premises at Athlone?—They are in a thoroughly good state of repair. Whenever a complaint is made by the master as to any defect, the Governors are always prepared to execute any necessary repairs.

4826. Are the buildings sufficient for a school of the size conducted there?—Certainly.

4827. Are there any wants that you noticed, or are aware of, in the buildings?—No, I think not. The dormitories were very clean, and the boys seemed very healthy.

4828. Classics are returned by the master, as amongst the subject taught in that school. Did you examine in them?—No, I did not.

4829. That is not part of your regular course?—The masters of the Incorporated Society's schools are not obliged to give a classical education. They are chiefly English and mathematical schools.

4830. To what extent is the mathematical education carried?—The boys are able to answer thoroughly all the questions in "Tollmather's Trigonometry." They have also, for their age, a fair limited knowledge of the theory of optics. They know algebra up to the end of quadratic equations, and the senior class answer remarkably well up to the sixth book of Euclid.

4831. They have the full amount of mathematical

knowledge required for entrance into Trinity College?—Far more than is necessary for entrance.

4832. What proportion of the boys attending the school have reached that amount of proficiency?—I think there were twenty-three in that class.

4833. How are the lower classes taught?—Very fairly taught. The boys in them answered very well in arithmetic, the ordinary rules of fractions and practice. They were able to perform the ordinary calculations very well indeed.

4834. Is there any instruction given in book-keeping?—Not that I am aware of.

4835. In the report of the Royal Commission of 1857, it is stated that the pupils answered unsatisfactorily in science, and that the classical instruction was also backward?—I did not examine in classics, but the answering in sciences was very satisfactory indeed.

4836. Do you examine in the ordinary branches of an English education?—I do. In geography I give them a general examination. In physical geography the answering was very satisfactory indeed. No boy in the school betrayed total ignorance of it, and some of the boys answered almost every question.

4837. Did you examine in history?—I did.

4838. What history is used?—I cannot say, because in examining a school I never limit myself to any particular text-book, and never take a book with me.

4839. What branches of history did you examine in?—Exclusively in English history.

4840. What was their answering in that?—I should say, considering the very general questions I gave, about forty per cent.

4841. Did they appear to be well instructed in that subject?—Fairly, but not so creditably as in mathematics.

4842. Did you see what their efficiency was in reading and writing?—I did, but I lay very little stress on that, because all the boys write fairly. The Secretary tests them in writing from dictation, while I am conversing to the higher branches. I cannot speak as to the results produced to him.

4843. Did you mention what proportion of their time was employed in classical studies?—I did not.

4844. Of what number were studying classics?—No; but as one of the Governors I confined myself simply within the duties of a Governor. We have, in a certain sense, nothing to do with classical education.

4845. **Dr. HART**.—Instruction in classics is nearly voluntary?—It is looked upon as a voluntary branch.

4846. It is left entirely to the free will of the master?—Yes, certainly.

4847. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**.—Do you know, as a Governor, what the course of the after-life of the boys of the school is?—A number of them have entered college, and distinguished themselves very highly.

4848. In mathematics, or classics, or both?—Almost exclusively in mathematics. The system is this:—A number of boys are selected from each school. They were brought in former times to Aughrim-street, where I re-examined them. The best answers from amongst those selected candidates were then sent to Santry school, where they received a higher mathematical education, and then many entered college, and endeavored to obtain a science scholarship or scholarship, and they have been very successful.

4849. What number were usually brought up to Aughrim-street for that re-examination?—From seven

teen to nineteen, and on our session there were as many as twenty-three examined for the places in Seaford.

4860. Do the boys who are selected for that examination come up to Dublin at their own expense, or at that of the Society?—I cannot say.

4861. What becomes of the remainder of the boys in the Athlone school?—They are, as a general rule, of the middle class, and many of them go to business.

4862. Did you examine at the Dundalk school?—I did.

4863. When did you visit it last?—I visit it regularly every year.

4864. The average number of pupils there is stated to be about sixty-eight. Was your examination in the same subjects as at Athlone?—Exactly the same.

4865. Mr. Turner is the master?—Yes.

4866. He returns the course of education in that school, as including classics, as well as all the branches of an English education?—Dr. McDonagh, who visits the schools along with me, examines in classics and Scripture.

4867. What was the result of your examination at Dundalk, as compared with Athlone?—The boys appeared to be very carefully taught in the Dundalk school. The answering in mathematics, too, was satisfactory; but, so far as I can recollect, the answering in algebra was not up to the mark last year. The answering in arithmetic was very good, and the boys appeared to have acquired considerable facility in mental arithmetic, which seemed to be carefully attended to.

4868. In the report of the Commission of 1857, with reference to the Dundalk school, this passage occurs:—

"Our Assistant Commissioner also reports that the pupils are well acquainted with the ordinary departments of English education, but that it is not satisfactory to find only two pupils learning book-keeping in an establishment so extensively attended by the inhabitants of a commercial town like Dundalk."

Is book-keeping now taught in that school?—I think not. If it were I should have been asked to examine into it. I do not think that in any of these schools they attend to book-keeping as they ought.

4869. Have any large proportion of pupils from the Dundalk school come up to college?—Only a small proportion, I should say.

4870. They are rather more of a commercial class than the Athlone boys?—Certainly.

4871. The master's return shows that the admission of free pupils is decided by the results of competitive examination?—Yes.

4872. Who conducts the competitive examination?—I do.

4873. On the same occasion as the general examination?—Yes.

4874. What amount of competition have you for the free places?—Candidates are allowed to come in from other schools in the district to compete for these places, and very often the outside boys prove successful.

4875. Is the competition vigorous?—Very vigorous. At the last examination, at Athlone, the outside boys got by far the greater number of the vacancies.

4876. What proportion of candidates was unsuccessful?—I should say fully 75 per cent.

4877. What class of boys get those vacancies?—Farmers' sons chiefly, and sometimes of a very rough class, too.

4878. When elected, do they get both board and education?—They do.

4879. Have you observed whether they profit by the education?—Certainly. I watch the progress of the boys year after year. They appear to improve vastly, not merely intellectually, but also in their moral tone and physical appearance.

4880. What has become of the boys elected in that way?—Several have become farmers and bookkeepers, and some have gone to England as such.

4871. Have any of the boys become sailors in college?—Yes, they have.

4872. Dr. HART.—Are the free boys generally amongst the most successful?—Yes, certainly.

4873. LEON JOURNÉ FERGUSON.—The master's return shows that in Dundalk school ten free boarders are admitted every year, and that they remain for three years, making thirty free boys in the house at a time, except any leave before their time expires. The master is paid 10s. per diem for the dietary, and £5 per annum for the clothing of each of the free boarders. Have you observed whether the free boarders get on well with the other boys in the school?—There is not the slightest distinction. The boys do not think of the difference.

4874. Have you found any unpleasantness in the schools where there are foundation boys?—Not the slightest.

4875. Have the boys who have got in by competition been treated as on an equality with the other boys?—Certainly they have. There is not the slightest difference made, in any of the schools I have examined.

4876. In what state are the school buildings at Dundalk?—They are in a good state of repair.

4877. Are they sufficient for their purpose?—They are; there are three large schoolrooms.

4878. The master states that the Institution is situated in a most central locality, and that the dormitories are well ventilated?—Yes; there are also extensive playgrounds.

4879. Did you examine at the Pooock Institution, in Kilkenny, last year also?—Yes.

4880. I believe it is expressly by its foundation a Protestant school?—Yes.

4881. Is there any industrial training given there?—I think not.

4882. What did you find to be the state of instruction in the Pooock institution?—Almost the same as at the Athlone school. The boys answered better in mathematics than those at Dundalk school.

4883. The master's return states that there are twenty-six boarders on the foundation, and thirty-nine paying boarders, making sixty-five altogether. In 1857, the entire number was only twenty-six. What has been the cause of this very large increase?—The present master, Mr. Brown, is a very energetic man, and has worked up the school wonderfully. He has shown much taste in keeping the buildings in repair, even on his own account.

4884. In what state did you find the English education there?—It was very good in all its branches, history, geography, and writing from dictation.

4885. Is the allowance to the master for the free boys, the same there as at Dundalk school, £5 a year for clothes, and 10s. a day for dietary?—Yes.

4886. Are the school buildings sufficient?—They are amply sufficient, and are in a thorough state of repair. The master pointed out one or two little things as necessary, when the Governors last visited the Institution, and they endeavored to have them set to rights immediately.

4887. The master states that the free boys are elected by competitive examination, to which boys of all religious denominations are eligible. That appears to be in accordance with the directions of the gentlemen who originally founded the school, especially as a proselyting institution. Did you conduct the competitive examination for the free places there?—Yes.

4888. Was there as much competition there as at Dundalk?—I think there was great competition in Kilkenny than in any other school.

4889. Did the boys who were paying pupils in the school compete?—No.

4890. When admitting boys to competition, did you take their means into account at all?—No.

4891. Did you examine at the Banagh Institution for girls?—I have not visited that lately.

4892. You have examined at the Seaford school?—Yes.

May 20, 1879.
Mr. EDWARD W.
GILLES, C.B.

May 20, 1878.

Mr. Robert W.
Cotton, Esq.

4893. The report upon that institution by the Commissioners in 1857, was as follows:—

"This is the most important of the schools under the management of the Incorporated Society, being that to which they transfer pupils selected by competition from their other schools, and in which places are obtained as a species of exhibition. It also serves as a school for training masters. We made a special visit to this school, and examined very carefully into its nature and constitution. Our Assistant Commissioner who inspected the school, reports favourably as to the state of instruction, except as regards punctuation and orthography. The internal accommodation of the building is defective, and, altogether, the domestic arrangements of the institution not in that superior condition which, considering its reputation, and the large amount of the funds at the disposal of the society, might justly be expected."

In that description applicable now?—It may have been true at that time, but lately the entire place has been put into a thorough state of repair by the Governors. We have an excellent master there, who teaches classics in addition to the subjects usually taught in the Society's schools.

4894. The master's return states that there are twenty-three free pupils at Santry, selected from the provincial institutions of the Incorporated Society. The allowance to the master for each of these boys is 11s. a day for diet, and six guineas a year for clothing. The total number of pupils in the school is fifty-five, of whom forty-seven are boarders, and eight day pupils. Do you visit Santry also, once a year?—No, I visit Santry very seldom, because the boys are sent up to Dublin for examination.

4895. Do you take any part in the examination of the boys prepared for the science and art department?—I do not.

4896. What is the result of your inspection of Santry, as to the present state of the school?—Within the last three years it has undergone a thorough change, and is only recovering, as it were, from the state of dilapidation into which it had fallen.

4897. How did it get into that state?—The late head master was, when first appointed, a thoroughly efficient man. He was a good scholar, however, he fell into a bad state of health.

4898. Are the head masters removable by the Board?—I do not think the question was ever raised, but I am almost certain they are.

4899. Is there any system of giving pensions to masters?—There is no one in which that was ever done, to my knowledge.

4900. Why was the school allowed to go so far to decay?—The Governors hoped that Mr. Allen would recover, and so they allowed him to remain on, which he did until his death, and then the Board appointed a new head master, who has revived the school very much.

4901. Did you examine at the Society's day schools at all?—Only at the one which was formerly in Augercrook.

4902. The report of the Commissioners of 1857 contains this statement in reference to that school:—

"As a late period of our inquiries we received a communication from the Incorporated Society, regarding their intention to found a large day school in Dublin, under their control and management, as a principle entirely new, in the management of their affairs, that of giving an English and Commercial Education. This school has been lately established, the course of instruction in it being English and the sciences, at a charge of 6s. combined with French and German, at a charge of 4s."

That school has been discontinued?—It was closed last year as it was found to be a failure.

4903. To what cause do you attribute its failure?—I think day schools have been more or less failures in Dublin, in all cases.

4904. This was not intended to be a high class school?—It was an English school. Those who generally attended it were the sons of artisans, but the people of a better class would not send their sons there, as they wanted them to receive a classical, as well as an English, education.

4905. Did you not find there was a demand for an English, without a classical, education?—I never found that in Dublin.

4906. What is the course taken to ascertain the qualifications of a person about to be appointed master of one of your schools?—Testimonials are sent in by the candidate, and the committee of fifteen read and consider them.

4907. The report of the Commission of 1857 stated that there was no case in which the Society had ascertained, by any special examination, the qualifications of the master, or had required any course of training. Is that so still?—Certainly. The Committee merely act on the candidate's testimonials.

4908. Were the present masters of any of your schools trained at Santry?—Yes.

4909. A very long list of successes of the pupils from Santry School has been sent in by Mr. Allen. The diamond studentship in Trinity College was gained by one of the boys?—Yes.

4910. How long had he been trained in the school?—I am not certain, but I do not think he had been at any other institution except the Society's schools.

4911. Then from the education given in your schools he was able to carry off the highest collegiate distinction?—He certainly owes much to his other training in the University.

4912. In 1875, a First Shameship was obtained by a boy from Santry?—Yes, and previously a lad from Athlone School obtained a scholarship in Trinity College, of which little notice was taken.

4913. Dr. Haughey—Santry school was tolerably successful, even during the time of Mr. Allen?—Yes. He was an excellent teacher of mathematics, and his pupils, notwithstanding the decay and dilapidation of the premises, were successful, and obtained first honours in mathematics.

4914. LORD JEWELL FRYGEMAN.—Is there any other matter to which you wish to call attention?—I wish to refer to the full liberty the boys have in these schools. There is hardly any restriction placed upon them. A statement has been made here as to the want of truthfulness of Irish boys, which I wish completely to contradict, as to the Society's schools. I found the boys, as a rule, truthful and honest, nor are there such things in these schools as drill sergeants. I have had large experience of examining at, and have been amongst the head masters and superintendents of English schools, many of the masters and superintendents of which have been pupils of my own. Within the last twelve months, three of the masters of schools, which are counted to be first class English schools, have been pupils of mine, and I have had opportunities of knowing of the qualifications, not merely of the pupils, a large number of whom came from England to read with me, but also of the teachers.

4915. You have been, for a great number of years, teaching in Trinity College?—Yes, for twenty years, and I have had experience of most of the schools in Ireland. I know all the schools in Portlinton, where the boys too had full liberty during their play-hours, and were even allowed to go into the town on their word of honour they would not purchase any thing beyond cakes, &c. I never found a case where the boys transgressed. There certainly was a drill sergeant at Portlinton, but in English schools, the moral or perfect system is carried out far more strictly than in Ireland. The word of honour of the boys are much more trusted in Irish than in English schools, where by the perfect system the boys are made detectives on one another.

4916. Do you consider that a good plan?—Most certainly not. I know schools in Ireland where the cane is never used, but the head masters are able to enforce authority, simply by their own force of character.

4917. Can you give any evidence as to the supposed preference for English over Irish schools?—I may mention as a fact that at the time the head master of

a certain large college in England was reading with me, gentlemen from Ireland were accustomed to send their sons to his school. I desire emphatically to make this observation; that intellectually, morally, and socially, all the English masters that have come within my experience are in no way superior to Irish teachers.

4918. Your experience will enable you to judge of the comparative results of teaching in the English and Irish schools?—Boys who have been educated in English schools are very defective in mathematics, as a general rule. The only school I have found good mathematical men come from, was Cheltenham College.

4919. What do you say as to Irish schools?—I never met a boy from St. Columba's that knew anything about mathematics, but they appear to be fairly taught on all occasions in classics.

4920. As a general rule, where did the great proportion of the mathematical men in Trinity College receive the rudiments of their education?—I have had very good men from Exeter College and Armagh.

4921. What proportion of the students, who come to Trinity College well educated, have received their education in the endowed schools?—I should say not more than 10 per cent.

Rev. ANTHONY W. LEOP, *q.m.*, examined.

4922. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—You are the chaplain of the Bethesda Orphanage?—Yes.

4923. How long have you been connected with the institution?—Eighteen months.

4924. Who was your predecessor?—The Rev. John Woodroffe.

4925. There is a school connected with the institution?—Yes; a boarding school.

4926. What is the present condition of the school?—We have, at present, twenty-nine orphans in the school; it is in a very flourishing condition.

4927. What education do they receive?—We prepare some of them as governesses. They go into the Lincoln training colleges in England. Several of our former pupils have got good situations as governesses or heads of schools.

4928. How are the candidates, who are to go up for the competition at Lincoln college, selected?—We send as many as we think likely to pass.

4929. How is the original admission of girls to the Bethesda orphanage arranged?—The most desirable ones are admitted first, as the charity was founded originally for destitute orphan girls.

4930. Is there any limit to the class from whom they are taken?—No; we take them from all classes.

4931. Is the orphanage an exclusively Protestant institution?—It is.

4932. How are the school premises held?—The school-house itself, which is close to the church, is not subject to any rent; but we rent a few rooms as dormitories, in an adjacent house, connected internally with the orphanage.

4933. What income is there for the support of the institution?—We have a charity sermon once a year, and private contributions; and we have the interest on £1,415 in the Government 3 per cents, and on £288 12s. 5d., Bank of Ireland stock.

4934. At the time of the Royal Commission in 1867, the property of the institution was then—

“Wm Smith, grant, 10th March, 1794, part of site; Lord Clifton, reversible lease, part of site; Richard Cave, will, 1803, 1830, 4,000; Lady Redcross, will, 1803, 1830, 4,000; executors of Wm. Smith, £276 12s. 5d.; Anne Deirdre, will, 1803, 27th August, 1837, 4,000; fore-going bequests included in a sum of £1,743 10s. 4d., invested in Government stock; Miss Hickey, will, 1839 10s. 3d., bank stock, producing £81 5s. annually; James Deirdre, will, house in Clifton street, subject to £3 18s. annual rent.”

Have you still got all those various endowments?—I think so.

4935. How there been any expenditure out of the

4935. Where do the other 90 per cent come from? I should say 15 or 20 per cent. come from England, and of the remainder many are from private schools; a great number have been very successful from the Wesleyan Connexion College.

4936. Dr. Haug.—To what do you attribute the large number of Irish boys going to England in preference to Irish schools?—To a preference in favour of everything English, and because the English schools are larger, and system is carried to a greater extent there, and business men in Ireland like to send their sons where they will get thoroughly business systematic habits. The larger the number of boys, the greater the *esprit de corps* in a school.

4937. You have prepared a great number of pupils for scholarships, bursaries, and exhibitions?—Yes.

4938. Of the class that go in for those prizes what proportion are educated in Irish schools?—Of those who obtain those distinctions more than 80 per cent. are educated in Irish schools. English teachers, who come over here to take their degrees, seldom go in for any of those prizes. They are teaching in England at the same time that they are endeavouring to prepare for their own examinations in Trinity College.

4939. Not since I became connected with the institution.

4940. Who keeps the accounts?—They are kept by a Comptroller who exercises very strict surveillance over them.

4941. What is the system by which candidates are admitted?—The Comptroller sits every month, and the applications are laid before them. Each case is thoroughly investigated, and the most desirable are selected for admission.

4942. Who appoint the members of the Committee?—The vacancies are filled from amongst the subscribers; as a member drops off the Committee appoints another. The members of it are called governors.

4943. Is it composed entirely of ladies?—Yes; but under the chairmanship of the chaplain of the institution.

4944. Are there any conditions imposed upon the admission of the orphans?—Some of them are admitted entirely free, some at reduced rates, and some, whose relatives can afford it, pay £12 a year.

4945. How many of the twenty-nine at present in the institution are free?—Six; and four others pay very reduced rates, only from £3 to £4 a year; the rest pay £12 a year.

4946. Formerly £12 each was paid for some girls, out of the Patriotic Fund. Have you any assistance from such funds now?—No.

4947. How are the payments contributed for those who do pay?—By their relatives and friends.

4948. What are the limits of age?—We admit them from seven to thirteen years of age.

4949. What teachers have you?—We have a first rate teacher—a mistress, and under her a resident governess. The children are inspected twice a year by the Diocesan Inspector of Education, the Rev. Hugh Hamilton.

4950. Religious as well as secular instruction is imparted to all the children?—Yes.

4951. What standard of instruction do your pupils attain to?—The head class must receive a very good education to pass for Lincoln training college.

4952. At what ages are they admissible there?—Seventeen to nineteen.

4953. To what age do you keep the girls?—Those who are fit for the position of governesses are kept till they pass for Lincoln College, or till they reach nineteen years of age; others not fit for such a prominent situation are sent out as servants, or caretakers to the sick, and other businesses in life.

4954. Do you find that the girls, as a general rule, get on well after they leave the institution?—Yes,

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Mr. Robert W.
Griffiths, *q.m.*

Rev. ANTHONY
W. LEOP, *q.m.*

May 24, 1878.
—
Rev. Andrew
W. Lest, M.D.

very well indeed. We have had the most gratifying accounts of them; not a case has occurred, within the memory of the present committee, that would cause us to feel grieved or annoyed about one of them.

4935. Dr. HARRIS.—The funds are vested in trustees!—Yes; Sir Arthur Guinness and Mr. Stewart are the trustees.

4936. Under whose directions do they expend the money?—Mr. William Digges Latouche receives the dividends for us, and the Committee of Governors regulate the expenditures.

4937. Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—Does Mr. Hamilton report the result of his inspection?—Yes. He appended, to his last report, these observations:—

"For fifteen years I have inspected Bethesda, generally twice in each year, I have usually placed the school first in point of answering of all the schools under the Church Education Society, along with or above the model schools. As the girls are boarders and remain till seventeen or eighteen, the teacher has a great advantage. The answering this time was as good or better than ever, though on this is only the second inspection for Miss Coulter. I expected some falling off. I need scarce of the exercises as a specimen of what the school can do, and as a proof of what is now overlooked, that the Bible is the best planned book in the world for the cultivation of the mind. The three first girls seem afraid to try for places at Lincoln, they need not fear competition unless the examiners take looks they have not read. The older girls seem nearly perfect in their text books."

4938. Who appoints the trustees?—The trustees were elected a short time ago. Formerly the chaplain managed all money matters with the assistance of the Committee, but a few years ago it was thought desirable to have trustees, and the Committee applied to Sir Arthur Guinness and James Robert Stewart, Esqs. to accept the office, and I find in the minutes of the Committee Meeting, held on the 5th January, 1874, this resolution:—

"That the thanks of the Committee be given to Sir Arthur Guinness and James R. Stewart, Jan., Esq., for allowing their names to be placed as trustees to the funds of Bethesda Orphan School in the Bank of Ireland; and that they be entered in the books accordingly; also to William Digges Latouche, Esq., for his kindness in continuing to receive the dividends."

4939. That is the evidence upon the Government and Bank Stocks?—Yes.

4940. Have you an account of what these dividends are?—I took them from the bank book:—Yearly interest on £238 13s. 5d., Bank Stock, £28 13s. 8d., and on sums in the New Three per cents. as follows:—On £276 18s., £8 ds. 2d.; on £400, £12; on £766 5s., £22 13s. 8d., Lady Belvidere's bequest, £9 0s. 3d. Then the house in Orford-street produces £20, from which the head-rent of £7 16s. 11d. is to be deducted, leaving £12 5s. 1d. profit.

4941. How is the house in Cuff's street let?—To an annual tenant.

4942. Have you any arrangement for keeping it in repair?—We always keep it in whatever repair we are responsible for as landlords. Lastly we repaired the roof. We would be very glad to get rid of it.

4943. Your matron receives £35 a year, and 10s. a week for diet; and the governess £30, and 10s. a week. Have they a residence besides?—Yes, they reside in the house.

4944. What is the connexion of the school with the church?—Only that the usual collections made in the church are handed over, after paying the chaplain and the other church officers, and defraying the incidental expenses of the church, to the orphanage.

4945. Is there any charge upon the orphanage funds for the expenses of the Church?—None. The orphanage is not liable for any expense connected with the church.

4946. The report made on the state of this Institution, by the Commission in 1837, was:—

"The principal defects of this institution are, the want of examinations at stated periods, at which rewards should be given for proficiency, and the want of a suitable school library."

What examinations are now held?—The diocesan Inspector inspects twice a year, and I hold a weekly repetition examination myself. We give premiums for proficiency, good conduct, and general tidiness, according to the Inspector's report.

4947. The next matter mentioned on was the want of a suitable school library?—There is a library in the Mountjoy-street school-house, of which the children of Bethesda Orphanage have a right to avail themselves.

4948. The report continues:—"A larger schoolroom also is required, the present one being quite too small."—We have now got the two drawing-rooms, turned the old drawing-room into a dining room and built a matron's room.

4949. Is the house large enough?—Quite large enough.

4950. The report further states:—

"I examined the girls in reading, geography, grammar, mental arithmetic, and English history. Their answering was not what might have been expected from a school in other respects so well conducted. I will feel surprised if a different result be not attained in due time, under the present management."

Our Inspector's last report is the best answer to that.

4951. The report from which I have read adds:—

"I should observe that (so far as I was capable of judging) the needlework of the girls appeared particularly good." Are the girls still instructed in needlework?—They are. We give a prize for that every year.

4952. Who conducts that examination?—The matron and some of the visiting Governors. The needlework is really beautiful. The girls have a book of specimens—miniature articles which they manufactured themselves.

4953. In another portion of their report the Commissioners of 1837 say:—

The schoolroom, though healthily situated, and in excellent condition, is not altogether suited for its intended objects. The drawing, which is also used as a kitchen in winter, is badly lighted and small. The proportion of the dormitories, also, seem not to be sufficiently large for the number of boarders received."

The dormitories now are quite large enough and very well ventilated.

4954. The same report states:—

The school is exclusively confined to boarders belonging to the Church of England, who, at a suitable age, are either apprenticed or sent out to service and whose subsequent career and conduct are looked after by the ladies who are Governors of the institution."

Is that still the practice?—It is.

4955. To what class of life did their parents generally belong?—We have the orphans of elegance, and the orphans of a physician; in fact, they are almost all the children of respectable persons.

4956. Is there any rule requiring that both parents should be dead?—If either parent is dead we take them in. I should add that we keep a house in the country all the year round, to which we send the children for four months every summer with the governess and matron, and that conducts greatly to their health. A healthier set of girls could not be seen anywhere.

4957. That must entail considerable expense?—We have the house, which is a fine large one, at a very low rent, £12 a year, but we must keep it in repair.

4958. What do you do with it during the remaining eight months?—The owners live in and take care of it.

4959. Is the institution in debt?—No; we do not owe anything.

4960. How much is your annual income, endowment included?—It takes between £600 and £700 a year to carry on the institution, including governesses and everything.

4961. Do you include in that both food and clothing?—Everything.

4962. What rent is paid for the dormitories in the adjoining house?—£18 a year.

4983. I am surprised that the amount on which you are able to support them is so small!—They are very well fed, and as well clothed, robust children as you could meet anywhere. The dietary is very liberal.

4984. Do you give them two suits of clothes in the year!—Yes; winter and summer.

4985. The management of the details of the expenditure is in the hands of the ladies!—Yes; our honorary secretary is Miss E. Aylmer, of Rutland-square.

4986. Do you publish a report every year!—We do. [Adjourned to next day at 11 o'clock.]

May 20, 1879.
Rev. Archdeacon
W. Loar, &c.

May 21, 1879.

FIFTEENTH DAY.—WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1879, 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—**LORD JUSTICE FITZGERBON**, and **ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.**; with **JAMES CREED MEREDITH, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.**

Rev. ROBERT VANCE, M.A., examined.

Rev. Robert
Vance, M.A.

4987. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERBON.**—You are the incumbent of St. Catherine's Parish, Dublin?—Yes.

4988. How long have you been so!—Twenty-nine years.

4989. The schools connected with that parish have some endowment?—Yes.

4990. Have you been managing those schools?—I am ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Governors which is constituted by Act of Parliament, 17 & 18 Vic. cap. XXXII.

4991. By that Act the property is vested in a board of trustees?—It is, but the 19th section enacts as follows:—

"That should Corporation shall not assume any control over ecclesiastical or educational matters connected with said parish or its schools, . . . and that the parochial schools shall, both as to the expenditure of the funds thereof and the system of education therein, be managed as heretofore under the direction of the Vicar, curate, and churchwardens for the time being of the said parish, and Benjamin Lee Guinness, esq., and . . . being the present Board of Governors, and their Successors, duly appointed Governors of the said Parochial Schools by the surviving members of the said board as vacancies by death or resignation may occur."

4992. What is your system for the management of the schools?—We have an order book, which is sent as to the Board by the master, showing what is required for the next month; if the items are approved, they are transferred to another book, the salaries &c., are added and we draw a cheque for the amount on the Secretary of the Board of Trustees who pays it.

4993. Your last return states that you have 37 pupils in the boys' school; 36 in the girls', and in the infants' an average of 40. Are the three schools in the same building?—Yes.

4994. Where is it situated?—At the corner of Thomas-court and Hensbury-lane, in the parish of St. Catherine.

4995. What school buildings are there?—The house was formerly part of a brewery, and never intended for a school; the best arrangements have been made that were possible under the circumstances.

4996. How long has it been used as a school?—For many years before my time.

4997. You have some boarders?—Yes eleven girls.

4998. Are they free pupils?—They are.

4999. Where do they reside?—In the house, the upper part of which is devoted to the girls' school.

5000. Where is the infant school?—In one of the upper rooms, beside the girls' school-room.

5001. Is the accommodation sufficient for those schools?—It is.

5002. What does your expenditure on the school come to?—The rent is £30 a year. The average cost of each of the boarders is little more than £10 a year.

5003. How are they chosen?—By the Board of Governors.

5004. To what class do they belong?—To the lower middle class.

5005. Are they exclusively belonging to the parish?—I know of none other.

5006. Are they all members of the Church of Ireland?—They are.

5007. What is the practice in filling up vacancies?—When a vacancy occurs we post notice on the church door, for a month, that a vacancy is to be filled up. Memoranda are then sent in, which are brought before the Board at its meeting on the first Thursday in the following month, when the selection is made by the majority of the Governors present.

5008. Do you keep minutes of the meetings of your Board?—We do.

5009. How many members are there on the Board?—Twelve constituting the vicar and churchwardens.

5010. How many curates have you in the parish at present?—There is not a curate at all. There were formerly two, and it is remarkable that now for the first time there is none. The reason is that the curate's salary was stopped for some cause, and until that is settled I will not appoint one.

5011. How long has there been no curate?—Only since April last.

5012. You were incumbent at the time of the passing of the Church Act?—Yes.

5013. What provision has been made with regard to your successor?—Under the doocann scheme £200 a year has been provided for the vicar, and £100 for a curate. The chaplaincy to the South Dublin Bridewell, which is in the parish, will also go to the curate. Hitherto a sum of £80 a year was paid to the curate out of the parish estate.

5014. Is that out of the estate which includes the school endowment?—Yes.

5015. To whom has that been paid?—It was paid to a curate, but it was stopped, and now there is no curate.

5016. Do the churchwardens, elected by the vestry, take their place on the Board of Governors of the school, practically under the special Act of Parliament?—They do.

5017. You have acted on the construction that the churchwardens, for the time being, mentioned in that Act are represented by those elected now?—Yes.

5018. How are vacancies on the Board of Governors filled up?—By the Board itself after notice is entered in the minute book, that we will elect to the vacancy at the next Board meeting.

5019. Are notices of the vacancies sent to all the soliciting Governors?—Yes.

5020. Who are the present Governors?—The two clergymen, the two churchwardens, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Harford, the two Mr. Badger, and Mr. Whitist; Mr. Dixon has been proposed as a new member but is not yet elected.

5021. Has the number been made up to what it was when the Parish Act was passed?—If a sufficient number did not attend we would at once elect a new member.

5022. Is there any quorum fixed by the Act?—Not for the Board of Governors, but there is for the Board of Trustees, of whom five form a quorum.

5023. What number usually attend the meetings of the Governors?—Generally seven.

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 Webb, Esq.

5024. The meetings are held monthly?—Yes, on the first Thursday in each month.

5025. Are summonses for the meetings sent to the Governors?—Always.

5026. Has the Board of Governors of the school a representative on the Board of Trustees of the parish estate?—No. Several of the Trustees happen to be Governors, but they are not necessarily so.

5027. Does the Board of Governors take any part in the management of the property?—No.

5028. The parish estate consists of some property given exclusively in trust for the schools, and of other property given exclusively in trust for certain purposes?—Yes.

5029. Does the Board of Governors in any way check the Trustees with regard to the property?—We do not; because we know we are receiving more than our own property produces. That property mentioned in the schedule to the special Act is producing £300 a year, and we get more than that, as our expenditure is about £350, of which sum about £50 is derived from the proceeds of a charity sermon, and the remainder, which always far exceeds the produce of the school estates, is drawn from the funds in the hands of the trustees.

5030. Are you yourself a member of the Board of Trustees?—I am.

5031. What staff of teachers is employed in the schools?—One male teacher, and one female, besides the mistress of the boarding school.

5032. Are there any monitors employed?—There are, on an average, about three to each school.

5033. Are the children who attend as day pupils all members of the Church of Ireland?—They are.

5034. Are there Roman Catholic and other schools in the parish?—There are.

5035. What is the course of instruction in the boys' school?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, writing from dictation, and Scripture.

5036. Is it entirely a primary school?—Yes.

5037. Is the course in the girls' school the same?—Yes.

5038. I suppose the infant school is preparatory for the others?—Exactly.

5039. What inspection have you got?—The Rev. Hugh Hamilton inspects the schools. He did so twice last year.

5040. He is now the diocesan inspector of the Board of Education?—He is.

5041. Are his inspections at stated periods, or does he attend without notice?—He gives notice about ten days previous, that the children may be in attendance, and the mistress and master ready to meet him.

5042. Have the clergy any stated time for visiting the school?—No, they visit at any time they please, but it is understood that once a week the curate will lecture in the school on religious matters.

5043. There is no curate at present. Is there any such instruction given now?—I have an occasional assistant, who acts as curate in that way.

5044. Is there a fixed hour for these lectures?—About one o'clock. The lectures are upon the children, or on a portion of the Bible, at the request of the lecturers.

5045. Is there a daily visit made by any of the clergy or of the Board of Governors?—There is scarcely a day that I am not in some part of the school myself, and as there was some objection made to the management of the Boarding school I generally take care to see the children at their meals.

5046. Do you exercise special supervision over the schools?—I do. My special attention has been directed to the food.

5047. What arrangement do you make as to providing the food?—The mistress is answerable for that, but we know who supplies the things, and I myself take care that they are of the best quality.

5048. By whom are the things actually ordered?—Sometimes through the mistress, and sometimes through

the churchwardens, according to the different things required.

5049. Your account is made out under these headings—Food, clothing, coals and fuel, school and wages, repairs, miscellaneous?—Yes; that form was suggested that we might know the particulars of each class of expenditure.

5050. What was the expenditure for each month in 1875?—January, £28 17s.; February, £21 0s. 6d.; March, £20 10s. 3d.; April, £23 3s. 1d.; May, £20 1s. 11d.; June, £20 4s.; July, £26 8s. 4d.; August, £24 13s. 8d.; September, £19 5s. 10d.; October, £28 10s.; November, £18 12s. 5d.; December, £21 6s. 3d.; making a total expenditure of £231 16s. 3d.

5051. Do you give the boarders one suit of clothing in the year?—I think there are two suits given—one for the summer and one for the winter.

5052. How was the payment you mentioned, of £500 a curate, made?—The School Board had nothing to do with that.

5053. But it came out of the parish estate?—It did.

5054. Is there any other Church school, for primary education, in the parish?—The only other school is a National Model school, which is within three minutes' walk of our own school.

5055. Is there any difference in the class of children attending your school and those attending the Model school?—Perhaps a very slight shade of difference; the higher, if there is any difference, would be at the Model school.

5056. I presume the teaching there is somewhat higher, too?—I think so; but I have examined a class in which there were children from both schools, and I could perceive no difference in their answering; I think they are equally well instructed.

5057. Do you examine the children in the parish schools yourself?—I have sometimes done so, but I prefer that it should be done by a stranger, as either the parents or the children might object to my doing it.

5058. The report on the school in 1857 contained this statement—"There is no playground, and no in grounds are allowed for recreation." I suppose the buildings are in the same condition still?—They are, but there is an interval allowed for recreation. The playground is only a yard, and the children in consequence often go into the graveyard, to which objection is made.

5059. Has the old graveyard been laid out so as to be fit for a recreation ground?—They could have recreation enough if they would abstain from injuring anything, but children of their age cannot be kept from running over the tombstones and graves.

5060. Is there any arrangement made to send them out for exercise?—No; the children of the male and female schools have each half an hour in afternoon, and between the yard and the graveyard they spend their time. The boarders, however, are taken out to walk when the weather permits, under the supervision of the mistress, Miss Mills.

5061. Have you a ladies' committee to help in the management of the schools?—We have no such committee at present.

5062. The report of 1857 also states: "It is also to be observed that no proceeds are given to the children for proficiency in learning"—£15 a year is now given for that purpose.

5063. In the same report I find—"The kitchen is out of order, and requires a thorough repair, and the washing accommodation ought to be improved"—That has been remedied.

5064. What state of repair is the house in now?—It is in a dangerous position. Some persons wanted to build a new house, as the present one can never be made a proper school, partly because there is no recreation ground; but I intend to make the most of it in the way of repairs, but not to rebuild.

5065. Do you propose to look for another site, when the present house cannot be repaired any longer?—Certainly, I had it in contemplation, when I first

went to the parish, to erect an entirely new school, extending along the whole length of Thomas-court from the Church to Hanbury-lane, but that plan was interfered with.

5046. When you advertise vacancies as existing in the boarding school, have you much competition for them?—We have had three or four applicants for one place, but as a general rule we have no great competition.

5047. Are all the children at present in the school orphans?—All but one are orphans.

5048. You give a preference to orphans?—Certainly.

5049. You stated that the children are of the lower middle class?—Yes.

5050. Were their parents connected with the parish?—Yes.

5051. Do your rules require that the parents must have been resident in the parish for any length of time?—No, we do not require any particular length of residence, but we look to the circumstances of the family. If the breadwinner has been taken away, and the mother is not able to support her family, we have great consideration for her.

5052. At what age do you admit the children?—It is only in exceptional cases that we admit them after nine.

5053. Up to what age do you retain them in the school?—Fourteen.

5054. That would practically give you only two vacancies each year?—That is something about what we have.

MR. HENRY C. ALLEN EXAMINED.

5061. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—You are the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of St. Catherine's Parish?—Yes.

5062. Do you keep the account of the portion of the property that belongs to the school, distinct from that of the other portions of the parish estate?—Yes. I have the rental here which shows on the ancient parish estate twenty-one lots. On the Widows' Almshouse estate (Bignold's charity) seven lots, and on the schools estate seven lots, and then there are thirteen items under the heading of "Dividends and Legacies of School's Estate."

5063. In the schedule to your private Act of Parliament, 17 & 18 Vic., cap. xliii., No. 114, Thomas-street is returned as in the occupation of representatives of F. Egan, under a lease dated 25th October, 1867, for a term of forty-one years, at the yearly rent of £45. That lease would have expired on the 25th October last?—Yes. It is now out of lease, and unoccupied.

5064. At the date of the Act of Parliament, No. 114, Thomas-street was held by the same tenants under a lease dated 29th March, 1834, for 41 years, at a yearly rent of £55 7s 6d. That lease expired in 1875. The house was burned down, and No. 114 was in such a state of dilapidation that it had to be taken down. We have no tenant for those premises at present.

5065. Was there any insurance on the premises?—Yes; we received close on £1,000 from the Insurance company.

5066. What was done with that money?—It is invested in Government Stock.

5067. Does that appear in your accounts?—No; because no dividend has accrued upon it yet.

5068. When did the fire take place?—In June, 1877.

5069. When was the money received?—Only a few months since. The policy had been handed over to the National Bank by the tenants, Mercer, Kerr, & Co., as a security; and we found great difficulty in recovering the money. The insurance company was prepared to pay; the bank, however, claimed a lien upon the money, but ultimately they waived their claim, and we were paid.

5070. Have you taken any steps towards rebuilding those premises?—Not yet. We have advertised

5071. What arrangements do you make for the provision, in default, of the children educated in your schools?—We used to bind them as apprentices, but we have changed our system. They preferred being sent out without being apprenticed, as they were generally anxious to get some little wages, and we thought, as a general rule, it would have a better effect upon them. When apprenticed they did not seem to care whether they gave satisfaction to their masters, but when receiving wages they studied more what would appear to please. Before sending them out we make every possible inquiry as to the duplicity of the masters.

5072. How are they employed?—At drapery or as servants. Lately we sent some of them, whose families were there already, to Australia, and they are getting on very well.

5073. Last year you sent one out. Your accounts show an expenditure for her outfit?—Yes.

5074. You do not send them to Australia unless they have relations there?—No. The girl who was sent out last year had two sisters there already.

5075. Do you continue to watch over the conduct of the children that remain in Dublin, either at business, or as servants?—Certainly; and sometimes we receive very gratifying intelligence of them.

5076. Is there anything else about the state of the schools you would like to mention?—I do not think there is. We are striving to make the best of what is an unenviable building, and also to make the most of our means.

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them, and we hope to obtain a tenant who will either rebuild the premises himself, or enter into such an agreement as will induce us to devote the insurance money, and some other funds we have on hand, to the purpose.

5091. I observe that your leasing power is limited under your Act of Parliament. What steps have you taken in reference to letting your property?—We have announced that we are prepared to give a building lease, but we will be obliged to apply for power to do so, and show that it would be an advantage to the property.

5092. The next item in the Schedule to the Act is Nos. 106 and 107, Thomas-street, held by the representatives of Robert Powell, under a lease of 31st Oct., 1791, for 150 years, at a rent of £34 3s. Is that rent at all in arrears?—There is only a half-year's rent due.

5093. The Schedule to the Act states that Nos. 54 and 54A, Thomas-street were held for forty-one years from 1631, at £92 6s 3d. That lease expired in 1872. What rent do you now receive?—We let No. 54 at £80 a year to Michael Egan, and No. 54A to Michael Mintoagh at £30 a year, and the rent has been let for £50 more. Egan and Mintoagh were the tenants in actual occupation at the fall of the old house, and we made lettings direct to them; Mintoagh's rent being the same he was paying to our former tenant.

5094. Then in place of £92 6s 3d. you get £110?—That £92 6s 3d. had been reduced to £82 6s 3d., so that the increase has been very considerable.

5095. How were these lettings made—from year to year or on lease?—A forty-one years' lease was given in each case.

5096. Those leases were under your own leasing power?—Yes.

5097. What steps did you take to value the property?—We did not procure any valuation; but Mr. Egan's offer of £80 a year was very fully considered by the members of our Board, and deemed to be the full value of the premises.

5098. To whom was the rent let?—To the Rev. Mr. McManus, who took a plot of ground that had been covered with ruins, and converted it into a playground for the children of the school. The only

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building upon it is a shed, which answers as a shelter to play under in wet weather. He has also laid out money in building a boundary wall along the Holywell road.

5009. Has he a lease for forty-one years?—Yes.

5105. The Schedule states that No. 116, James's-street had been set by lease, dated 6th February, 1846, for forty-one years, at £73 15s. 11d. That lease has still two years to run?—It is very difficult exactly to determine the number of those premises. The rent is paid by Messrs. Maunders. The premises were formerly portion of an old barrack, but now form part of the brewery premises, and are chiefly used as stables.

5101. There was also a lease of No. 117, James's-street for ninety-nine years, dated 4th June, 1788, at £6 6s. 2d., which is still unexpired. What premises are comprised in that lease?—A house and house which will be valuable when the lease expires, in eight years' time.

5102. No. 118, James's-street was let from year to year, to the representatives of Byrne, at £81?—Yes. Byrne was a hardware, and took Nos. 118 and 119 at £8 each.

5103. That seems a very small rent?—Those houses have got no rice whatever, and are very small.

5104. Rose Meehan, tenant from year to year for No. 120, James's-street at £9 4s. 8d., appears to have been there in 1854, and she now owes £11 11s. 10d.?—There was an outstanding arrear due by her before I became the receiver, and she was promised a reduction. She died a short time since, and her daughter now holds the house, which is a very shaky concern.

5105. Is there any business carried on in it?—She has a small mill-shop, and lets lodgings.

5106. That does not appear to be a very well-served street?—No. She finds it hard to pay more than from £1 to £1 5s. each quarter.

5107. No. 121, James's-street, which is now let to John Miller, at £10, was formerly let at £8?—The present tenant is a working shoemaker, a very poor man.

5108. No. 122, James's-street is now let at £10?—Yes; but that is in reality two houses. There is a half-year's rent due on that holding.

5109. No. 123, James's-street appears to be let to two tenants, H. Field and M. McEvoy, at £11 a year, and there is an arrear of £6 12s. 1s.?—Field does not owe any portion of that. It is all due by McEvoy.

5110. No. 124, James's-street appears to be now let at £12 a year?—Yes, these small houses all of the same class?—Yes, little shops with one room over.

5111. They are in the hands of yearly tenants?—What do you do about the repairs?—We have to keep them in repair, which costs a good deal.

5112. Have you tried to make more permanent lettings?—No. There have been frequent negotiations on the part of the churchwardens, and parishes generally, of St. James's to purchase our interest in these houses for the purpose of knocking them down to display the site of the church.

5113. I presume you could hardly do that?—I believe legally we could not sell them, unless they gave a sufficient sum to make good the loss of the houses.

5114. Your rental shows a holding described as "Church extension," let at 2s. 6d. a year, and states that there is 17s. 4d. of that rent due?—That has been since paid.

5115. What is that for?—It is a nominal rent for a very narrow strip of ground which was at one time an adobe, and which the Rev. Thomas Kingston, asked for, when making the new entrance to the church.

5116. Is this the piece of ground mentioned in the Schedule to the Act as "Waste ground, formerly parish engine-house of St. James's"?—Yes.

5117. It appeared on the Schedule to the Act of Parliament, in 1854, that No. 5, Lower Bridge-street was let for 51 years from 7th November, 1845, to Richard Coffey, at a rent of £45; that No. 6, Lower Bridge-street was let for 31 years from 22nd October, 1847, to Hugh Huston, at £40, and that No. 7, Lower Bridge-street was let for 41 years, from 19th September, 1848, to Michael O'Donnell, at £45. The lease of No.

6 ought to have expired on the 22nd October last?—Coffey now holds the three houses, and, I think, under one lease.

5118. At £130 a year?—It is not entered as £130, but as three sums, viz., £45, £40, and £45, making the total of his rent £130 a year.

5119. The Schedule to the Act of Parliament shows that premises in Francis-street were let on lease for ninety-nine years from 1788, at £42 18s. 6d.?—The circumstance of that holding are at present under consideration. Mr. Wardell bought the premises from the former tenant, and has sent in an offer, accompanied by a specification of a new building, which he desires to erect. He is willing to pay £65 a year for a new lease instead of £42 18s. 6d., and, I believe, would pay even a larger rent if he could get a longer lease, which, I believe, Mr. O'Brien is trying to arrange with the Charitable Commissioners.

5120. The Schedule also shows that premises in Bridgefoot-street were formerly held by John Darcy, at £95 a year, for forty-one years from 19th March, 1834, which lease expired on the 29th March, 1875, and that premises called Mullinshack were held at £49 a year, for forty-one years from 27th April, 1840, the lease of which will not expire till 1881. In your present rental these are entered in one lot, as held by John Darcy and Son, at £240 a year. How was that income obtained?—A proposal was made by Mr. Darcy for a new lease at, I think, £130 a year, and subsequently he obtained the valuation of Mr. Thomas Fitzgibbon, who valued the premises at £250, but as the lease of the Mullinshack holding had some years to run the trustees thought it was due to Mr. Darcy to accept an amended offer made by him, of £240 a year.

5121. Was the lease given to him a forty-one years' lease?—It was.

5122. No. 70, Patrick-street was formerly let on a lease that expired on the 24th June, 1872, at £24 a year. That house is returned in your rental as now let at £250?—That is so.

5123. The former rent was reducible to £50 in case of general payment. Has a new lease been made?—Yes, to John Collins.

5124. How did you fix the rent in that case?—£30 a year was the rent we were in the habit of receiving for that house.

5125. The rent payable out of Nos. 71 and 72, Patrick-street has been reduced in the same way?—Exactly.

5126. Nos. 18 and 19, Hanbury-lane, now held at £15, by Mrs. West and James Pennefather, were formerly let at £13 to tenants at will. Are the present occupants tenants from year to year?—Yes.

5127. No. 37, Thomas-court was returned in the Schedule to the Act as let to the trustees of the Month Loan Fund Board, as tenants at will, at £15 a year?—The Month Loan Fund Board only occupy one room in the house; Mr. Hamilton, who is the sexton of the church, occupies the remainder.

5128. What rent do you receive for that house?—The Month Loan Fund Board pay £15 a year.

5129. Is that a charitable institution?—It was originally, but it is not so now.

5130. The list of the investments, mentioned in the Schedule to your Act of Parliament, is £1,890 Grand Canal stock. Have you got that still?—Yes; that was a legacy under the will of Thomas Pennant?—£38 7s. was the last half-yearly dividend declared on it by the Grand Canal Company.

5131. Is that the same stock which was returning only £18 18s. a year in 1854?—Yes; but it is subject to fluctuations, according to the success of the company.

5132. The next item in the Schedule is a Belfast Office debenture, valued at £93 6s. 2d. 1s.?—We have that still, and it produced £3 11s. 4d. last year.

5133. You also had in 1854, £369 4s. 7d. and £335 2s. 4d. Government stock?—We have those investments still.

5134. The next item in the Schedule is an annuity, under the will of Matthew Neary Mahon, of £20 a year?—That is regularly paid.

5135. The Schedule stated that you also derive an annuity of £41 2s. 4d. under the will of Henry Metcalf?—Mr Metcalf left some house property amongst a great number of charities. That property has been managed for some time past by Mr. Hayes, of College Green, who, whenever he has any sum in his hands worth dividing, allocation it amongst them in their proper proportions.

5136. Have you received any money from him recently?—Yes; not very long since.

5137. Does it come to £4 12s. 4d. a year?—No; I do not think it comes to so much as that.

5138. Then there is Miss Carey's annuity of £10, five shares in the Mount Jerome Cemetery, and £44 8s. 2d. Government stock, under the will of Allen Tudall?—We have all those still.

5139. You have got some additional property since 1856?—Yes. Deane Bryan, by will, dated 29th August, 1857, gave to the minister and churchwardens of the Established Church, for the time being in care of certain parishes, of which St. Catherine's is one, £250 to such for a Sunday and daily school of the Protestant Church of England in each of the said named parishes. That sum of £250 was paid to the trustees and invested in £25 4s. 2d. Government stock. It has been transferred to the corporate names. Samuel Warren, by his will, dated 27th September, 1871, gave £106 7s. 5d. Government stock, which has also been transferred, and John Abbott, by his will, dated 19th December, 1869, left £167 14s. 5d. Government stock.

5140. Your parish school is also entitled to a share of the Southwell annuity?—Yes, that is £1 2s. 2d. a year, and arises out of property divisible amongst fourteen parishes, of which St. Catherine's is one.

5141. Your last rental shows an arrear on foot of that annuity of £3 17s. 4d. meaning, does, how does that happen?—That has been since paid.

5142. There is £10 returned as due in respect of the legacy under the will of Thomas Plummer?—There is always an arrear of £10 due on that account.

5143. By whose is that money paid?—By Mr. Charles Unwin Townsend.

5144. Your account shows that you received during the last half-year 2005 17s. 5d., which was lodged in bank after deducting poor rate allowed tenants, £38 7s. 2d.; income tax, £6 3s.; receipt books, 4s. 6d.; and commutation at 5 per cent, £28 4s. 5d.; making a total deduction of £63 2s. 8d. You act as agent and receiver for the trustees of the parish estate?—Yes.

5145. The arrangement is that you get 5 per cent.?—Yes.

5146. Do you collect the rents yourself?—I do.

5147. Do you account half-yearly?—Yes; and taking my two accounts for the year 1878 together, they show that the gross amount received from the ancient parish estate during the year was £748 4s. 8d.; from the Widows' Almshouse estate, £150 12s.; and from the schools' estate £219 9s. 6d. The deductions for poor rate, income tax, collector's postage, &c., were from ancient parish estate, £86 12s. 11d.; from Widows' Almshouse estate, £23 3s. 1d.; and from the schools' estate, £117 18s. 3d.; making a total deduction of £213 14s. 5d.; and leaving a net balance of £535 12s.; to which was added the proceeds of charity sermons for the schools, £39 14s., making an income of £1,015 8s. The expenditure during the year on the ancient parish estate was, £269 4s. 7d.; on the Widows' Almshouse, £189 11s. 5d.; on the parochial schools, £378 12s.; and for church and church officers, £141 11s. 1d.; and £18 5s. was paid as subscriptions to certain religious societies, leaving a balance to credit on the year's account of £216 3s. 7d.

5148. Of what did the expenditure for the ancient parish estate consist?—£30 was my salary as Secretary, and the remainder was chiefly for repairs on the house property.

5149. Mr. Vance stated the expenditure on the parish schools was £331 14s. 3d.?—That was the amount actually paid by the trustees on the quarterly

orders, but the account I have given, £378 12s., includes £30, the rent paid for the school house, and for the two houses at Haulbury Lane, which are part of the school estate, as well as small sums for repairs, &c.

5150. Church and church officers are put down at £141 11s. 1d.—what is that?—That would include the sum paid to the second estate.

5151. In what right was that payment made?—In consideration of visiting and superintending the parochial schools, in accordance with the provisions of the 15th sec. of the Act of Parliament.

5152. When was that payment discontinued?—The trustees declined to pay the quarter's salary up to the end of March. Mr. Vance paid that quarter himself, but there has been no sum since.

5153. This £99 a year is only payable in consideration of visiting and superintending the schools, and moreover it is only to be paid provided the trustees shall be satisfied of the due discharge of those duties. What arrangement did the trustees make to secure the performance of those duties by the curate, before they paid the money?—I do not know that they make any special arrangements. I myself have seen the Reverend Mr. Bradshaw on different occasions, while he was curate, teaching in the school. The curate who was paid always understood it was his duty to visit and superintend the schools, and I believe did so regularly.

5154. That £99 a year is given in augmentation of the salary of the curate. Is there any other provision for his salary?—I do not know of any other special provision for the payment of curates. The reason the trustees discontinued the payment was, that they considered it was Mr. Vance's duty to have one curate in the parish, and that then they would pay a second.

5155. The duty of the trustees is to pay, in consideration of visiting and superintending a sum not exceeding £100 a year, provided they are satisfied of the discharge of the duties. That manifestly was not intended to set down the curate to £100 a year. He was to have his salary besides?—A special arrangement was made when Mr. Bradshaw came to the parish a few years ago, that, provided a curate was appointed who was approved of by the trustees, they would pay £87 10s. of his salary in consideration of his visiting and superintending the schools, and that Mr. Vance should pay him £25 10s. That was carried out while Mr. Bradshaw continued to be curate. After he left the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe came, and he received at the rate of £75 a year from the trustees. And the Rev. Mr. McNeill, who also visited the schools, got £13 10s. as an augmentation allowance. There were then two curates, but after a time Mr. Vance, I believe, dismissed Mr. McNeill. At any rate Mr. McNeill left. Since then Mr. Radcliffe has also left; and now there is no curate in the parish.

5156. What is the mode by which the accounts of the trustees are paid?—I say before the Board, at each quarterly meeting, an estimate prepared from a comparison with the estimate of the previous year, and the addition of any other sums which I know are to be paid, and that is subject to correction and revision by the trustees. Then I get a cheque payable immediately for whatever sum may be estimated as necessary for general disbursements during the ensuing quarter, and I also get three cheques for the schools, one dated for each ensuing month, and a separate cheque is drawn for the Widows' Almshouse, which I always indorse at once, and hand over to Mr. Whitall, who is one of the Board of Trustees.

5157. Those cheques are not drawn in blank?—No; the sums are filled in from the estimates, submitted from the School Board, of what amounts will be required. The cheques are drawn for those sums, but they may vary when I come to pay them.

5158. Is that balanced with the next payment?—Yes; I am charged with the amount of the cheques I get, and I take credit for the payments I make.

5159. Under the Act of Parliament the expenditure of the trust funds can only take place at quarterly

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Mr. Henry C. Allen

May 31, 1873.
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Mr. Henry
C. Allen.

meetings of the Board, at which five members are present, and must be made by cheques signed by the Chairman and two other members. Have you a good attendance at your Board?—We can have no Board unless we have five members present, and we have scarcely ever had to adjourn for want of a quorum (sometimes we have more than the necessary five present).

5160. Do the trustees furnish to the Ordinary of the Diocese, or his Vicar-General, such accounts as are required by the Act?—Not now. We do not now account to any person outside our own trustees. The visitation returns, which have ceased to be made, formerly afforded a kind of audit.

5161. What is included under the item in your parish estate accounts for church and church officers?—The account for 1877 gives fuller particulars than I can give, of the expenditure under that head. It is, Rev J. B. Radcliffe, £75; Rev J. G. B. McNeill, £9 7s. 6d.; assistant curate, £6; organist, £31 5s.; H. Ridgway, Bible-reader and parochial visitor, £12; bell-ringer, £3; sweeping round the church, £4; organ-

lower, £4; allowance for winding and keeping the steeple clock in repair, £5.

5162. There occurs in the parish estate account this item: "Subscriptions to societies, £18 5s." Are these subscriptions authorized by the trustees?—Certainly.

5163. The result of the accounts prove that the total expenditure on the parochial schools exceeds by about £150 a year the income of the school estate proper, and that in addition the trustees make payments to the curate for visitation?—Yes. Last year the parochial schools expenditure amounted to £378 12s., including £80, the head-mist of the schools and some of the house property, and the net income of the school estate was £201 11s. 6d., a charity sermon produced £29 14s.; and the balance, £137 1s. 6d., was supplied out of the income of the parish estate.

5164. There was, besides, the payment to the curate?—The figures I have given are only those charged to "The schools." The other payment was entered under the heading of "Church and Church officers."

Mr. George
O'Brien.

Mr. GEORGE O'BRIEN, examined.

5165. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are the solicitor to the Trustees of St. Catharine's Parish?—I am.

5166. You have prepared a draft report on the property of the Board?—Yes. It has been partly written. I was asked by some of the trustees to prepare a statement of the history of all the property which they administered, and in that the objects of the different charities are fully set forth.

5167. What means had you of ascertaining the particulars mentioned in your report?—I went to the different wills and charities, and copied the exact words of each donation.

5168. What means have the trustees of preserving their title deeds and books?—They are deposited in an iron safe, and have been lately examined by Mr. Henry Roe, by whom the key of the safe is kept. A schedule of them has been prepared, and they are now in most perfect order. They contain some very ancient documents, including charters of the reigns of Edward II. and Henry VIII.

5169. Have you been able to ascertain whether the parish property has been preserved in its entirety? Unfortunately, my introduction to the Board was in consequence of an offer made by Rev Mr. Vance to sell to the Board the 500-weights of the house No. 77, Thomas-street. At that time the leading trustees did not attend very constantly, but since then another turned up, they have attended very punctually, and Mr. Cecil Guinness, Mr. Roe, and Lord Mount have devoted much time and attention to the affairs of the Board. The Board came to the conclusion that the house was the property of the trustees, and refused, therefore, to purchase it from Mr. Vance, the vendor, who then actually sold it to Mr. Wardell, and under the advice of counsel the Board have brought an action in Chancery against Mr. Vance, Mr. Wardell, and the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, for the recovery of both Nos. 65 and 77, Thomas-street.

5170. Is that action pending?—Yes. The statement of claim has been served, the Commissioners of Irish Church Temporalities have filed their reply, and Mr. Vance has got the time for filing his reply extended for a month.

5171. The claim is, in fact, by the Board against a clerical representative of the Dissentist Church?—Yes.

5172. If the Trustees fail in showing that the houses they claim formed part of the parish estate they will belong either to Mr. Vance or to the Church Commissioners?—Just so.

5173. If the trustees succeed the effect will be to increase the parish estate by the rental of those two houses. Has the rest of the property, so far as you have been able to trace it, been preserved?—I think so.

5174. You are not a member of the Board yourself?—I am not.

5175. The almshouse was, I believe, founded by private charity?—It was.

5176. Your report states:—

"The school must have been supported by subscriptions, or from other sources outside the income of the parish, as administered by the vestry, and that the school must then have had means, as it appears from a resolution in the Vestry Books, under date of 6th September, 1777, that a sum of £400 was advanced on loan by the subscribers, to the curate, churchwardens, and vestry, to aid them in the expense of re-building the Church, and the interest upon this loan appears for several years in the churchwardens accounts as being paid by them to the schools."

Was that loan repaid?—I could not follow it further than to find in the Vestry Books that they repaid the money to the schools, but I could not find out what was done with it afterwards. I know nothing of the management of the schools. The trustees said that they have nothing to do with the schools except to pay the money as it is required.

5177. Your report also mentions the omission of the payment, out of the funds of the trustees, to the curate?—Yes. The trustees were under the impression that the duties were not discharged.

5178. Have they, on that account, suspended the payment?—Yes. In point of fact, they discovered that they exclusively were paying the salary of Mr. Radcliffe, and that Mr. Vance was paying him nothing. They felt that their duty was only to make an addition to the salary of a curate, for acting as inspector and visitor of the schools, and not to pay the whole of the salary of the curate for the parish.

5179. Have you been concerned in the making of any leases for the trustees since you became their solicitor?—Yes. Wardell's lease of premises in Francis-street is now pending. The circumstances are these: the premises run back into a large establishment that Wardell has in Thomas-street, and are therefore very valuable to him. He was assignee of a house for 99 years, having eight years to run, and he proposed to surrender that lease and take a new one at an increased rent. The trustees were advised by Mr. Barnes what the increased rent ought to be, having regard to the fact that the existing lease had still eight years to run. Mr. Wardell obtained the advice of Mr. M'Condy, and the result was that it was arranged that Mr. Wardell was to get a lease for 41 years, at a rent of £45 a year, and to undertake to expend £1,000 upon the premises, which was a substantial advance. The trustees then discovered that they had the power, through the Commissioners of Charitable Dues and Escheats, to make a lease for a longer term, and Mr. Wardell is now getting a valuation and report

as to what increased rent he should, under the circumstances, give for a lease for 200 years.

5180. Such a lease cannot be executed without the concurrence of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests?—The whole matter must be fully brought before them, and the trustees propose for the future trying to administer their trust in that way.

5181. It is very wise in the case of house property to give long leases?—Yes, especially in the districts in which the property in question is situated.

5182. The report is addressed to Lord Mount, Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness, Mr. Henry Roe, Mr. John Bailey, Mr. James Henderson, and Mr. John Bennett, a Committee appointed by resolution of 17th October, 1878. Are these all active members of the Board?—They are.

5183. Are they all connected with the parish?—Yes. They all have the qualifications required by the Act of Parliament, namely—to hold premises of the value of £30 in the parish, and to be Protestants.

5184. It is a Protestant charity?—Exclusively.

5185. We heard from Mr. Allen that one of the houses belonging to the trustees was burned down. Are you aware of the facts connected with that house?

—Yes. Messrs. Mercer, Kerr, and Co. held that house and the adjoining one under lease which had some years to run. There had been a proposal before the trustees for the surrender of those leases and the grant of new ones, upon the terms of the tenants making certain expenditure upon the premises, but they became bankrupt. One of the houses was burned down, and the other was in a state of dilapidation. An insurance for £1,000 had been effected by the tenants upon the house that was burned, and the National Bank claimed a lien upon the policy, but the Judge of the Bankruptcy Court decided against them, and the £1,000, less by the costs of the Assurances, was paid over to the trustees.

5186. What has been done with that money?—It has been invested together with about £2,000 of other moneys which belonged to the Board, in the Government funds, in the corporate name; and £360 surplus of the rents in hand is lodged on deposit receipt.

5187. The £3,000 is in addition to the sums set out in the schedule to the Act?—Certainly.

5188. Are the funds all now invested in the corporate name?—They are, and to see the usual shares and debentures.

REV. JOHN JAMES MACGOWAN, M.A., examined.

5189. LEAD JUSTICE FRINGHAM.—You have been for a long time the senior curate of St. Peter's parish, Dublin?—Yes.

5190. How long have you been connected with that parish?—About thirty-five years.

5191. You are the senior Governor of Finsbury's Hospital?—Yes.

5192. That institution is situated at No. 75, Lower Castle-street, Dublin?—Yes.

5193. Its endowment appears to consist of £30,535 6s. 3d. three per cent. Stock?—Yes.

5194. In whose name is the money invested?—It is lodged in the Court of Chancery.

5195. Of what buildings does the institution consist?—Of the old dwelling house of Mr. Finsbury.

5196. Is it subject to any rent?—Yes, £39 10s. 6d. per annum.

5197. What extent of land have you about the house?—Only a garden.

5198. How is the governing body constituted?—It is composed of three Governors, who, under the will of Mr. Finsbury, must be curates in the city.

5199. Who are the present members of it?—I am the senior, Dr. MacMahon, who was formerly curate of St. Werburgh's, and Mr. Flannery, who was formerly curate of St. Michael's and is now chaplain of the prison, are my colleagues.

5200. The position of Mr. Finsbury's will relating to this institution is as follows:—

"And the £15,000 that I purposed to give to . . . I leave and bequeath to a use that my ever beloved Willy frequently spoke of and wished to set on foot, an institution for the maintenance, clothing, and appropriate education of poor orphan Protestant girls (nursing but Protestants) in some house of industry that would be likely to qualify them to earn a livelihood after their stated time to remain in the school had expired, such as knitting, sewing, but making, or whatever could be thought upon to be the best, and I would have imagined hope of its success after the planning and superintendence of Rev. John Woods (wonderful man) of Belfrage, and aided in the execution by my executor, Mr. Joshua Puley, and Mr. Samuel Cooper, who I rely on it would give all the assistance that their knowledge would enable them and their time permit them to do. The income of the £15,000 is £900 a year, besides what (if the institution succeeds) may arise from the profits of what they may manufacture."

Then the duty of the Governors is prescribed, and the will continues—

"And for the use of said school and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, I bequeath my house in Castle-street, No. 65 (subject to the rent, taxes, and repairs, which I beg may be all regularly attended to), with the stable, other offices, and garden, most devoutly desiring that there

may not be any alteration made in the house, but what will be indispensably necessary for the adapting it for a school; an apartment above for the mistress to sleep in, and one below to eat in, and occasionally sit in, to be lived upon by the Governors, and such furniture for each as may be suitable and efficient. And I strictly desire that the house be no altered in any instance whatever, that no stable, cow, or other beast of anybody be ever situated into it, and that it be constantly continued to be used, so it has been by me, to put my furniture, lumber, or other matter belonging to the house into, that the dwelling-house could not successfully hold; it may serve them for washing in, and the beds for drying their cloths in wet weather. In fine weather the garden is to be in their place, and not only for drying and bleaching their cloths in, but for walking in for the benefit of their health. As for the having any vegetables in it for the use of the house, everything can be had at market much cheaper. I therefore desire that the water may be constantly kept in order, and that the pear and apple trees, and those against the wall, and the pear-trees be let to remain while time permits. . . . that the borders and all the rest that is not already so, be dug and laid under grass, the custom not to have any exchairs right in it, nor is the use anyone else to put down to some in it a flower or vegetable of any kind whatsoever, or any sort of fruit trees, but it is to be kept up under the false assumption of my intention. The age for admitting the girls I shall leave to the discretion of the Governors. They are to be of sound Protestant stock by father and mother-side, and the wholesome character of their constitutions and their dispositions and conduct should be strictly inspected into."

Bride's parish to have the preference, Peter's the next, and afterwards from any other, on the producing an authentic certificate (subject to the approval of the Governors) from the mistress, master, and church warden of St. Peter's parish to be always proportioned to the fund. The first for continuance I also leave to the Governors. I wish it to be well properly maintained, and then to be watched by a real Protestant, some other, and if any of them should be in any tolerable degree appearing fit to make a husband's wife, I would prefer a female; the portion to be according to his and her merit, not to exceed £200, said portions to be paid out of the interest of the richness of my fortune, whatever it may amount to after discharging my debts of all sorts."

Then, after provisions as to excluding persons guilty of immorality, the will continues—

"This is the best way that occurs to me of disposing of said endowment. I have no question of those whom I have appointed my executors during the date of this will, and most sincerely hope that all who succeed them may follow their example and not be led away to support foolish and extravagant by expending funds, on a narrow cause, and yet call themselves Christians, and go to church."

Then the testator enumerates a large number of articles of furniture which he directs should be returned for the use of the school?—All of which we have still.

May 21, 1879.
Mr. GEORGE
O'NEILL, J.P.

Rev. John
J. MacGowan,
M.A.

May 31, 1879.

Rev John
J. MacBryde,
Esq.

5201. The will also provides—

"That the £15,000 which I have left to it may be deemed at the rate of six per cent. to produce £900 a year, and to be always forthcoming out of the most immediately answering part of my property at the time of its being wanted, and as that sum may not be enough to meet the different demands, I hereby give in addition to it £200 a year, to be always also given out of the most responsible and best paying security, the two sums making £1,100 per annum, £100 a month, which I hope will be sufficient for everything—for rent, taxes, repairs, incidental matters, salaries, servants' wages, remunerations to the visitors, and for the clothing, maintenance, and education, in as respectable a manner and condition, as many as the house can conveniently and healthily hold; and I particularly request the attending to the most valuable part of education—that of the heart."

Then, after making an alteration as to one of his trustees, and providing £100 a year each for them, the will continues—

"I say that it is to be no precedent, that of their successors being to be but £50, and a pious thing too, as I shall explain Now their successors are always to be persons of approved conduct, and willing to undertake the office, and who have little or no means but their curacy, too often the case. £20 a year for 52 weekly attendances, for a few hours each visit, will be an easily earning, no contemptible addition to the Church income. And I would have from the commencement or opening of the school two female visitors also, widows as little incumbered with family as possible, and pre-eminently sought for amongst the widows by the Royal Canal or any other bad luck, and who have not in any shape been instrumental to their misfortunes by feebly living beyond their sphere, extravagance, idleness, &c. When two of proper character are left on, they are to have a month's trial, and if found not qualified as to capacity, they are to be paid at each, a pound a week, their occupations being to be the same as those of the curate, and others are to be looked for. No remuneration in their favour to be heard or have any effect. The interest of the establishment I entrust any over be looking object, and when a choice is made, whether of two or one, it must always be by the unanimous voice of the three trustees, and they are to visit regularly, not work about—no excuse except allowed by the trustees; it is not allowed to get that week's pound. One month's illness absences to disqualify any visitor, male or female, more further attendance, and no pay for that month. A new election if such an event should be, but I shall enjoy the thought that they will not. Unlike schools with people inclined to shew, and I will not suppose any of them, at either sex, to undertake the trust but in the true spirit of it."

The property turned out better than was expected, and you get over £30,000 instead of £15,000.—You

5202. How are the trustees appointed?—When a vacancy occurs the two remaining trustees appoint another.

5203. The will provided that the trustees should be curates. Your two colleagues are not at present acting as curates?—They are not so now; but they were curates at the times of their appointments.

5204. You are to attend weekly. Is that direction carried out?—Yes, our Board meets every Thursday, and, besides that, some of us are frequently there during the week.

5205. What number of boarders is there in the school?—We have at present fourteen.

5206. What staff of teachers is there?—We have a first class resident teacher, a visiting French master, a visiting music master, and a visiting drawing master; one of the trustees teaches the Scripture and catechism.

5207. It is not now an industrial school?—No.

5208. The will appears to contemplate that the girls should earn their own livelihood?—I am aware of that; but, from the beginning, the trustees that Mr. Monahan appointed elected exactly the class of children that we are desiring, and sent them out as governesses. We still educate the girls as governesses, giving them the very best education we can. One of our pupils a few days ago obtained a first class certificate at the Trinity College examinations.

5209. In the report of the Royal Commission of 1867 there occurs this reference to the Institution:—

"The education given in this establishment is quite of a superior character, and such as will well qualify the pupils to become teachers themselves. They read remarkably well, (scarcely better than in any school which I have yet visited), and their knowledge of geography and history was most satisfactory. The only defect to which I would allude, has reference to the training devoted to the school, and which (being somewhat old-fashioned) does not afford that amount of accommodation and convenience which could be desired. This has in a manner arisen from the provisions of the testator's will, which directed the school to be held in the dwelling-house occupied by himself, and that same should not be altered further than was indispensably necessary to adapt it for a school. For some years after the testator's death the institution was conducted in conformity with the directions of his will, and the inmates received an education of the industrial character specially designated by the terms of that document. Upwards of twenty years ago, however, the system was entirely changed, and since then the girls admitted into the asylum have been educated in a superior manner, so as to fit them to discharge the duties of literary governesses, their domestic future occupation. Since that change took place, the rule has been that the girls are permitted to remain in the Institution until they are provided by the governors with situations as governesses in respectable families, with salaries of not less than thirty guineas a-year each. On leaving the asylum, each girl gets £20 for an outfit, and an additional sum of £10 is put in bank for her use, to be handed over to her when the governors consider it for her benefit to do so. Thus, an institution founded for the purpose of teaching girls some branch of industry, which would enable them to earn their livelihood in after life, such as knitting, straw hat making, &c., and fit them particularly to become farmers' wives, has been by the acts of the trustees converted into a training school for governesses, and no longer retains a vestige of that industrial character, so solidly and positively indicated by the instrument of endowment. It was explained to me by the governors (at whose weekly Board meeting I was present), that the system originally adopted and pursued in conformity with the Testator's will, was found in practice not to work well, and that in particular, the prevalence in the will, entitling the girls to receive a fortune not exceeding £300 on their becoming farmers' wives, and giving the agricultural class a preferential right to their hands, was most objectionable, and exposed these young women to the suspicion of the community, and especially of the hostile parties thereof; nay, further, it was stated to me that as one occasion a rough peasant (curious enough) had actually invaded the asylum as a Coffee-street, and ordered the travelling ladies to be passed before him in order that he might from the array appropriate a fitting spouse for his rural home. However this may be, and although the governors were (I have no doubt), actuated by the best motives in altering the character of the establishment as they have done, it is yet quite evident that the Institution, in its present condition, presents an aspect not only different from, but completely opposed to the objects and expressed intention of the founder."

What is the present mode of selecting candidates?—Applications, which are generally very numerous, are sent in, and we select the candidate we consider the best suited for the education we afford.

5210. What are the limits of age for admission?—Between eight and twelve.

5211. How long do you keep the girls in the Institution?—We have no limited time; but send them out as soon as they are fit to act as governesses, and that we can get reliable places for them. The eldest of those we have in the house at present is about 18, and she has been seven years in the Institution.

5212. Your average number of vacancies would be something less than two in the year?—Yes.

5213. Do you give public notice of the existence of vacancies?—No; we have always plenty of applications.

5214. What steps do you take to let it be known that an election is coming on?—We do not take any.

5215. What class of persons usually send in applications?—Respectable widows, sometimes the widows of professional men and civil servants.

5216. You do not require that candidates should have lost both father and mother?—No.

5217. Have ever you admitted any girl whose father was living?—Never.

5212. How is it, that with an income of £214 a year, and a house subject to less than £40 a year, you are only able to maintain fourteen orphans?—We have out of that income to pay three governors, and two matrons, in addition to the other expenses of the Institution.

5213. You still appoint two matrons?—Yes, we are obliged to do so, under the will of the founder.

5214. Are they also teachers?—No. They visit the house, look after the children, and superintend all domestic affairs, and we find them very useful.

5215. What do they receive?—The two matrons and the three trustees or governors get, in accordance with the provisions in the will, £48 per annum each, provided they attend regularly.

5216. Your accounts for 1878 show that your total receipts for the year, including a balance of £112 7s 9d from the previous account, £300 on a deposit receipt, and a legacy of £17 2s 9d from Miss La Touche amounted to £1,235 12s 2d, out of which your payments were—governors, £144; visiting matrons £98; resident matron £35; resident teacher, £52; music master, £40; drawing master, £45; French master, £25; physician, £10 10s; dentist, £5 5s; milk and vegetables, £56 2s 9d; meat, £247 11s 8d; groceries, £53 7s 4d; bread, £19 18s 2d; coals and candles, £22 11s 7d; washing, £31 0s 6d; rent and insurance, £40 4s 6d; house repairs, cleaning, &c., £31 2s 2d; clothing, £40 1s 4d; furniture and repairs, £4 19s 4d; servants' wages, £31 11s 1d; medicine, £5 8s 1d; Chancery stamps, &c.; school requisites, £3 13s; stationery, postage, &c., £5 0s 2d; library, £16 7s 2d; and choice books, £1 5s; leaving a balance for the next account of £146 14s 2d, and £300 on deposit receipts. Do not the girls do any of the business of the house, as the will appears to contemplate?—No. They practise housewarming and needlework, to fit them for the position they are to occupy in life.

5217. How are the visiting matrons selected?—By the governors. They must be widows. The present ones, who have been acting for a long time, are the widows of clergymen, which, however, is not necessary.

5218. How often do they attend?—Weekly.

5219. I observe, from the minutes, that, on some occasions, disputes were drawn paying those ladies in advance. How has that system arisen?—It is not our usual system to do so. I do not think it occurred more than once. We have a special rule against it, and when it was asked for of late we absolutely refused it.

5220. There was some illness amongst the girls last year?—Yes.

5221. It appears that, as soon as the girls could be removed, after that illness the house was painted and cleaned internally, but the minute does not state any authority for doing that necessary work. What steps do you take to check the expenditure on repairs?—Everything is done under the immediate direction and supervision of the governors themselves. The house, being a very old one, requires more repairs than most houses.

5222. What duties do you require the visiting matrons to perform?—Certainly not much. They look after the girls' clothing, purchase the materials, and see that they are properly made up. They also look to the details of the housekeeping, give directions to the resident matron, and exercise a general superintendence over the whole establishment.

5223. Do they keep any minute, or requisition, book to be laid before the governors from time to time?—Yes; there is a Ward Book which is laid before us whenever they require anything, and we take any suggestion they make into consideration.

5224. What was the largest number you ever had in the Institution?—I think the largest number in any time has been fifteen.

5225. And what was the smallest?—I think twelve.

5226. The passage I read from the report of 1857 may be still regarded as a description of the Institution?—Yes.

5227. We could not carry out the expressed intentions of the founder locally. Street beggary making would now be beggary. They could not make it a day at that.

5228. The founder did not confine girls to street-begging making. He appears to have intended that it should be an industrial school?—I suppose our predecessors thought the next best thing was to educate them in government. We did not originate that, as you are aware.

5229. There is a great difference, too, in the class of children who receive the benefits of the charity?—Yes. We consider that there are many schools for the class for which, possibly, the charity was originally intended, but that there are very few for the children of professional and other respectable men when left in distress. I prefer the arrangement of selecting the children from that class in preference to a lower class, such as we have, for instance, in our parish schools.

5230. What number of applicants had you for the last vacancy?—About a dozen.

5231. How many could your house accommodate?—The house is so small and unsuitable that we could not accommodate more than we have at present. It was even under a protest from the doctor we took in the last one.

5232. The testator, by his will, enabled you to alter the house so far as might be necessary?—Except we pulled it down, and rebuilt it, nothing really useful could be done. Some time ago a lady in Belfast—Miss Fehris Bennett—into whose hands a portion of Mr. Plummer's property—the Zenith House, as it is called—had come, wished that we should have it. It was about £100 a year, with an accumulation of about £1,500. However, there were some proceedings in Chancery, and the Master of the Rolls decided to give the property to the Cook street Fever Hospital. We, actually, had got plans prepared, intending to expend that money on our present premises.

5233. Have you been successful in all cases in training the girls, and finding situations for them?—We have had more than average success. All the girls have turned out well.

5234. Are they allowed to remain in the Institution until they actually get situations?—Yes; except they leave at the special request of the mother. When a girl goes into a situation we provide her with an outfit.

5235. Do you publish any report?—No; we have no one to present it to.

5236. How many of the children now in the school are from St. Bride's parish?—I do not think there is one from St. Bride's at present. One left recently. I think all those in the Institution at present are from St. Peter's parish.

5237. Have you acted on the direction in the will to give a preference first to St. Bride's, and then to St. Peter's?—Since I have been a governor I have carried it out literally; but it had not been much regarded before that, as there were girls in the Institution from all parts of the kingdom.

5238. How many resident teachers have you?—One.

5239. Without saying that you are answerable for it—for the will is a very peculiar one—the result of the matter is that there are, in fact, a staff of ten to manage the education of thirteen or fourteen girls?—Yes.

5240. Three governors, two matrons, one resident matron, one resident teacher, a music teacher, a drawing teacher, and a French teacher?—That is so. The first five are not required by the will.

5241. It appears quite plainly from the will that Mr. Plummer intended to supplement the income of three estates, and to make a provision for two widows out of his property?—Yes. When the subject of the Institution was before the Master of the Rolls, some time since, he said that the governors and visiting matrons were just as much a part of the Institution as the girls who were educated there.

May 31, 1878.

Rev. John
J. MacMahon,
M.P.

5247. How are the accounts kept?—They are very accurately kept. We have not a secretary. Formerly there was one, but we now move the money which he used to receive, as well as the fee which was formerly paid to our solicitor for drawing the Chancery dividends. We discharge those duties ourselves now.

5248. Do you take any part in the teaching and examining of the children?—Yes; we are the examiners. Dr. MacMahon is the catechist, and teaches Scripture and catechism regularly. Mr. Fleming looks after the money, and keeps the accounts, and I take the secretaryship and write out the minutes.

5249. Your accounts show that you have £200 lodged in bank on a deposit receipt. Have you any other accumulation?—We have no accumulation whatever. The money on deposit receipt will be necessary to meet our current expenses until the dividends come in next July.

5250. You do not get your dividend till the 6th July, so you must carry forward £200?—Yes.

5251. On the accounts for 1878 you had a balance in your favour of about £30?—Yes, but when a girl leaves she usually gets an outfit. The only girl, however, who left last year went at the request of her mother, and in such a case we give no outfit.

5252. The accounts for washing and clothing are

very high, and then there are servants' wages?—Formerly a maid in livery was kept, as the original minute book shows, but no such thing is done now.

5253. You have been reducing the expenses?—We have.

5254. It appears from the books of the Institution that in 1837 needle and drawing were taught?—Yes, we have continued the same class of teaching that was arranged by our predecessors.

5255. You keep your account in the Bank of Ireland?—Yes, and in order to make as much as we can on our dividends we do not immediately lodge the sums of them to our current account, but place a portion each half-year on deposit, for a time, thereby getting some small interest.

5256. Looking to your minute-book for 1856, I find that large sums were at that time given to girls as gratuities—£50 to one, £34 to another, and £16 to another. Do you still give girls sums of money in that way to start them in life?—No, that custom has been discontinued.

5257. Your account for 1878 shows a legacy from Miss La Touche of £17 3s. 9d., and interest thereon from 1873 £1 6s. 7d. Any such legacies usual?—No; that was a legacy left for the special purpose of purchasing books for the library, and the expenditure of it in that way appears on the other side of the account.

Rev. Robert
Fleming, M.A.

Rev. ROBERT FLEMING, M.A., examined.

5258. LOAN JEWELL FREECHURCH.—You are one of the governors of Flemons' Asylum?—I am.

5259. When were you elected a governor?—In September, 1871.

5260. What position did you hold in the Church at the time of your election?—I was curate of St. Michael's, and remained so until Mr. Roe got possession of the church for the purpose of erecting a Synod Hall.

5261. Since that time what post have you held in the Church?—I have not had any curacy, but I am chaplain to the Mountjoy Government Prison, and also to the County of Dublin Prison.

5262. Are you resident in Dublin?—I am.

5263. Have you attended regularly at Flemons' Asylum?—Yes. It is my habit to go through the house every Saturday.

5264. When was Mr. MacMahon elected?—I do not know exactly. He was a governor some years before my election.

5265. He was formerly curate of St. Werburgh's?—Yes, and continued so until Mr. McCarthy got that living. He is now an instructor at the Training School, Marlborough street.

5266. Is he also resident in Dublin?—He is.

5267. You look after the money and keep the accounts of the asylum?—I do. I generally write up the accounts every week.

5268. How do you check and vouch the expenditure?—We have a visit book, which is examined by the visiting matrons before it is submitted to the Board, and they state in that what things are required.

5269. How do you ascertain whether you are charged too much for goods supplied?—We get in our servants every three months, and check them. We have a kind of contract with a butcher to supply the house with beef and mutton, according as it is required, at so much per pound. The account is checked in the first instance by the visiting matrons.

5270. Who checks the management of the household?—The visiting matrons. They look very sharply

after the clothing and furniture, and all things that are necessary, and report to us. If there is anything wrong they also report it.

5271. What is the staff of servants in the house?—A cook and a housemaid. The account charged under the head of servants' wages in last year's account includes payment to a charwoman who was employed for a time during the illness of one of the servants.

5272. Is there any regular time-table both for meals and teaching?—No, there is no time-table kept.

5273. What hours are kept in the school?—In winter the younger children are allowed to remain in their beds half an hour longer than the older children, who rise at half-past six. Then they have paynes and breakfast.

5274. Do they all breakfast together?—Yes. They are in the school-room from ten till about one o'clock, when they have half an hour for play.

5275. There is a piece of ground attached to the house?—Yes; considering it is in town, the garden is large.

5276. Is there any arrangement for the girls taking regular exercise?—Yes; they go out for a walk every five days with the teacher, for about an hour.

5277. What vacations do they get?—One at Christmas, a very short one at Easter, and one in summer.

5278. Do they go home to their parents for the vacations?—Yes; but some of them, occasionally, remain in the house: when they have no relative to go to.

5279. Could you tell what was the position in life of the father of each of the children in the school at present?—Not of all. I know one was in the Civil Service, and another was a doctor.

5280. Had he been resident in St. Peter's parish?—He had during his entire professional life, and the child himself was born in the parish. We do not consider a late comers into the parish as a parishier in such a sense as to entitle him to election.

5281. Must the child have been born in the parish of St. Peter?—Either in St. Brigid's or St. Peter's.

Captain George
S. Dyer, M.A.

Captain GEORGE S. DYER, M.A., examined.

5282. LOAN JEWELL FREECHURCH.—You desire to make a statement with reference to Flemons' Asylum?—I feel a deep interest in the education of the poor, and I am in the habit of visiting a great number of schools from time to time. I pass Flemons' Asylum almost daily. I have had a good deal to do with the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests,

and whilst there on one occasion I found that Archbishop Lee, the present incumbent of St. Peter's, the parish in which Flemons' Asylum is situated, had, some years ago, addressed a letter to the Commissioners stating that the inmates were not of that class of paupers that the trustees intended. I also found that Mr. MacDonnell, one of the secretaries, had written to the Hon.

Mr. MacDonell, on the 8th January, 1863, drawing his particular attention to the words "poor" and "manufacture" in the will, and that Mr. MacDonell had testified that the trustees had followed the example of these predecessors from the beginning. Now that is entirely opposed to what the report of the Endowed Schools Commissioners in 1857 states. I also learned that on the 3rd December, 1848, Mr. MacDonell wrote to Archbishop Lee stating that the Commissioners had asked the trustees of the charity to take advantage of the second section of 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 34, giving them power, if they had any doubt or difficulty about the proper mode of conducting the charity, to go before a judge in Chancery and ask his opinion, but that they had not availed themselves of the power.

5283. Can you tell us anything of the state of the Institution?—I see the inmates from day to day as I pass by, and I perceive they are not at all of the class that the trustees intended to benefit. The inmates, however, of the Female Orphan House, on the North Circular-road, one of the class for which the charity was intended.

5284. In 1857 it appeared that the directions in Flensted's will had not been followed in that respect, but the girls seem to have been poor when elected?—

REV. ALEXANDER LEITCH, D.D., examined.

Rev. Alexander
Leitch, D.D.

5285. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—I believe you are now the incumbent of a union of three of the old parishes in the city of Dublin?—Yes, St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Within, and St. Michael's.

5286. There is now no church of St. Michael's or St. Nicholas Within?—No.

5287. St. Nicholas Within has had no church for a long time?—No; but, when I went there, service was held, on Sundays, in a top room of the old school-house in Nicholas-street.

5288. St. Michael's church was removed, and the site is now that of the Synod Hall?—Quite so.

5289. In St. Andrew's parish the old church still remains?—Yes.

5290. Have you one school building or three?—We have actually three school buildings;—one in St. Andrew's, in which a Sunday school is held, and in which the master of the united school resides; a school-house in St. Nicholas Within, where one of the mistresses resides; and a large school-house, lately adapted, of St. John's and St. Werburgh's.

5291. Besides the union of which you are Incumbent, there is also a union of the parishes of St. John's and St. Werburgh's?—Yes.

5292. They had separate schools also?—Yes; but the schools of the five parishes are now united.

5293. How long is it since that union was completed?—A little more than a year.

5294. Where is the united school held at present?—In the old denary house of Christ Church in Fishamble-street.

5295. In there no school, now conducted in any of the five united parishes, representing the old parish schools, except the one in the denary house?—There is no other daily school. We have our distinct Sunday schools.

5296. Where are the St. Andrew's school buildings situated?—In St. Andrew's-arch, close to the church.

5297. Where is the old school-house of St. Nicholas's parish situated?—In St. Nicholas-street.

5298. Is there any school building for St. Michael's parish?—None.

5299. There are school buildings in St. Werburgh's adjoining the church?—Yes.

5300. How are they used at present?—As a residence.

5301. What was the property belonging to the schools in St. Andrew's parish?—It is all detailed in our various account-books which are here.

5302. In 1857, amongst the endowments returned

They are not of the description of persons to make straw bonnets, and so on. The testator distinctly says they are to be taught in some branches of industry that would likely qualify them to earn a livelihood after the stated time they are to remain in the school, such as in straw bonnet making, and fit them for working farmers' wives.

5293. Did you visit the school?—I did, on three occasions, and so far as I saw it, was creditably managed. The only addition they have made to the house is that they have built a very nice school-room, beside the dwelling-house, which was most necessary.

5294. What was your observation as to the girls themselves?—They are most steady and well-behaved as they go along the streets. They have not much of an effect to the school. Perhaps the Commissioners will allow me to express my opinion of the general want of recreation grounds, at such schools, in Ireland. To the Bethesda Orphanage, for instance, there is none at all, but the children go to the Rotunda Gardens. In England we never have a school without an outlet.

5295. Indeed you have? The old Charter-house is a very good instance of it?—Such a want exists, I know very well, and there is also a great want of promoting games in those schools.

by the Royal Commission as belonging to St. Andrew's parish schools was Southwell's bequest, then producing an annual income of £1 4s. How is that received?—We get it from the churchwardens of St. Werburgh's. It now produces only £1 2s. 3d.

5306. The other funds belonging to St. Andrew's, at that date, are stated in the same report thus?—

* Principal sum of £371 12s., now I pay out costs, now producing an annual income of £17 3s.; Tisdall's bequest, £46 5s. 3d., producing an annual income of £1 10s. 3d. The £371 12s. stock is the residue of direct bequests and donations made, from time to time, for the benefit of the school. A tablet or board, placed in the porch of the church records the names of the benefactors to the school, and the dates of their respective bequests and donations, amounting to £1,494 10s. 3d. It appears that from time to time the governors drew on the principal of the above funds, until ultimately they were reduced to the amount of £371 12s., now I pay costs."

What amount of stock now belongs to the school?—We have altogether £1,100 stock, including some which belongs to our almshouses. I cannot separate the amounts accurately. A few years ago Mr. John Vasey gave us £100, which was invested. I think the amount belonging to the schools is between £700 and £800. The interest the united schools received last year, from money in the funds, belonging to St. Andrew's, was £21 17s. 8d.

5307. In whose name is that money invested?—In the names of the minister and churchwardens of St. Andrew's.

5308. Prior to the passing of the Church Act the minister and churchwardens were a corporation. How have you been able to get the churchwards since?—They regard me as one of the older clergy.

5309. Were you incumbent at the time of the passing of the Act?—Yes; I have been so since 1859.

5310. The accounts show an annuity called Mrs. Carey's charity, amounting to £4 12s. 6d. How is that secured?—I get that from the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests.

5311. St. Michael's Schools formerly enjoyed Alderman Quinn's legacy, £3 8s., Southwell's, £1 6s.; Batchelor's, £6 10s.; Tisdall's, £1 10s. 3d.; and the rent of a house in High-street, £1 3s. 4d. Are those monies still available?—Although the schools received those sums, they had no real claim to some of them, as they were given originally to the poor of the parish. As many of the poor children got a portion of bread

May 11, 1876.
 Rev. Alexander
 Lupton, &c.

every day at the school, that was thought to be a proper allocation of the money. This certainly was the case with both Quin's and Batchelor's bequests.

5312. What has become of the rent of the house in High street?—It may have been some house connected with the old church, but I never heard of any such rent. I made inquiries of the former rector, and he knew nothing of any such endowment.

5313. The Report of the Commission in 1857 contains this further statement as to St. Michael's schools:—

"It appears that in 1846 the schools were possessed of two sums of £281 10s. and £360, respectively, Government Stock, which were sold out in that year, and produced £597 10s. 4d. cash. This sum was expended in the year 1845 in building the school-house in churchyard, which cost £493 9s. 3d., the balance being advanced by the Treasurer." Do you remember that school-house?—I do distinctly.

5314. It has been taken down?—Yes; Mr. Roe, I heard, was allowed whatever the value was. It was probably allowed for in the building of the Synod Hall. It was sold, I understand.

5315. Sold by whom or how?—I suppose the church owned it. All churches and school-houses are vested in the Representative Body.

5316. Your school ought to have a claim for this if there was any money. Do you know what became of any claim there was for a school-house, or whether there was any?—I do not know at all. I may say there is a property, connected with St. Michael's parish, vested in trustees, who had the power of paying a sum to the church. They were not, I believe, bound to expend the money in any particular parochial way; but I understand they contributed largely to building that school-house.

5317. What became of those trustees?—They exist still, and their property has been transferred to the Representative Body. I get an allowance every year from them.

5318. Could you tell us who the trustees are?—Mr. Charles Beier, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. William Digges La Touche.

5319. Do you know the origin of that trust?—A property which was a very small one originally, but is now a valuable one, was given to trustees for parochial purposes.

5320. It was probably the old parish estate?—That may be. The trustees always to give something to the clergy of St. Michael's. The same practice was continued after I took charge of the parish.

5321. Was there any trust for the schools upon that property?—None; but I understand that the trustees built the school-house.

5322. Was there any property belonging to St. Nicholas Within?—That parish was also entitled to a share of the Bentwell bequest, which produces £1 2s. 2d. per annum, and it has some money in the funds, which produces £3 6s. 3d. each half year.

5323. Does that money also stand in the names of the minister and churchwardens?—Yes.

5324. Were you originally appointed incumbent both of St. Andrew's and St. Nicholas Within?—Originally I was appointed only to St. Andrew's. Then St. Nicholas Within was added, and finally St. Michael's. I ought, perhaps, to say that from the time I went to St. Andrew's there was no school-house at St. Nicholas Within, but that parish paid £15 a year to the Governors of St. Andrew's schools for teaching their children.

5325. Has the bank recognized the churchwardens, in paying these dividends, once the disestablishment of the church?—Yes, our churchwardens have occasionally received the dividends.

5326. By stating themselves to be churchwardens?—As churchwardens of the parish.

5327. What evidence do they give of their appointment?—I am not aware.

5328. Has any practical inconvenience arisen, up to the present, from any question as to the appointment

of churchwardens?—Not the slightest. In one case, some time ago, part of the funds of St. Nicholas Within stood in the names of "The chaplain and churchwardens," and the authorities of the bank did not admit the chaplain's position at all, but they did that of the churchwardens, who received the money accordingly.

5329. Is there any other property you know of in connection with St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Within, or St. Michael's?—No.

5330. How is the management of the united schools conducted?—We have a Board of Governors, including the clergy, churchwardens, and three representatives (generally chosen from the Select Vestry), of each parish.

5331. Have you an Act of Parliament as they have in St. Catherine's?—No; St. Catherine's is, I believe, the only parish in Dublin which has a special Act of Parliament.

5332. Your schools are returned as having an attendance of 176 day scholars?—Yes; they are remarkably well attended.

5333. The pupils make a payment of one penny a week each?—Yes, as a rule, they do.

5334. Is there any rule that the school shall be a denominational one?—I know of no such rule, but it practically is so.

5335. Are there schools of other denominations in the district?—Yes; there is a National boys' school connected with the Roman Catholic church, attended by about 500 boys.

5336. What teachers are there in your schools?—A master, a mistress, and two mistresses in the infant school.

5337. What salaries do they receive?—The master of the boys' school has £70 a year; the mistress of the girls' school, £40; the mistress of the infant school, £40; and the assistant mistress in the infant school, £25; they also get allowances for coal.

5338. Are these primary schools?—Altogether; but still the boys are taught Euclid and algebra.

5339. How do you arrange for the inspection of the school—is it in connection with any Board?—No. The Rev. Hugh Hamilton is the diocesan inspector, and we employ him.

5340. Have the clergy themselves any rules as to visiting the schools?—No; but they are visited by them very regularly.

5341. Is there sufficient accommodation, in the building, for the children of the five parishes?—Excellent accommodation, and a good playground.

5342. Some of the teachers of the schools which existed prior to the amalgamation were pensioned off?—Yes, one of the teachers received a pension. Mr. Downey, master of St. Andrew's boys' school, was appointed master of the united boys' school; Miss Bagrell, mistress of St. Werburgh's girls' school, was appointed mistress of the united girls' school; Miss Hyson, mistress of St. Andrew's infant school, was appointed mistress of the united infant school; and Miss Moore, mistress of St. John's infant school, was appointed assistant mistress of the united infant school.

5343. Had your parishes of St. Andrew's, St. Michael's, and St. Nicholas Within any lease property?—Yes, St. Andrew's has a house in Ship-street, which produces about £30 a year, but it did not come into our hands until lately, for when the school of St. Nicholas was closed, long before my time, the master was superannuated, and got £30 a year as a pension, and when he died, about two years ago, we got the money.

5344. How is that house held?—I am not aware. The occupier had a lease which expired about three or four years ago.

5345. The occupier still pays the same rent?—Yes. That has altogether with the churchwardens.

5346. The report of the former Royal Commission showed that some money belonging to St. Nicholas'

parish schools had been invested in house property, yielding £225 per annum?—I suppose that is the same.

5347. Who collects the rents?—One of our churchwardens, Mr. J. W. Gwent, who is also one of the school Governors.

5348. How have been any attempt to make the house?—No. It is occupied as before.

5349. Is that the only fixed property you know of belonging to the three parishes of which you are the

incumbent?—I think so. We have the three success—what we get from this house, from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and from the funds.

5350. I see you are able to collect a good deal of money to supplement that?—Yes. I generally collect about £100 a year. We could not get on at all without subscriptions. The amount of stock is small.

Aug 21, 1870.
Rev Alexander
Leiper, &c.

Rev WILLIAM G. GWENT, A.M., examined.

Rev. William
G. Gwent, A.M.

5351. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are the incumbent of the united parishes of St. John's and St. Werburgh's?—I am.

5352. According to the report of the Royal Commissioners in 1867, St. John's schools were entitled to an annuity under the will of James Southwell, to a sum of £262 11s. Government Stock, to a sum of £181 10s. 6d. lent to St. John's parish, at interest, and to house property held from the Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church for 41 years from 1846, subject to a head-rent of £40 a year, the entire income amounting to £74 5s. 6d. from houses and land, and £30 10s. 9d. from money. What is it now?—Since the amalgamation of the schools the accounts have all been kept together; before that our accounts were kept by Mr. Maffett, who was the treasurer for the schools, and also the agent.

5353. The first item in Mr. Maffett's account in 1877 is "Cash received, out of Roman Catholic chapel of St. Michael and St. John for one and a-half years, £93 13s. 1½d." Are you the landlords of the chapel?—Yes.

5354. How is it held from you?—I really could not tell. It has been held since long before my time.

5355. Who has the title deeds of the school property?—Mr. Maffett had them until yesterday, when they were handed over to Mr. Hughes, who has taken the charge of them. They are at the school at present.

5356. The next item in Mr. Maffett's account is, "The representatives of the Rev. Michael Blake and others, the rent of the chapel house for one and a-half years, £37 5s. 7½d." That is the chapel-house of St. Michael and St. John's?—Yes, I believe it is held under a similar tenure with the chapel itself.

5357. Mr. Maffett also received one year's rent of 19, West Essex-street, £201?—Yes; that is let to a Mr. Taylor by lease.

5358. Have you any holdings belonging to St. John's Parish Schools beyond these two chapel holdings and 19, West Essex-street?—Yes, there is the old school-house of the parish, No. 1 and 2, St. John's-lane, which is let in tenements at weekly rents. There has been no variation in the property of the schools since the last Commission. Of course we have to pay head-rent for the property.

5359. You have a share of Southwell's bequest?—Yes, £1 2s. 3d. per annum.

5360. What provision did you make for the school-mistress of St. John's on the amalgamation?—We gave her £150, portion of some money which we had had by out of our funds.

5361. Have you done anything towards investigating the deeds and books which were handed over by Mr. Maffett?—Some of them go back to 1630. They were inspected into some years ago, but we could not make much out of them.

5362. Do you know anything about property belonging to St. Werburgh's Parish schools?—Very little, and I do not think anybody does, except that since the former Royal Commission Mr. Justice O'Brien's house in Stephen's-green was proved to be

school property, and the rent received for it is now paid over to the schools.

5363. We have been informed that the Commissioners of Church Temporalities have given up all claim to the ancient parish estate of St. Catherine's. How have they acted as regards St. Werburgh's?—I believe the same thing will be done with regard to St. Werburgh's, except as to a sum of £645 in the funds, which they claim as Church property.

5364. Can you tell us the particulars of the feoffed property which belongs to St. Werburgh's schools?—The interest we received last year from the invested money of St. Werburgh's, in addition to the specific bequests of Southwell and others, was £37 5s. The property of St. Werburgh's parish got into very great confusion indeed, but it is now in hands, and will be looked after.

5365. What is your title to your present school-house?—It is in the hands of the Representative Body, having been transferred to them, with the church, by the Church Temporalities Commissioners.

5366. Though originally a dairy-house, it was used as a parish school-house at the time of the disestablishment?—Yes, and had been so for many years before that.

5367. How is it kept in repair?—By ourselves.

5368. Is it sufficient for the numbers attending it?—It is very old, and requires a good deal of outlay, but it is a very fine house, and the school-rooms are very good. We spent a considerable sum of money upon it, when we opened the joint schools for the two parishes.

5369. Do you look after the schools yourself?—I have a class there twice a week.

5370. Have any of the other clergymen made a similar arrangement?—Mr. Hughes also has classes regularly, and so have Dr. Leiper and Mr. McCready occasionally.

5371. What do you teach in your own classes?—First are Scripture classes, but I sometimes take a class in secular lessons, just to see how the children are getting on.

5372. Is the teaching good?—It has been excellent; but for the last three or four months Mr. Downey has been unwell, and, though he has provided a substitute, the teaching is not so good as it was when he was there himself. We hope to have him back again very soon, and I am certain that the school will then move on.

5373. Where did you get your teachers from?—Mr. Downey, Miss Bagnall, and Miss Byrne were all trained at Kildare-place. Miss Moore is not a trained teacher, she is only an assistant.

5374. Your schools are not in connexion with the National Board?—They are not in connexion with that Board, or with any Society. Both in St. Andrew's and St. John's there were formerly boys who used to receive one suit of clothes in the year, and their breakfast every day, but, of late years, that has been given up; we, however, are trying to revive it again, in the shape of giving premiums for regular attendance.

May 21, 1879.
Rev. Samuel
C. Hughes, M.A.

REV. SAMUEL C. HUGHES, M.A., examined.

5375. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—What is your official connection with the united parishes?—I am curate of St. Werburgh's and St. John's.

5376. You act as hon. Secretary to the schools?—I do.

5377. From what parishes do the children who attend the united schools come?—Three hundred and ten was the entire number on the roll during 1878; of these 170 were from St. Werburgh's and St. John's; 90 from St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Wilton, and St. Michael's; and 59 from the surrounding parishes.

5378. It is practically a parochial school?—Yes.

5379. To what class do the children belong?—Nearly all are the children of poor parents.

5380. The district is a very crowded one?—It is.

5381. Do you receive children of the poorer class?—Yes, and we give all who need it daily bread at their play hour, twelve o'clock.

5382. Are the children who attend all Protestants?—No. There have been about six Jews attending during the year; and, in the infant school, two or three Roman Catholics came for a few months, and then left.

5383. Do you ever attend at the school yourself?—Yes. I have a class in Scripture and catechism, once a week, in each of the three schools.

5384. Do you examine the children to test their progress in their secular education?—I do.

5385. You have an arrangement for giving the children prizes?—Yes, but, because of their poverty, the prizes frequently consist of clothes. Forty-five children, having an attendance last year exceeding two-thirds of the number of days on which the school was open, received suitable clothing; and six others, having an equally good attendance, but not requiring clothes, were awarded books.

5386. This school obtained second place, amongst the schools competing at the exhibition held by the Association for Promoting Christian Knowledge?—It did.

5387. The Sunday schools remain separate?—Yes; but the premiums awarded in them are paid for out of the general funds of the schools, and the school-houses are kept in repair.

5388. What is now done with St. Werburgh's school-

house?—We built a house in that parish, in which there are two comfortable rooms over the school-room, and we have let these rooms for £10 a year, which pays the headrent.

5389. How is what you call the school room used?—We hold parochial meetings there. It is not so large as the school room in St. John's parish, which we, therefore, selected for the school for the united parishes.

5390. What provision has been made for the clergy of these united parishes in the future?—The organ of St. Andrew's is to remain in it, and so is that of St. Werburgh's; and there is to be a rector and a curate of St. Werburgh's and St. John's, and a rector only of St. Andrew's and St. Michael's.

5391. Is the whole of the building in St. Werburgh's worth more than £16 a year?—Yes, it is worth considerably more; but, inasmuch as the two lower rooms are reserved, we could not get a higher rent for the upper rooms.

5392. You do not want the upper rooms for school or other purposes, and do not, in fact, keep a school in the building at all?—Just so.

5393. That house is not vested in the Church Body?—No.

5394. Is it held under a terminable lease?—I think it is held for 999 years.

5395. How is your Board of Governors of the united schools composed?—It consists of sixteen members—ten clergymen and twelve laymen, who are all parishioners of one or other of the unions.

5396. Do they attend regularly?—There is an average attendance of eight, out of the sixteen, at all the Board meetings.

5397. Have you a fixed time for your Board meetings?—Yes, the second Tuesday in the month, at eleven o'clock.

5398. Do the Governors appear to interest themselves in the school?—Very much.

5399. Does a meeting ever fall through, for want of a quorum?—Never. We fixed the quorum at five, and one day there was a party, as some members did not attend till late, and a notice was put on the books to reduce the quorum to three, but the change was not carried.

[Adjourned to Tuesday, May 27, at eleven, a.m.]

May 27, 1879.

SIXTEENTH DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1879; 11, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present.—THE EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON, and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES ORRARD MERRITT, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

REV. WILLIAM GEORGE BOYCE, M.A., examined.

Rev. William
G. Boyce, M.A.

5400. CHAIRMAN.—Where positioned do you hold in connexion with Swords schools?—I am the curate of Swords, and deputy superintendent of the Swords Borough school.

5401. Who is the superintendent?—The Rev. Canon Twigg.

5402. He is also the local Governor?—Yes. There are five Governors.

5403. Are all the details of the management entrusted to you?—Nearly all. When I want advice I go to the superintendent.

5404. Who are the Governors?—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Vicar of Swords.

5405. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are these Governors all members of the Irish Church?—Not necessarily—the Lord Chancellor need not be so.

5406. As a matter of fact they are all as at present?—Yes.

5407. Under what statute is this governing body constituted?—Under a charter of George the Third.

5408. CHAIRMAN.—Are the boys' and girls' schools in the same building?—Yes; but in different departments. The girls are in the upper part, and the boys in the lower.

5409. Is it all on one site?—Yes; with the exception of the infant school, which is in a separate building.

5410. What is the endowment at present?—£711 16s. per annum, the dividends on £24,000 Government 3 per cent. stock.

5411. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—From what source does that £24,000 arise?—Swords formerly returned two members to Parliament, and at the time of the Union, to compensate the people for the loss of their representation, they got £15,000, which I believe was allowed to accumulate.

5412. For how many years?—I could not say.

5413. What was the amount, when you were first appointed deputy superintendent?—The same as it is now—£25,000 had been sold out in 1803 and expended on the buildings.

5414. Do you keep the accounts?—I have done so from the year 1869.

5415. CHAIRMAN.—Has there been any recent expenditure?—No.

5416. What are the principal heads of expenditure?—They are salaries, capitation fees, apprentice fees, and school and house requisites.

5417. What do you give in salaries?—Between £375 and £389. The amount varies on account of the monitors.

5418. How much does the master get?—£80 a year, and a capitation fee of 6s. per head; the mistress gets £50 with capitation fees; and both master and mistress are allowed furnished apartments and coals; the infant school mistress gets £42 and an allowance of £5, for which she must keep the school in order, and supply meals and things of that sort; the deputy superintendent gets £80 a year, and the Rev. Dr. MacDonagh, of Trinity College, our examiner, £35 a year.

5419. What are his duties?—Twice a year he holds the public examinations, at which children of all persuasions may present themselves, and in fact they do so.

5420. For what does he examine?—For penmanship and appearance fees, amounting to a very considerable sum. Here are the rules, [reads Appendix, No. 6].

5421. The prices come out of the hands of the Governors?—Yes, small prizes are awarded varying from three shillings down to about three pence, but the real prizes are the apprentice fees, for which a very strict examination is held. It is my duty to superintend the successful competition to various trades.

5422. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How many do you apprentice after each examination?—Twelve at the June examination every year. At the Christmas examination there are no fees, but only small prizes.

5423. What is the average expenditure at each June examination?—With regard to the open fees, for those children who are not educated at the Borough schools, the amount is something like £30.

5424. And for those educated in the Borough schools?—About £105.

5425. CHAIRMAN.—Then you spend altogether £185 a year in apprentice fees?—Yes.

5426. Is there a different examination for the children in the school, and out of the school?—They are all examined together, and the examiner reports their answering to us.

5427. You give a certain number of fees?—Three for boys and three for girls educated in our own schools, and also three for boys and three for girls educated elsewhere.

5428. You said there was £375 for salaries. What other items does that include in addition to those you have stated?—The monitor gets £6 a year, each; there is a servant, who makes the whole place, and he gets 9s. a week—that is £33 8s.; and Dr. Davis, the dispensary doctor, is paid £30 a year, for which he is bound to attend girls, when desired by me, any one of the children belonging to our school. Then there is a man who does cleaning and mending, to whom we pay about £1 a quarter; and there is a person to a man named Moffatt, a former school master, of £30 a year.

5429. Have you power to grant pensions, under your charter?—The Governors did so in this instance. I do not know what their exact power may be.

5430. This is not a boarding school?—No.

5431. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What was the amount paid for house requisites last year?—£10 4s. 3d.

5432. That does not include coals?—No.

5433. Bread appears to have cost, in 1878, £36 14s. 6d.?—Yes; under the charter we are enjoined to give, what is called, a frugal meal. In the middle of the day we give each child a portion of bread.

5434. What are the other items of expenditure?—Coals, twenty-four tons, at 12s., £28 12s. We are obliged to get that from Malsbide, and the carriage is £3. Then there are the money prizes, £39 0s. 11d., pensions on marriage, £1 10s.; repairs of premises, £4 0s. 6d.

5435. Is that about the average sum?—I would say

yes—one year I was obliged to break up an old sewer, and to paint the front of the house and buildings, and that came to £17 or £20, but last year I reduced the amount considerably. In the year 1875 the repairs came to £5 2s., but in 1876 only to 10s.

5436. Since you have been there have you been obliged to lay out any considerable sum?—No, not more than £20 at any one time.

5437. Are the buildings in such a state that they would require any considerable repair or attention?—They would not. I consider them in right good repair. They require a little painting.

5438. Were there any other expenses?—There is a small item—carriage of house requisites, 2s. 6d.; an allowance to the master of £1, which he gets every year, for writing up the examination book. There are postage and car hire, which amounted last year to £3 2s. 7d., an entertainment to the children at Christmas, £3 4s. 3d.; and there was—a hat must be put under the head of mistress—not of coal bags, £1; leaving a balance in hands at the close of the year of £11 8s. 3d.

5439. What was the average attendance of pupils last year?—Sixty-three, composed in this way—boys 28, girls 18, infants 16.

5440. Does that represent an increase?—It does not; it is rather a decrease. About five or six years ago it ran up to something like 70, in regular attendance.

5441. CHAIRMAN.—It is substantially the same as in 1858, when it was 21, 22, 20, making a total of 63?—Yes, the total is the same, but differently composed.

5442. Do any Roman Catholics attend those schools?—Not one has attended during my time.

5443. Are they all Church people?—We have two Presbyterians attending. It is my duty to see that they are not interfered with in any way.

5444. What is the course of instruction imparted?—Reading, writing, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, composition, grammar, geography, English history, and, for the girls, needlework, and the Protestant children of the school have Holy Scriptures.

5445. That is practically one of the regular subjects of instruction, since no Roman Catholics attend?—Exactly. We have this binding rule, that we have religious instruction daily, from two to three o'clock. Should a Roman Catholic be present it would be my bounden duty to see that he got timely warning to leave.

5446. Is that instruction given at the end of the school hours?—Yes.

5447. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you mean, that if a Catholic child were there and wished to go he might, but that you are not bound to force him?—I do not think I am.

5448. Under the National Board Rules you would be?—I am not aware of that.

5449. Might he stay if he liked?—Certainly; rule No. 7 says—

“Religious instruction shall be given from 2 to 3 o'clock p.m., or at such other time as the Deputy Superintendent shall appoint, and, before the commencement of such exercise, opportunity shall be given to those children to withdraw, whose parents or guardians may object to their receiving such instruction.”

5450. I may take it that, if Roman Catholic children by chance were present, and you had no idea that the parents or guardians did object, you would not consider it your duty to remove them?—I do not think I would be bound to do so, but the moment a child comes in, I must ascertain in what religion to enter it, in our book, and then, for my own part, I would not force the child out of the school, but I should give timely notice, that we were going to begin our Scriptural instruction, so that he or she, if a Roman Catholic, might retire.

5451. CHAIRMAN.—Would you communicate with their parents as to their wishes?—That is what I feel we should do, but we never got opportunity, because there never was a Roman Catholic at the school in my time.

5452. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Can you tell what was the rule prior to 1855, because this rule was evidently published in that year?—I do not know what rule existed before that time.

May 27, 1878.
Rev. William
G. Boyce, M.A.

May 27, 1876.
Rev. William
G. Joyce, M.A.

5453. In 1847 there was no rule regulating religious instruction. When did the former Royal Commissioners examine into the Swords Borough school?—I understand the 28th of October, 1853, was the date of their first inquiry.

5454. CHAIRMAN.—What steps are taken to apprentice the children sent out?—They go to various places. Some are in Swords, and some in Dublin, apprenticed to various trades. After the children pass the examination I report the matter to the Board, and, if they sanction the award, it is my duty to enter the names of the successful children in my apprentice book, to keep a debit and credit account for them, and to see that they are apprenticed to any trade they may select, provided I am satisfied that the master or mistress is a proper person to entrust them to.

5455. Do you see the pupils after they enter on their apprenticeships?—Repeatedly, and, whenever a dispute occurs, I try and arrange it. Thus, in a recent case, a master was about to dismiss an apprentice. I asked him to come to the Board-room, and there I made up the matter between them, and the boy went back again to his work.

5456. Do any of the other Governors take part in the management of the school, as it is left entirely to you and Canon Trigg?—I must bring all that has taken place at the examinations, and, in fact, everything connected with the schools, before the Board at their meetings.

5457. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—When are the meetings of the Board held?—Generally twice a year. The Board would meet often if there was any question on which I could not adjudge.

5458. Where do they meet?—Generally in the Archbishop's Palace, Stephen's-green.

5459. They do not meet in the school?—They have never done so to my time.

5460. Did they ever hold a visitation of the school?—Not in my time, but I understand they have formerly done so.

5461. How long have you been there?—Ten years.

5462. And in your time the Governors never held any visitation, formally or informally?—Never. The local Governors were always present at the examinations.

5463. Do you recollect any of the other Governors coming to the school?—Never to my knowledge.

5464. Do the Governors meet twice a year to regulate the affairs of the endowment?—Yes, and to consider how the school is carried on. They judge from the report of the examiners.

5465. Do you make a report?—No, but they examine into my accounts.

5466. You do not make a formal report on the state of the school?—I do not; but, being present, I am asked by the Governors how things are going on.

5467. CHAIRMAN.—Is Dr. MacDonagh the only person who examines?—He is our paid examiner, and he comes down, with a staff of examiners, on the occasion of our public examinations, when the children of our own school, and those from the National schools, are examined together.

5468. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—The minutes of your Board of the 30th March, 1869, contain this entry—

“Ordered that the Board hold a Visitation of the school at Swords once every year.”

And of the 10th July, 1861, I find this minute—

“Ordered that a Visitation of the schools be held some time during the year.”

Do you know whether these good intentions of the Board have been carried out?—Not to my knowledge.

5469. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—Instruction is given perfectly gratuitously?—Perfectly so.

5470. What is the religion of the schoolmaster?—He is a Protestant.

5471. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Do you know what the boundaries of the old Borough were?—I do not. However, I can answer for this—that it is necessary for children, coming in for examination, to produce

to see a document proving that they were living within the boundary. It was directed by the charter that the money should be applied, in the first place, to the maintenance of schools for the daily education of the children of the inhabitants of the Borough, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and so forth, but, I found much difficulty in ascertaining the Borough boundaries. I brought the matter before the Board, and they made a rule that, for the future, the Borough should be understood to be the Vicar's ecclesiastical parish. That was as close to the old Borough as they could get.

5472. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—When did they make that rule?—9th April, 1873. [Vide Appendix, No. 6.] I thought it necessary to make some distinction, because some of the parents and I had acted improperly in admitting some who were not living in the Borough.

5473. I find the population of Swords is 1,400?—I thought it was more.

5474. Is there a National school in Swords?—There is.

5475. What number of children attend it?—I cannot say exactly, but I can give you the number of children they sent up to us, at the June and Christmas examinations to be examined, each year from 1866 to 1873, inclusive.

5476. How many children did they send, in 1873?—They sent me in the names of 117, but only 100 appeared.

5477. Do you think that partially they sent up the whole school?—I do.

5478. Is there any Roman Catholic school in Swords?—Not one.

5479. No day school?—Not one.

5480. Who is the patron of the National school?—The Parish Priest.

5481. Then, as a matter of fact, the children attending the National school are mostly Roman Catholics?—They are—distinctly so.

5482. And the children in the Endowed school are Protestants?—The children in the Borough school, as we call it, are all Protestants.

5483. So the Protestants get their education gratis, and the Catholics have to pay six penny per week each, at the National school?—Yes, if it be paid.

5484. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know what are the numbers of the two parishes in Swords?—The Protestants are something about 200.

5485. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—Have there not been some dissatisfactions, among certain classes of the inhabitants of the Borough of Swords, about the management of this endowment?—I am, undoubtedly, aware that such has been stated.

5486. Would you mind stating to the Commission what you have heard?—To sum up all the objections I have heard from time to time:—the Roman Catholics consider that we—the Protestants—have the management of the entire fund. They consider that we have too much to say in the endowment, and that they have a right to at least one half of it, if not more.

5487. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I apprehend that under the charter all the inhabitants of Swords, independently of religion, have a right to the benefits of the endowment?—Yes, if they wish to take of them.

5488. In 1864 an application appears to have been made to the Board, at which the Lord Chancellor presided, for a share of the endowment, but subject to the condition that it should be given to a school which was not to be under the control of the Board. Do you remember any proposal of that kind being made subsequently?—I do not remember.

5489. Or whether any attempt has been made to give a subvention to other schools?—The subject has been constantly talked of.

5490. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—Are you aware of any formal application having been made, during your time, by the Roman Catholics of Swords, on any matter connected with the endowment?—I am.

5491. When?—It was the first year that Lord O'Hagan became Chancellor, and he was present

5492. Lord Justice FRYGROVE.—This is the minute of April 9, 1844 :—

President.—His Grace the Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, Sir Charles, and the Vice of Swords. The memorial of certain inhabitants of Sweden was read and considered, and the following answer ordered to be sent through the Secretary:—That the Commissioners do not feel themselves authorized to comply with the prayer of the memorial, it not being, in their apprehension, within their power as trustees to appropriate any part of the surplus of schools at the trust paid to the Commissioners, and that the schools not established by law be under their control?—

That was before my time.

5493. Lord R. CECILIA.—You recollect an application being made since that—in 1865?—Yes, in the time of Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, and it was sent through him.

5494. What was its substance?—Something of the same nature as the one mentioned in the margin which has been just read.

5425. Dr. CURTIS.—Are not the boys who compete for the extra apprentice fees presumed to be Roman Catholics?—They are.

5490. So in that way the Roman Catholics avail themselves of the endowment?—They do, to the amount, on an average, of £80 a year.

6487. Are these vices restricted entirely to them?—Entirely to children who are not educated in our schools, and, therefore, practically to Roman Catholics.

5498. There are two different competitions!—Yes, quite distinct, though they are examined in the same month.

5459. **Local Justice Frequenter.**—The reports of the examinations are entered fully on your minutes. Read for example that of 15th July, 1868:—

"Present:—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Very Rev the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Rev. Dr. MacDonagh, superintendent. . . . The Rev. Dr. MacDonagh's report of the school examinations, June, 1888. . . . The public examination open to the children of all the institutions of Swords was held on Tuesday, 26th June, 1888, by the following examinees:—Dr. Robert Wilson, Griffin, M.A., M.D., 38-38b, v.c.b., Mr. William R. Molloy (Roman Catholic), M.A., Inspector National Schools; Mr. Maurice J. Flood, v.c.b., Mr. Robert O'Malley (Roman Catholic), M.A., v.c.b., Messrs. Loe, Mr. 1982a Macdonagh, v.c.b., Mr. J. A. C. Coker (Roman Catholic), v.c.b., Mr. E. H. Taylor, M.A., 38c, v.c.b., Dr. J. Barry (Roman Catholic), M.A., v.c.b. (Queen's College); Mr. Charles H. Hall, M.A., v.c.b.; Mr. William Henson (Roman Catholic), Mr. E. J. Kennedy, M.A., v.c.b.; Mr. Michael Fitzgerald, Mrs. R. C. Madden, Miss J. D. H. Hutchinson, and Miss S. H. Hutchinson. 328 children presented themselves to compete for prizes (165 boys and 163 girls) of these 77 were pupils from the borough schools; 141 from the National schools, 69 boys and 41 girls were awarded prizes amounting to 49 sh. 5d. Of this was 44 16s. 11d. was given to 62 children from the borough schools, most of whom had already obtained prizes in the same subjects at the examinations on the previous Friday. There were also eleven candidates for apprentice fees (6 boys and 5 girls). Two of the boys and two of the girls belong to the borough schools, and have been awarded fees at the previous examination. . . . The report of Dr. Griffin, who examined the candidates for apprentice fees by printed papers, shows that the highest on his list of boys are three boys from the National schools, and of the girls the first is Jane Swane, who had already been successful at the borough school examinations."

5500. What sums were awarded as fees at that examination?—To the pupils of the borough schools, £79 2s, and to the candidates from the National schools, £75, making a total of £154 2s.

5501. Read the report of the December examinations of the same year:—

The examination of the pupils of the Swords Borough Schools was held on Thursday, 17th inst., by the following members:—Rev. P. J. Lucas, A.M.; Mr. W. Kennedy, A.B.; Rev. Thomas Twigg, A.M.; Rev. A. J. MacDonagh, A.B., ex-Sch.; and Dr. Griffin, A.B., ex-Sch. Seventy-three children composed for pupils (41 boys and 32 girls). Forty-eight of these were reported by the examiners as having answered creditably, and sixteen in various amounts.

ing to 455 St. St., were distributed among them. The public examination open to the children of all the inhabitants of Sweden was held on September 10th at 11 a.m., by the following persons: Robert Griffin, *mod. q.*, ex-8th; Dr. P. J. Duvry, *a.m., m.d., q.*; Mr. W. B. Butherford, *a.m., q.*; Mr. J. S. Sorenson, *Mr. J. Cleary, a.m., q.*; Mr. A. H. Porter, *a.m., q.*; Mr. Michael Fitzgerald, *Mr. M. R. Hill, a.m., q.*. The ladies of the parish also kindly attended to examine the needlework of the girls, and some of the junior classes. Two hundred and fifty-eight pupils in all were present (114 boys and 144 girls). Of these, 78 were children educated at the borough schools and 180 from the National schools. They were arranged in 13 classes, and examined from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. At the close of the examination 103 children received prizes, ranging from 4s to 2s, and ascending in all to £10 5s. 2d. Of these, 41 were girls, and 62 were boys. Of the 78 of the borough school children, who came in at the public examination, the majority at both examinations was reported by the examiners, as of a very high standard, and evincing careful teaching on the part of the instructors."

5602. LORD R. CHURCHILL. — You have both school examinations and open examinations?—Yes.

5903. You give money prizes at the open examinations?—Yes. In addition to the apprentice fees, which are examined for separately, we give small prizes varying in amount from 5s. to 25s.

5604. You have twelve apprentices fees to dispose of each year. Would it be possible for children from the National schools to obtain them all?—Impossible; and it would be equally impossible for the children from the Barrow schools to do so.

3503. On what principle are they divided?—There are six pence for the children attending the Borough schools—three for girls and three for boys; and six for the children of the inhabitants of the Borough, who are not pupils of the Borough schools.

5506. Suppose the answering of the National school children was extremely superior to the answering of the children attending the Borough school, still that would not give the children of the National school more than three six feet. It would not.

5507. Dr. CURTIS — Nor vice versa? — Nor vice versa. The two are somewhat distinct.

5308. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—For the purpose of ascertaining efficiency, are they not examined together?—They are.

5009. The object of my question is to see whether—what I consider is a very valuable thing—the spirit of competition between an outside school and the Borough school is kept up or not?—It is kept up as strong as possible.

5610. You examine the children from both schools at the same time, and they are arranged in the order of merit, but the money is given in certain shares?—What is so.

5511. LORD R. CREWELL.—I suppose these apprehension fees are of great value to the people of Sweden.—I consider that they are of very great value.

5512. I suppose it would be impossible to lay out the money in a better way?—I think it would be impossible, because there is very strict supervision over the expenditure of the money.

5513. Are the children attending the Borough schools of the same class as those attending the National schools?—I would say, in some instances, that ours were superior in social position.

5514. Do the sons of the neighbouring farmers and the principal local tradesmen go to your school?—They do.

5615. Do the sons of the ordinary working men go to your schools?—They do.

5616. Do the children of the people of Swords, who are in the most circumstances, also attend the Borough schools?—I would say yes.

5617. According to your knowledge of Swedes, the Protestants, as a rule, are the people in the most circumstances?—I should say they are.

5618. The poorer classes are principally Catholics?
—Yes.

5519. Their children go to the National schools?—
They do.

May 21, 1879.
—
Rev. William
C. Brown, Jr.

May 25, 1870,
Rev. William
G. Rogers, M.A.

5520. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose there are a good many children educated at the Borough schools, who have no intention of competing for the apprentice fee?—I think every one of them entered the schools with a determination to compete.

5521. I suppose there are some rather above the class to require such fees?—There are some odd instances where they might safely give up the fee—where they do not want it; but still I think they would take it as a mark of honour.

5522. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You never give the apprentice fee, in money, to the winner?—Except in certain cases where the child wants to be further educated; for instance, if a child objects to take a trade, and wishes to become a monitor or monitoress, the Board allow the money to be given, in small instalments, for clothes or such things.

5523. Where has the child gone to, in such a case?—In one instance to Marlborough-street school, but cases in which the money is so given are very exceptional.

5524. To what trades are the children sent?—Some of the girls learn needlework. There are one or two of the boys blacksmiths; in fact they go to almost all trades.

5525. What do the girls chiefly learn?—Mostly needlework; but some go on nursery government.

5526. You do not pay an apprentice fee with them as nursery government?—That is one of the exceptional cases in which we pay the money to start them.

5527. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—The minutes seem to me to be important. As to the examination held on the 28th June, 1869, they record:—

“235 children presented themselves for examination, viz.—132 boys and 103 girls. Of these 78 were pupils of the Borough schools, 177 of the National schools. They were arranged in 23 classes, and examined from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Money (pence amounting to £5 10s. 3d.) was awarded to 145 children, whose answering was considered by the examiner satisfactory. The examination of the candidates for apprentice fees was conducted by Dr. Griffin, whose report is appended. Of the 12 candidates, 6 were pupils of the Borough schools, and had already been examined on the previous Tuesday. Three boys from the Borough schools attained the standard of answering (50 per cent.) laid down by the Governors, to entitle them to special honorary certificates, and a gratuity of £3 2s. each. Two girls, pupils of the Borough schools, have also answered above 50 per cent. Only one candidate from the National schools has reached the standard of 50 per cent.”

And as to the examination held on 26th December, 1869, the minutes are:—

“223 pupils (119 boys and 109 girls), presented themselves. Of these 43 belong to the Borough schools, and the remainder to the National schools. . . . 167 were reported by the examiner as answering premiums, and a sum of £8 10s. 9d. was distributed amongst them in prizes ranging from 3s. to 1s. In 19 of the 16 classes examined, the pupils of the Borough schools held the first place.”

The report of this examination held on 22nd June, 1870, is:—

“The total number returned for examination was 504 (157 boys and 147 girls), 226 from National schools, 78 from Borough schools. Of these, however, only 276 presented themselves. They were arranged in 22 classes, and examined in the same subjects (with the exception of Scripture and church government), as had been the programme on the previous Monday. The class of candidates for apprentice fees consisted of 16 (4 from Borough schools, and 12 from National schools). The answering in this class is higher than has been reached for many years, the very lowest on the list having scored nearly 50 per cent.”

In 1871 the numbers in attendance were 278 in June, and 216 in December. On the 3rd July, 1872, in reference to the non-attendance of the Governors, Dr. MacDonagh says in his report:—

“May I respectfully submit that it would add much to the interest attaching to the examination, if some members of your Board, in addition to the Resident Governor, would make arrangements occasionally to attend.”

Have any of the Governors ever come to the examination since?—Except the Lord Governor, none.

5528. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Which have the children from the National schools, or the children

from the Borough schools, obtained the greatest number of fees in recent years?—The amount given as fees to children attending the Borough schools, in thirteen years, from 1846 to 1878 inclusive, was £1,206 11s.; the amount given to children educated at the National schools was, during the same period, £870.

5529. The children from the Borough schools got £539 more than the children from the National schools?—Yes.

5530. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—Dr. MacDonagh, in 1873, presented this report to the Governors:—

“I believe it would add very greatly to the interest attaching to the examination, and be of great permanent advantage to the schools, if some members of your Board could arrange to be sometimes present at the public examination, and observe the practical working of the present system, and judge whether any alterations or modifications of the existing rules are needed. At the recent public examination 53 boys from the Borough schools were present, and these 53, when judged by the standard attained in the National schools, were all recommended for and obtained prizes, whereas at the late or Borough schools' examination, on the previous Friday, 56 had attended, and 40 obtained prizes. At the public examination, 25 girls from the Borough schools were present, and of these 25, on the same principle, were awarded prizes; total—76 prizes—awarded among 98 pupils of the Borough schools who attended, value £2 10s. 10d. Of the 167 pupils from the National schools, 190 obtained prizes value £1 5s. 7d. The education given in the Borough schools is of a more advanced standard than that which can be reached in the several National schools. The pupils are generally higher in the social scale, and can be educated with greater regularity than the pupils of the National schools. Considerably a very intelligent boy from the National school comes on first at the public examination, but these cases are few and far between. As a rule, the pupils from the Borough schools distance by far their rivals from the National schools.”

Is that the result of your experience?—Most emphatically.

5531. Your school is open to all denominations?—It is.

5532. Is there, in your schools, according to the rules, the same protection for religion as in the National schools?—Most emphatically.

5533. What is the difference, if any, between the National Board rule and yours?—Our rule is simply this—that Protestants will be taught the Holy Scriptures; but if a Roman Catholic child was present, we would not feel ourselves bound in that way to teach the child, but on the contrary, to warn the child when we were about to commence Scriptural instruction.

5534. Is that at the conclusion of the scriptural teaching?—It is.

5535. So that at two o'clock the child has received the whole of the scriptural instruction for the day?—Yes.

5536. I believe, according to the National Board rule, there must be a board put up announcing that religious instruction is in progress?—We have the rule printed and put up in our schools.

5537. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do not you know perfectly well that it is the bounden duty of a master of a National School, subject to pain of dismissal or refusal of a grant by the Commissioners, to enforce the absence of any child who differs in religious belief?—I am not sure whether I am answering your question exactly; but I would not feel myself bound to take a child and put it outside the door, if that child wished to remain within, but I should warn the child, that now the scriptural education had commenced, and if he wished to go away he might.

5538. And the schoolmaster is bound to give an opportunity to the child to withdraw?—Most emphatically.

5539. Do any Protestants attend the National schools?—Not to my knowledge.

5540. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—Can you give us any explanation, except the dislike of parents to mixed schools, and their preference for denominational schools, for the pupils having divided themselves, as they have done, at 8 weeks?—I cannot.

5541. Do you consider that any change in this conscience clause would attract Roman Catholic children?—I really do not think it would.

5542. This is the rule of the National Board:—

"No pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic; and, further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object."—

Yes.

5543. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The difference is essential. In the first place, if you had no objection from the parent or guardian of a Catholic child, you would not consider it your business duty, according to your rule, to remove the child from the room?—I would not.

5544. Under the National Board rule the master would be strictly bound to remove the child?—So I see.

5545. LORD JUSTICE FRYGIERSON.—According to your observations and judgment, would any change in the conscience clause that you set on, attract, or be likely to attract, any children of other denominations more than you have at present?—I really do not think it would.

5546. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—But you fully recognise the essential difference between your rule and that of the National Board?—Yes.

5547. Your rule admits of any amount of proselytism, but under the National Board rule there can be none?—I do not admit that.

5548. LORD JUSTICE FRYGIERSON.—What means of proselytism would there be if the rule be observed, that opportunity shall be given to the children to withdraw—how would you enforce that?—I would ask them to leave, but if a child refused to go out I would not feel myself bound to compel it to do so.

5549. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You set perfectly properly, but, as a matter of fact, there would be facilities if a person wished to influence a child?—There might be, but during my time I never had an opportunity of enforcing the rule, because there has been no Roman Catholic in the school.

5550. Do you think, that, if you were a Catholic, and the master of that school was a Protestant, and the Governors were Protestants, and the children Protestants, and you wanted to send your Catholic child there, that rule would appear to you sufficient security against your child's religious belief being influenced, or I will put it in this way—Suppose that the Borough schools of Swords were under Catholic management, and you a Protestant parent, knowing that the school was taught by a Catholic master, was religiously instructed, perhaps, by a Catholic priest, and that the children attending the school were Catholics, would you consider the existing rule sufficient security, to you as a Protestant parent, to prevent your child's Protestant belief from being tampered with?—I would rather that the Deputy Superintendent, or whoever was in charge, should compel the child to leave.

5551. LORD JUSTICE FRYGIERSON.—I have looked through the whole of the minutes, covering the period during which Lord O'Hagan was Chancellor, and I have not found any reference at all to that matter being brought forward. But I find that Dr. MacDonogh repeated, in his report on 8th July, 1874, what he had again and again stated in previous reports, that:—

"May I again respectfully direct the attention of the Governors to the great benefit a visit from them to the schools at the time of a public examination would confer. The Governors would then see the practical working of the rules under which the examinations are conducted, and also the manner in which the funds of the schools are applied."—

I read that report for the Board.

5552. What is the distance from Dublin to Swords?—About seven or eight miles by the high road.

5553. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you know whether there has ever been, since your connection with the schools, any public meeting of the inhabitants of Swords, in reference to this endowment?—I was not aware that there was any such meeting, except on the occasion that Lord O'Hagan was a member of the Board.

5554. What is your recollection of that meeting?—On reading the minutes of the previous meeting Lord O'Hagan, so well as I remember, presented a petition from parents in Swords; I think it was sent through the Rev. Father Keenan, who was then alive. They asked that the charter should be amended, so that they should get more than they were getting. A member of the Board told Lord O'Hagan that a similar petition had been brought forward on a previous occasion in the time of Lord Chancellor Brady; Lord O'Hagan stated he would like to see the opinion of his friend, Sir Monahan Brady; and that he would be greatly guided by it, as he was a sound lawyer. A copy of the petition, or the original, with Lord Chancellor Brady's opinion on the charter was sent to him; and Lord O'Hagan afterwards returned it, but made no comment upon it.

5555. What was the opinion?—That the charter could not be broken.

5556. LORD JUSTICE FRYGIERSON.—We are anxious to get from you the substance of that application. Was it that the schools, to which the Roman Catholics wished their share of the endowment to be applied, were to be schools not under the management of your Board?—I think the whole path of the petition was, that they should get a share of the fund, in order to outdo the school they had built for themselves, and which is now under the National Board.

5557. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Did you come from Swords this morning?—I did.

5558. Was it known there that this inquiry was to take place?—Certainly, I heard it spoken of on Sunday last.

5559. Do you know whether it was the intention of the inhabitants, or of the Catholic authorities, to appear here?—I do not.

5560. LORD JUSTICE FRYGIERSON.—Was there ever any proposal, by the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Swords, so to alter the arrangement of the existing Borough schools, as to make them mixed schools?—I never heard of it.

5561. That was not what they asked?—I do not think so.

5562. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—They wanted to divide the endowment?—That was what I understood.

5563. Can you tell why it is that the apprentices fees you award to the non-Borough school children are lower than those you award to Borough school children?—I cannot tell, except that it is the order of the Board.

5564. When was that arrangement made?—The last rules are dated April, 1874, but the amounts awarded before that were practically the same as the present.

5565. You do not know why there should be any difference made?—I do not.

5566. Can you get a better place for a child, if you pay £21 as a fee than if you pay £18?—Only a little. I find it is very difficult to get parties to take apprentices at all, at a fee less than £30.

5567. CHAIRMAN.—You get a better choice of masters for the higher fee?—Yes.

5568. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—So that £21 goes farther?—I should say farther, distinctly, than £18.

5569. LORD JUSTICE FRYGIERSON.—Your minutes contain references to an instance of the way the master worked, in June, 1877?—

"Five boys and eight girls completed the apprentice fees; of these, three boys and three girls were pupils of the borough

May 25, 1878.
Rev. W. H. Jones,
O. Byrne, &c.

Aug 21, 1878.
Rev. William
G. Boyce, M.A.

schools, the others were pupils of the National schools." And I gather from reading the minutes that John Coleman answered 50 per cent, and Dr. Griffin answered with Dr. MacDonagh in recommending that he should get £21. John Butler answered 54 per cent, and they recommended that he should get £20. John McAllister answered 41 per cent, and was recommended for half 50, £10. James Knowl answered 40 per cent, and was recommended for £10. Butler and Knowl were boys from the Borough school, and Coleman and McAllister were boys from the village. The Board increased the award to Butler from £20 to £21, and Knowl, who was last on the list, got £20; while John Coleman only got £18, and John McAllister appears to have got nothing at all—I will explain that. The report was one from the examiners; but the Board did not see any reason why they should alter their usual scale. McAllister was disappointed, as he had not complied with the rules.

5549. In consequence of a rule of the Board, a boy from the village school, who answered 3 per cent, more than the best boy from the Borough school, got £1 less.—Exactly, because the fees were to be awarded according to the scale laid down.

5550. Again, I find from the same minute that the girls of the Borough schools were only second and ten th.—Margaret Day (National School), who answered 75 per cent, was recommended for £14; Margaret Long (Borough School), who answered 73 per cent, was recommended for £13; Mary Ann Murray (National School), who answered 63 per cent, was recommended for £13; Margaret Coghlan (Borough School), who answered 55 per cent, was recommended for £12; Theresa Howard (National School), who answered 54 per cent, was recommended for £11; Bridget Kieran (National School), who answered 52 per cent, was recommended for £10; and Eliza Hanlon (National School), who answered 51 per cent, was recommended for £10. Here the best girl, Margaret Day, got £14, and Margaret Long, who came next to her, got £13. They gave Mary Ann Murray £13 instead of £18, and Margaret Coghlan £15 instead of £12. They were reversed in consequence of the schools they came from.—Quite so.

5571. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Although the boys and girls from the National school may answer considerably more than the boys and girls from the Borough schools, still, under no circumstances, can they get equal prizes?—They cannot.

5572. In fact they get less?—They do.

5573. LORD JUSTICE FRANKENBERG.—As to the attendance of the members of the Board, I find that in 1857, meetings were held on January 21, March 29, June 24, July 15, July 21, October 28, December 2, and December 30. At the first meeting, by some mistake, the names of those who attended were omitted, but the minutes are signed by the Archbishop. At the March meeting there were present, the Archbishop, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Provost. At the June meeting there were the Archbishop, the Provost, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Swords. On the 15th July, the Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Swords. On the 22nd July, the Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Swords. At the October meeting, the Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Swords. On the 2nd December, the Archbishop, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Provost, and the Vicar of Swords. 30th December, the Archbishop, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Swords. In 1867, ten years later, there seem to have been only three meetings—one on the 16th January, when there were present, the Archbishop, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Swords; another on 22nd January, attended by the Archbishop, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Swords; and the last on 2nd May, when there were present, the Archbishop, the Provost, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Swords; and

in 1877-8—I will take both years—there seems to be a very greater falling off. In 1877 there was a meeting on 21st February, at which the Archbishop, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Swords attended, and another on 24th December, attended by the Archbishop, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Swords; and there is no other meeting recorded upon the minutes until the 13th August, 1878—I was very ill, which was the reason that no meeting was sanctioned during the interval.

5574. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Who keeps the minutes?—I do.

5575. LORD JUSTICE FRANKENBERG.—The charter of the Corporation provides:—

"It shall and may be lawful for the members of the said Corporation, or a majority of them, duly assembled from time to time to elect from amongst themselves, by plurality of votes, a Treasurer."

Who is the Treasurer?—The Dean of St. Patrick's.

5576. The charter proceeds:—

"And also a Superintendent of the said charity."

Who is the Superintendent?—Canon Twigg is Superintendent or Local Governor.

5577. It continues:—

"Or either of them, as they shall judge necessary, and to appoint such other officers as they shall find needed. And further, their shall and may be lawful for any two members of the said Corporation to administer an oath or oaths to the said Treasurer and Superintendent, and other officers, which they shall be required to take for the due and faithful execution of their respective offices, in such form and form as shall be required from time to time by any by-law or by-laws of the said Corporation. And further, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to nominate and appoint any of the said body to be a committee or committees to superintend and carry into execution all such orders, rules, and directions as shall from time to time be made by the said Corporation."

Has there been any such Committee appointed?—Not to my knowledge.

5578. And you have told us that, except attending the meetings held at the Archbishop's Palace, none of the members, but Canon Twigg, does anything?—That is so.

5579. The charter enacts that the Corporation shall consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of Christ Church, the Provost of Trinity College, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of the parish of Swords for the time being?—Yes.

5580. Since the date of the charter the Lord Archbishop of Dublin has become Dean of Christ Church?—Exactly. And, therefore, there has been a loss of one member on the Board.

5581. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—When was that?—When the bishopric of Kilmore was voided.

5582. LORD JUSTICE FRANKENBERG.—Was Canon Twigg Vicar of Swords, at the passing of the Church Act in 1869?—Yes.

5583. Then no vacancy has occurred, amongst the Church dignitaries, since the passing of the Church Act?—None.

5584. Do you know whether any legal opinion has been taken, as to whether your Corporation will continue to be represented in any way by those holding analogous positions in the Disestablished Church?—I am not aware that anything has been done in reference to that.

5585. There is no fixed quorum, but you appear to have always had a large attendance for such a small Board?—During the last ten years we have always had three members present, except on one occasion, when only the Archbishop and the Vicar attended.

5586. In the Report of the Royal Commission of 1857 there was an objection taken, that there was no public audit of the accounts of the endowment. Has that been remedied?—Yes, the accounts are now regularly audited every year. You will see at the end of the cash book the certificate of Messrs. Craig and Gardner, public accountants.

5587. What further account do you keep beside your cash book?—That is really my only account, but

I keep an account between our children and their apprentices fees when they pass their examination.

5388. I observe, on the debit side of your account, only a certain number of cheques. By whom are those cheques drawn?—I fill up the cheques, which must be signed by two of the Governors before they can be cashed.

5389. Is that a bank regulation?—I got that direction from the Local Governor, when I was appointed, and I did not ask further as to it.

5390. The cheques are not signed at meetings or the Board?—They are not. Whenever I require money for the schools I fill up a cheque for whatever sum I think will meet the present requirements, and send it to the Treasurer, the Dean of St. Patrick's, for signature, and it is then usually signed by Canon Twigg. I have got the Provost to sign cheques in the absence of the Dean.

5391. On the money being placed in your hands you make the necessary disbursements, and vouch them when you come to audit the account of the end of the year?—Yes.

5392. The whole endowment is in Government stock in the Bank of Ireland, and therefore you are simply checking against dividends?—Just so.

5393. There is one item to which I want to call your attention. You received £11 for one year's rent of a field from Canon Twigg. What is that?—There is a field near Swords, belonging to the Governors, out of which there is a net rent of about £2 a year. It was originally intended for the benefit of the Deputy Superintendent.

5394. You pay a head-mart of £8 2s 6d. to Col. Hanbury. Is that for the same field?—It is.

5395. When was the letting to Canon Twigg made?—About the year 1858. It was before my time, at all events.

5396. The abstract of the accounts for 1869 contains "Half-year's rent of field from R. Gore, esq., £5 10s."—Yes, Mr. Gore, who was the Sub-Inspector, was the tenant for that field, and on his giving up the possession Mr. Twigg applied for it. The interest in that field has, however, lapsed, by reason of the death of the last life in the lease under which the Governors held it. There has been no reference to it in the accounts for some time past.

5397. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Have the Governors power to spend the capital fund of the endowment?—I think they have.

5398. Could they do so, if, for instance, they wanted to build a new school-house?—I think they have the power, and that they did sell out some stock at one time, but that was considerably before my time.

5399. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Do you know when or how the system arose of apprenticing children who were not educated at the school?—That was before my time; but I think Canon Twigg was the person who induced the Board to open the door to children that were not attending the Borough schools.

5400. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are you aware that the Report of the Commissioners of Education (1867 to 1873) gives the number of pupils in Swords school as 241?—I was not exactly aware; but I think that may be accounted for in this way, at that time all the children, Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, were attending those schools, as there was no National school.

5401. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—The attendance at the Borough schools continued very large for some time afterwards, but eventually declined to a very insignificant number, owing to the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic pupils, in 1853?—Yes.

5402. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you know why the Roman Catholic pupils were suddenly withdrawn in 1853?—I am not well acquainted with the matter.

5403. The present master of your school is a Protestant?—He is.

5404. Is he saying also in the parish?—We call him the vestry clerk. He was appointed to that office since our Church was disestablished.

5405. What duties does he perform?—He keeps all the accounts of the parish.

5406. Is he directly connected with the Church?—He is.

5407. Does he get any remuneration for those duties?—£10 10s. a year.

5408. As schoolmaster he gets £200 a year, and furnished apartments?—Yes. And six tons of coal.

5409. The apartments and coals are, I suppose, worth at least £16 a year?—Certainly.

5410. What else does he get?—He gets capitation fees.

5411. How much do they amount to?—The amount varies, they come, at a rough calculation, to about £8 a year.

5412. Where did he come from?—I think he was teacher at St. Anne's parish school, Dublin, before he came to Swords.

5413. What salary does the schoolmaster of the National school get?—I do not know.

5414. Do you think his place is worth as much as that of your schoolmaster?—I dare say he makes more, by reason of the rental fees.

5415. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Is not the effect of the existence of the Swords endowment, from the old days of the disestablishment of the borough, simply to save so much to the National Board?—Of course, that must be so.

5416. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The Inspector from Trinity College states that the education in your school is much higher than that in the National school?—I think that our children at one time, and especially when he reported, showed a very large amount of difference. I do not think the education in itself was very much better, but I think the children were all of a better class, and attended more regularly, and wished to work. When the children from the two schools came together, you would immediately recognise the difference.

5417. Suppose the Borough School did not exist, would the Protestant children go to the National school?—Some few might, but I do not think the majority would do so. I think they would get up a school of their own.

5418. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Which they could put in connexion with the National Board?—I think they would do that.

5419. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think it possible that any scheme could be drawn up, by which the Protestant and Catholic children of Swords could participate conjointly in the instruction to be given by means of this endowment?—I dare say something might be done by revising the rules—the inequality of the fees, for instance, might be altered—but I do not think so on any other ground.

5420. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Let me ask you, in your opinion, as a gentleman of position, do you think that it would be an improvement to the education of either the Protestants or Roman Catholics that they should be educated conjointly?—I do not.

5421. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are you aware that in 1,146 schools in Ireland 405,000 Roman Catholic pupils, and 100,000 Protestant pupils, are at this moment receiving the benefits of united education?—I was not aware of it.

5422. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Now are you aware, that if two or three stray Protestants happen to be attending a large National school, in a convent or monastery, or an equally small number of Catholics attending a Church National school, all are alike put down and counted as "receiving the benefits of united education"?—I am not.

5423. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is not this the case, that the Protestants of Swords have the main share of this endowment?—They have.

5424. And they are the minority of the population?—They are.

5425. Do you yourself then, as a Protestant, and an inhabitant of Swords, consider that to be a result which is altogether satisfactory?—I do not think it so.

May 27, 1876.

Rev. Thomas G. Dwyer, M.A.

May 27, 1853.

Rev. W. Dunn,
St. Boyer, &c.

5625. You would be glad to see it more equally divided?—I would.

5627. And it might be, if the rules were altered?—I think it could. Of course, this is only my own suggestion; but I would distinctly equalise the division of the fund, and make no difference between the children.

5628. Lord Justice FRYGIESSON.—Which fund do you allude to?—The apprentice fees.

5629. Are you aware that to give apprentice fees at all, to children not educated in the schools, is a breach of the charter?—Then we have been breaking it all through.

5630. Your suggestion would not be in accordance with the Charter, which provides—

"That the surplus of the accruing interest, after paying all expenses of maintaining the establishment for education, should be applied in apprenticing the children educated in said school to useful trades and occupations."—

The Charter was for many years scrupulously carried out, but when the Roman Catholic children were withdrawn, and the Protestants alone adhered to the school, it seemed to some of the Governors, if not all, that they ought to do something for the others, and they opened up what were called those Non-Borough School Apprentices Fees.

5631. Do not for one moment suppose I do not thoroughly approve of all parties getting a share of the endowment, but I want to point out that altering your rules will not legally carry out your views. You must alter the charter?—Certainly.

5632. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—They never think of the charter?—They think a great deal of it. I do not think they would give it up.

5633. Do you think that all the money is sensibly expended—for instance, the £26 a year for bread?—I think it is. The bread is a great boon, as many of the children are very poor.

5634. Are there many who do not get a proper meal at home?—Some of them do not.

5635. Do you give bread to all the children?—Those who live outside the Borough, but attend the school, do not get any.

5636. Lord Justice FRYGIESSON.—Are you aware, that your charter directs that the children educated in the school

"shall be provided with one wholesome but frugal meal, at the school-house, and that they should not be taken from their parents' residence to be lodged in the school"?—

I am. I believe the frugal meal is one of the primary clauses.

5637. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—In these days charters are very easily altered?—I understand they are.

5638. Do you consider that the money laid out in dispensing bread is well laid out?—I think it is.

5639. You only give it to Protestant children?—Yes.

5640. Are there not Catholic children to whom it would be an equal benefit?—I am sure there are, but they do not attend the school, and they therefore cannot participate in the bread.

5641. They do not attend, in consequence of the rules?—That is what they say, fearing religious instruction, I think.

5642. Are you aware that the charter does not prescribe that there should be any religious instruction at all?—

Lord Justice FRYGIESSON.—Pardon me. The children shall be instructed as the trustees

"Should think would most effectually tend to promote the Christian religion and morality, good order, sobriety, cleanliness, industry, and health within the said Borough."

Lord R. CHURCHILL.—The Commissioners of 1854 were

"Of opinion that the charter of incorporation does not prescribe the use of the Scriptures, nor impose any restriction on the religion of the teachers."

Lord Justice FRYGIESSON.—That was the opinion of only three Commissioners. One, a distinguished lawyer, dissenting, and pointed out that the conclusions of the other Commissioners, in point of law, were wrong; and another, the then Solicitor-General, declined to sign the report.

5643. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Are you of opinion that it is incumbent upon you, under your charter, to give religious instruction?—I think it is.

5644. You think that the terms of the charter would not be fulfilled, unless the children were educated in religious, as well as in secular, subjects?—That is my belief.

5645. At the same time there would be great difficulty, if all the inhabitants of Swards were to partake in the endowment, in carrying out that idea?—I think there would be difficulties.

5646. Do not you think that it would be better for the borough of Swards, if all the inhabitants were able to participate in this endowment, and that religious instruction were left to be obtained elsewhere?—If they got religious instruction elsewhere it would be done for their benefit to get secular education.

5647. Is the mode of education in the Borough school the same as that adapted in the National schools?—It is.

5648. Do you use the National school-books?—Mainly, but not necessarily.

5649. CHAIRMAN.—Who selects the books?—Generally myself, but subject to the approval of the governors.

5650. Is there any restriction at all on pupils, in reference to the limits of the borough?—If living within the borough they can attend our school if recommended by a magistrate, or by a clergyman of any denomination.

5651. You spoke of children from outside the borough?—They can attend if the local governors approve of it; but if they compete successfully in apprentice fees, they only obtain one-half the usual fee.

5652. Lord Justice FRYGIESSON.—This rule was passed so far back as the 17th of January, 1845:

"The superintendent having reported that many of the residents in the neighbourhood of Swards, being beyond the limits of the borough, were desirous of obtaining for their children admission to the schools, for the purpose of receiving education, without any view to their enjoying father privileges—Ordered: That this request be granted."

Are there at present children attending the school from outside the borough?—There are.

5653. Is there any limit as to them?—Only the one I have mentioned; that they can obtain only half the regular amount, if they gain apprentice fees.

5654. To give even that would be a breach of the charter?—So it appears.

5655. The discussion of the question of religious instruction, in the school, appears to have been commenced by the then Lord Chancellor, on the 18th of July, 1855. The minutes of that day record—

"The Lord Chancellor proposed, that the trustees carry out the intention of the charter, it be hitherto made a rule of the schools, that no child, whose parents or guardians may object, shall be obliged to read the Scriptures or to hear their read. Ordered: That the superintendent be instructed to communicate with the absent members of the Board, in order to ascertain their opinion as to this important proposal of the Chancellor."

Accordingly the minutes of 10th October, 1855, show that a letter had been written, stating that—

"At the meeting of the Board referred to above, the Lord Chancellor said that, considering the present entire ordinary state of the schools, and that during the last two years they had been used by a small proportion only of those inhabitants of Swards for whom they were founded; and considering that it was the duty of the Board so to administer the trust as to make the schools as generally useful as possible for educational purposes to the inhabitants of the borough; and considering that it was evident to the Board the Roman Catholics have always objected to the reading of the Scriptures as a school-book, whilst the reading of them was not enjoined by the charter as a necessary part of the educational course; and considering that it was highly probable that if the Board would no longer insist upon its being a necessary part of the general education, the Roman Catholics would again use the schools, he proposed that it be made a rule of the schools, that no child be forced to read, or hear read, the Scriptures, whose parents or guardians may object. His Grace the Archbishop fully concurred in the reasoning and the proposal of the Chancellor,

and considered further that he felt himself bound, as a member of the Board, to carry out the intentions of the charter, rather than his own private notions of what would be the best system of education."

Mr. Howard (the Rector of Swords), it appears, objected . . . and the Dean of St. Patrick's wrote:—

"For half a century these schools worked admirably well under the system now pursued. There has not been the presence of a single instance of either delinquency or of any questionable result. It is clear, therefore, to me that those who remonstrate against the schools do so because they have not power over their regulations. This is what the Act of Incorporation does not contemplate or admit. Were the Board to change the system on which they have hitherto acted, and allowed the parents to dictate as to the adoption or rejection of Scriptural instruction, it does not follow that the Roman Catholic children would at once return to the schools. My impression is that they would not do so, having found by experience that nothing short of full control—that is, the passing of all authority into the hands of such complaisance—with ever meet their wishes. With these reasons, I coincide with the dissenters of Swords, and think we ought to hold on to our usual course. I am convinced that change would gain nothing, and if, in the teeth of their own experience, the dissenters have altered their views, the Board cannot help it."

And the Provost wrote:—

"I perfectly agree in the reasoning of the Rector, Chancellor, and in the decision that Swords school should be so modified that it be made a rule of the schools that no child shall be forced to read, or hear read, the Scriptures, whose parents or guardians may object."

These letters having been read, the Chancellor proposed:—

"That it be made a rule of the schools, That no child shall be compelled to receive, or be compelled to be present at, any religious instruction to which he or her parents

or guardians object; and that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the schools afford. Ordered: That the rule, as proposed by the Chancellor, be made and published as one of the regulations of the schools."

"The Hon. and Rev. F. Howard dissented from the decision of the Board, and read the following protest, which was ordered to be inserted as the minutes:—

"I dissent from the decision of the Board to remove the reading of the Scriptures from the place it now holds in the system of education in the schools at Swords, because I conscientiously object to any system of education which would sanction the exclusion of any child from reading the Scriptures in school, and because, although the charter does not expressly require the Scriptures should be read in the schools at Swords, I consider the omission to have arisen from the circumstance that, at the time of the granting of the charter, the Legislature did not contemplate the existence of any other than Scriptural schools. Also because during the period to which my own experience extends, now about twenty-five years, and as far as I am ascertain by inquiry, from the first establishment of the schools, no objection has been made, by the children or their parents, to the reading of the Scriptures; also because I do not believe that removing the Scriptures from their place in the schools will tend to the return of the children who have deserted themselves, while it will give ground and just offence to those who have continued their attendance."

I believe the history of the change will show, that there was no return of the Roman Catholic children, and, on the other hand, that there was no abjuring of themselves on the part of the Protestants.—Quite so.

5636. You have sixteen infants attending your school?—That is the regular attendance.

5637. How many infants would it accommodate?—Fifty or sixty. The infant school is a very fine room,

REV. THOMAS TWISS, M.A., examined.

REV. THOMAS
TWISS, M.A.

5638. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Rector of Swords?—I am.

5639. Can you add anything to the evidence given by Mr. Baynes?—I think that the idea of the Board, when Sir Matthew Brady was Lord Chancellor, was to substitute the rule, with respect to religious instruction, with what was then the rule of the National schools. The Chancellor, who was one of the Commissioners of Education, specially mentioned that the object was to adopt the same rule, with respect to religious instruction, that had been found popular in other parts of Ireland, and on the 10th October, 1855, immediately after the passing of their resolution by the Board, this matter was published in Swords:—

"NOTICE.—SWORDS BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

"The Governors of Swords Schools being anxious, as they always were, that the Schools should be as generally useful as possible to the inhabitants of the Borough, and that all ground of plausible objection against the present system may be removed, now publish as the regulation of the Schools what has been found as popular in other parts of Ireland, namely:—

"That no child shall be compelled to receive, or compelled to be present at, any religious instruction to which he or her parents or guardians object; and, that the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded directly or indirectly from the other advantages which the schools afford."

"The Governors have also resolved to allow the children of all persons who have been, during the three years immediately preceding the time of construction, householders within the borough, to go in for apprenticeship, from which are now school to the amount of £36.

"The Governors will also take means to apply their surplus funds in promoting habits of industry, cleanliness, and sobriety in the place."

"Signed by order of the Board, Wm. STEVENSON KENNEDY, Superintendent.—DUBLIN, 10th October, 1855."

5640. LEON JENNIE FRINGGRO.—Had that any effect in bringing the school back, from being a Protestant to be a mixed school?—Since I became Vicar of Swords, in 1860, we have occasionally had Roman Catholic children at the schools, but they never con-

tinued as regular pupils. They were always removed after a short time.

5641. CHAIRMAN.—Was the National school in existence at that time?—Yes. Finding that the children did not return to our schools, the Board thought that by holding an open examination, and by permitting certain apprentices free open to all, they might extend the benefits of the foundation, and they have been doing so for the last fifteen years.

5642. LEON JENNIE FRINGGRO.—When was that system first commenced?—About December, 1853.

5643. LEON R. CHURCHMAN.—Do you not perceive that there is an essential difference between the rule of the Borough School, with regard to religious instruction, and the present rule of the National Board?—The active persons making the change in our rules were two gentlemen, who were thoroughly acquainted with the working of National schools, and who took an active part in their management—one was Archbishop Whately, and the other Sir Matthew Brady.

5644. LEON JENNIE FRINGGRO.—They were two active members of the National Board of Education?—They were.

5645. To what do you attribute the separation that has taken place, in education, of the Catholic from the Protestant children?—I believe that a great number of the Catholic inhabitants would be willing to send their children to the Borough Schools, except for clerical restraint. I have often heard people say that they thought it a great hardship that they could not send them.

5646. Could any alteration be made, in the rules of the Swords Borough School, so as to bring it back to being a mixed school, and, if such a change were made, would it be beneficial to Catholics, or Protestants, or both?—I do not think we could even make such a change.

5647. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think the Roman Catholic hierarchy have any objection to the school, or that it is simply an objection on the part of the clergy?—I am not prepared to say that there are not Roman Catholic laymen who do object, but I know there are a great

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Toyn, M.A.

many Roman Catholic laymen who do not personally object, and who think that it is a great hardship to be obliged to withdraw their children.

5655. Pressure was brought to bear upon them?—Yes.
5656. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You have been acquainted, I suppose, with the management of the funds of this endowment for some years?—Yes, for twenty years.

5670. In the year 1856 the Board sold out about £500 of their capital; what was that for?—The school-house, which was very large, and the residence of the master and mistress, had not been painted for a long time. We had a good deal done to them to make them comfortable, and, when we came to pay the bills, we found they were a great deal more than we had anticipated, and it was necessary, therefore, to sell out some of our stock.

5671. Did you consider that the Governors had power to sell out their capital, for repairs or additions?—The capital is now very much larger than it was. The original capital was only £15,000, and I think the Governors regard the rest as accumulations.

5672. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—I find that on the 3rd January, 1866, you got a report from Messrs. Brown and Craig, in which they recommended that a ledger account should be kept, exhibiting the original foundation as a primary capital account, to remain intact, and that the accumulations, arising from all sources of revenue, should be carried to a new capital account. There was also, at that time, a direction to sell out £800 of the New Three per Cent., part of the accumulations, and £350 was subsequently?—We made some alterations in the front of our building, and pulled down an old wall, which improved the appearance very much.

5673. Have you invested any money lately?—No.
5674. You had a balance of £40 more to your credit at the end of that year than at the beginning. Do you measure your expenditure by your income?—Yes.

5675. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The total amount of your endowment is about £721 a year. How much of that do the Catholic population of Swords actually receive amongst themselves?—Their children receive, in money prizes, and in apprentice fees, fully £20 a year.

5676. That represents the total benefit which the Catholic population of Swords derive from this endowment?—Indirectly they receive much more, as the school is there if they would attend it; but educationally I think that is all they get.

5677. How many children would there be room for in the buildings of the Swords Borough school?—I think we could accommodate 360 or 400.

5678. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—It is, in point of fact, the building that at one time was the primary school of Swords for the whole population; but the Roman Catholics having withdrawn, it is now too large for the Protestants?—Yes; at one time there were nearly 400 children attending. The population, however, was larger then than it is now.

5679. Is it a building capable of being divided into two schools?—We have divided it. We have the boys' school on the ground story, and over that a large girls' school; each of those schools would accommodate 160 children. Besides that, we have an infant school at some distance, in a distinct building.

5680. CHAIRMAN.—The boys' and girls' school are in one building?—They are.

5681. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—The object of my question was to ascertain whether, if such a thing were desirable, it would be possible to have a Roman Catholic master and mistress, and a Protestant master and mistress, there at the same time?—There has been a large National school built close by.

5682. Was that built at the expense of the National Board?—I think it was built chiefly by local subscriptions, but the Board assisted.

5683. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—In what year was it built?—About 1854. The attendance at the Borough schools has, from some cause, been decreasing. Our average is now only 65; it was 66 last year, and was 84 about six years ago.

5684. Had you any Catholic children at that time?—No. There were 84 Protestant children.

5685. Do any Protestant children attend the National schools?—To the best of my knowledge, not one has ever attended during the last twenty years. I heard, on one occasion, many years ago, of a Protestant threatening to send his children there, because he took some offence with the then clergyman.

5686. What sum of money did the Catholics expend on building the school you have mentioned?—I should say about £1,000.

5687. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—The National Board, I believe, sometimes pay two-thirds of the expense?—I do not know.

5688. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—I suppose if the old arrangement, which existed in 1807, had continued, there would have been no necessity at all for the National school?—No.

5689. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—And also now, if you had a Protestant National school at Swords, there would be no necessity for a Borough school?—Just so. With respect to the visits of the Governors, I may say that the Archbishop of Dublin, one of our most active Governors, has several times attended the Board, and spoken of coming down, but the Governors are men who have many calls upon their time.

5690. I believe you are an ex officio Governor, as Visor of Swords?—Yes.

5691. Have you any regular system of attending the school, for the purpose of superintendence?—I used formerly to go and examine the children once a week, but since I have had Mr. Boyce I only go occasionally; I cannot say that I now attend very regularly.

5692. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How often does the deputy superintendent attend?—He is generally there every day.

5693. Have you any other assistants?—Yes, a curate.

5694. Do you examine the children as to their religious instruction?—Yes, occasionally.

5695. By whom is the daily religious instruction given?—By the schoolmaster.

5696. Does the deputy superintendent examine the children in religious subjects?—Yes.

5697. Suppose you knew that a Catholic child was attending the Swords school, would you insist on his withdrawing at the time fixed for religious instruction?—The school is a very large one, and I have assumed when there were Roman Catholic children there, it is quite possible for them to be in the school and not be receiving instruction.

5698. If you were going to insist on religious at Swords would you, first of all, make inquiries as to whether there were any Catholic children present?—If I were giving religious instruction, and if my parents or guardians had certified to me that they did not wish their children to be present thereof, I should see that they were removed.

5699. But in the absence of any such certificate you would not make any inquiries, before giving religious instruction, as to whether any of the children were not of the Protestant persuasion?—I certainly should not ask any child to leave the school; but it does not follow because I did not do so that I should insist on instructing them, because in a large school you may take a class of children to one part of the room and instruct them there.

5700. Would it be possible for you to be imparting religious instruction to a Roman Catholic child, without knowing that you were doing so?—It would not, because I know the parishioners very well.

5701. Do you think that the Catholics of Swords are perfectly assured, that, if they send their children to the Borough school, they would not be in the slightest danger of having their religious opinions interfered with?—That is a very difficult question to answer; because the very atmosphere of a school has a certain influence upon children, and, if you send one child where there are a number of children of another way of thinking, a certain degree of influence must exist.

and it would be very hard to say what impression might be produced on a child's mind; but there has never been an instance, during the more than fifty years that the schools have been established, of a single case of proselytism.

5706. What was the origin of the objection to the schools, on the part of the Roman Catholic population?—For a great many years all the children attending were expected to read the Scriptures.

5707. Do you think that this had been the practice of the school since it was originally founded?—I think that fix probably forty years after the origin of the endowment there was no rule of the kind. Then the deputy superintendent, Mr. Omsley, drew up extracts from those portions of the Scriptures in which we thought people were generally agreed about, and the children used to read them.

5708. Was that during the time the Catholics attended the school in large numbers?—It was.

5709. You think that was the cause of their leaving?—I think it was to a certain extent, at any rate—but they left under duress, hardly.

5710. I suppose you are aware that there is a great deal of dissimulation on the subject of the schools, in the neighbourhood?—I am not.

5711. Have any rumours of dissimulation reached you?—I think that the people are very much gratified.

5712. Do you think that £50 out of an endowment of £750 could be a qualifying share to the Catholics?—They withdrew in the year 1853, and from that until 1863 they got no benefits at all, the alteration which was then made gave them a great deal more than they had before it.

5713. But before 1853 they got considerably more than the Protestants?—They did.

5714. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—But all they got before 1853, in addition to freedom from religious instruction, would be as open to them now as then, except that they object, as they have a perfect right to do, to the system of education that was prevailing before that?—I think so.

5715. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Have not public meetings of the inhabitants of Swords been held, resolutions drawn up, and petitions sent to members of Parliament, with respect to this endowment?—Yes, the full Board attended a public meeting at Swords in March, 1860.

5716. Was that in response to any memorial?—It was in consequence of dissatisfaction with the deputy superintendent of the time, against whom several complaints were made. A public meeting was held, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Governors, which they did, and they then expressed their views.

5717. What claims did that deputation put forward?—They asked for two things—first, to be reimbursed the money expended upon the building of the National schools; and secondly, for a share of the endowment, estimated on the proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants.

5718. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—The result of that visitation appears upon your minutes, thus:—

"Ordered:—That the Board, according to their charter, cannot comply with any of the requests presented to them at the visitation, except that relating to the account of the Borough Fund, in respect of which the Board is of opinion that the account of the Borough Corporation Fund, its amount, source, location, several income and disbursements, should be duly recorded and audited in each year, that the minutes of the borough should have the means of inspecting these accounts, and they shall make such arrangements as may appear to them to be necessary for the purpose of effecting these, so far as at present they may not be accomplished."

Sir Matthew Brady was Lord Chancellor at that time. There was another public meeting when Archbishop Trench became Archbishop of Dublin, and an application was made to him, and another to Lord O'Hagan when he became Lord Chancellor; and each of them brought the matter again before the Board.

5719. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—The deputation in 1860 asked for the reimbursement of their outlay on

the National Schools?—Yes—and for an endowment of the National schools.

5720. The Board of the Swords Borough school has practically endowed the National schools. Does not it give £300 a year?—We have appointed certain apprentice fees.

5721. Having gone so far do you think it would be against the policy of the Board to increase that endowment to a more proportionate share. You would not be violating your charter any more by giving £160 to the National school, than you have been doing by giving £300?—I think not; but according to our charter we are bound in the first place to provide properly for children attending our own schools; and it is nearly as expensive to educate 43 children properly, as it would be to educate the whole number in the borough.

5722. You admit that the National school is already practically endowed with £300 a year?—The children of the Roman Catholic inhabitants get that.

5723. And, however willing you might be to increase that endowment, you would not be able to do so, because your present funds are swallowed up in educating 63 children, and in maintaining the staff and buildings?—For ten years the average attendance has not been so low as it is at present. We have required substantially all our funds.

5724. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Has the population of Swords diminished lately?—There are a number of families which the young people have grown up.

5725. Is it then only a temporary fluctuation?—I think that is all.

5726. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Six years ago, when you had an average attendance of 84, you were still giving £300 a year?—Yes.

5727. The attendance having decreased by 26, the expense of the school ought to be somewhat diminished?—Very slightly.

5728. If there be a still further falling off, say of another 20, there ought to be a very considerable margin?—Only if there are not children enough left to compete for the apprentice fees, which would then fall into the hands of the Governors.

5729. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—You do not give an apprentice fee to any child who does not answer fifty per cent?—That is the recommendation of the examiners.

5730. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Have you tried to get any information as to how your apprentices turn out?—Yes, we do that as much as we can; and sometimes we get very satisfactory accounts, but at other times not so.

5731. I suppose that depends a great deal on the master?—Yes, and a good deal on the lad himself. We do not pay the apprentice fee in one sum, but generally try to keep a portion of it, to the end of the term of apprenticeship. I think it is a very important thing, indeed, to watch over both the master and the apprentice.

5732. Who has the selection of the masters to whom the boys are to be apprenticed?—We consult the parents in the first instance; and, if they have no particular wish on the subject, Mr. Boyce and myself look about for a master.

5733. All reasonable precautions are taken that proper masters may be found for the boys?—Certainly.

5734. So far as the information you have got goes, you believe that the masters, as a rule, have been satisfactory?—I do not think that any failures which may have occurred were owing to the masters; but our term of apprenticeship for the majority of our boys is not very long, only about three years.

5735. Do you think that the most beneficial way of using this endowment is in the payment of apprentice fees?—I think so. When first I was appointed Vice of Swords the Governors used to apply their surplus in giving a donation to an agricultural society, and they used also to give prizes for tidy houses, for pigs, and for cattle; but, as those prizes were specially raised for the people of the borough, it often happened that a

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Rev. Thomas
Twigg, Esq.

very inferior animal got a prize. We worked that system for several years, until the farming society ceased.

5738. **Lord Justice Fitzgerald**—Do you still keep up a dispensary for the inhabitants of Swords?—No. We used to pay the doctor £100 a year, but we have lately reduced that to £25, which is the salary of the present doctor, and for that he is bound to attend

any poor persons whom Mr. Boyce may recommend, and also any of the children belonging to the school.

5739. Do you still distribute money for coats?—We do not now keep a regular coat store, as we used formerly to do, but we collect private subscriptions for the purpose.

Rev. Ralph
Sedley, Esq.

REV. RALPH SEDLEY, D.D., CHURCHMAN.

5734. **Lord Justice Fitzgerald**—You are the Rector of Carleton?—Yes, I have been so since 1848.

5735. It appears from the report of the Royal Commission of 1837 that the parochial school, which is endowed, was founded in 1790, by a former rector of the parish, and was entitled to an annual rentcharge of £9 in 7d., the grant of William Conestable; and that under the will of William Tisdall, proved in 1831, it was also entitled to 68 acres of land and to £630 New Three per Cent; and, under the will of Alice Tisdall, to a further sum of £80 3s 5d. What lands belong now to the school?—The estate of Pellenstown. (See note.)

5736. How do the tenants hold these lands?—One tenant, Matthew Duffy, has, as I understand, a lease for ever, and the other is a yearly tenant.

5737. Your returns state that Matthew Duffy has a lease for ever of 62a. 0s. 50r. at a rent of £184 12s 4d., the valuation being £178 5s. Have you ever seen Duffy's lease?—No, I do not think I ever saw it.

5738. How do you know that he holds under a lease for ever?—I merely know what I have been told.

5739. Have you any deeds or papers belonging to the property of the school?—None whatever. The Commissioners of Charitable Donations have some deeds about it.

5740. Have you ever asked the tenant *or* his lease?—Never.

5741. What would be the present letting value of the property?—I have not the remotest idea.

5742. Your returns also show that John Rathbunne is a yearly tenant of 11a. 1s. 37r. at a rent of £30 a year, the valuation of his holding being £25 15s. By whom was the land let to him?—By me.

5743. At what date?—In 1853. The former tenant paid a much higher rent, and used the land as a crop-walk; but he found in 1853 that the last life in his lease had died in 1843, and he gave up the land, and then his brother, who is the present tenant, offered £30 a year, and I accepted it.

5744. Did you take any step to ascertain whether £30 a year was a fair letting price for the land?—I put in advertisements, and received offers, at which Rathbunne's was the highest.

5745. Have you never asked for any increase of the rent, notwithstanding the great change in the times since 1833?—No, never.

5746. **Lord R. Chalmers**—Is that land still let from year to year?—Yes.

5747. **Lord Justice Fitzgerald**—What foundation have you for the allegation that Duffy has a lease for ever?—I was given to understand so, when I was appointed rector of the parish, either by the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests or by the selector who was acting at the time.

5748. I believe you are yourself the only trustee of the endowment?—I am, as rector of the parish. The property was left in trust for the Protestant parish school.

5749. In 1831 William Tisdall left 68 acres of land and £630 New Three per Cent. Stock to the school?—Yes.

5750. Is that money now forthcoming?—No; the sum handed to me by the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests when the whole matter was wound up on the 28th July, 1855, was £191 11s. 8d. cash, and in the following October they transferred to me £493 1s. 3d. New Three per Cent. stock. The money remained so invested for about eight years. In 1853

£400 stock was sold out, in order to repay me money advanced for the school, which I thought I ought to be paid. It produced £268 5s. 3d.

5751. In whose name was the stock standing?—In my name.

5752. How long had the debt to you been accruing?—About eight years.

5753. How had the money been spent?—On the current expenditure of the school. You will find every item entered in my account book.

5754. Did you look to Mr. Tisdall's will to ascertain whether you had any power to sell out the stock?—I must have known at the time that I had the power of selling out the stock, as it represented money which had been recovered by the Commissioners to recompense the charity for interest on a mortgage to Mr. Leffring, which I had been obliged to pay for several years.

5755. I find in your accounts for the year 1851 these items:—9th January, carriage of children, £20; 6th April, carriage of children, £20; 26th July, carriage of children, £20; and 6th October, carriage of children, £20. What are those charges for?—£80 a year is paid for the carriage of the children to the school, as the parish is very large.

5756. Do you mean that you pay £80 a year for vehicles?—I do. I have two vans which go to different parts of the parish. The van is about six times as large as old Dublin, and few children would attend the school if they were not collected in this way. Some of them come five miles to the school, namely from the further end of Mullbracket parish.

5757. How is the £80 spent?—On the support of those two vans. Perhaps I should mention that I receive a great deal of money in subscriptions towards the schools, and I considered the subscribers, who wished that the vans should be employed.

5758. In the accounts for 1856 this item occurs, "Dunne, at Morgan's to August 1856, £12." Were you paying for a child at Morgan's school out of the funds of the charity?—I was. It was done in the case of orphans, when there were no means of supporting in our own school.

5759. The last charge for the carriage of children which I find in the accounts is on the 6th May, 1856, for the quarter to 31st March, £20. Yes. In my book this note appears before that entry:—

"The Commissioners of Education having refused us all help from Posters from in consequence of there not being the required number in attendance, it was thought to expedite the attempt to maintain it, and to get two vans for Carleton; and as 2s. a day is the cost of a man and horse, £10 a quarter is a very low charge.—2s. 6d. a day each day the school is open."

5760. Who owns the vans?—They are the property of the school. Lord Annull and Mr. Kirkpatrick owned the parish of Clonsilla between them, and they subscribed largely, on the condition that I got the vans. It was not so much to the school they subscribed as to the vans.

5761. To what amount do they subscribe?—Lord Annull personally gives £10 a year.

5762. The accounts appear to show a balance to the credit of the schools, at the close of each year, until 1851, when the balance is for the first time turned against the school. The accounts for that year included amongst other things this item, "Bentley's quarter's account, £25"—what is that for?—For school repairs and his own salary. He was the schoolmaster.

5763. In the same account I find this entry, "Fund

instalment for iron rails, £40?—What does that mean?—We were obliged to put up some kind of fence to secure the school when it was open to the road.

5764. Is the account for the next year £80 for carriage of children is again charged, and a considerable amount for repairs, and the account for the year closes thus:—£196 11s. 6d. due to me and against the school. Interest on £100 advanced, £5? In whose favour was that credit?—I suppose that was to pay for money I had to pay for.

5765. But the credit you took for yourself?—I suppose so.

5766. Are you aware that as a trustee you are not entitled to charge interest?—I had to pay it myself.

5767. In the succeeding year, 1863, you sold out the £400 stock, and in the same year you charge interest on £200 advanced, £8. How did it happen that you had to pay interest in the year in which you sold stock?—I suppose that was before the money to clear off the debt on the school was realized.

5768. Has there been any further sum sold since?—Yes, in 1865 I had to sell the remainder.

5769. Having sold out the last of the stock in 1865 there was at the close of 1878 a balance against the school of £52 12s. 7d.—I think at present I have about £11 in hand.

5770. I find that Miss Alice Tisdell's bequest is in the following words:—

"I leave to the rectors of Charlton St. in the County of Dublin, for the Protestant school of and parish, £200—of per cent Government stock."

£10 of that stock it appears was sold out, in 1845, for the building fund?—That £10 was sold out in the time of my predecessor, Bishop Hindle, and I sold out the remainder when the school required it. (See note.)

5771. The will of Mr. Tisdell, executed in 1851, does not describe those kinds of Fellowship as being in the hands of anyone for ever. Have you any documents belonging to the trust?—None whatever, except letters written to me by the solicitor.

5772. What solicitor?—Either Mr. MacDonnell, who is the secretary to the Board of Charitable Bequests, or Messrs. Guinness and Mahon, who were agents for a mortgagee who had a claim on the property for £1,500 which had to be paid.

5773. Was that charge paid off before Mr. Tisdell's death?—No, afterwards.

5774. Your accounts for 1879 include the cost of a mortgage, and in 1877 a sum of £4 7s. is charged on interest on a mortgage, and a similar charge occurs in 1878, what was that for?—I purchased for the school, from the Church Temporalities Commissioners, a field belonging to the glebe, which the schoolmaster used to cut from me. I was advised that the best way to accomplish the purchase was to let a certain part of the purchase money remain out on mortgage, and I have paid the interest upon that.

5775. LORD E. CHURCHILL.—Although the charity was in debt to you, you made an additional purchase?—Yes, it was in debt to a very small amount at that time, as by the sale of the stock we had hope partly paid, and I thought that it would be a pity to allow this £4 to be taken away from the master, as it was of great benefit to him.

5776. What did the master pay for that field?—I think £5 a year.

5777. What did you give the Church Commissioners for it?—The sum they demanded was £140, and on paying down £86 they proposed that the remaining £54 might remain out at 4 is a year interest. The £5 which the schoolmaster pays goes into the school account, and more than pays the £4 4s.

5778. What does it cost to carry on the school?—Something about £200 a year.

5779. What is the income of the endowment?—At present it is more than equal to the expenditure.

5780. What is the rest of the school property?—About £310 a year, net.

5781. How much of that are you able to apply to the support of the school?—The entire of it.

5781. If the expenses are only £200 a year, and the income of the endowment from land alone is £310, why was it necessary to sell out the stock?—Because the expenses of the school were, at that time, infinitely more than they are now.

5782. Why?—We formerly paid larger salaries, but when we found we were spending beyond our income we had to reduce them.

5783. What salary did you formerly pay your master?—£150 a year.

5784. What do you pay him now?—£80 a year.

5785. What other reductions did you make?—That was the principal reduction. The former master was a very competent man, and when engaging a new master I thought it a fair time to retrench.

5786. CHAIRMAN.—Do you still pay £80 a year for the vestry?—Yes.

5787. LORD E. CHURCHILL.—How much do the subscriptions you receive come to?—About £50 a year.

5788. Has the school any further sources of income now?—There are some school fees charged.

5789. Do you still receive Conchobair's annuity?—Yes, that yields £2 6s. 8d. a year.

5790. Is that paid out of an estate, or derived from money in funds?—It is a charge on the estate of the Hon. Mrs. Corbally, of Cullinstown.

5791. There is no prospect, at the present rate of management, of the school getting into debt again?—No, it cannot become in debt again, and I am at hopes of gradually increasing the teacher's payment.

5792. You are the sole manager of the endowment?—Yes.

5793. Who has got the title deeds of the property?—The title deeds cannot be found. A gentleman wrote to me, some time ago, a kind of anonymous letter, saying that, if I gave him a few sacs of money, he would produce the title deeds. I said I did not know anything about the title deeds. (See note.)

5794. Suppose Duffy should not to pay the rent, what steps could you take to compel him?—Only what the lawyers told me to do. That very thing occurred some time ago.

5795. What did you do then?—I employed Mr. Byrne, a valuator, to value the lands, which he did at £167, in December, 1851, and Mr. Goyne, the lawyer, advised me that I might accept that reduced rent for a time, in consequence of the famine, and I did so for two years.

5796. Was there not a lawsuit about this endowment?—There was one carried on by the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests.

5797. They must be in possession of the title deeds of the property?—I suppose so.

5798. Did it never occur to you to make inquiries?—I made inquiries at the time, but I could get no documents from anyone connected with the property, but a short time ago a gentleman in the parish, who had heard me complaining of not having the title deeds, said, "I have an impression that a certain gentleman, who is very badly off, knows something of them, and I think that, if you write to him, he will make a good bargain for them." I wrote to this gentleman, and he wrote back that, if I sent a certain sum of money to a certain place, perhaps they might be left there.

5799. You had the name and address of this gentleman?—I had.

5800. Had he any right to those deeds?—I do not know.

5801. Did it ever occur to you that you could have proceeded against him to recover them?—I did not think that it was my business to get title lawsuits in that way.

5802. It was the business of the trustee of the property to possess himself of the title deeds?—I had made every inquiry, and if I got into a lawsuit I should pay the costs.

5803. Now, if you won it?—That is the question.

5804. Would you not be in a better position with the title deeds than without them?—I never found any hint at all about them.

May 27, 1879
Rev. Ralph
Adair, C. C.

May 27, 1876.
Rev. Ralph
Baker, Esq.

5805. I suppose you are aware that the land belonging to the school is let for £120 a year less than it would bring in the market?—Yes, I believe it is.

5806. CHAIRMAN.—Did you take counsel's opinion as to what you ought to do, in reference to those little deeds?—No, I did not.

5807. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—It would be very advisable that you should furnish us with the names and address of the gentlemen you have referred to in connection with the little deeds?—I have not the least idea of it. (See note.)

5808. CHAIRMAN.—You wrote to him?—Yes. At that time I must have had his address, but I do not recollect it now. I may, however, be able to find it in some of my books.

5809. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How long ago did you write to him?—I dare say fifteen years ago.

5810. Who gave you the information?—Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is, unfortunately, dead.

5811. CHAIRMAN.—What is the actual number of pupils attending the school at present?—There are 73 on the roll, but 68 is about the average number in attendance.

5812. Are the pupils entirely limited to the Protestants?—No one attends now but Protestants.

5813. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is it limited, by the will, to Protestants?—No. At one time we had a very large number of Roman Catholics attending it. Until the priests established their schools, it was the only school in the parish. (See note.)

5814. CHAIRMAN.—Practically, it is attended by Protestant children only, but there is no restriction?—We take anybody that comes. Lately a Roman Catholic insisted on sending his three children, saying he did not care for anybody's objection, but ultimately pressure was brought on him, and he was obliged to take them away.

5815. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is there a Catholic school in the neighbourhood?—There is one within a few yards, under the National Board.

5816. CHAIRMAN.—What are your school fees?—One penny a week.

5817. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is your school regularly inspected?—No, our school is not in connection with any Board, but the Rev. Hugh Hamilton has examined it occasionally, and reported very highly of it.

5818. CHAIRMAN.—In 1857 there were 37 children on the roll of this school, and the average attendance was 34, so there has been an increase?—Yes, considerable.

5819. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How is the £80 a year, which you pay your present teachers, divided?—The master gets £40, and his sister £30. The former teachers were a man and his wife.

5820. Are the buildings in good repair?—In very good repair.

5821. CHAIRMAN.—It is entirely a day school?—It is. At one time we opened a night school, to try and induce the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the village to attend, which succeeded for a while.

5822. Do the children bring their dinners with them, or do you give them anything in the middle of the day?—At one time we gave some of them breakfast, as they came fasting; but we had to give that up, and now they bring bread themselves.

5823. The instruction given in 1857 comprised reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Is the course the same now?—We also teach them the Latin grammar, mathematics, Euclid, algebra, mensuration, bookkeeping, phonetic shorthand, English history, drawing, and needlework.

5824. Have you any special master for teaching those subjects?—Not now, we had at one time.

5825. What rank of life do the children principally come from?—They are generally very respectable; such as the children of farmers or stewards. The children of the Royal Engineers, in the Phoenix Park, also attend the school.

5826. What pursuits in life do the pupils generally follow, when they leave the school?—Many of the boys go into the Mountjoy Barracks as draughtsmen, others go as school teachers.

5827. Do any of them go on to the Middleborough street school?—Yes.

5828. I suppose there are none of such a class as would go on to the University?—No; they do not remain long enough. We are sending up some children to the Intermediate Education Examination.

5829. Are there any gentlemen in the neighbourhood who take an interest in the school, and assist in looking after it, or are you solely responsible?—I am solely responsible, but I constantly invite the gentry to visit the school. Mrs. Hamilton, the wife of the member for the county, frequently teaches in the school. The children are generally of a superior class, and very well conducted.

5830. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How long is it since you changed your school-master?—About twelve months.

5831. Will the lower salary, you now give, have any effect on the school?—None whatever. I hope to be able to give the master an addition that very year. We give him result fees besides his regular salary.

5832. Was the school in operation in 1848?—Certainly.

5833. What was its financial position then?—In December, 1844, there was due to me £26 16s. 4d.

5834. How had you been carrying on the school previous to 1855?—From 1851 I had been receiving the rents of the Fellenstown property.

5835. Were you receiving anything from the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests?—In 1849, shortly after my appointment, I received a half a year's interest on Mrs. Tisdall's bequest of £20 1s. 5d., and I continued to receive that regularly, but it was the only money I was receiving at the time. The first money I received from Fellenstown was £185 10s. 5d. in 1851.

5836. Who was receiving that rent in 1849?—I think it was paid over to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests. I have an account which was handed to me by Guinness and Mahon, who were the agents for the mortgages at that time.

5837. Was a man named Clarke the tenant of Fellenstown at the time?—I suppose so, but I do not recollect him myself.

5838. At that time the school was mainly supported by subscriptions collected by your master?—Yes, they disbursed whatever sums they received, and merely called upon me to make up any deficiency.

5839. Do you know whether the mortgage for £1,500 on the Fellenstown property was paid off out of the ready estate of Mr. Tisdall?—I believe so.

5840. From 1851 you received the rents yourself?—Yes, and for some time I had to pay six per cent. interest upon the mortgage.

5841. Is the system of management by estates going on still?—No; I manage the whole thing myself now.

5842. What was the master's salary in 1851?—It was something very small; but I do not know exactly the amount. For many years he only got £13 a year, but when I found we had money in hand we increased his salary.

5843. CHAIRMAN.—In the report of 1857 the Commissioners do not speak very highly of the school. They say—

“Nothing is taught but the ordinary branches of reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic; no mathematics, mensuration, or bookkeeping.”

With the increase in the expenditure you have improved the status of the school?—The state of things which then existed is entirely altered, and we have improved the status of the school very much. We also had to rebuild the school-house.

5844. In what year did you rebuild the school-house?—Very soon after the money came in from the Com-

misnomer. *Charitable Bequests.* The whole place was in a most dilapidated state when I became Rector, and a great deal of money had to be expended upon it. With reference to our vans, I may mention that Mr. Colles, of Newbridge, told me he kept vans himself, at his own expense, for a school in his parish.

5844. Your vans go to certain central places?—Yes, they go in two circles, one to the east, and the other to the west, of the school.

5845. Do you recollect a tenant of the name of Flanagan on the Pelletstown estate?—Yes.

5846. How did he become tenant?—He purchased the interest of the former tenant, bunkered me the rent, and I asked no questions. It did not matter who had the farm as long as he paid the rent.

5847. In 1854 there was another change of tenants, and Luke Duffy came in?—Yes; Pate Duffy was the name of the present tenant. I suppose he is the son of Luke.

5848. When did you first hear that Luke Duffy had a lease for ever?—I could not possibly say. I suppose the question was fully gone into when the original tenant, whose name I forget, refused to pay the rent.

5849. When was that?—About the time of the famine. I had to take the opinion of counsel as to what I was to do. The tenant said, "Make me a reduction and I will pay; but I will not, and cannot pay otherwise."

5850. Is there any reference to that in your accounts?—There is the expense incurred in consulting counsel; and the advice I got was that I should reduce the rent.

5851. Have you got a copy of that opinion?—I do not know that I have. (See note.)

5852. You treated the £191 per received from the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, in 1855, as income?—I treated it as money given to me to spend for the school.

5853. It did not occur to you to treat it as part of the capital trust fund of the school?—Never.

5854. Was your former master of a higher class than the present one?—Yes; he had a University education, and has been ordained.

5855. The present master has not had a University training?—He has not.

5856. Was the previous master's salary £130 a year from the time he was appointed?—No, it was gradually increased as we could afford it, because he took much very good pains, and the school showed such very good results.

5857. Was he a graduate when he was appointed?—Not then. He went through college while he was the master of the school.

5858. How many vans have you got?—Two.

5859. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Why two?—Because one goes down to the Under-Secretary's Lodge to bring the children from Blackhorse-lane, and the other goes to Lord Anson's gate.

5860. CHAIRMAN.—Is there no school near those places?—None except National schools.

5861. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—I suppose it was the outcry on the vans that, first of all, got the school into debt?—Of course it contributed towards it.

5862. If you had confined the school entirely to Castleknock and the neighbourhood there would have been no necessity for the vans?—No, but there would have been scarcely any children attending the school.

5863. CHAIRMAN.—You never thought of applying to the Court of Chancery for authority to sell out the stock?—No; I thought the whole money was given to me to expend for the benefit of the school. In fact no question ever occurred to me at all about it. It is a thing that is constantly being done with different charities in Dublin.

5864. Suppose the school got into debt in the future, would you consider yourself at liberty to sell the land?—I do not know as to the land. That is a different thing.

5865. Who supplies the horses for the vans?—The horses are sales.

5866. Are the vans yours also?—No; they belong to the school.

5867. Do you hire out the horses to the charity?—Yes.

5868. At 3s. 6d. a day each?—Yes; 5s. 6d. a day for each man and horse. I undertook to do so, because we could not get it done at all otherwise.

5869. What sort are the horses?—They are used as farm horses when they are not doing anything else; but the school-work is never interfered with. If I could get a farmer to supply horses I would employ him; but no farmer would do it, so he would not allow his own work to be interrupted for that.

5870. For how many hours in the day are the horses employed at this work?—They are generally out for at least two hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon.

5871. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—If there were not these vans would you keep the horses?—I would not. I have not sufficient work for them; but I could get no farmer to supply horses for the vans in that way without paying something ahead.

5872. I suppose the £80 a year pays for the keep of the horses?—It does not do anything like paying for horses and men. The men take out nearly that. I pay the two men 14s. a week each, which comes to £73 16s.

5873. Then you are really giving the charity the horses?—I am anxious to do what I can for the school.

5874. It comes to this, that if somebody else were incumbent, who was not as generous as yourself, the schools could not afford to keep the vans?—They could not afford the same payment to the teacher.

5875. At present the school funds are only paying you for the rent?—Well, they are paying only £3 a year for the two horses, and neither horses nor vans would be kept but for the school.

5876. Do you recollect from what counsel you obtained the opinion as to the reduction of the rent?—I do not recollect. (See note.)

[Dr. Sullivan subsequently applied to add an explanatory statement. Vide Appendix No. 10.]

Mr. THOMAS GIBB, examined.

Mr. Thomas Gibb.

5877. CHAIRMAN.—You are an officer of the Clermont Institute for the Deaf and Dumb?—I am the Secretary.

5878. How long have you held that position?—About ten years and a half.

5879. You are acquainted with the history of the institution, for the last twenty years?—Yes.

5880. Its endowment was notated, in 1837, as consisting of £3,165 4s. 10d. New three per cent. Stock, the bequest of the Rev. Dr. Barrett, and of some other sums invested in 1857 5s. 5d. like stock, producing together rather more than £30 a year, of an annuity of £39 under the will of Matthew Barry Mahon, and of a rent-charge of £5 under the will of Cordelia Cuy. How does it stand now?—None of

that property has been parted with, but the money invested in the funds, in addition to Barrett's fund, now consists of £7,050 4s. 4d. New three per cent. Stock. The Committee have, from time to time, invested the money in what they call "The Clermont Rent Fund," under rule No. 13 of the institution, which provides—

"That all legacies shall be placed in the public funds in the names of three trustees, until the interest of the same shall amount to the annual rent payable for the lands of Clermont."

That, however, can hardly be called an endowment, because the Committee would be able to cancel the 18th rule by complying with the 14th, which provides—

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 Gals.

"It shall not be competent for any meeting of the Association to make, alter, or revoke any fundamental law unless notice shall have been given at a previous meeting."

1881. What is the amount of that annual rent?—£203 11s. 4d. The object was to extinguish the rent.

1882. The interest on the accumulation is now sufficient to clear the rent?—Yes. There is another fund which was transferred to the committee by Mr. Douglass M'Connell, q.c., and Dr. Hart, which we sell the Boyd fund. It amounts to £138 14s. 8d. stock, and produces about £4 10s. a year. That fund is subject to any claim which may be established in respect of it.

1883. What was the date of that transfer?—It was made in 1871. I should mention that two of the trustees, in whose names the funds of the Institution are invested, are dead, and the third was not able to act. A bill was, therefore, filed in Chancery on the 26th October, 1877, and the whole scheme for the management of the Institution will be settled by that Court.

1884. Dr. CURTIS.—Who is the surviving trustee?—Mr. Frederick Hogan. The others were Mr. Macneil and Dr. Hingford.

1885. CHAIRMAN.—Are there any other endowments?—None.

1886. Have any steps been taken with a view of purchasing the rent to which the Institution is liable?—We made inquiries about it, but we find there are obstacles in the way.

1887. I suppose the Governors consider themselves at liberty to spend the interest of the Rent Fund since it has arrived at the sum required?—Yes.

1888. Dr. CURTIS.—Has notice been served on the bank, not to pay out the trust funds to the surviving trustee?—No, but I have been informed by the law agent that unless we obtain an order from the Court of Chancery no sums will be paid.

1889. CHAIRMAN.—That fund is accumulating still?—Mr. Hogan was lately better, and he gave a power of attorney, to draw the three years' dividends which had accrued, to his solicitors, who, at the request of Mr. Johnson, the solicitor acting for the committee, lodged them with the Trustees.

1890. Dr. CURTIS.—The names placed in your report for 1878 as trustees are—Very Rev. H. H. Dickinson, Dean of the Chapel Royal; Rev. Henry George Carroll, and John Noewood, Esq., M.D., but the last named is scored out?—Yes, another is to be put in his place, and the three are to be suggested, to the Court of Chancery, to be appointed as trustees.

1891. CHAIRMAN.—How often does the committee meet?—Regularly on the second Friday in each month, and there are also special meetings whenever necessary.

1892. Are the patrons or patronesses subscribers?—Some of them are, but not necessarily so.

1893. What do you receive from subscriptions?—The donations and subscriptions generally amount to £240 or £250 a year, but the contributions from benefactors, which include card collections and the collections after public meetings, vary from £800 to £1,000 a year.

1894. That is by far the largest part of your income, and it depends chiefly on collections?—Exactly.

1895. What is the average total income?—Something over £2,000 a year, including legacies, which, of course, vary.

1896. Benefactors. The legacies have gone into the Clements Rent Fund?—Yes.

1897. How is the payment for pupils regulated?—There are fifteen pupils paid for by the Boards of Guardians of the different unions, the payments varying from £10 to £15 a year. Then there are occasional pupils paying from £17 to £20, of whom there are private pupils, paying £20. We have besides thirteen free pupils.

1898. Your charge is not a fixed cost?—It varies according to the means of the parents. In some cases, where the parents are unable to give anything, we apply to the Board of Guardians, but are at times refused.

The Dublin Boards, from whom the largest number are received, invariably grant assistance in cases of destitute dead mothers.

1899. Almost all the paupers in my neighbourhood are Roman Catholics, and the Guardians often send such as are suitable to the Croke Institution, where there is always a fixed charge to the Guardians of £15 a year. It is difficult in the Clements institution?—Yes. If the parents are only able to give £3 a year that is all that is asked. In addition to the pupils I have mentioned, the head master has four private pupils, whose parents are in better circumstances. That makes a total of fifty five.

1900. What do the private pupils pay?—Mr. Chisley, the head master, pays £10 to the committee for each of them towards the funds of the Institution. He provides them with board, and makes his own arrangements as to time with their parents. The total income receivable from pupils at present is £201 11s., which is a little under the amount received last year, but, of course, that is subject to variations.

1901. Your accounts show this item, "Furniture of sum, £177 14s. 7d." How is that arranged?—The fields about the institution are let to two persons, who pay £147 a year in the aggregate. They are yearly tenants.

1902. Dr. CURTIS.—You do not farm any part of it yourself?—Only a very small portion, which supplies vegetables for the use of the institution.

1903. CHAIRMAN.—Do the trustees work as the firm themselves?—Sometimes they do, after school hours, but never so as to take them away from their studies.

1904. Not enough to effect the profit and loss account of the firm?—Not materially.

1905. At what age do the pupils usually come to the institution?—From six to twelve.

1906. Dr. CURTIS.—What is the greatest age to which you keep them?—They are never kept beyond sixteen or seventeen.

1907. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any change made, in the yearly charge, according to age?—None.

1908. Dr. CURTIS.—You have both boys and girls in the school?—We have.

1909. CHAIRMAN.—Your accounts for last year include an item for interest on deposits of £14 3s. 6d. What amount of cash do you keep at your bankers?—The sum varies very much, as the principal part of the income of the institution is received between October and the end of February; and, therefore, as the money lies in the bank, they give a certain deposit interest upon the daily balance.

1910. Your account of expenditure for last year includes, "Repairs, £65 13s. 8d." How are the repairs done?—By workmen, pursuant to an order by the committee.

1911. Do the committee obtain tenders?—If the work be considerable, they do; but, if it be only a small matter, the head master gets it done.

1912. You do not reside in the institution yourself?—No, I am very rarely at the institution except when required there. The office is at 8, Dawson-street.

1913. Is it any part of your duty to inspect the institution?—No.

1914. Your accounts show an expenditure, for salaries of officers and servants, of £388 3s. 1d. What salaries are given?—The head master gets £260 a year, but it must be remembered that his wife, Mrs. Chisley, has the supervision of the whole institution, for which there is no salary given. The assistant, male and female, receive sums varying from £15 to £40 a year.

1915. How many assistants are there?—Five.

1916. Dr. CURTIS.—Your bank book contains a record of a lodgment by W. G. Hogan and Son, in the month of January last, of £549 8s. 8d. What was that for?—That sum was the dividends which had accrued during the preceding three years on the Clements Rent Fund.

1917. Are your dividends free of income-tax?—Yes. Until lately the trustees received them, and lodged them in the bank. I thought they got them

free of income-tax, but I found that it was not so, and I had to apply for a return. A few years back you will see a return of the income-tax in the receipts.

5913. CHAIRMAN.—Do you get back the income-tax on all your dividends?—No, *Le Touche* acts on behalf of attorney, and I suppose he does so. It does not pass through my hands.

5919. What was the cost of food last year?—For the nuns, servants, and pupils, it came to £513 6s. 1d.

5920. Is there a medical man attached to the establishment?—Yes, but he is only paid a small fee, whenever he is required to attend. We found it much more economical to pay by fees than by a yearly salary.

5921. There is an item in your expenditure for conveyance and pupils' excursion, £4 0s. 1d. 1s.—Yes; we give them an excursion once a year.

5922. Pupils' clothing cost £135 5s. 5d. Is any of that made in the institution?—No.

5923. I suppose it has been found impossible to trust the pupils radically for the cure of deafness?—Almost impossible.

5924. How are the masters and assistants chosen?—By the committee.

5925. Have they to undergo any training?—There is a special training required. In some cases the Committee have got youths, about 17 or 18, whom they educate as masters for the deaf and dumb. We have one at present.

5926. As a sort of monitor?—Yes, but it takes a long time before a youth can become really useful.

5927. Do your pupils ever become teachers in other institutions?—One, *Benjamin Payne*, is now principal at Swansea.

MR. EDWARD JAMES CHURCH, examined.

Mr. Edward James Church

5928. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master of the Clarendon Deaf and Dumb Institution?—I am.

5929. How long have you held that position?—For twenty-three and a half years.

5930. Did you come in as head master?—Yes.

5931. Where were you educated?—At the London Institution, in the Old Kent-road, London.

5932. Were you one of the under masters there?—Yes, for about 15 years.

5933. Are you a native of England?—I am.

5934. Have any of your present assistants been educated in England?—No; they have all been trained by myself, or rather in the institution, as one was trained before my time. The system we pursue is very much the same as that pursued in England.

5935. How many pupils would the institution accommodate?—About 100.

5936. Is the number of pupils limited, only by the number of applications, or is the fact of the house not being full owing to any deficiency of funds?—We take in all that apply.

5937. What is the course of instruction?—We teach reading, writing, geography, history, and, of course, a very good knowledge of Scripture.

5938. What usually becomes of the pupils when they leave the institution?—They are apprenticed to any trade, such as shoemakers, saddlers, printers, and one to lithography.

5939. How do you manage in selecting the masters?—We leave it, in a great measure, to the parents, to look out for masters in their own neighbourhoods, and if we find those suggested are respectable and of good character, we give a fee, always payable in instalments. Our pupils have generally done very well.

5940. What proportion of those who leave are able to earn their own living?—Of all who have left during my time, I do not know of more than one or two who are not earning their own living.

5941. I suppose there is a certain proportion that cannot be taught anything useful?—There are very few, indeed, that we cannot teach something to. We

5928. Have any of your staff been in similar institutions in England?—None; with the exception of the headmaster.

5929. Dr. CURRIE.—What generally becomes of the boys, after they are educated in the institution?—They are apprenticed in some cases to shoemakers and printers, and the committee give apprenticeships varying from £8 to £10, but they find very great difficulty in obtaining masters or mistresses willing to take them.

5930. The girls are apprenticed to milliners?—Yes; they are taught the use of the sewing machine, and in some cases a sewing machine is presented, in lieu of an apprentice fee, when a girl is leaving, to enable her to make her living by it in her own home.

5931. CHAIRMAN.—Your accounts contain an item for "Separation allowances, £20 5s. 7d."—Yes, there are three very old deaf nuns, two of whom were formerly teachers, and the third a pupil, and the committee gave that sum to be distributed between them.

5932. Farm expenses are put down as £50 10s. 8d. What is the extent of the farm?—The land about the institution is 184 acres, but those expenses only refer to the portion which is cultivated for the benefit of the institution.

5933. Do the masters all live in the institution?—They do.

5934. It appears by your minutes that a legacy was left by the late Lady Headfort to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Dublin. Has that been received by your institution?—Yes; I brought forward considerable evidence that the money was intended for our institution. Lady Headfort was a subscriber for many years, which, with other circumstances, satisfied the committee that the legacy belonged to this institution, and they paid it over to us.

very seldom reject any on the score of deficiency of intellect.

5943. Occasionally, if children are deficient in intelligence, you are obliged to send them back to their parents or friends?—Yes, sometimes.

5944. Is there any provision made for instructing the intended masters of apprentices to speak on their fingers?—The boys generally instruct themselves.

5945. Dr. CURRIE.—Is it usual to admit pupils into the institution except from Ireland?—We admitted one child whose father was employed on board a steamboat, but it was very doubtful whether he resided in England or Ireland, because he was sometimes in Holyhead and sometimes in Kingstown, and so the committee gave him the benefit of the doubt and admitted the child.

5946. Since the establishment of the Roman Catholic institution, there is not the same competition at elections as there used to be?—I should say not.

5947. Your minute book for March, 1878, records—

"A meeting was summoned for this day at three o'clock. Rev. J. A. Dickson in the chair. In the absence of a quorum, the members of the committee present, in order to carry on the business of the institution, inspected the accounts and vouchers, and signed a cheque. The cheque was also signed by the Rev. Robert Fleming."

How was that done?—The cheque requires three signatures, and sometimes in the summer months, when it is difficult to obtain a quorum, two members go over the accounts and vouchers, and sign a cheque, and it is understood that they, having signed the cheque, have been satisfied that the accounts are correct, and a third member will then sign the cheque, and at the following meeting the minute is read and confirmed.

5948. So it would be, if the former had been a legal meeting. You will find there was an irregularity in the case referred to?—No institution could be carried on otherwise for some months in the year, especially during

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 Mr. Edward
 James Chasley.

the vacation. The accounts must be paid, as the tradesmen cannot wait for their money.

5955 The same thing appears to have occurred on August 9th, 1878. On the 14th September, 1877, the only member present was the Rev H G Carroll, who inspected the accounts and vouchers, and signed a cheque for £153 7s 6d. What would happen if no member of the commission attended?—The accounts could not be paid. We have now a very good working committee.

5956 CHAIRMAN.—Your rules provide:—

"The association shall consist of a patron, a patroness, a president, vice-patron, vice-patroness, six governors, members for life, annual members, committee, three honorary secretaries, a treasurer, an auditor, honorary and corresponding members of committee. Every subscriber of 10s., or collector of £1 yearly, shall be a member."

Is there any list of members?—Only a list of life members, because the other members change every year.

5957. Practically the right of voting is not in use, as there is no competition for places?—Exactly. The committee are able to admit every eligible candidate.

5958. Your expenditure for last year included "Deputation Secretary's salary and expenses"? Does he go about and preach on behalf of the institution?—Yes, he used to hold meetings, but we have no permanent deputation Secretary now. We had one only for about five months last year.

5959 Did he go to different parts of the country each year?—He visited towns in different divisions, with the exception of the Province of Ulster, which we do not interfere with.

5960. There is a separate institution there?—Yes, the Ulster institution.

5961. The institution, so far as we can, appears to be well managed, and in good order. Does there appear to be any falling off in the legacies since the Church Act passed?—No, nothing considerable.

[Adjourned to Wednesday, May 28th.]

May 28, 1879.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1879: 11 o'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts.

Present.—THE EARL OF ROOSE, Chairman; LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., M.P.; ANDREW SCARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CHIEF MCKENNEY, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. ROBERT W. SHAKELTON, Q.C., attended.

Mr. Robert W.
 Shakleton, Q.C.

5962 CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the Governors of the Protestant Orphan School?—Yes. I desire in the first place to mention that those schools do not, strictly speaking, come within the scope of this Commission, because they have no endowment, properly so called. They merely possess some legacies, which, according to our rules, have been funded, but we have no special endowment for keeping up the schools themselves. Having received a letter from your Secretary, I attend here as the representative of the schools, but I have no authority from the Governors of the schools to do so. The Boards of Governors of the two schools will meet in a few days, and, if the Commissioners desire, I shall apply to those Boards. At present the only authority the officers of the schools have for attending here to-day are resolutions passed by sub-committees of the school.

5963 LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—Of course you are aware that we have no compulsory powers, but we are anxious, so far as possible, to be able to present a report that would give a true and full account of the condition of the various institutions which possess any property, whether derived from public or private sources.—As far as I am concerned, both personally and on behalf of the majority of the Governors to whom I have spoken, I am anxious to give every information.

5964 The Commissioners in 1857 returned only the girls' school. Was there, at that time, any school for boys in connection with your society?—No; the boys' school was only founded in 1867.

5965 CHAIRMAN.—What endowment is there for the girls' school?—There is, strictly speaking, no endowment whatever. The funds consist of annual subscriptions and donations, and legacies. By the rules of the school any donation of £10 or upwards, is invested, unless otherwise specially directed by the donor; and all legacies, unless specially directed not to be invested, are invested; in order to constitute a fund for the purpose of keeping up the school.

5966 I do not understand how you make out that the school has no endowment?—Because nothing has been given specially for the purpose of keeping up the school.

5967 LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—As I understand, you have no fund which you are bound to preserve?—We can apply all or any of the funds of the school to any purpose of the school we think fit. We are not bound to preserve any portion.

5968 CHAIRMAN.—Must you apply the funds to educational purposes, or might you?—and then in any other way?—They were given for the purpose of the girls' school, and we could only spend them for that purpose.

5969. Could you spend anything except the interest of the funds you have accumulated?—We can spend the capital, if we think fit, on anything connected with the education of the girls. We may buy ground for our school, as we did the other day.

5970. Have there been any special funds given in grants?—Yes. Three.

5971. What were those sums?—£100 was subscribed by the members of Lodge 101, Athlete, a memory of Brother Fennell, and handed over to the Governors of the girls' school, on condition that two pence, one of £5, and one of £1, should be given every year to the best answerer in French and English. Another sum of £100 was left by the late Brother Arley to provide annual prizes in the same way for the best answerers in English. And a third sum of £100 was subscribed by the brethren of Byrle Lodge, a memory of Dr. Nagle, the interest on which is to be applied in prizes for general proficiency in school. These sums are invested, and bear five per cent interest, and could not be applied to any purpose except these prizes.

5972. The report of a former Royal Commission stated that the school had received £500, part of the property of Dr. John Barrett, A.M.?—Yes. Dr. Barrett left a considerable sum for charities. Our school applied for, and was granted, £500, as one of the charity schools of Dublin.

5973 In 1857 your school was reported to have £463 Government Stock derived from small donations and bequests, and £1,000 invested in building. Have you that still?—We have the building still, and our stock is very largely increased. Our last report contains a list of the various legacies that have been given to the school from time to time.

5974 LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON. The sums so mentioned amount to a little over £4,000. Is any of that invested as capital?—The whole is so invested.

5975 CHAIRMAN.—How is the institution managed?—The Board of Governors appoint, from amongst themselves, three committees—education committee, a finance committee, and an expenditure committee, and in addition there is a ladies' committee, which is composed of the wives or widows of Governors of the

Institution. They look after the internal arrangements of the school. As Deputy Grand Master I am an office chairman of all the committees connected with the schools, or with the Order; and the honorary secretary is also, an office, a member of all the committees; but the other members are elected annually.

5972. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon.**—Of whom do the Board of Governors consist?—Of the Vice-Patrons, Vice-Presidents, and Life and Annual Governors. Vice-Patrons are donors of £50, Vice-Presidents of £30, and Life Governors of £10. Every Freemason who subscribes £1 annually is an annual Governor.

5973. A great number are entered in the report as official Governors?—Yes. Grand Lodge pays £100 a year to the school, and all the officers of the Grand Lodge, and the Masters of the Dublin Lodges are an office Governors during their term of office. A number of subordinate lodges have also contributed out of their own funds to make particular officers of their lodges, for the time being, Governors of the school.

5974. How are those officers appointed?—They are elected by the lodges themselves. When I say lodges I include the different orders—the Prince Masons, the Knights Templar lodges, and the Royal Arch Chapters.

5975. Are all those, who appear in the report as official Governors, representatives selected by the different lodges or lodges?—They are.

5976. What was the date of the original foundation of the school?—1792. At that time it was in North Richmond-street. It was moved from thence to Brompton-road about 1839.

5977. In the reports of 1857 your premises are stated to be held, under the Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, by lease for 100 years from 1831 at an annual rent of £4. Is that simply the ground rent?—Yes.

5978. How was the buildings erected?—By the Masonic Order. Originally the house was much smaller than it is at present, but additions have been made to it, from time to time. Within the last three years we purchased the tenant's interest in an adjoining piece of ground, and got a new lease from the Earl of Pembroke.

5979. Whatsum was expended on that purchase?—£1,000 was paid for that extra ground, in addition to what had been spent on the building.

5980. What sums have been expended upon permanent buildings?—I could not say; as until I became Deputy Grand Master, about ten years ago, I had nothing to say, except as an ordinary Governor, to the management of the school. Since then, however, I have taken a most active part in it.

5981. The present value of your invested stock is stated in your report to be £11,764 15s. 7d. Is that—Yes.

5982. Of that sum you derived £4,000 13s. 10d. from legacies, which leaves over £7,760 of accumulations?—Yes.

5983. How long have you been accumulating that amount?—It has been received actively since 1837 from the payments made by Vice-Patrons, Vice-Presidents, and Life Governors.

5984. In whose names are the funds of the school invested?—In the names of three trustees appointed by the Board of Governors. The Duke of Leinster, Judge Townsend, and Rev. Dr. Westly, were originally the trustees. After the death of the Duke of Leinster, I was appointed a trustee in conjunction with Judge Townsend and Dr. Westly, and we are the three trustees at present.

5985. Are the legacies also invested in the names of these three trustees?—They are. Some of the stocks have not yet been transferred to the names of the present trustees.

5986. Your investments, in addition to Government and Indian Stock, consist of Preference and Debenture Stock of the Midland Great Western and the Great Southern and Western Railways?—Yes.

5987. You appear also to have £1,565 in Masonic Hall Company's Shares. What is the nature of that security?—The Masonic Hall Company built the Hall in Molesworth-street, which they have let, at £600 a

year, to the Grand Lodge. The capital of the company was £10,000, and the interest on that in £500 a year, which is paid out of the £600 received as rent.

5988. What is the security for the £600 a year rent?—The income of the Grand Lodge, which is over £1,000 a year.

5989. Is that income derived from subscriptions?—Yes, and from the Lodges, and payments from officers.

5990. Of whom does the company consist?—Of members who subscribed for the shares, which were £5 each. The directors must have subscribed at least £50.

5991. **CHAIRMAN.**—Are all the shareholders Freemasons?—Originally they were all Freemasons, but some have died, and their shares have passed into the hands of their representatives.

5992. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon.**—The income from trust funds, which, in 1857, was returned at £35 4s. 1d., appears to be now £458 7s. 10d.?—Yes. That includes the three prize funds of £5 each.

5993. The total income of the school last year is returned in your report at £3,760 13s. 10d.?—Yes, but that includes £63 balance from 1877. Life donations amounting to £327, and bequests, £1,297.

5994. Do the life donations and bequests in substance go to the capital account?—They do, but those were not all invested. There was only £604 10s. invested last year, as the expenses were very heavy. The balance on hand at the end of 1878 amounted, however, to £330 18s. 11d.

5995. Who has the control of the expenditure upon the school?—There is a Finance Committee, before whom all the accounts are laid. They investigate the items, and recommend to the Board what cheques should be drawn. The salaries of the teachers are settled by the Education Committee.

5996. It appears that, in 1857, the mistress was paid £42 a year, with apartments and partial board, and an English master received £35 a year. These appear to have been the only salaries paid at that time. What teachers have you now?—First, the mistress, Miss Richards.

5997. Does she manage the domestic arrangements?—Yes, she has the entire superintendence of the school.

5998. Has she anything to do with the teaching?—Only to superintend it.

5999. Who are the actual teachers?—Miss Leech is our resident governess. We also have a pupil teacher, Anne Capeland, and a visiting governess, Miss Lloyd; M. Duffie teaches French, Miss Jackson music, and Miss Julian drawing.

6000. Salaries, wages, &c., are returned in your report for last year at £539 17s. 10d. That is a large amount?—It includes the salary of the assistant secretary, and the wages of the domestic servants, in addition to the teachers' salaries.

6001. What staff of servants is kept?—I think there are three or four.

6002. Who has the superintendence and employment of them?—The mistress is charged with the superintendence of, and has the power to hire and dismiss, the servants.

6003. The number of children returned as in the Institution, in 1857, was 29. In your last report it is 38?—Counting the pupil teacher, who is still virtually a pupil, it is 37.

6004. What number are your buildings suitable for?—I think not for more than 40, but we have had 44.

6005. Your report shows that 10 of the pupils in the school on the 1st January last came from Ulster, 13 from Leinster, 9 from Munster, and 6 from Connaught. How are the children cloased?—They are clothed by the Board of Governors. The mother, or some other relative or friend, sends in a memorial, stating the full particulars of the case—the number of children the father left, how long he was a subscribing member of his lodge, the income the family possess, the ages of the children, and certain particulars

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Baldwin, Q.C.

with regard to their health. The father's Grand Lodge certificate must also be produced, as well as recommendation by the officers of the father's lodge, and a certificate from the usual medical attendant of the family; the certificate of the marriage of the child's parents, a certificate of the age of the child, and a certificate of the death or burial of the father, are also required.

6010. In the school exclusively confined to children whose fathers had been Masons?—Certainly; and the children must be orphans whose father is dead, but not necessarily the mother.

6011. One of your rules provides—

"No child shall be eligible for election who shall be under eight or over twelve years of age upon the day of election; nor can any child remain a pupil in the institution after attaining the age of sixteen, unless permitted to do so by a resolution of the Board?"—

Yes.

6012. What becomes of the children after the age of sixteen?—We try, so far as we can, to ascertain what they are fit for.

6013. What course do you pursue?—Before each election for admission to the school, we get as many of the candidates as possible to attend before the Education Committee, where we give them a preliminary examination in reading and geography, in order to report to the Governors as to the state of their instruction. After her election each child is again examined by the committee, who decide the class into which she should be put. We have three classes. One taught by Miss Lloyd, the head governess; another by Miss Leach, and the third by Annie Copeland, the pupil-teacher. The girls are promoted from one class to another, according to their merit. They are also examined as to their capabilities for music and drawing, and, if we find that any child has a talent for either, we cultivate that talent. We further have reports from time to time of the progress made by each girl, and examinations are held every year by such men as the Rev. Joseph Galbreath, F.R.C.S.; Mr. Hunter, of the National schools; Mr. Wilkinson, of the Kildare-street schools; and others.

6014. Do they report on each child?—They send us the result of their examinations, with the number of questions put, and the number answered by each child. We also see the papers set, and some of the questions are exceedingly difficult. Then, when the time comes for a girl to leave the school, if she is to be a governess we look out for a school abroad, to which, as station is too young an age at which to place a child out as a governess, we can send her, with the sanction of her parent or guardian, to qualify her for her profession.

6015. Where do you generally send them to?—Some to Switzerland, and some to Remagen on the Rhine.

6016. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Are these also Masonic schools?—No, they are not. Some of our girls have gone up for the Trinity College examinations, and have got certificates. This year two were going up, but, unfortunately, illness broke out in the school.

6017. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—When the girls' education is finished do you take any steps to get them situated?—We do so, as far as we can. If we find a girl has no capabilities for teaching, we apprentice her out. Many of them are in millinery establishments and places of that sort. We always exercise a strict supervision as to the class of house they go to.

6018. In your last report I find an item for apprentice fees, £183 14s. 1.—Yes.

6019. Was that paid for girls who had been in the school?—Yes.

6020. There is also an item of £315 12s. 10d. for outfit—what does that mean?—Each girl, when leaving the school, gets an outfit. The children, while in the school, are required to wear a uniform dress.

6021. There is a charge of £35 15s. 6d. for travelling expenses. How is that incurred?—That was chiefly paid for sending home, for their vacations, children whose mothers were not able to bear the expense.

6022. What steps do you take, before apprenticing

the girls, to ascertaining the position of the people you send them to?—The Apprentices' Commission makes very strict inquiries. That committee consists, with the exception of the two ex-officio members, entirely of gentlemen in business. They are—Mr. Denry, who has a large connexion; Mr. Grove, Mr. Whitstone, Mr. Woodworth, and Mr. Siddons. Alderman Manning also devotes great attention to that subject.

6023. The school having been so many years in operation, you have an opportunity of looking back over the career in life of a large number of children. As a rule, how have they succeeded?—They have all turned out remarkably well. There has not been a disappointment, since the foundation of the institution, in which anything wrong has happened with regard to any of the girls. We constantly get letters from former pupils, expressing themselves in the strongest terms of affection and gratitude. Many of them hold very high positions as governesses, both at home and on the continent. Some are engaged, in Russia, as English teachers, and they get from £80 to £100 a year as resident governesses.

6024. Are all the pupils boarders?—Yes.

6025. Is the number of children from each part of Ireland regulated by the number of Masons in the different parishes, or by the classes that appear on the returns?—So far as the members of the Order are, they select the most deserving ones.

6026. Have you a large number of children through the country?—We have a very large number both in the south and in the north—in fact, in every part of Ireland.

6027. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—I suppose whenever a lodge has a candidate they do their best to secure her election?—Certainly; they make the strongest case they can.

6028. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—Has the number of governors increased since 1857?—Yes; it has more than doubled.

6029. Have the children, as a body, been able, after leaving the school, to earn their own livelihood?—They have.

6030. Have many of them had relatives able to support them?—Very few. Nearly all have been able to support themselves.

6031. As the result of the education they receive in the school?—Yes.

6032. What classes are the pupils in the school generally taken from?—They are rather above the middle class. Many of them are the children of gentlemen who were very well off.

6033. Have the girls, in every case, been in reduced circumstances before being elected?—They have.

6034. Is there any qualification as to poverty?—None whatever. The Board, however, can refuse to allow the name of a child to be placed on the list of candidates when the relatives are well off, and they have done so—for instance, where a mother had a good income. In one case, because the mother had not truly stated her income, they postponed the election.

6035. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Candidates are obliged to get a certificate from the father's lodge?—Yes.

6036. I suppose the lodge would not give a certificate except in a deserving case?—As a rule, they do not.

6037. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—Do the girls all leave at sixteen?—As a rule we do not send them away at sixteen. If the Education Committee finds that a girl is likely to benefit by remaining longer, they recommend that she should be continued, and then she is allowed to remain for a year, or perhaps two years longer.

6038. What is the average number of vacancies each year?—At the election, which is now pending, three girls will be elected; and at the close of this year there will be at least two more vacancies. We had eight last year.

6039. What amount of competition is there usually for those places?—We have twelve or fourteen, and sometimes sixteen candidates at each election.

6046. What proportion of the pupils get the higher education to fit them for becoming teachers?—I should say about three-fourths.

6051. You appreciate those who have failed to qualify for teaching?—Yes.

6052. The Report of a former Royal Commission, upon this Institution was—

—This is an admirable establishment, and in all material appliances, decidedly the best with which I have met. The house is very good in a plain but occasionally attractive, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Great Canal. The rooms are well ventilated, lighted, and warmed, and its natural accommodation, generally, is of a first-rate character. In point of discipline it cannot be surpassed. The Mistress (Mrs. Noble) has established a high degree of order and discipline in the house, and virtual silence is almost the perfection of its instruction. The Governors, and a Committee of ladies associated with them, exercise a careful and constant superintendence over the working and management of the Institution. The state of instruction, however, at the school, although not bad, did not correspond with the general excellence of the establishment in other respects. I examined the children in reading, grammar, geography and English history. Their reading was tolerable, but they had a very imperfect acquaintance with grammar and geography. In English history they answered well, and their writing was fair. I would strongly urge on the Governors the propriety of attending a higher class of education to some, if not all, of the inmates of the Institution. The question of improving the character of the education given in this school has, I was informed, already occupied the attention of the Governors, but owing to want of funds its consideration has, for the present, been deferred.

Has the education been improved?—It is completely changed in every branch alluded to in that report. I should not now be ashamed to put the children in competition with the children of any other school. With regard to writing, I have never seen better done by any children.

6043. The same report continues—

—Bearing in mind that the children are for the most part selected from the respectable middle class, it does seem to suggest that the introduction of a higher degree of education might in many cases be attended with advantage. That has been adopted?—We have introduced French, music, and drawing, and a much higher class of English education.

6044. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Practically, you have acted on the recommendations contained in that report?—We have.

6045. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROVE.—Are the children taught foreign languages now?—They all learn French, but, if we find a child has no great taste for it, we do not keep her at it.

6046. How does the expenditure come to be so high?—The children's feeding is as good as can possibly be. I may mention that in the expenditure is included the cost of breakfast for the Governors, who meet once a month at the school and breakfast there. They pay for their breakfasts 1s. each, but it costs something in excess of that. The Education Committee meet twice a month, and they, too, pay for their own breakfasts.

6047. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—At what time do they meet?—At half past eight on the second and fourth Monday in each month, when they breakfast and go to work at nine.—The Ladies' Committee do not breakfast there. They go in whenever they like.

6048. What do they do?—They go through the school, see after the internal arrangements, examine the clothing, &c., and direct the mistress to get such articles as are required.

6049. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROVE.—There are nine members of your Education Committee?—Yes.

6050. Have you any quorum?—Strictly speaking, there is no fixed quorum, but the members were very regular in their attendance; for instance, the Vice-Chancellor attended constantly while he was living in town.

6051. How many members usually attend?—Generally speaking, from three to five.

6052. How often do the Board meet?—Once a month at the school-house.

6053. Can any Governor attend those meetings?—Yes.

6054. What is the usual attendance of Governors at the Board meetings?—On an average, over thirty.

6055. Is the business of the school conducted at those meetings?—Yes; the Governors meet at half past eight for breakfast, and at nine o'clock they commence the work of the school. The reports from all the committees come before the Board, and are confirmed or not as they see fit.

6056. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do any of the members of the committee, or any of the Governors, examine the children?—Yes; and at the meeting of the Education Committee the first thing we do is to have the judgments awarded by the various teachers, during the preceding fortnight, submitted to us, and, if we find that any girl has not been answering satisfactorily, we reprimand her, either in the schoolroom before the other children, or in private. In case of any report with regard to misconduct, we call in the girls complained of, and admonish them.

6057. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROVE.—In your report for 1878 reference is made to a falling off in the receipts of £463 5s. 11d. Was that falling off been continuous, or is it only so compared with a particularly good year?—It is only so compared with 1877. We had no report of a falling off before. Last year, as every one knows, there was great depression in the commercial world.

6058. Does the depression extend to Manxury as well as to everything else?—Manxury is considered, to a certain extent, a luxury.

6059. CHAIRMAN.—Is the examination you have mentioned, by persons selected from other institutions, such as the Church Education Society and the Board of National Education, merely for those pupils who are leaving?—We have two examinations annually, for the entire school.

6060. ARE PRIZES GIVEN TO THE PUPILS?—Yes. We generally have a meeting every year at the Exhibition Palace, at which the prizes, which had been awarded according to the results of the examinations, are given away.

6061. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What do you consider the cost of each child in the school to be?—It is about £23 a year, which includes the servants, the teaching, and the house rent and expenses.

6062. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROVE.—Does it include also the expenses of the girls in Germany and Switzerland?—No. They are in addition to the cost of the pupils in the school.

6063. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Have they not greater comforts and luxuries in your school than they have elsewhere?—I do not think they have. I think the girls who are sent out as apprentices, would be as well fed, at the places where we send them to, as they are at the school.

6064. Do you think the governesses are as well off as the apprentices?—Certainly. In private families I should suppose they would be as well fed. I do not say they might be as well treated.

6065. Do you find their first attentions for those who go out as governesses?—We try to do so. Some of them go to schools in England, where their relatives wish them to go, as finishing schools. One or two are in London. They get certificates and situations in England.

6066. Do you not, in a great number of cases, get situations for them yourselves?—We do in a great number of cases. Our former assistant secretary, Mr. Odgers, who was connected with the schools for a great many years, takes a great interest in their skill, and he and many others look out for situations for the girls.

6067. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROVE.—Does the item for salaries and wages include anything for a paid officer, for managing the financial business of the school?—It includes the salary of our assistant secretary.

6068. What does he get?—£100 a year.

6069. Does he give his whole time for £100 a year?

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—He is also assistant secretary of the Masonic Orphan Boys' School, and gives his entire time to the two institutions.

6070. Your report states that the necessary expenses of the institution increased last year by £254 3s. 9d. To what was the increase attributable?—To the increased price of provisions and other things.

6071. The bill-fare, &c., last year, was £18 3s. 7d. Was not the children's health good?—It was not.

6072. Is that a usual thing?—It is not.

6073. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Was there any epidemic?—There were a few cases of small-pox in the school this year.

6074. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Were any of them severe?—They were very mild, and the sufferers were removed at once to hospital. Scarioline, also of a very mild type, supervened, but all are quite well now. Every year we take a place in the country for the children.

6075. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is the locality—on the banks of the Grand Canal—a healthy one for your school?—The medical man says the locality itself is healthy, but that we have not sufficient ground, and the Governors have taken a lease of nine acres of ground, on the Simeon's-court-road, from the Earl of Pembroke, on which they intend to build a new school-house, and to move the school there.

6076. Are they going to sell the present house?—I suppose so.

6077. Are the sanitary arrangements of the present house inspected?—Yes. They have all been set to rights. They had been very good until last year, but things went out. Our last report contains an item for the improvement of the premises of £83 1s.

6078. CHAIRMAN.—What tannet have you of the new piece of ground you have taken?—350 years. The medical man advised us to have a large playground for the children.

6079. You will have to incur considerable expenditure in building a school-house on it?—Yes, because the plans must be approved of by the Penitentiary Estate Office, and it is supposed the expense will be about £12,000.

6080. You will get something for the old premises?—Yes. In addition to the ground that was attached to the school, at the time of the report of 1857, about three-quarters of an acre adjoining was purchased since, and thrown into our ground.

6081. Mr. WILSON.—Do you require certificates of successful vaccination?—Every child must be vaccinated before she comes in. The moment the small-pox made its appearance we had every child re-vaccinated. Our medical officers are Surgeon Smyly, Dr. Banks, and Dr. Kidd.

6082. Did you ever think of putting your pupils forward for clerkships in the Post Office and Savings Banks?—No.

6083. Your attention has never been turned to that?—No. Many of them have sprung from the better classes, and the relatives of some object to their going out as governesses, and of others to their going out as apprentices to millinery establishments. We do not like to place a child in any situation except with the consent of the mother or guardian.

6084. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any female school belonging to the Penitentiary except this one?—No. It is now the only one. There was formerly another in Cork, but it was amalgamated with the Dublin one.

6085. Then you have no institution in which a lower class of education is given?—No. As a rule, the Masons set all of the better classes. We never let a child go out as a servant. They have sprung from a better class than that.

6086. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you get any assistance from Masons outside Ireland for those schools?—Some very few Masons in England do subscribe.

6087. Do any Continental or American Masons subscribe?—No.

6088. You said you were about taking a lease from

Lord Pembroke. Are there any legal difficulties in the way of your holding land?—None whatever. The lease is made to three trustees for the school.

6089. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are not an incorporated body?—No.

6090. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Does it appear in the lease that it is for the purpose of a school?—It does.

6091. I suppose all the children in your schools, both boys and girls, are Protestant of one denomination or another?—They are.

6092. There is no lack of Protestant children looking for admission?—No. At present, although some members of the Roman Catholic persuasion are members of the Order, still, as a rule, there are not many, and their children would not come into the school. There are some children in the school whose fathers were Roman Catholic Masons.

6093. On whose application were they admitted?—On the mother's; but they had been baptised and brought up as Protestants.

6094. Previous to the father's death?—Certainly, as far as we knew.

6095. You make no attempt to induce surviving Catholic parents to bring up their children as Protestants, for the purpose of obtaining their admission?—Certainly not. We never interfere in the slightest degree with the religion of the children. We hold out no offer whatever to a parent to alter the religion of a child.

6096. CHAIRMAN.—As a matter of fact, it is a Church institution, and the children come in as Church people?—They are Protestants.

6097. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What are the denominations of your pupils in the girls' school?—Church of Ireland, Presbyterian, and Methodist.

6098. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I presume you have a considerable proportion Presbyterian?—Yes, from the North.

6099. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How do you manage about religious instruction?—Master MacSorley attends to that. There has never been any objection made to any of the girls receiving religious instruction from him. Any children, who are either Presbyterians or Methodists, are not brought up for confirmation; but only the members of the Church of Ireland.

6100. They are all taught the Church catechism?—Yes.

6101. Mr. WILSON.—You do not make any attempt to exclude Roman Catholics?—None whatever. Any child brought forward may be elected, if she is a fit and deserving object. Religion does not enter into our consideration at all. Perhaps I might state here, as the verbal head of the Order in Ireland, that Masonry does not recognise any distinction in religion at all.

6102. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—But the fact you teach is Protestant?—Because it so happens that all the pupils are Protestant. No child has come up, so long as I have been connected with the school, who is not a Protestant.

6103. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—If such a case should occur as the children of a Roman Catholic Mason being left destitute, would they, being Roman Catholics, be eligible for your school?—Certainly.

6104. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—What would be the mode of dealing with the religion of such children?—I do not know what arrangements might be made with regard to them, but, of course, they would not be required to receive the religious instruction, or to attend the Protestant service.

6105. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The object of the school would be to preserve the child's religion?—Certainly not to interfere with it in the slightest degree.

6106. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Are the votes informed of the religious denomination to which each child belongs?—Certainly not. Masonry knows no difference with regard to religion.

6107. The qualifications required have reference to the temporal condition of the children, and to the fact of the father having been a Mason?—Yes.

6108. And for some time past, at all events, you have

not had any Roman Catholic candidates.—We have not.

6109. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—Suppose the mother of any child—say a Methodist—objected to the child being taught any religious doctrine by the chaplain, would the Governors attend to that objection?—No child is ever taken into the school without the mother being informed as to what religious education is given.

6110. CHAIRMAN.—As a matter of fact, there is a very small number of Roman Catholics amongst the Pioneers?—At present very small.

6111. Fewer than formerly?—Yes.

6112. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Do you make any provision, out of your general funds, or otherwise, to give charitable assistance to the children of poor Masons?—We do.

6113. Have you a large number of applicants?—A committee meets once a month to distribute charity from a special charity fund. Applications for relief from that fund may be made either by a distressed Mason himself, or by the widow or children of a Mason, and, according to the merits of each case, an award may be made.

6114. In fact, the boarding school is the part of the charitable institution of the whole body, the benefit of

which is given to the children of the higher class?—Yes.

6115. And the few belonging to the lower class are assisted?—There are very few of the lower class Masons. There is a certain amount of expense connected with becoming members of the Order.

6116. Have you had many cases of the orphans of Masons, who have been themselves members, getting into the school?—We have not had many such cases. As a rule, the children of persons who have been subscribers have not sought admission.

6117. Is that because of their not becoming poor enough?—That may be one reason.

6118. Have you an office for the school?—The assistant secretary has at present a room in the Grand Lodge buildings, and by that means he receives subscriptions from persons coming there to transact business. In future there will be a charge of £25 a year for that. I may mention with regard to the Presbyterians, that the Rev. S. G. Morrison, who is a well-known Presbyterian Minister, was formerly, for many years, one of the Grand Chaplains of the Order.

6119. Among the Dublin Governors have you any large number of Presbyterians?—Yes, a great number, both clergymen and laymen: a good number of Jews are also subscribers.

Rev. JOHN J. MACDONALD, M.A., recalled.

Rev. John J. Macdonald, M.A.

6120. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—What arrangements are there for the religious instruction of the children in the Masonic Orphan Girls' School, and what steps, if any, do you take to provide for any objection on the part of Dissenters?—Before a Dissenter is taken into my class the mother or guardian is written to, without whose consent the child is not instructed in any catechism or distinctive religious teaching, or brought to confirmation.

6121. Have you had any cases in which the parent did object?—Yes.

6122. Has any provision been made, in a case of that kind, for teaching by a clergyman of their own particular denomination?—No. They are permitted to attend the Scripture class, which is not denominational.

6123. The expenses of each child in the Masonic school appear to come to about £55 a year, and in Pioneers' Asylum, of which you are also a governor, they come to about £50. Both these sums are very much in excess of the cost of each child in the Bethesda Orphanage. What is the reason for the increased expense?—I could not give any reason, except that there is a desire to have the girls well clothed, well fed, and well taken care of.

Mr. CHAWORTH J. FERGUSON, J.P., examined.

Mr. Chaworth J. Ferguson, J.P.

6124. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Honorary Secretary to the Masonic Girls' School?—Yes.

6125. How are the elections of pupils arranged?—Every half-year advertisements are published that an election will be held in the following June or December. Parties who desire to apply for the admission of children then send in memorials, which must be on a prescribed form, before a given day.

6126. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—Are those advertisements published in the country papers as well as in the Dublin papers?—Certainly. The memorials are laid before the Education Committee, who exercise their discretion as to the poverty or necessitous condition

of the children—whether they are suitable to be placed on the list of candidates or not. This is not in any way affected by their religious belief. The number of candidates fluctuates from twelve to eighteen. The election is made by the votes of the Governors, and the most numerous and deserving candidates are almost always elected.

6127. Mr. WILSON.—If a Presbyterian or a Methodist minister wished to visit any of the children, would he be permitted to do so?—There is nothing in our rules to prevent it, and if an application were made to one of the committees it would be sanctioned at once.

Mr. ROBERT O'BRIEN FURLONG, M.A., examined.

Mr. Robert O'Brien Furlong, M.A.

6128. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Honorary Secretary of the Masonic Orphan Boys' Schools?—I am.

6129. How long have you held that appointment?—Only four months, but I have been a Governor of

the school for four or five years, and I was a member of the Education Committee for one year.

6130. When was the school established?—On the 20th April, 1867.

May 25, 1878.
Mr. Robert
O'Brien
Parling, &c.

6136. What is the constitution of the school?—It is precisely similar to that of the girls' school.

6137. Is being a governor of one school a disbarment from being a governor of the other?—Totally.

6138. What is the qualification for governorship?—Annual governors pay £1 a year, life governors £10, vice-presidents £10, and vice-patrons £10.

6139. What is the present income of the school?—I have made out an abstract, but I desire to say that what Mr. Shackleton stated about our appearing here without the authority of the Board applies to the boys' school as well as to the girls'. We stand here only as individuals, to give what information we possess. The income of the school for the last four years was, in 1875, £1,106; in 1876, £1,883; in 1877, £1,816; and in 1878, £2,387. The large increase in 1878 is due to legacies, amounting to upwards of £1,200.

6140. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you treat legacies as income, or as capital?—As a matter of fact, we treat them as capital, but they appear in our accounts as income. At present our expenditure is less than our income.

6141. CHAIRMAN.—Like other charities, when you receive more subscriptions than you require, you invest the surplus?—Yes.

6142. Mr. O'BRIEN.—The income of your accumulated subscriptions is not sufficient to keep up the school?—No. Our fixed income is supplemented by life and annual subscriptions.

6143. CHAIRMAN.—Are you at liberty to expend your capital?—Yes, the funded capital is entirely under the control of the Board. There is nothing to prevent them spending any part thereof.

6144. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Your annual subscriptions are rather falling off?—Last year there was a slight falling off. In 1875 the annual subscriptions amounted to £206, in 1876 to £755, in 1877 to £745, and in 1878 to £735.

6145. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Is this exclusively a boarding school?—Exclusively.

6146. Have you any school premises?—At present we board the boys with a gentleman at Merion, but we have entered into an agreement with him to purchase the premises and become the owners ourselves.

6147. What was the origin of the Institution?—There was a meeting of Friends held on 26th April, 1867, at which a motion was adopted declaring that such an institution should be established, and then persons were asked to give subscriptions. It took nearly two years to collect money enough to start upon.

6148. You had no premises at that time?—No; we commenced by boarding out our boys at the Incorporated Society's School at Santry.

6149. What did you pay for them there?—At first £25 a year, for each boy.

6150. At that rate you got part of the benefit of the Santry Endowment?—I assume we did. The first pupils on the foundation of this school were admitted to Santry on the 1st February, 1869, when five pupils were elected.

6151. How long did you continue sending the boys to Santry?—Until January, 1873.

6152. What was the largest number you sent to Santry?—I cannot say exactly. In 1870 the rate of payment at Santry was increased from £25 to £30, and at that time we had ten boys there.

6153. What was done with the boys after you removed them from Santry?—They were sent to the school they are in at present, Adelaide Hall, Merion, kept by the Rev. Mr. Skeen, who receives about sixty boarders, including our boys. We paid him £60 per head per annum for everything, including board, education, and clothing; but that rate was found to be insufficient, and we advanced it first to £65, and afterwards to £70.

6154. Was the rest of Mr. Skeen's establishment a mere private school?—Yes. Our arrangement with Mr. Skeen is to terminate on the 30th June next.

6155. What is to be done then?—We intend to open the school at Adelaide Hall as our own establish-

ment, with our own master. We have engaged a master and mistress.

6156. What will become of Mr. Skeen?—He has accepted a living in the county Clon.

6157. In fact, you have purchased his interest?—We have merely purchased his interest in the house, and three and a half acres of land, which is held for eleven years, at a rent of £100 a year.

6158. What number of boys in the house suited for?—Forty, and we hope to open school with thirty.

6159. What have your numbers been up to the present?—In 1869 we began with five, in 1870 we increased to ten, which number was gradually raised, in 1876 we had twenty-three; and at present we have twenty-six.

6160. CHAIRMAN.—Have you more candidates than you are able to admit?—Yes. At the last election, in May, there were eighteen applicants for four vacancies.

6161. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Were they all eligible?—All eligible and deserving.

6162. The whole amount you have received from bequests has been £2,070 &c. 6d., whereas your invested capital amounts to £10,890 &c. 7d. Where have you got all that money from?—From donations, and the income of our income over expenditure.

6163. Do you mean donations from the Masonic body?—Yes. Our rule is—"Every donation of £50 and upwards shall, the donor so desiring, be invested in the names of the trustees."

6164. You have in Masonic Hall Co's. shares £1,510. Are those shares in the same company mentioned by Mr. Shackleton?—They are.

6165. What is the authority for selecting this investment?—It is specially authorized by our rules.

6166. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—In your last account I find under the head of bequests—"Rev. W. H. Higginbotham on account, £938 18s. 6d."—what does that mean?—The Rev. Mr. Higginbotham left a share of the residue of his property between the two Masonic schools. Each school has already received £938 18s. 6d., and we shall get a few pounds more, when the executors close their accounts.

6167. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Your report shows that nine of the boys in your school on 1st January last were from Ulster, six from Leinster, six from Munster, and three from Connaught. Does that distribution arise in any way from your Government being unequally divided over the Island?—I believe it arises entirely from the urgency of the cases. Speaking as an individual Governor, I do not care where boys come from. I always select the most deserving cases.

6168. Do governors in particular localities, as a rule, vote for candidates belonging to their own districts?—I think not. I may mention incidentally that I went to Belfast last month, on a deputation for this school, and our brethren there expressed themselves strongly opposed to that idea; they said they did not think Cork men should, without further reason, vote for a Cork boy, or Belfast men for a Belfast boy.

6169. There were nine pupils from Ulster, out of twenty-four in the school, on 1st January last?—That is not due to a preponderance of votes in the northern province; in Belfast alone there are only forty-six annual Governors.

6170. The Santry school, to which you formerly sent the boys, was principally a commercial school. In your school commercial or classical?—Classical, mathematical, and general. I find by the minutes that the Board did not consider the style of education at Santry school sufficiently high. I do not myself consider that the education we are giving at present is sufficient for the class of boys we have, and that is one of our reasons for making the change.

6171. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—They take a lower class at Santry?—I think so.

6172. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—What is the present course of education, and how do you manage to provide for the boys?—The education at present is

general. There is nothing very special about it. The boys are principally apprentices, but we have not turned out very many yet. We have now engaged a distinguished graduate of the London University, and we propose to give a thoroughly sound commercial education that would fit the boys for the Civil Service, or for business; but not a University education.

6175. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Will you not teach dancing?—I think not unless the master sees a boy particularly efficient.

6176. LORD JUSTICE FRERES.—Have you any system, like that in the girls' school, of ascertaining whether the boys are suited more to one class than the other?—There is an Education Committee, but it meets at the Freemason's Hall, and as we are not brought personally into contact with the boys. At Christmas some members of the Committee—myself amongst the number—have gone out for the last two years, and examined at the school.

6177. Your last report says—

"In conclusion, the Board must express a hope that the monthly meetings of the Governors will be, in future, more numerously attended; and request the Brothers to note that these meetings are held at the Freemason's Hall, Holborn-street, on the second Tuesday in every month, at four o'clock, P.M., when the reports from the several committees are received, and the general business of the Institution transacted."

You do not hold your meetings so regularly as in the girls' school?—Not hitherto; the system of monthly Boards has only recently been introduced. Formerly the affairs of the school were managed entirely by a committee. We now appoint two stewards every month, whose duty it is to inspect the school, and report to the next meeting of the Board. You must remember that, at present, the school is not our own.

6178. Is it proposed to have a regular system of visitation?—It is.

6179. How do you intend to carry out the domestic arrangements?—The wife of the head master will act as matron, and will have the control of the domestic arrangements. The head master himself will have supreme control of the education. He is a first-class one, and has got very good testimonials. We selected him out of seventy-three candidates.

6180. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What salary are you to give him?—The joint salary of Mr. and Mrs. Sparks will be £300 a year, with apartments and retinue.

6181. LORD JUSTICE FRERES.—What are the arrangements for the expenditure of the establishment?—All it is under the control of the master or of the committee?—Under the control of the Finance and Education Committees.

6182. What has become of those boys who have completed their education at your school?—Some have gone to the medical profession. The last boy who left was apprenticed to a doctor.

6183. Have you done anything for boys who have shown a proficiency in any particular branch?—In the case of a boy who showed great proficiency in drawing, I myself was so much impressed by it, that I urged on the Board to pay for him in the School of Design, which they did.

6184. The boys elected to this school must be all sons of Masons?—Yes; sons of deceased Masons.

6185. What is the number of the body from whom the children might be drawn?—I should say about 12,000 or 13,000.

6186. Have you any English Masons in the school?—No, the father must have been a member of a lodge under the Irish constitution.

6187. Would that extend to the sons of Irishmen who had gone to the colonies?—Yes, because we have a number of lodges in the colonies holding warrants under the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

6188. Are these confined to the British possessions?—The British possessions merely;—Canada, India, Australia, and New Zealand.

6189. Then if an Irish Mason who emigrated to any of the British colonies died, leaving his family

destitute, his sons would be eligible?—Yes; we have at this moment one boy from Australia, and another from America. A number of regiments in the army, too, hold warrants under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the children of Masons belonging to these Regiments' Lodges would be eligible.

6190. Has that number increased or diminished since 1857?—It has increased considerably during the last seven or eight years.

6191. What do you calculate will be the annual cost of keeping each boy?—I estimate it roughly at £60, of which about £32 is for board, clothing, and education, and expenses of the school, and the residue for the expenses of management, salary of assistant secretary, and office expenses. I have been informed that in the Masonic Boys' School in London, where they have 210 boys, the cost is only £45 per head.

6192. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What would the clothing cost?—The expenditure for clothing, while our boys were at Sentry school, was £7 a year each.

6193. LORD JUSTICE FRERES.—Does the £45, which you say is the cost per head at the Masonic School in London, include any allowance for house rent?—No. I believe they have the house for nothing, while we have to pay £100 a year for our house.

6194. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think that the boys in your school are kept in exactly the same way as the boys in the Royal schools?—At present I do not think they are kept so well.

6195. In what respect do they differ?—The boys do not look as if they were so well clothed.

6196. Do they get the same comforts in the way of food and accommodation?—I do not think they do at present, but I hope they will.

6197. Does your estimate of £60 a year include your paying £100 a year for the house?—It includes that—the salary of the assistant secretary and every other expense.

6198. What salary has the assistant secretary?—He has £170 a year altogether—£70 from the boys' school and £100 from the girls' school.

6199. Are you acquainted with the upper middle-class schools in England, where comfortable farmers send their sons?—Merely by visiting some of them.

6200. Do you know whether the boys get the same sort of board and education where only £40 a year is paid?—No; but these schools are generally endowed.

6201. I know of a very large private school close to Oxford, built as a speculation, where only £45 is charged?—The parents pay for the clothing there.

6202. What is your calculation for the actual feeding of your boys?—We have put down £750 a year for food, calculating for thirty boys, the masters, matron, and servants.

6203. LORD JUSTICE FRERES.—What are the other figures of your estimate?—Clothing, £200; medicine, £10; books, £40; salaries of assistant teachers and assistants, £500; servants, £30; rent and taxes of school-house, £120; assistant secretary, £70; printing and stationery, £35; rent of office, £20; advertisements, £10; postage, £25; coals and gas, £40; and incidentals, £50.

6204. Two of your items appear high—namely, £35 for printing and stationery, and £30 for postage?—We have to print and post a very large number of voting papers, and, unfortunately, the return papers are liable to a stamp of one penny. They used to come for a halfpenny.

6205. Do you charge that to the funds of the school?—We must do so.

6206. What is the item for advertisements for?—The half yearly elections are advertised in the principal papers in Dublin, Belfast, Derry, Sligo, Cork, and Liverpool.

6207. Then £160 of the expenditure—namely, £70 for the assistant secretary, £35 for printing, £25 for rent of office, £10 for advertisements, and £20 for postage—is peculiar to the management of your school?—Yes.

6208. CHAIRMAN.—If you were to calculate on chaises as a part of the course, would you not require

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Mr Robert
O'Brien—
Parliamentary.

May 28, 1878.
Mr. Robert
O'Donoghue,
Dublin, U.S.A.

an additional master?—Yes. Some objected to the salary of our head master, but you cannot get a good master for less. We intend to have an assistant at £80, but we have not selected one as yet, and we also intend to have a visiting professor, if necessary, to teach French and drawing.

6207. Mr. WILSON.—I suppose the pupils in the boys' school are of the same class of life as those in the girls' school?—Very much the same.

6208. Very few from the humbler classes?—Yes, very few.

6209. We have had some little evidence as to the religious teaching in the girls' school. Have you had any experience at all of the religious difficulty, if we may call it so?—None whatever.

Mr. Richard
L. Whitty.

6210. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are the assistant secretary of both the Mincin Orphan Schools?—Yes.

6211. And a paid officer of both institutions?—Yes.
6212. CHAIRMAN.—What are the salaries connected with the girls' school?—They are—assistant secretary, £160 a year; the matron (who lives in the house), £70; the senior teacher, £75; the second teacher (who is also resident), £40; the pupil-teacher (resident), £30; visiting drawing-master, £25; French master, £25; and visiting music teacher, £70.

6213. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Explain your system of book-keeping?—As to receipts—any gentleman coming in to pay money gets a receipt, of which I keep a counterpart, and from time to time, as my duties will permit, I enter from the counterparts into the cash-book.

6214. CHAIRMAN.—How often do the governors meet?—The Board meets monthly; the Finance Committee also meets monthly—seven days before the Board. They examine the accounts and report to the Board. The Education Committee meets fortnightly.

6215. What attendance is there usually at the Finance Committee?—The attendance is usually from three to five. That Committee consists of seven elected and two ex-officio members.

6216. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—What is the system of auditing the accounts?—The Finance Committee check, from the counterparts, the entries in the cash-book.

6217. How is the expenditure vouched?—The bills for payment are produced to the committee, and, if approved by them, they recommend the Board to draw cheques, payable, generally speaking, to the order of the parties to whom money is due. There is an imprest account for incidental expenses.

6218. Where do you bank?—At the Munster Bank for the Girls' school, and at the Royal Bank for the Boys' school.

6219. Are the accounts entirely separate?—Yes.

6220. Do you balance your accounts regularly?—Yes, a balance-sheet is presented monthly.

6221. The report for the boys' school shows that

6210. What religious do the boys belong to?—I believe, as a matter of fact, all the boys are Protestants, but there is nothing to prevent our receiving a Catholic if he was elected.

6211. That is unlikely to happen?—I am afraid it is unlikely at present, as the Catholic members of my Order are very few.

6212. Have you any rule in contemplation with regard to religious instruction?—No. The question has not been considered yet. The head master whom we have elected is not in Orders.

6213. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Mr. Sloan is?—Yes.

6214. Mr. O'DONOGHUE.—He is a member of the Church of England?—He is.

Mr. RICHARD L. WHITTY examined.

you have £700 on deposit in the Royal Bank. How does so much money on deposit account?—When that sum had accumulated it was proposed to invest it, but as the money would be shortly required, for the purchase of the new premises and the expenses attending the change about to be made in the constitution of the school, it was thought better to place it on deposit receipt in the names of the trustees.

6217. Is that money still lying on deposit receipt?—Yes.

6218. On the 31st December, 1878, the boys' school had £518 4s 3d to the credit of their cash account in the Royal Bank?—Yes.

6219. Was that required for immediate use at that time?—Yes. Our engagement was to pay the Rev. Mr. Sloan, at whose school the boys were kept, quarterly, and under that arrangement over £500 was payable to him in the beginning of January, 1879.

6220. Have you any fixed time of the year for receiving subscriptions?—They become due on the 1st January, but as a rule the greater number are paid in at the first election, which is held in the month of May.

6221. I presume you apply the analogy of a professor who cannot vote, unless he has paid his fees, to a governor unless he has paid his subscription?—That is one of the rules in each school.

6222. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Who signs the cheques?—Two of the trustees and myself.

6223. How many trustees are there?—Three.

6224. Can you always get two trustees to sign them?—There is sometimes a little difficulty, but not much.

6225. CHAIRMAN.—Do the trustees sign the cheques at the regular meetings?—No. The plan adopted is this: The finance committee present a report, signed by their chairman, recommending that certain cheques be drawn. If the Board confirm that report, which prescribes circumstances the order for the drawing of the cheques, and that is the authority for the trustees to sign them.

6226. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Is there a pay sheet?—Yes. After the cheques are ordered it is the duty of the Finance Committee to see that the accounts are paid, and they transmit the vouchers for each payment

Rev. William
T. Martin, U.S.A.

6227. CHAIRMAN.—You are Convener of the General Assembly?—I am Convener of the Committee of the General Assembly, intrusted with watching over the interests of the Assembly in the matter of intermediate education.

6228. How long have you held that office?—I was first appointed by the Assembly four years ago.

6229. Is it a permanent office?—The appointment is made from year to year, but it is usually continued.

6230. What is the nature of the evidence you wish to bring before us?—The Committee have instructed us to tender a statement of the views which the Assembly has expressed, from time to time, upon this question of the endowed schools in general.

Rev. WILLIAM TORD MARTIN, U.S.A., examined.

6231. I suppose specially with reference to Ulster?—Yes, but not exclusively.

6232. The General Assembly has under its control all matters connected with the Presbyterianism in nearly all over Ireland?—It has.

6233. It has the appointment of the ministers?—It judges of their qualifications and ordains them, but they are selected by the people.

6234. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You have prepared a written statement?—Yes, and if you allow me I should prefer to give it, as a continuous statement. It is as follows:—

‘I have been instructed, by the Committee of the General Assembly appointed to watch over the interests of the Church in the matter of intermediate education, to submit to the

Commission the views of the Assembly on the question of the Endowed Schools, which form the subject of this inquiry. The Assembly has hitherto dealt with the Endowed Schools as part of the larger question of intermediate education in Ireland. The Presbyterian Church has desired to see established, on the non-sectarian principle, a complete system of schools, bringing the advantages of secondary education, within the reach of the entire population, and, by the superior instruction given in them, elevating the standard of education in all departments. The Education Act of last session, proceeding on a different method, precludes the hope of the realization of so comprehensive a project. It is not now likely that the State will undertake the organization and endowment of schools. It is, therefore, the more important that existing endowments should be utilized to the fullest extent, and that such as are of a public nature shall not be allowed to remain, as at present, practically derelict. It is, I presume, generally acknowledged that the endowed grammar schools of Ireland have not been so efficient, in promoting higher education, as might have been expected from the liberality of their endowments. I do not mean, for an instant, to cast any reflection on the ability or devotion to their duty of the distinguished teachers who are at the head of these schools. Causes beyond the control of the masters have sadly contributed to this result. The progress of the schools has been hindered by their identification with one denomination, by their relation as tributary to Trinity College, Dublin, and by the want of an efficient governing authority, having the appointment and dismissal of masters, and invested with discretionary power to divide the revenues or transfer them to other localities, where the interests of education might be better served by doing so. The Endowed Schools are commonly regarded as connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Royal and Donnan schools, e.g., such of the Diocesan schools as are now in existence, are, no doubt, open to pupils of all denominations, and there is no charge, as far as I am aware, of interference with the religious convictions of any pupils; but they are not, on that account, free from a distinctly denominational character in the eyes of members of the Presbyterian Church. Their head masters are, with only one exception, clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Even in this generation education was, I understand, considered by the Government as a necessary qualification for appointment to the mastership of a Royal school. This denominational character is a hindrance to their popularity, and usefulness. Look to it that these schools belong equally to all denominations; that in their government, their teaching staff, and all their arrangements, there is no predominance of any one Church; that they are open to all persons, irrespective of creed who may desire the education which they offer, and a very important step will be taken towards greatly increased prosperity. The establishing to Trinity College, Dublin, of all the exhibitions, obtainable from these endowments, has also tended to narrow their usefulness. In Ulster a very large proportion of the students looking forward to a university curriculum, have to view matriculation in one of the Queen's Colleges. It would tend very much to widen the educational relations of the schools if the exhibitions were allocated on examinations held in connection with the schools, and if, when won, they were tenable by students pursuing the course for graduation in any college in Ireland. It would also tend to render more effective the stimulus to study which these valuable prizes afford if the competition were not restricted to individual schools, but opened to all Endowed-school boys, without distinction as to the place in which they may have studied. To affect any change which will be of real value in promoting the success of the Endowed schools, it is indispensable that they be placed under an efficient management—a management which will command the confidence of all sections of the community. Under such government, severed from all denominational considerations, and no longer attached exclusively to one university, these schools might be made to serve the interests of education in a much larger measure than heretofore.

6245. I suppose in alluding to the Endowed schools you are alluding to the Royal schools?—The Royal schools specially.

6246. Not to the Erasmus Smith's schools?—No; I will refer to these separately.

6247. You are aware that the Erasmus Smith's is an exclusive foundation?—Yes.

6248. Proceed with your statement?—

"The operation of the Irish Church Act has diminished, to a considerable extent, the provision for intermediate education. It is understood that the revenues formerly devoted to educational purposes should be restored out of the surplus funds in the hands of the Church Temporalities Commissioners, and the schools sustained under the management having

charge of the Endowed schools. The schools, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, have been the subject of frequent complaint on the part of the Assembly. The grounds of complaint are briefly these,—that the Presbyterian Church has been unfairly excluded from all share in the benefits derivable from the foundation, and that the endowment which was originally designed to promote grammar school education chiefly, has been in great part diverted to the support of elementary English schools, the maintenance of Fellowships and Lectureships in Trinity College, Dublin, and grants to the Mayo Coast Hospital. To make clear the grounds of complaint as to exclusion from this endowment, it is necessary that I should ask attention to the history of the foundation. The original instrument, which was not before the former Commission (after they had adopted the draft Report, as they state in a note on page 64 of their Report, is essential to the formation of a just opinion as to the intention of the donor of these large endowments. This instrument was executed on 1st December, 1642, between Erasmus Smith of the one part and Henry Jones, Esq., Samuel Wintour, Esq., Thomas Harrison, Esq., James Wootton, Samuel Mather, Robert Chambers, clerics, William Lloyd, Esq., His Highness's Attorney-General of Ireland, John Byatt, Esq., Recorder of the City of Dublin, Thomas Harcourt, Esq., Clerk of the Council of Ireland, Colonel Jerome Barker, Colonel John Bridges, Major Anthony Morgan, Edward Roberts, Esq., Auditor-General of Ireland, James Stenish, Esq., Recorder-General of Ireland, Daniel Hutchinson, John Pearson, Richard Tygh, and Thomas Bockle, Aldermen of the City of London, of the other part. To these trustees Erasmus Smith conveyed certain lands 'that out of the annual profits of the said tenements shall raise five schools, for the teaching of grammar and the original languages, and to write, read, and cast accounts, to be built in the places following, viz.,—One in the town of Sligo, one upon his lands about Galway, one upon his lands in the Barony of Clanchuan, county Tipperary, one upon his lands in the Barony of Donagh, county Antrim, and one whose lands that are sufficient (which is £2,500) shall be fixed, each schoolmaster to be allowed £40 a year salary, and not under, on 1st November and 1st May, for teaching the poor children; the premises to read, write, and cast accounts, and grammar, as they shall be found capable, without any other allowance for the same; and that such other tenements on the lands, their children, or shall be made fit for the University or Trinity College near Dublin, shall have towards their maintenance £10 a year apiece, for the first four years after their entrance, and not longer, and, for none of such, for the relief of such other poor scholars as the said trustees, or some of them, shall think fit to receive the same.' These trustees, into whose hands Erasmus Smith entrusted his lands, for the uses specified, were all noted Protestants. He could not have chosen men more heartily opposed to Presbytery, yet the Presbyterian Church, whose exclusion of itself in that drawn up at Westminster by the Puritan division of that period, and approved by Parliament, and whose form of worship is identical with that observed by those original trustees, has been excluded from the educational benefits accruing from the foundation."

6249. Mr. O'BRIENMENT.—You omitted the portion of the deed of trust in which he specified the catechism to be used. It was the catechism drawn up by the assembly of divines—I have quoted from the only copy of the deed I could lay my hands on.

6250. Proceed with your statement?—

"Surely in this the Church has suffered injustice. In answer an appeal may be made to the provisions of the charter granted in 1642, during the lifetime of the donor. But a great political change had meanwhile taken place. The Episcopal Church had been re-established. If a charter was to be obtained at all there must be the recognition of the altered state of things. Provisions more favourable to Protestants, outside the Established Church, could not be expected than those which the charter contains. The only occasion which it requires are that the masters shall be approved by the bishop of the Diocese, and that they shall sign the first six canons of the United Church. There are no requirements that the scholars shall attend the parish church, while they are to be taught doctrine identical with that of the Presbyterian Church—the doctrine of Archbishop Usher's catechism. It is only in 1719 that we find the governors making rules which require the use, at daily worship, of prayers out of the English Liturgy, attendance at the parish church, the use of Dr. Moore's catechism, and the preparation of the scholars for confirmation. It is very certain that Erasmus Smith did not in any way contemplate or support the dominion and rule which distinguish the Episcopate from the Presbytery and the service. The exclusion of all except members of the Episcopal Church from the administration and enjoyment of his endowments is clearly inconsistent with his intention. This valuable en-

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dowment has been also diverted from its original use by the expenditure of its revenues so largely in the multiplication of English schools. The provision that the pupils should be taught "to read and write and cast accounts" was apparently intended as a direction of the course of study in the grammar schools, and not as an instruction to found schools for the teaching of these branches alone. Before the establishment of the primary system of National Education in this country there may have been good reason for extending the means of elementary instruction, but since the establishment of the National system there has been no sufficient ground for expending their trust funds on the maintenance of rural schools. Yet from the year 1830 to 1843 the government increased the number of English schools by 32, making 149 in all. The multiplication of Elementary schools, in the face of the efforts of Government to supply the want, was not a use which can be vindicated as in accordance with the purpose of the trust."

6251. CHAIRMAN.—It is now only 1864.—The number I have mentioned is taken from the Report of the Commission in 1857.

6252. Proceed with your statement?

"At the present time, when the National system is so largely taken advantage of by the Protestant Episcopal Church, there can be no shadow of reason for the maintenance of these rural schools. The funds should be withdrawn from them, and devoted to the more urgent and important work of grammar-school education. The grants made to two or three of these in any district would form a very valuable addition to the local contributions, by which the recently-organised intermediate schools are maintained. The provision in the charter that a Hebrew or other Lectureship should be founded in Trinity College has been expended into a very considerable annual grant. The annual contribution to the Royal Coat Hospital is another charge which is objectionable. That institution is costly, and Episcopalian. If it is, indeed, a valuable charity, but the trust funds of *Bresson's* Foundation should not be made contributory to its support. I am aware that this annual grant, as well as other charges to which I have taken exception, is by authority of Act of Parliament, but an Act of Parliament may need to be revised and repealed. In the present state of education in Ireland, all revenues available for the maintenance of grammar schools should be devoted strictly to that purpose. The Presbyterian Church has an indisputable claim to an equal share with the Protestant Episcopal Church in all the educational benefits derivable from the liberal endowment of *Bresson's* Beath. The Presbyterian Church is the only body in this country representing the Puritan Creed and the mode of Divine Service to which the donor was attached. In carrying out Protestant objects, the Legislature, acting through the Established Church, has in past times made over to the members of that church the revenues of this foundation. Such disposal of them, at no time fair to Presbyterians, is without plausible defence now that the State has withdrawn its sanction and support by disestablishment. Presbyterians ask only what is equitable when they say that they shall no longer be excluded from the benefits to which they have been all along justly entitled. If it should seem good to the Legislature to employ these funds solely for educational purposes, without regard to religious distinction, and so convert the schools into open schools on the strictly non-sectarian principle, the Presbyterians would offer to this course no objection. It is only educational advantages which she seeks out of the revenues of the foundation. My attention has been directed to the Drury school of Magherafelt. The history of this school is recorded in the report of 1853. The donor was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and provided in his will that the Presbytery, or the Synod of Ulster, should have the nomination of the master. The proceeds of his liberality are employed to educate poor children, Presbyterians or others, in the faith of the Episcopal Church. The Presbyterians Church is deeply interested in this question. In Ulster, in which the greater part of her members are found, the proportion, according to the report of the Census Commissioners, of Presbyterians and others attending schools of superior instruction in Ulster was, in 1851, 41; in 1871, 55. The proportion of Roman Catholics was, at the same dates, 10; and of Protestant Episcopalians, 48 in 1851, and 33 in 1871. It will thus be seen, that, among the Roman Catholic population, the attendance on schools of superior education in Ulster made no progress during these ten years; among Episcopals it very greatly declined; while among Presbyterians and others it made a very considerable advance."

6253. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—The decimals may be deceptive if we do not know the entire numbers. Do you know what the totals were?—This is in pro-

portion, as I read the Commissioners' report, to the total of each separate denomination.

6254. You state that the attendance of Protestant Episcopalians has diminished from 41 to 35. The numbers would convey what I believe is contrary to the fact, if taken to mean that the number of children attending the large schools had diminished in the ten years. Read it again.—Let me say that these proportions are in relation to the total population of each denomination.

6255. What I want to call attention to is that there is no evidence of declension unless you have compared the total number of children, although the decimal may have altered. For example, if you have a total of 100 children attending in 1851, and 500 in 1871, according to your figures the attendance might appear to be declining?—As I understand these are the proportions which the scholars attending superior schools bear to the total number of the denomination.

6256. Dr. HARR.—That is impossible. 43 per cent. of the whole denomination can not be attending schools.—Not attending schools, but attending schools of superior instruction.

6257. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—I understand it perfectly if the part of which these are decimal fractions is the total number of children attending superior schools?—My point is this,—that the Presbyterians have been taking more and more advantage of superior instruction.

6258. Read the sentence again?—

"The proportion, according to the report of the Census Commissioners, of Presbyterians and others attending schools of superior instruction in Ulster was, in 1851, 41; in 1871, 55. The proportion of Roman Catholics was, at the same dates, 10; and of Protestant Episcopalians, 48 in 1851, and 33 in 1871. It will thus be seen, that, among the Roman Catholic population, the attendance on schools of superior education in Ulster made no progress during these ten years; among Episcopals it very greatly declined; while among Presbyterians and others it made a very considerable advance."

6259. That is what does not follow at all; because your decimals are not decimals of total attendance at all, but decimals of proportion?—I should have inserted the "proportionate attendance." That was the point of my argument.—

6260. I will ask you to correct the expression, and insert "proportionate attendance." I would be sorry it went abroad—because we believe and hope it is contrary to the fact,—that the gross amount of higher education has diminished?—That was not in my mind, and I am sorry that in the haste of writing I omitted the words.

6261. Continue your statement.—

"This desire for higher education deserves to be commended by the State. At the least, it should not be impeded by obstacles which are fair and liberal ones have placed in the way. In laying before the Commissioners these views on the matter which form the subject of inquiry, I have brought forward nothing which I have not good reason to know to be accurate, and the views entertained by the General Assembly, here as that Court is to hold its annual meeting during the next and following week, which I shall submit to its judgment all the parties on which I have represented its views, if I have fallen into any error, or made any omission of importance, the Rev. L. E. Burleigh, who is to be examined at a subsequent stage of your proceedings, will be able to amend or replace any statement."

6262. CHAIRMAN.—That is the whole of your statement?—Yes.

6263. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—The first matter that you dealt with was with regard to the identification of the Royal schools with one denomination. I suppose you are aware that the work of the schools, whether rightly or wrongly, has become principally the work of boarding schools?—I am aware of that.

6264. You used this expression—"The progress of the schools has been hindered by their identification with one denomination." And again you said—"Let it be felt that these schools belong equally to all denominations . . . and a very important step will be taken towards greatly increased prosperity." I wish to lay aside, for a moment, the question of the

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relative advantages of day schools as against boarding schools. Do you know any such thing anywhere as a boarding school, not identified with one denomination, which has been prospering?—Yes; I think the Belfast Academic Institution.

6265. Is that a boarding school?—The masters have with a boarding house.

6266. Do the boys, who reside in those houses, belong to different religions?—I cannot give you information that is reliable on that point.

6267. Then you can give no information of the existence of a mixed boarding school where Catholic, Episcopalian, and Protestant boys are all boarding together and being educated together?—I would not be prepared to advocate an institution, or a boarding house, established on that principle.

6268. Then I understand that where you recommend that these schools should belong equally to all denominations, and say that a very important step would be thereby taken to promote their prosperity, you begin by depriving them of the character of boarding schools?—Not necessarily. It would be possible to have two boarding schools in connexion with the same day school teaching.

6269. But you know we have to deal with actually existing structures. Take Portora. It is not in a neighbourhood that will supply a sufficient number of boys to fill the buildings they have. Armagh is similarly circumstanced. How do you propose to show that a very important step would be taken to promote the prosperity of these institutions in depriving them of that character of boarding schools?—I have suggested that the governing body should have authority to use the endowments as they might see best in promoting secondary education.

6270. I want to know from you, as a practical gentleman, representing a very important body, how you would propose to use such institutions as Portora and Armagh schools?—My proposal would be this—that if it be necessary to maintain schools in full operation there, I would appoint a master—say a Presbyterian, in addition to the Episcopalian, and allow him to have a boarding school in which he would take charge of the Presbyterian pupils.

6271. That is, the sort of institution you propose would be one in which the boys should live in separate houses, according to their denominations, and during the day should receive their education in school together?—I should think that would meet the necessities of the case, if it be considered of prime importance that the schools be maintained on boarding schools.

6272. For the present, lay that question aside, because it is quite a separate one—whether the endowment of boarding schools is a proper thing or not, as contrasted with day schools. Do you know of any school where boys of different denominations live in separate houses, and meet in the same school-room during the day?—I do not know of any such.

6273. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that both Catholics and Church people would object to any such arrangement?—I should think they would.

6274. Do you know any denomination that would like it?—I do not think that our General Assembly would disapprove of an arrangement of that kind.

6275. Do you think they would prefer it to an arrangement of having boarding schools for Presbyterians, separate from boarding schools for Episcopalians?—I do not think that that point arises. You see we are dealing with the question of the public endowment.

6276. I am dealing with your statement, that if the existing Royal schools belonged equally to all denominations, a very important step would be taken to promote their prosperity. I want to see how you would propose, practically, not to promote the prosperity, but even to preserve the existence, of boarding schools, if belonging equally to all denominations?—My statement contemplates the application of those endowments in day schools.

6277. And diverting them altogether from being boarding schools?—Not altogether; but I should pre-

fer to see the boarding department made of less consideration, and the benefits of the endowment extended to the residents of the locality in which the schools are placed.

6278. Still bear in mind that I am at present asking you about boarding schools separately. You represent the body that has been almost the leader in advocating what is called united education. Does your approval of the system of united education extend to boarding schools?—No. We do not consider that the question of united education involves the conclusion that boarding houses are to be united, containing members of different denominations.

6279. The vast majority of people, who have not to look to endowments at all, send their children to boarding schools. Supposing boarding school education to be a very large part of education, if any endowment is to be provided for boarding schools, do you advocate mixed boarding schools?—I have already said I should not approve of a mixed boarding school. I do not think it would be practicable.

6280. Is that your conclusion also as to the views of the General Assembly, or the majority of the denomination you represent?—I should think that the majority would object to the establishment of mixed boarding schools, but that is a different point from the establishment of the same day school, with separate boarding houses conducted by the different masters.

6281. Contrast your proposed group of denominational houses, round a central day school, with the ordinary boarding school where the boarding and teaching go on in the same institution—what advantage, do you think, there would be in the former proposal?—I think there would be the advantage of a larger institution.

6282. CHAIRMAN.—By having a larger institution you could work it more economically?—Yes—and have a higher class of teaching.

6283. LORD JERVIS FREDERICK.—Why a larger institution?—Because under the arrangement by which you have one boarding house, of a denominational kind, and in connexion with that a day school, the tendency is to have a school of only one denomination; but if in connexion with the same teaching there were different boarding houses you might gather a large proportion of other denominations.

6284. That is begging the question I asked you. I wanted to know what advantage the lodging house system would have over the other, and the answer you gave me was that the school would be larger. There are in Armagh, at present, nearly 200 boys substantially of one denomination in a single boarding school. There are several Roman Catholic schools with even larger numbers. I want to know what advantage you propose to gain, by uniting separate boarding schools into one day school, for separate denominations?—I have already pointed out the educational advantage in the larger school, and, consequently, more varied and efficient teaching. That is one advantage. But there is an objection to the scheme of endowed boarding houses, which would be very strongly pressed by the Assembly, and that is, the Assembly objects in this form to the endowment of separate denominations.

6285. What do you call "this form"?—In the form of endowing denominational schools at all.

6286. MR. O'SHEAPHREY.—Even in the shape of boarding houses?—Even in the shape of boarding houses.

6287. LORD JERVIS FREDERICK.—With regard to the size of the school, do you think there is any limit of size at which a school ceases to be improved by enlargement?—I have not much practical experience of schools, so I can only answer that by what seems to be probable. An overgrown school might be a disadvantage.

6288. I may refer you to the evidence of Rev. Dr. Weir, of Raphoe, a witness of practical experience, who stated that he thought 60 boys in a boarding school was about the number that could be managed best by the master. Others have had more than double that

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number. If you had a school of, say, from 70 to 150 boys, what advantage do you see in uniting several institutions of different denominations?—The advantage which seems to me to arise from it is, that in this way you would give the opportunity of secondary education to those who at present are, at least practically, deprived of it.

6289. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You mean Presbyterians?—Yes; supposing that in connexion with one of these endowments there was a Presbyterian master, and a Presbyterian boarding house, and a mixed day school, there would be an increase in the opportunities of education afforded to the Presbyterian Church.

6290. LEAN JEFFRIES FRINGROVE.—But can you suggest any reason why you prefer a Presbyterian master and a Presbyterian boarding house, connected with a mixed day school, to a Presbyterian master and a Presbyterian boarding school of the ordinary type, except that the logical conclusion of preferring the last would be that you ought to allow the Roman Catholics to have one, too?—No, I should only offer objection to the endowment.

6291. Then I understood you to say that the General Assembly objects to giving endowments to denominational institutions?—Yes.

6292. But that objection does not extend to a Presbyterian master, established in a Presbyterian boarding house, provided he be joined on to a mixed day school?—There is a wrong impression as to the point of view from which the Assembly deals with that matter. The Assembly is not contemplating the opening of a boarding house at all.

6293. Or of the application of any public endowment to the endowment of boarding houses?—Precisely. What the Assembly contemplates is payment for education in day schools. Boarding schools would be simply admissions to them, of a voluntary kind.

6294. You are aware that almost without exception, the leading English endowed establishments for the teaching of boys—Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Charterhouse, and the like—are boarding schools?—Yes.

6295. Can you suggest any reason why the Irish are not to have the same, except that you tell us that the General Assembly does not approve of them?—We object not to the having of those boarding houses, but to their maintenance out of the public funds.

6296. But such schools in England are largely endowed. I want to know why the General Assembly objects to our having such institutions as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, and Charterhouse, in Ireland?—Our objection lies on the ground that the Church holds very strongly the principle of supporting, out of public funds, only those objects which are common to all subjects of the State, resident in the locality.

6297. But you know you have applied that principle in the portion of your report that deals with Erasmus Smith's schools, which are not endowed out of public funds. Would not the logical result of this preference of the General Assembly's be, to prevent our having in Ireland any endowed boarding schools at all?—I think not. I always mark this distinction—our Assembly looks for the use of those endowments for teaching purposes, not for boarding, but for the pupils attending the classes in the day school. It is for that teaching that the Assembly would have the money paid.

6298. That is to say the Assembly would apply all the Irish endowments to day schools?—Directly to day schools.

6299. Then I must press you to favour us with your reason why we are not to have any endowed boarding schools in Ireland?—There arises in Ireland, of course, at once the difficulty of religion. With the difference in creed you must have one of two things, either common education, in which the secular education is paid for by the State, or denominational education, paid for by the State. The Assembly has maintained the former very strongly, and objected to the latter.

6300. Then you perceive that the result of living

in a country where denominations differ is, according to the view of the General Assembly, that you must abandon the hope of getting any help from endowment, if you want to send your son to a boarding school?—The endowment would indirectly subsidise the boarding school, because the master would be permitted to take in boarders. The master who is appointed to a day school would, of course, have the privilege of taking in boarders.

6301. Then is the objection of the General Assembly removable, by doing what they object to, indirectly?—I do not think so.

6302. The Erasmus Smith's Governors object to allow the master of their High School to take any boarders; but, being paid to educate day boys, he should be situated away from them by the more remunerative boarders. Does not your indirect way of getting over the denominational difficulty hang you into this practical one?—Yes, if it be a real one.

6303. The principle of the General Assembly being diametrically opposed to any endowment for boarding schools of any denomination in Ireland, you propose to meet the difficulty, indirectly by allowing a man, employed and endowed to teach day boys, to keep boarders; or directly by having groups of denominational boarding houses round central mixed day schools. These are the only two possible ways, and the latter alternative would be inapplicable to the existing establishments?—As the establishments exist, yes.

6304. And not merely as regards the buildings, but also, I presume, their constitution?—As to the enlargement of the day schools, in several instances clearly it would be, because the locality does not afford a very large number of pupils of the class that would send themselves of the advantage.

6305. With regard to Erasmus Smith's schools, you are aware, of course, that at the date when the Assembly of Divines' Catechism was adopted by Erasmus Smith, it was the only one to which Protestants had the opportunity of giving their adherence?—Yes, it was part of the established religion.

6306. You want, as I understand, now to prefer the scheme which Erasmus Smith proposed at that date, to the one which he subsequently adopted, when he obtained his charter?—That was not precisely the point. I take that as an indication of what he preferred.

6307. And I understood you to attribute his subsequent adoption of Private Unster's Catechism to the political change that had taken place in the intervening period?—Private Unster's Catechism is quite in accord with that of the Westminster Divines.

6308. But would not your argument, so far as it attributes to Erasmus Smith, a preference for the Catechism of the Assembly of Divines over Private Unster's Catechism, extend also to attribute to him a preference for Oliver Cromwell over King Charles II.?—And I have no doubt he had.

6309. Now, do you know how long the regulations of 1712 as to teaching the two first Articles of the United Church, and Bishop Mann's Catechism, were enforced; or, rather, do you know how many years it is since any Episcopal teaching has been required in Erasmus Smith's schools?—I am quite aware that those regulations of 1712 were not long in operation. I only quoted them to show the direction in which the changes were going.

6310. But is it not the fact that, at all events, for 150 years back, the evidence you quote has ceased to have operation, and no Presbyterian child at Erasmus Smith's schools has been obliged to learn anything of which the parents would disapprove?—I would not be prepared to question that at all; I cannot tell of the internal discipline of the schools during that time.

6311. But you are aware that the Episcopal regulations of 1712 were very soon abandoned?—They were not enforced.

6312. The next matters you objected to were the extension of the bursarships in Trinity College, the

establishment of certain fellowships there, and the connexion with the Bona Coat Hospital—you are aware that those changes were all made by Act of Parliament?—I am aware of that.

6313. And in 1793?—I am aware of that.

6314. Is there any objection, so far as you are aware, on the part of the General Assembly, to the constitution of Trinity College, as it stands now?—There is no objection.

6315. You are aware, of course, that new Trinity College fellowships and teaching are open to Presbyterians as well as to all other denominations?—I am quite aware of that fact.

6316. What is your objection to the connexion of the schools with Trinity College, if they are to prepare boys for a university?—The General Assembly would not object to connexion with Trinity College further than this, that it tends to divert those pains from a very considerable number of boys in the north of Ireland, who will not be looking to Trinity College, but to the Queen's University. The suggestion is, that instead of making the examinations for those institutions college examinations, they should be school examinations; and then, when was, the pupils should have the opportunity of taking them to whatever university they pleased.

6317. I believe a considerable proportion of the Presbyterian scholars in acts go to the Queen's University?—A very large proportion.

6318. Could you approximate to the proportion of Presbyterians going to the Queen's University as compared with that going to Trinity College?—I could not do so, but I can easily obtain statistics on that point, and send them to your secretary.

6319. Between the system of the Queen's University and Trinity College, as it stands now, is there any preference, on the part of the General Assembly, to one over the other?—I cannot say that there is. I do not remember that the question has been before us recently. The question was considered at the time Mr. Fawcett's bill was before the House of Commons; and the objection on the part of some of the members of the Presbyterian Church was raised in that case, that the operation of the Bill, while it opened all the bursars, would not for a very long period of time make it possible for Presbyterians to have any weight in the government of the university. That objection has been raised, but has never been pressed by the Church as a body.

6320. That is, of course, on account of the length of time it takes to attain a position on the governing body of the college, after getting a fellowship?—Yes.

6321. May I take it, that as far as constitution and management go, Trinity College and the Queen's University are not disapproved of by the Presbyterians?—They are not disapproved of.

6322. And no proposal has been made to alter either of them?—None.

6323. You have used an expression—I would like to know whether it rests on anything beyond enthusiasm. You said in effect you looked forward to great advantage to the Endowed schools, if placed under a management which would command the confidence of all denominations. Do you know any existing management that does that?—I think if they were placed—

6324. I beg your pardon. I want first the historical fact. Do you know any existing system of management, of any school or university, that does command the confidence of all denominations?—I do not.

6325. Now, you were going to tell us how to construct one, that you thought would do so?—If those schools were placed directly under Government control, or if they were placed in charge of a united board—

6326. I presume by "united board" you mean a board differing in religion?—Yes—differing in religion and in which due weight was given to the various interests of the community. I think that would fairly meet the justice of the case.

6327. As you are not able to refer me to any existing

board, I must ask you to tell me how you propose to act about constructing a united board, out of members which are so to differ in religion, interests, as ultimately to arrive at unanimity, and obtaining the confidence of all denominations?—First in giving "due weight" to the various interests. To whom would you give the majority, for example?—I think a board fairly representing the different interests of the community, in addressing itself to the promotion of education in those schools, would fairly command the support of the different denominations.

6328. How would you set about forming one that would fairly represent the different interests of the community. Try population: There are in Ireland, in round numbers, seven Roman Catholics for two of other denominations. Do you think a board of nine, of whom seven should be Roman Catholics, would command the confidence of the Protestant denominations?—I do not think that would fairly represent the different interests of the community.

6329. Try property or education: Do you think a board containing a number of Protestants proportionate to the value of the property, or to the number of university degrees, held by Protestants, would command the confidence of the Catholics, or how otherwise would you propose to constitute such a board?—I could not venture to lay down a scheme for a board of this sort. It has not occurred to me to weigh the matter in that point of view.

6330. Then may we regard your suggestion, that the Endowed schools should be placed under a management which would command the confidence of all denominations, as a speculative rather than a practical proposition?—It is speculative, in so far as it deals with this question in the way of theory—proposing changes, but it is practical in this respect, that at present the weight of those schools is entirely connected with one denomination. A board on which there was due weight given to the various denominations would, I think, remove that objection, and increase the confidence of the various divisions of the community in the administration of the endowments.

6331. But you have not endeavoured to consider the question, practically, as to whether that could be obtained?—As to numbers, I have not.

6332. Have you considered whether it would be practicable to do it, in any way, except by dividing the institutions and schools into separate denominational schools?—I think it would be possible to meet all reasonable objections by putting the endowments in the hands of a board in which there was no undue weight given to any party. There might be objection raised to the Board.

6333. You say "meet all reasonable objections." I would like to take matter of this sort by an instance. Would you think it reasonable for Protestant parents to object to send their children to a school in which Roman Catholic emblems were displayed?—I would.

6334. Would you think it unreasonable, on the part of a Roman Catholic, to object if he was not allowed to have religious emblems in the school-room?—I think it would be an unreasonable objection.

6335. Therefore, you would not be able to meet the objections of all parties, except by calling those of the parties to which you do not happen to belong unreasonable?—I do not think that is the just conclusion, from the point of view in which I have been looking at the matter. This is a question of the education of such of the community as look for an education higher than the elementary schools give. The Assembly thinks that if the Government touch that at all, to deal with it, it should deal with it doing fairly by all interests, and open the advantages of this system of education to the members of all denominations.

6336. Assuming that I agree with you fully that it is the duty of the Government, if it at all, to do fairly by all the interests, and open the advantages to all denominations, does not the outcome of the Assembly, according to you, exclude from the modes of doing

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that, giving anything separately to any one interest, or to any one denomination?—It does.

6337. And you have not considered the practical question—how, with that alternative, the thing can be carried out?—The Assembly has not had any difficulty in the case, for example, the National system. In it there is a united administration of public funds. In the case of the Queen's Colleges and Queen's University there has been the same. In Trinity College we have now the same. The Assembly has maintained that this principle should be carried through, in the public education of the country, in regard to those schools which are the subject of inquiry, so far as they are of a public nature, as well as in regard to the colleges and elementary schools.

6338. I take the two instances you have first given. Among the National schools, you are aware that there are a great number in connection with convents and monastic institutions, and held in buildings belonging to religious communities?—Yes.

6339. And you are aware that, in many such schools, a few Protestant children, among great numbers of Roman Catholics, may be attending on scholars. Do you consider these few Protestants, and many Roman Catholics, are fairly put down as "all receiving the benefits of united education"?—I do not.

6340. Do you think that such a united school, as I have mentioned, would satisfy the General Assembly, as a school for Presbyterian children?—At first the General Assembly did object to the adding of any schools of a religious character to the elementary system; but those schools are under the united government of the Board, and their school-books are all such as the Board has approved, and although they are not in full accord with the principles of united education, still they are under the inspection and government of the State; and if any child chooses to take advantage of them, that child is protected.

6341. But I must ask you to answer my question directly, and I therefore put it in this form. Do you, as the representative of the General Assembly, and a minister of the Presbyterian Church, approve of a Presbyterian child attending a convent school?—I do not think I should.

6342. Would your disapproval be affected by the fact that, although a convent school, it was made the National Board?—If there was a Presbyterian school and a convent school under the National Board, clearly the child would attend the Presbyterian school.

6343. Would attendance at the convent school be approved?—I do not know that the Church would take any active step.

6344. I ask you: would the Church approve?—I do not think it would approve of it.

6345. Now take your other instance—the Queen's Colleges. When you say the Presbyterian approves of the Queen's Colleges, have you any reason to suppose the Roman Catholics do?—They have expressed disapproval of them.

6346. Then that system does not command the confidence of all denominations?—It has been objected to, decidedly, by the Roman Catholics.

6347. You know the model schools under the National Board?—Yes.

6348. Those are schools in which they give a higher education than in the others?—Nothing higher, but they are a more efficient class of schools than the ordinary ones.

6349. And although more efficient, you are aware that those schools are also disapproved of by the Roman Catholics, and that their children have been wholly withdrawn from many of them?—Yes.

6350. What is the distinction between the model schools and the other schools of the Board, which has led to their being disapproved by the Roman Catholics?—The disapproval is based on the fact that they are the complete example of united education under the Board.

6351. Therefore we are to understand, that under the National system, which you cite as the proof, that united education may be made to command the con-

fidence of all denominations, what most nearly approaches to a perfect example in the eyes of the General Assembly, is entirely disapproved of, and denounced, by the Roman Catholics?—They disapprove of it.

6352. And to such an extent that they withdraw their children from the most efficient of the State schools?—Yes; I understand so.

6353. Dr. Haire—You alluded to the Academic Institute in Belfast as approximating in some degree to your views?—Yes.

6354. What is the nature of that institution?—It is under a board of management, which is constituted from the presbytery of the school, and represents different denominations. There is no distinction of denominations.

6355. Are there any boarders there?—Yes.

6356. How are they managed?—The masters have boarders in their own houses.

6357. Of what denominations?—I could not say what denominations are at present attending.

6358. Are there Episcopalian and Presbyterian?—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Unitarian.

6359. Are there any Roman Catholics?—I do not know; I could not answer that question.

6360. The Protestants in attendance are all trained in different boarding houses?—I do not think they are definitely divided according to denominations; I should think that in some of the boarding houses there would be members of denominations different from the master, but I presume that generally speaking they are of the same denomination as the master. I am not acquainted with the facts of the case. It is with the general character of the school that I am acquainted.

6361. You seem to prefer having day schools to boarding-schools, in order to avoid the difficulty?—Yes.

6362. How would you do in country places, where it would be absolutely impossible to get a sufficient number?—They would stand towards those schools in precisely the same relation that they stand in now, as to the Belfast institution. They would go to the boarding house, and live under the care of whatever master their parents approve of.

6363. Then, as I understand, you would allow no portion of the endowment to be paid, except indirectly, for the purpose of the boarding school, and accordingly, the parent should pay the full price?—The arrangement would be simply this—the master would be paid a salary. If persons want to board, as at present, they would have to pay the master for their board. It would be quite an advantage that a portion of the funds, expended in exhibitions, should be available for the education of the boys in the school stage, and those exhibitions they could take in the boarding house to pay their expenses there.

6364. LOAN JEROME FRYSTON—But would not your plan break down, at the initial step of providing a building for them to live in, as I presume you would object to spending the money on the erection of the houses for residences?—That would be pressing the objection to an unreasonable extent.

6365. Then would you approve of the expenditure of State endowment on the erection of denominational seminaries?—I do not say that.

6366. MR. O'SHEA—But you object that the Endowed Schools as they at present stand—the Royal and Diocesan schools, which derived their money from the State—are virtually Episcopalian?—Yes.

6367. And the object which the Assembly would wish to carry out would be to make those endowments available for all denominations?—Certainly.

6368. You would like to see that done in a manner which would command the confidence of all sections of the community?—Yes.

6369. As I understand, you believe it to be impossible, in a united boarding school, to devise a plan by which those endowments will be so managed, under one roof, as to command the confidence of all sections of the community?—Under one roof, I think so.

6370. Going a little further, as I understand the scheme of establishing boarding houses for each religion—the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, and the Episcopal—would also fall to meet with the approval of the Assembly—to endorse a separate boarding-house for each of those religions?—I do not quite understand how that comes practically to endorsement of boarding houses. I should contemplate the payment of masters.

6371. Do you mean in the boarding houses?—The payment of masters whose business would be to carry on the teaching in the school.

6372. Do you mean in the common school?—I do.

6373. CHAIRMAN.—Is your idea that in each school there should be a Presbyterian master appointed by the governing body, and that he should have a boarding-house, as a private establishment?—Yes.

6374. But that he should get his salary, in respect of tuition, out of the endowment?—That is it precisely.

6375. Mr. O'BRIEN.—So far as the boarding-house goes, the Presbyterian Assembly, although it would approve of endowing the master, would disapprove of endowing a boarding school for Catholics, Protestants, or Presbyterians separately?—Yes; but allow me to say that the endowment of boarding houses would practically be accomplished through endowments given to boys, who might use them either in a private house or in the boarding house of the master.

6376. Then, as I understand, you would not object to the indirect endowment of those boarding houses, by prices given to the boys?—No, I would not.

6377. In point of fact, you would not object to the keepers of those denominational boarding houses being indirectly endowed, by being paid, by the boys, the sums which they had won as prizes?—No; the boys are perfectly free to spend the money.

6378. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Would not that plan give the endowment, intended for the purposes of teaching, to the boys who had already been richly taught to get prizes, leaving those who had not yet been educated without any means of getting the education necessary to enable them to win a share of the endowment?—That is not the conclusion to which, as it seems to me, the arrangement would lead. I do not know that there is, in those schools, such a large generous boarding of boys as would be implied in the difference you suggest.

6379. There is not much gratuitous boarding, but at present practically all the endowment, except so far as it is applied for the benefit of day-boys, goes in remuneration of the cost of boarding?—That endowment is the salary of the master.

6380. The whole endowment goes. Take Armagh school, for example. There is there £2,500 a year, which is all spent on the boarding school—in salaries, in buildings, &c.—and the Master tells us it reduces the cost £10 per head?—My suggestion reaches the practical result in this way:—The master receives his salary, and there is a building provided for the purposes of education. The boys attend, and make such payment as may be arranged by the managers of the system, who give such advantages in the way of prizes as they see fit. Those prizes, which the boys receive, they use for payment of their expenses in connection with the school, and in this way there would be an increasing amount of money passing into the hands of the masters, which would maintain the institution in a state of vigour.

6381. Mr. O'BRIEN.—That would be an indirect endowment of the boarding house which the master managed?—Every payment to boys, indirectly, an endowment of whoever ought to be at the expense of his education—say his father, or an endowment, if you like, of the master.

6382. Do many of your Presbyterian young men intend competing under the Intermediate Education Act?—Yes; a considerable number.

6383. You have got a good many Presbyterian schools, in the north of Ireland, about to compete under that Act?—Yes; a number of schools.

6384. Is it safe to say that all the intermediate schools, competent to try their chance under the Act, will do so?—I should think so.

6385. The Act therefore appears practically to find favour with Presbyterian schools?—Certainly; they will take all the advantage they can of it.

6386. Are there many endowed schools, among the intermediate Presbyterian schools, in the North?—Scarcely any.

6387. When I use the term "endowed," I mean, endowed with lands, or with money, payable, from land or otherwise, to the master. From your experience of the Episcopal Endowed Schools, do you think that those endowments have been productive of commensurate value?—I think they have not.

6388. Even to the Episcopal class who have used them?—As to that, I can scarcely offer an opinion; but I do think that they might have done, even for the members of the Episcopal Church, a great deal more than they have done.

6389. Do not you think that, assuming it is properly worked, the system of utilizing the endowments, created by the Intermediate Education Act, serves to stimulate both masters and boys, and is more likely to promote hard work and produce good results, than this direct endowment, such as we see in the Episcopal schools?—Yes, I think it will call forth a very great deal of work; but there is a grave defect. I think that it is, in many places, extremely difficult to maintain a school, with a sufficient staff of teachers, so the precious results which will be derivable from the Act.

6390. Apart from that difficulty, do you think that the system of giving the endowments, for the purpose of stimulating the boys and stimulating the masters by competition, is more likely to be effective, with the boys that come under it, than the system of direct endowment to the master?—If you make the alternative one or other, I say "yes," but I should think that still better would be a combination of the two—some permanent income not depending upon the varying results of attendance and teaching, and a sufficient amount, depending upon the actual work done, to create a stimulus.

6391. I am now comparing the two, and of the two, the one most likely to produce most work is, what we call, the present intermediate scheme?—Yes.

6392. You are aware that there is, on the part both of Protestants and Catholics in the community, a strong disposition to make use of boarding schools, and that Presbyterian, Protestant, and Catholic parents, residing in places where a day-school is an impossibility, are driven of necessity to send their children to boarding schools?—Yes.

6393. Do you not therefore think that boarding schools are, in the present state of our education, necessitated for the great body of the middle classes?—It is necessary that there should be places for boys to board in, in connection with these schools; but it is not necessary that there should be a school organized exclusively as a boarding school.

6394. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Does not that just come to this again, that if we adopt the views of the General Assembly, the endowment, unless it be indirectly done, is not to be given at all for boarding?—I would preserve the endowment, as I have already indicated, for the payment of his salary to the master who teaches, and, over and above that, allow the boarding to be carried on as between him and the parents of the children. Of course, the master would have the advantage, indirectly, of any prices which any of the boys under his charge should win.

6395. Mr. O'BRIEN.—These very Royal schools, which have now dwindled into mere boarding schools, were started as day-schools, but the boarding element has become predominant in them; and the same thing would happen again?—Scarcely so; I am not so clear as to that conclusion. My impression is this, that they have become boarding schools chiefly because they have been confined to one denomination. If they had been schools that in the past years were fully

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Rev. William
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available for all denominations, they would have had a very considerable attendance of day boys, and the boarding establishment would never have predominated.

6395. **Learn Justice Freethought**—Is that opinion founded merely on speculation—because we have had the evidence of the masters, which is substantially to this effect—that substantially all the Presbyterian and Methodist, as well as Episcopalian boys who are to be found in the neighbourhood attend those schools; that there are Roman Catholics in some of them, but that there are very few in the positions where they are, and that, practically, they have got all the day-boys they could expect to get, except in one or two instances where there is a Roman Catholic day-school, which is attended by the Roman Catholic boys. Have you investigated the question whether the neighbourhood of the Royal schools would keep them supplied with day-boys?—I believe several of them are situated where it would not, but I do not think that the endowments ought to be so tied up to a locality as that they could not, at least in part, be used elsewhere. I think the choosing of the locality led in some of these cases almost necessarily to a distribution of the day-school.

6397. Then the change that you recommend—and we doubt rightly so—as the one which would give more general benefit, would involve the actual removal of the schools?—In some cases.

6398. **Mr. O'Brian**—Then, as I understand, the only plan you can suggest in the shape—we will not call it of boarding schools, but in the shape of the boarding system—is that there should be an endowment of a master, and that then there should be prizes, and that these should be endowments to the different masters of various schools to set up boarding-houses. You are aware that there has been no experience of such a system, and that, therefore, it rests merely in theory. Take the Belfast institution, how many boarding houses are there attached to that?—I know there are two, but I think there are three.

6399. Is each of these distinctly belonging to one creed?—I do not think that in those schools the distinction of creed is so exactly defined as that; but I should think that, in the main, the people boarding in any one house are of the same religious creed as the master of it.

6400. Do you happen to know what are the different religious creeds of the masters who have boarding-houses there?—The classical master is a Presbyterian.

6401. Do you know his boarding house?—I have never been there.

6402. Do you know whether his boarders are mainly Presbyterians?—I think they are.

6403. Who are the other masters?—I think the mathematical master has a boarding-house.

6404. Of what religion is he?—I think he is a Unitarian.

6405. Do you know whether the body of his boarders are Unitarians?—I really do not. I have not examined the facts as to the different divisions of the school, so that I can only give you a conjecture.

6406. Then the only experience you have of a school with boarding houses attached is the one in which, so far as you know, the results are sectarian, and you cannot speak as to the Unitarian house at all?—They are not sectarian in the sense of each school, being definitely attached to one denomination, or being unfavourably attended by one denomination.

6407. There is actually no example, for the system you suggested of a day-school, with boarding houses connected with it, attended by boys of one denomination?—I am not aware of it.

6408. At any rate, such a solution as that is the only one which you can suggest of bringing boys together under the boarding system?—Under the boarding system, that is all I can suggest.

6409. If that be so, what you think the main object is, after all, that these Royal and State endowments should be available for all denominations?—Yes.

6410. You have got a great many Presbyterian

schools in the North that are still carried on, doing their duty without direct endowment?—Yes.

6411. We all know there are a large number of Roman Catholic schools, through the country, similarly circumstanced, and there are some Protestant ones that are practically without endowment. What would you think, then, of solving the difficulty, as we have gone into suggestions, by taking the State and Royal endowments, either in their quality of land or turning them into money, and having their income used as prizes, and compelled for in the same manner as the Intermediate fund is compelled for—do you think that would be a removal of the denominational character of these endowments?—I think there would be the one strong objection to that—that there is a great need for some permanent assistance to the school, distinct from what the Intermediate Education Act would afford.

6412. Is that your only objection?—That is my chief objection.

6413. Have you any other?—I cannot say that there is any other on the score of principle. If those funds were distributed in prizes to boys, I do not see that that would contravene any principle which has been advanced by the General Assembly.

6414. And whatever objections there may be on other grounds it would remove the denominational character of these endowments?—It would.

6415. **Learn Justice Freethought**—You have now referred, with approval, to the system of prizes under the Intermediate Education Act, as an indirect mode of endowment. In addition to the difficulty of forcing a boy to give up a prize he has won, is not that open to the objection that year boy must be taught, before you endow the teacher with the means of teaching him—that the boy, before he can get the prize, must be sufficiently educated to secure it, and, therefore, that the endowment is applied, not to create the product of education, but is, in fact, given to the finished article. Can you endow a school at all by giving prizes to the boy?—I do not think it is an endowment of a school, but the same objection precisely lies to the Intermediate Education scheme.

6416. Let us see whether it does or not. You know the difference between prizes and results fees?—Yes.

6417. Does your objection to endowments of denominational education apply to paying results fees to masters of denominational schools?—It does.

6418. I understood you to state, in Mr. O'Shaughnessy's speech, that the scheme of the Intermediate Education Act was approved of by the General Assembly?—No, the General Assembly object to the very point you have noticed—to the payment of results fees to denominational schools.

6419. Have you considered how the funds of the Intermediate Education Act are applied?—Yes.

6420. The endowment is one million sterling. The Act of Parliament entitled the Commissioners either to take this sum in rents, charges, which, I presume, they would have got at 2½ per cent per annum, producing, say, £250,000 a year; or to put it in the Government funds, producing, say, £31,500 a year. For some reason known to themselves, they have taken the Government Stock, reducing their gross income to £31,500 a year. Now, if you take the average results fee of £5, as payable for every scholar who passes in a certain number of subjects, and if even 4,000 scholars avail themselves of the Act, £20,000 a year will go in results fees; and allowing so little as £5,000 for expenses of management, salaries, and other matters, you will have but little over £5,000 left to go in prizes. When you say that you and the General Assembly approve of the system of the Intermediate Education Act, of which I am glad to hear your Presbyterian scholars are prepared to avail themselves so vigorously, is it present to your mind that, upon the arithmetic, only one-sixth of the endowment is applicable to prizes, and two-thirds to the payment of results fees to denominational schools?—You must

have misunderstood me, as I did not mean to express approval in that way.

6421. We must get this clear, for I understood Mr. O'Shaughnessy to ask you, whether you thought that an application of the endowments of the Royal and other schools, similar to that of the funds under the Intermediate Act, would meet the approval of the General Assembly. I want to know whether it would or not.—That was not the question I understood Mr. O'Shaughnessy to ask.

Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I did not point to results here.

6422. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Now that I have pointed out that the results first see the substantial part of the whole thing, would a similar arrangement, with regard to the Endowed schools, meet the approval of the Presbyterians?—My answer would be that it would not. The General Assembly expressly objected to the payment of results fees to denominational schools.

6423. And equally to the endowment, in any other form, of denominational schools?—Yes.

6424. Does not your evidence come to this, that no system of endowment of denominational schools will satisfy the General Assembly?—No system of endowment of denominational schools will satisfy the Assembly. They have over and over again resolved that they disapprove of the endowment of denominational schools.

6425. And, to take John Locke's illustration, do not you find yourself face to face with the bricks, wall any way you get?—It comes very much to finding that there are two expressly inconsistent principles on the subject.

6426. And that your system of management, which is to command the confidence of all denominations, is as yet in *tabula*?—I should probably have put it in a different form.

6427. You should have put it in this form—a system of management that would command the confidence of all Protestant denominations?—Management that gave due weight to the various interests in the community.—

6428. You have not practically considered how the due weight of these interests is to be ascertained?—Not fully.

6429. There is one other question, in connection with you demand for united education, which I should like to ask you. In carrying out that system would it not be necessary that the education given in return for the endowment should be entirely secular as far as religion is concerned?—The education must be collected, as far as religion is concerned, in the hours devoted to secular instruction.

6430. Do not divide it into secular and religious instruction, because it is more logical to say, the instruction given in return for the public endowment?—In return for the public endowment the State gets instruction in secular subjects, which must be collected in the matter of religion.

6431. Amazing it was possible to teach the secular subjects of a liberal education (the History of England, for example), without any religious colour, do you know any denomination, except the Presbyterians, which would be satisfied with instruction, in all matters of secular education, so perfectly colourless as regards religion, so to be equally suited to Turks, Jews, Africans, and every other form of religious or heretical belief?—I think Archbishop Whately did approve of that arrangement under the National Board.

6432. And I believe he left the National Board, either finding it impossible to carry out his own idea, or thinking it unreasonable that his own book on the Evidence of the Christian Religion should be objected to, as a denominational class book?—I am not able to give evidence as to the reason why he left.

6433. However, there is no doubt he did leave?—There is no doubt he left.

6434. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are you not aware,

that he communicated to one of his friends, that he found the calculus system of teaching, which he advocated, very useful in bringing over Catholics to Protestantism?—I understood he did.

6435. You stated there was a large proportion, on what we call the roll, of young persons attending intermediate schools, and that there was a very large proportion of Presbyterians as contrasted with Roman Catholics?—Yes.

6436. I did not quite catch what you meant by the figures you gave about Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Episcopians?—The conclusion which I was drawing from the statistics was, that the Presbyterian Church was growing in the advantage which it was taking of superior education; that there was a steady growth on the part of the Presbyterian Church in that direction, and that consequently it had a claim to have its interests in the matter considered.

6437. There are a large number of Presbyterians, and of other denominations of Protestants, attending the Queen's College, Belfast?—Yes.

6438. Do not you think that the tendency to avail themselves of the university education, which they can obtain in Belfast, has the effect of promoting intermediate education?—It has, decidedly.

6439. And accounts, to a great extent, for the great demand for intermediate education which exists there?—To some extent it does.

6440. CHAIRMAN.—Is not the objection to endowing a denominational institution held generally by Presbyterians all over the country?—It is.

6441. They object to the State endowing any particular denomination?—Yes.

6442. It was an accident of the Presbyterians holding this view, with the Roman Catholics of this country, that the *regime* does was not continued at the time of the Church Act?—I understand so.

6443. It was too strong for the Churchmen?—Yes, and we object to the re-codew of religious denominations through their schools. We take up this position, that, disendowment having been effected, there should not be a re-endowment of denominations, in the form of education.

6444. Do you not think that more money would be contributed, by private individuals, for education throughout the country, if it were not that people were looking forward to getting it from the State?—Yes.

6445. There is a great deal more done in England by private enterprise than here?—I am aware of that; but at the same time in this intermediate department of education it is extremely difficult, by merely private venture, to maintain a vigorous school.

6446. In England they organize companies for establishing schools—for instance, at Hallow and Brighton, and people take shares?—With as the elementary schools are so excellent, and so cheap, that they take away a considerable number, who would otherwise attend schools of the higher class. This competition, on the one side, compels us to keep the fees low, and, on the other, keeps away a considerable number of pupils, so that it is difficult, by merely private venture, to maintain a school. This is one of the reasons why the Presbyterian Church sees the great advantage of alighting, all over the country, these large endowments.

6447. Mr. WILSON.—Have the Presbyterians any endowments for secondary education at all?—They have no endowments at all.

6448. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—That is, there is no public endowment, but I believe there are some schools endowed by private means?—Very few. I am not myself aware of any.

6449. Mr. WILSON.—Is there any but the Academic Institution in Derry?—I believe that Institution has only a contribution from the Irish Society, and that the Society is under no obligation to continue it.

6450. I believe that is the only endowment the Presbyterians have?—I do not think that is properly a Presbyterian endowment; because it is entirely an open school, as I understand.

May 26, 1874.

Rep. William
G. Martin, Esq.

6451. To what secondary schools do the Presbyterians in Ulster generally send their boys?—The Calistonic Academy takes a considerable number, and the school in Derry has also a very good attendance.

6452. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—Has not the Calistonic Academy got a subscription from one of the London Companies?—It receives about £350 a year; but I cannot answer definitely as to the amount. Then there is the Royal Academical Institution in Belfast, and the Belfast Academy, and quite a number of schools in the hands of private individuals.

6453. CHAIRMAN.—The boarding house system you

speak of has been established in Belfast, in connexion with the college, for university education. Have not you some boarding colleges in connexion with the Queen's College?—Not in connexion with the Queen's College.

6454. The Methodists have one?—The Methodists have one, but not in connexion with the Queen's College. There is, I believe, a provision in the Act of Parliament for the establishment in the Queen's College, of boarding houses for the various denominations, but it has never been carried out.

Very Rev.
James (Canon)
MacMahon,
P.P.

Very Rev. JAMES (Canon) MACMAHON, P.P., examined.

6455. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Parish Priest of St. Michael's, Dublin?—I am.

6456. What position do you hold in connexion with the St. Michael's schools?—I am the guardian and manager.

6457. How long have you occupied that position?—Upwards of twenty years.

6458. Is the male school a day school?—Yes, it is under the National Board.

6459. What number of pupils attend it?—Between 350 and 400 in the daily attendance.

6460. Are the boys all taught in one building?—Yes; but in separate rooms or departments.

6461. There is also a school for girls?—There are girls and infants, but the female portion is principally attached to George's Convent, under the care of the nuns.

6462. Of what does the endowment now consist?—I have never looked upon those as endowed schools.

6463. The report of the Royal Commission of 1837 states the endowment thus:—

"Annie Brady, will, proved 29th November, 1834, amount reduced, £5,000, of which part invested in purchase of site and in building, balance now represented by a sum of £1,233 13s. 6d. Site held under lease for ever, subject to rent—£29 15s. 6d."

You bought the site and built the school?—Yes. There is now £1,000 in Government Stock, the interest on which is, of course, applied every half year to the purposes of the school.

6464. Was the bequest given definitely for educational purposes?—I am not aware what were the conditions of the will; I never heard them.

6465. Have you never seen a copy of it?—Never.

6466. Do you know any one who has a copy of it?—There may be one among the papers, which are in my possession, connected with the school, but which I have never examined.

6467. Have you any other endowment?—There is nearly £100, which we call a debenture, that was purchased on our Church property.

6468. Was there any other legacy left for the schools?—None.

6469. What are the present outgoings?—We have to pay the rent. The teachers receive salaries from the National Board, and we supplement them out of the interest on the Government stock, together with charity sermons, and fees from the children.

6470. Of whom do the School Board consist?—I am the sole manager.

6471. What fees do the pupils pay?—A few pay a penny a week.

6472. It is essentially a primary school?—Certainly.

6473. What salaries do the masters receive?—The senior master in the boys' school gets £20 a year from me, in addition to what he gets from the National Board, the assistant gets only £10 from me; I give another £12, in a separate school, in addition to what he gets from the National Board. In the Female Infant school I give £20 to the mistress, in addition to what she gets from the National Board, and to the assistant only £4; and then in another room or school I give £10 to the principal, and £4 to the assistant. I give altogether

£70 a year in addition to the salaries paid by the National Board.

6474. That must then exhaust the entire endowment?—Yes. On a particular Sunday in each year we have a charity sermon, the proceeds of which is also applied in support of the schools.

6475. Do you receive much in the way of subscriptions?—They are turning out very well. The amount has increased considerably within the last twenty years.

6476. Is this a parish school supposed only to educate children belonging to the one parish?—The schools being on the borders of another parish, we do not confine it solely to our own parish children.

6477. How are the children selected?—They are the children of poor tradesmen and dealing people, and are admitted on application.

6478. What is the number in attendance at the girls' school?—There are 400 in daily attendance at the Convent school, St. George's-hill.

6479. Is there any endowment for the Convent school?—Nothing but what they receive from the National Board.

6480. Is the £70 a year you mentioned spent entirely on the boys' school?—Yes. I should mention that there are two houses on the school ground, which are let, and the rent derived from them enables us to pay the ground rent of the school.

6481. Has any addition been made to the school buildings since 1837?—No great addition, but there have been improvements.

6482. Were these paid for by subscription?—Yes, they were provided for out of whatever funds and offerings come in. I want now to erect a new porch, which will take £300 or £350, towards which I will apply the surplus I have on hand.

6483. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—Your accounts for 1873 show that at the commencement of that year you had a balance in hand of £238, and that your receipts amounted to £261 13s. 6d., making a total of £499 13s. 6d., out of which you expended £310 1s. 6d. on the school. Your average expenditure seems to be over £500 a year?—Fully so.

6484. Your two charity sermons last year produced £70 8s. 5d.?—Yes.

6485. Your accounts show deductions from that for the amount of the ordinary collections, £2 5s., and two preachers, £6 1s.?—Yes. These offerings, which we have to make, are ordinary deductions.

6486. Your accounts also include subscriptions from individuals, and you received from the National Board, in January, 297 18s. 6d.; in April, £20 5s.; in July, £21 15s.; in August, £29 15s.; and in December, £20 5s. Your teachers get the results free?—Every farthing that comes from the National Board goes to the teachers, and not only that, but I supplement it.

6487. It appears that you give the sum £33 out of the collection; is that the only payment you make to them?—That is the principal payment.

6488. Are the grants from the National Board, which appear in your account, exclusively for the schools you have charge of yourself, and not for the nuns' schools?—Only for my own schools.

6488. The Royal Commissioners in 1837 reported that—

"The existing funds of the school were as follows:—£1,238 12s. 6d. Government Three per cents; £100 donation on the Roman Catholic Chapel, North Anne-street, bearing interest at six per cent per annum, annual interest paid, £4 12s. 6d.; £350 lent by the trustees of the school to the Roman Catholic parish of St. Michael, without any security, annual interest at three per cent £7 10s.; in addition to which there are six *Hibernian Bank* shares producing an annual income of £2."

When was the Government Stock reduced to £1,400?—It was not in my time certainly.

6490. In whose name is the Government Stock standing?—It is in the names of the late Cardinal, the present Archbishop—Dr. MacCabe, the late Rev. Laurence Ferde, and myself.

6491. How were the dividends transmitted—to you?—The Cardinal or Archbishop drew the dividends and sent them to me. I never received them at the bank myself.

6492. You are not aware how the Government Stock was reduced?—No, but my predecessor, the Very Rev. W. Hamilton, built a library, and he either borrowed or got some money for the purpose, as he considered it a matter connected with the schools.

6493. The report I have read mentions one debt of £100 on the church?—That still remains.

6494. By whom is the interest on that paid?—By me. That is balanced in this way. We always paid the debt in charge of the school £10 a year, out of the school funds, to enable him to pay for his lodging. Formerly we gave him apartments in the house in lieu of that, and we got off those apartments against the interest on the debt of 1837 or the £100 which is also mentioned in the report of 1837—that is just what would be allowed to the clergyman, for his trouble in instructing the children, and besting their confessions, which is a very laborious duty.

6495. You account book, which goes back to 1859, does not contain any reference to the six *Hibernian Bank* shares, which belonged to the school in 1837, and which would be now of very considerable value?—I never recollect those shares at all. There must be some mistake about them. There were some bank shares, but they were for the orphanage, in Wellington-street or Mountjoy-street, and not connected with this school at all. Those shares still stand in my name.

6496. The report of 1837 further states:—

"The accounts relating to the school have been kept in a very loose and imperfect manner. I could not ascertain, with anything like reasonable certainty, what was the exact amount received from Miss Brady's bequest, nor the manner of application thereof. The deed of conveyance of the school premises, owing to gross neglect, was very much injured and defaced, a large hole appearing in the middle of the parchment."

Is that deed still in existence?—I am certain it must be among the papers of the school, but I never considered them.

6497. Have there been any bequests for the school, since you became manager?—Yes.

6498. Have they been brought into your account book?—Anything I got is entered in the account-book which I produce. The last was from Miss Byrne, who died a few months ago.

6499. Your account for 1861 contains this entry:—

"Rev. Canon Pope, Administrator, a share of the bequest of the late James Murphy, referred to the Catholic Beggar School, 266 lbs. 12s."

The Catholic Beggar School forms one of the rooms now included in the St. Michael's school.

6500. There was a bequest of £40 in 1863, from Alderman John Beatty to the male and female schools of St. Michael's parish?—Yes.

6501. How are the houses belonging to the school kept?—Merely in tenements.

6502. Do they form part of the property that was purchased for the school?—Yes; those houses were built on part of the school ground, and they were at

first given to the master, and when he died his widow remained in possession, by which means I lost a year's rent.

6503. Is the penny a week, which is charged to the children, paid by a large number of them?—No; by very few only by about ten per cent of them.

6504. The payment is not enforced?—No. If we enforced it the children would stop away from school, and the parents would say they could not pay it.

6505. Are all the children who attend the school Roman Catholics?—Almost all; at present there is one Protestant.

6506. Is there a Protestant school in the parish?—There is one at Michael's church, Church-street.

6507. CHURCHMAN.—Does the school receive any assistance from the Board of Guardians?—No.

6508. Mr. O'SHEATH.—Is there any other primary Catholic school in your parish?—There is another district school in Mountjoy-street; it is a female and infant school, and is largely attended.

6509. What is the population of the parish?—I suppose nearly 20,000.

6510. Is not the parish badly supplied with primary schools for boys?—It would appear so at first sight, but adjoining as we have Finsborough, where there is a parish school it is attended by a large number of boys from our parish; and in George's-hill and Brunswick-street there is a large school to which a great number of our boys go; others attend another school near Drumcondra—the St. Francis Xavier school; and in Richmond-street, near the upper end of the parish, we have the Christian Brothers' schools.

6511. The deficiency then is more apparent than real?—It is so. There is also a Christian Brothers' school in St. Mary's place.

6512. Do you think there are fifty per cent. of the Catholic boys, who ought to be receiving primary education, attending any school?—A large number are not; we are constantly worried, trying to induce the people to send their children to school, and we cannot get them to do so.

6513. Then you fear that fifty per cent. of the poor Roman Catholics, who ought to be receiving primary education, are not doing so?—I fear there are about thirty per cent who are not receiving it. I should mention that we have an evening school, attended by between thirty and forty young men and grown boys.

6514. If there were any gentle means of interfering, to induce the poor people to send their children to school, without imposing any disagreeable compulsion or a still more disagreeable tax upon them, would not it be a blessing?—I should like some compulsion upon them, without a tax.

6515. CHURCHMAN.—How are the children, who you say do not attend school, employed?—I fear many of them are idling, but when I speak to them for not coming to school, they say—"I had to do this or that work." "I had to go with my father's dinner," or "I had to mend the shirt for my mother." We adapt every means we can to induce them to come to school, but we cannot force them.

6516. Do you personally inspect these schools?—Constantly.

6517. You go in during the hours appointed for secular studies?—Yes.

6518. There is no objection made?—Not the least.

6519. You are the manager?—Yes, but I have a clergyman, specially appointed, to attend and give religious instruction.

6520. If one of your curates were to go to the school, unofficially, to see how things were going on, during the hours for secular instruction, he would be admitted?—Certainly; the teachers are glad to see him there. The attendance of one of the curates is a great stimulus to the children.

6521. The teachers get on harmoniously with the curates?—Yes; very well.

6522. The children are so poor, that from the money you cannot get a penny a week?—Indeed

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Very Rev.
James (Canon)
MacCabe,
P.P.

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Very Rev.
James (Cousin)
St. Malo, &c.

they are. The tradesman find it greatly where there are five or six children, and they have many calls on them.

6523. Are the parents of the children attending these schools of the artisan class?—Some are artisans and some dealers; some are only poor room-keepers. There are, of course, some very respectable children, sons of tradesmen, and of humble shopkeepers.

6524. Do you visit the Christian Brothers' schools in your parish?—Yes.

6525. Have they a large number of boys attending there?—They have 200 or 250.

6526. Are these boys mainly from your parish?—Partly from it and partly from the adjoining parish, St. Mary's.

6527. How many Christian Brothers are there

engaged in teaching these boys?—Two or three attend every day from Richmond-street.

6528. Have they got good persons?—Very good, indeed; they were engaged lately by an additional story.

6529. Was that done by voluntary subscriptions?—I do not know, it was done under the Cardinal's direction.

6530. You are not able to give us any particular details about the Christian Brothers' schools?—No, I have not any experience at all of them.

6531. Dr. Cusack—I presume the education the children receive at your school comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic?—Yes, and also grammar, geography, bookkeeping, algebra, and geometry.

6532. Are they taught trades?—No.

Rev. William
Alphonsus.

Rev. WILLIAM ALPHONSUS SWAN examined.

6533. CHAIRMAN.—You are a member of the Order of Christian Brothers?—I am.

6534. I suppose, like all the members of that Order, your chief employment is teaching?—It is.

6535. What school do you teach in?—Richmond-street school.

6536. How long have you been teaching there?—For twenty-four years.

6537. How many of the Brothers act as teachers there?—Eight.

6538. What number of scholars do you teach?—The number on my roll last year was 812, and the daily average attendance was 640.

6539. Has that number remained pretty constant, or is it larger than the number you had in 1857?—It has increased since 1857, but for many years back it has been pretty constant. Our average for last year might be taken as that for the last ten years.

6540. What does the endowment of your school now amount to?—We were under the impression that we were not endowed. We only received £1,500 from the Catholic Association, which was expended in building the school-house. The school is supported by Church collections, donations, and annual subscriptions.

6541. What subscriptions are received?—They vary from £10 down to 5s. annually, and the total amount is about £250, or perhaps £370 a year.

6542. Where does the rest of the income come from?—That sum will support the number of teaching brothers in Richmond-street £40 per annum each.

6543. How are the school buildings kept up?—The children pay one penny per week each, and that is expended upon the repairs of the building, and in supplying the school with stationery.

6544. Is that a uniform charge?—Yes; but probably only about two-thirds of the number pay it.

6545. There is no private property held by the brothers?—None.

6546. Do they bring none into the Institution?—If private property be brought in, it would not go to that particular house, but to the general funds of the Institution.

6547. Have you any grant from the National Board?—None.

6548. How are the Christian Brothers selected for teaching?—They undergo a training of eleven years after entering, before they become life members. During those years of probation they are examined, every year, as to their ability to teach and the other necessary qualities.

6549. Where are they generally educated?—Our training-place at present is at Drumcondra.

6550. Is that for the whole of Ireland?—Yes.

6551. About what number are there usually in that training college?—Twenty or thirty; I did not advert to that before coming here, and I will not bind myself exactly to that number.

6552. Are there special teachers appointed there from amongst the Brothers?—Yes; all the teaching

and training is within our own body. Candidates are generally placed in school young and trained to teach.

6553. How your Order any connexion with the Roman Catholic Church, or are you self-governed?—We have our Superior-General, and are self-governed, in the same way as the Jesuits or Dominicans, or any of the other religious orders.

6554. The property you spoke of as belonging to the Order is, I presume, largely employed in keeping up the training college?—Yes, and in supporting the executive governing body—that is, the Superior-General and his assistants.

6555. Is he elected by the members of the Order?—He is.

6556. Are the pupils in your schools periodically examined by members from outside the training staff of each separate establishment?—Inspectors are appointed annually to go round and examine the different schools.

6557. By whom are they appointed?—By the Superior-General.

6558. How many are appointed each year?—I could not exactly say; this year, I think, either seven or nine were appointed.

6559. Is the Order confined to Ireland, or is it in connexion with any similar Order in England?—We have two establishments in England, and we have some in the Colonies—some in Newfoundland, one in Gibraltar, and, I think, five or six in Australia.

6560. Have they any connexion with our schools?—Belonging to the same Order, they are all connected, and are under the Superior-General, who governs the entire Institute.

6561. In fact, Ireland is the centre of the Order?—It is.

6562. Is there any examination of your schools, held by persons outside the Order?—None.

6563. Then you have no means of comparing the efficiency of your teaching with that of other institutions?—Not by inspection or examination, but we have the assurance of our pupils in competitive examinations, and also their general success in after life.

6564. How many schools have you?—We have in all Ireland 50 buildings, in which there are 300 school-rooms. We call them buildings, as distinguished from establishments, because an establishment may be a centre which has branch buildings attached. For instance, we have an establishment or centre in Richmond-street, and the Brothers go from it to teach at St. Mary's, which we call a building.

6565. In what way are the two schools connected?—Our Superior is over both establishments. We have 34,000 pupils in Ireland altogether.

6566. According to your classified return, your course of instruction includes reading, writing, arithmetic—simple and compound rules, proportion, and the higher rules—grammar, book-keeping, geography, globe, drawing, geometry, measurement, algebra, navigation, and natural philosophy. I suppose it is only in some classes that navigation and those special subjects are taught?—When the return before you was

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made, there was no class in navigation in Richmond-street. In fact, we frequently, in Dublin, change that heading, and put trigonometry in "its place. In the support towns they teach navigation."

6587 Your return contains, under the heading "School-room," the word "Infants," and numbers from one to six. Are these different classes?—Yes; they are held in different rooms. We put the name "Infants" because the six classes were in operation before we opened a seventh for the younger children, and we did not like to change our numbers.

6588 As a rule, you do not take charge of very young children?—No; they are sent to convents; perhaps seven would be the age at which they usually come to us.

6589 Your return shows that a good many of your pupils are taught algebra and geometry. Do any of them go to other schools after they have passed through yours?—Yes; some go to classical schools.

6590 Do they go to the Roman Catholic colleges?—They go to the Roman Catholic colleges, and to classical schools, if intended for professions.

6591 They do not go to the higher or Model National schools?—I have been teaching for twenty-four years, and I do not remember more than two or three of the most going to a Model school.

6592 I suppose, as a rule, you teach them specially with the object of their going to other institutions belonging to your own Church?—Well, yes.

6593 Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—The boys at your schools are mainly from the humblest classes?—Yes.

6594 Do you find that, when they go out into the world, they improve their positions, and enjoy respectable and successful careers in life?—We find them very respectable, as a rule. I could give a great many instances, that have come under my own experience, of boys turning out remarkably well.

6595 When you find a smart boy I suppose he can get very great advantages?—Yes, he gets a very good commercial education, and afterwards he can advance himself by his own good conduct and ability.

6596 Do you think the teaching they receive has the effect of improving their character and elevating them?—That is my experience.

6597 And an educated boy, when he grows up, is less liable to be a drunkard?—Much less liable.

6598 And more likely to respect himself and those in authority?—Certainly.

6599 How would you like to see some—I do not like to use the word "compulsion," but some strong sanction, used to make parents send their children to school?—I think it would be good in the abstract, but I have not considered the question myself.

6600 But if it was attainable, you think it would be useful?—I think so.

6601 Have many of your pupils made themselves very considerably in life?—Yes. I have prepared a list of some who have done so. Of course some have gone to other institutions and colleges, but others have not been to any other school but mine. My list comprises 12 clergymen, 6 or 9 preparing for the Church, 12 physicians or surgeons, 3 solicitors, 2 architects, 4 schoolteachers, 2 dentists, 2 civil engineers, 1 geologist, 1 chemist, and 2 who obtained appointments in the Indian Civil Service, 4 who passed examinations for the Customs and Excise, 9 for banks, and 14 for the Railway Clearing House, 3 captains in the merchant service, and one a Major or Colonel in the Indian Army. I know the salaries of sixty of my own former pupils, engaged in commercial situations or railway offices, and I find the aggregate salaries of the sixty amount to £10,800 annually. Most of these are employed in the city, and are very much prized. The rank and file, to use a military phrase, go to trade.

6602 CHAIRMAN.—Where did they go to become engineers?—To an architect's or engineer's office. One went to an engineering school.

6603 Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—You have some boys of the middle class?—A few. We do not refuse them.

6604 You are aware that in Limerick it was formerly a common thing for middle-class boys to be educated at the school belonging to your Order?—I believe at that time there was no middle-class school in Limerick.

6605 Dr. CURRIS.—Did the two who got Indian Civil Service appointments go up direct from your school?—Not direct. One advanced himself by tuition, the other became, perhaps, one of the ablest students in the Catholic University.

6606 Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—Do you take care that the boys of only average ability are carefully taught, and that attention is not diverted from them merely to the boys who show great ability?—We should consider such conduct very unfair. We look carefully to those of average talent.

6607 What is the average length of your course?—About six years.

6608 Do you find that the great majority of your pupils are capable of reading intelligently, and of understanding what they read?—I think so.

6609 Do the masters of each school know beforehand when the inspector will come?—They are informed, probably, a week beforehand.

6610 Have you ever conducted the inspection yourself?—No, I have never been appointed inspector.

6611 You have seen them conducted?—Frequently.

6612 Does the inspector go up and down in the school, or take the classes consecutively?—He thinks and acts for himself, and, as far as my school is concerned, I know for some years back every individual boy was examined by the inspector.

6613 Do you teach Latin in these schools?—It is exceptional, and is not in our course.

6614 Is it sometimes taught?—It is.

6615 CHAIRMAN.—I suppose those who are likely to become clergymen generally learn it?—Probably. A few years ago some of the bishops wished that it should be taught in our schools. It is not, however, in our course now.

6616 Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—At what ages, as a rule, do the boys leave your schools?—Generally at thirteen or fourteen, but in Richmond-street we have always had a good attendance of grown boys. In 1858 we had 185 boys between twelve and eighteen, which the Commissioners considered very good, and the number is higher this year.

6617 How many pupils are there in your schools under each master?—The number is usually 100; but in the lower classes they are a little more numerous than that. In my school the maximum is seventy.

6618 Do you employ the monitorial system?—Yes.

6619 You get smart boys to push on the other boys?—Yes, and sometimes that has been carried out very successfully. I induce boys to take a pleasure in teaching, and I have had some boys who could teach six books of Euclid very well, and algebra to quadrable equations.

6620 When going to employ boys as pupil teachers, do you educate them for that purpose, or do you send a boy, who has shown a certain amount of knowledge himself, to teach?—We train him to teach first; though he may not have in view teaching as a profession, still it improves him very much to be able to impart knowledge.

6621 Is the science of education—teaching how to teach—professed in your schools?—It is, and we have written a manual on the subject called "School-government."

6622 Has every Christian Brother that undertakes the duty of teaching, to go through a course of preparation?—He is supposed to study that closely, and to put it in practice.

6623 Is there any system by which a new teacher is watched when he first commences?—He is supposed to be under the supervision of the Master, who trains him.

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Atheyne Jones.

6094. Mr. WILSON.—It was stated that you have some endowment under the will of Edmund Rice?—No, he left no endowment, as his debts were sworn under £30.

6095. CHAIRMAN.—Do you admit all the papers that apply?—We take all that apply, if we possibly can find room for them.

6096. Do you consider your school buildings full at present?—I would not wish to take a larger number at present. We consider them very full now, but in an urgent case we would not refuse a child.

6097. Mr. WILSON.—Do all the buildings belong to the Order?—Not all, we only teach in some of them. For instance, St. Mary's is not our property.

6098. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any primary school, under the Catholic clergy, in the parish in which your school is situated, or is yours practically the only school under Catholic management in the parish?—We are now in the newly formed parish of St. Agatha, in which there is no other school, that I am aware of, except the men's school.

6099. When a Roman Catholic clergyman estab-

lishes a school in connexion with the National Board and becomes its manager, how does it differ from your schools?—We have nothing to do with the National Board; we get no aid from that body.

6100. Is there any difference as regards the course of instruction?—I think the course is the same in our higher schools as in the model schools. I have not had much experience of National schools.

6101. Are there not other Orders engaged in education besides yours? There is a school in Freetown which is not a Christian Brothers' school?—It is under the Presentation Order. There are some of that Order in Ireland.

6102. Do they teach the same course as you do?—Their course is something like ours; but their government is different.

6103. What decides your Order in establishing a school in a particular locality?—We are invited by the bishop or the parish priest of the locality. He gets an establishment ready for us, and we go there under certain conditions.

[Adjourned to Thursday, May 29th, at eleven o'clock.]

May 30, 1879.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.—THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1879, 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

PRESENT:—LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD, LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P., RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., M.P.; ANDREW SHARPLEY HARR, Esq., LL.D.; and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CREED MERRIMETH, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr John C.
Killy, &c.

Mr JOHN C. KELLY, J.P., examined.

6114. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are officially connected with the Harold's Cross Female Orphanage?—I am nominally Treasurer, but all I have to do is to receive the half-yearly dividends for the Nuns.

6115. In 1857 the funds of the Institution were returned as follows:—

“Andrew Pawley, will, 1850; Eleanor Deane, will, death 1841, £222 3s 10d.; Robert Farrie, will, death 1842, £200; Charles Waltons, will, death 1843, £290; Richard Crotchell, will, death 1847, £346; Rev. William Stafford, will, death 1848, £200; Patrick Waltons, will, death 1851, £100, part of furniture, together with other donations, and subscriptions, £1,605 lls. 3d., invested in Government Stock, savings and accumulation of income invested in three Kingstown Railway shares, £200, also held for a number of 500 years; land held under leasehold lease, at rent of £43.”

What are the present funds?—They amount to nearly what you have read out.

6116. State the particulars of the funds?—Bank stock, £910 3s. 11d., which is now worth over £2,760; Government Three per Cent. Stock, £1,256 16s. 8d.; Grand Canal Stock, £1,410; Dublin and Kingstown Railway Debentures, £200; and City Debentures, £175.

6117. In whose names do those funds stand at present?—In the names of three or four of the ladies of the convent to which the Orphanage is attached.

6118. Do you receive the dividends under power of attorney?—Yes.

6119. Can you tell when the changes were made to the present investments?—I am not aware.

6120. When was the Bank Stock purchased?—I cannot tell.

6121. There does not appear to have been any Canal Stock in the list of property belonging to the Institution in 1857. Do you know where it was obtained from?—I think it must have been the produce of a bequest left since 1857, and invested in Canal Stock.

6122. The Institution appears now to have five Kingstown Railway Debentures; there were formerly three Kingstown Railway shares. Do you know what became of them?—I do not. The Nuns frequently sold out portions of their stock when the expenses of the year exceeded the income. Those Kingstown Railway shares were replaced by Kingstown Deben-

tures, which were purchased with moneys that came to them in the shape of bequests.

6123. Those appear in your present list, City Debentures, £175?—They were purchased very recently.

6124. How long have you been connected with the institution?—About twenty years.

6125. Were you the Treasurer all that time?—I have been nominally acting as Treasurer since 1857.

6126. Have you any accounts that show the state of the funds?—I am only nominally Treasurer, as I merely receive the interest, and hand it over to the Nuns.

6127. The report of the Assistant Commissioners, who visited the institution on 10th November, 1856, for the purpose of supplying information to a Royal Commission which was then sitting, stated:—

“After proceeding some way with my inquiries, the nuns abruptly defined giving me any further information whatever. I am unable, therefore, to annex the accompanying queries for my report. I had previously gone over the establishment, and was very favourably impressed with its general aspect and condition, great industry and cleanliness being observable throughout in all its departments. I cannot, however, extend the same praise to the literary proficiency of the children, which was certainly below what it ought to have been. I examined their reading, geography, and grammar, in all of which their attainments were very limited. It is but right, however, to observe that the children seemed nervous and timid.”

At that time the income of the institution from trust funds was £147 2s. 3d. a year, and some of the capital producing that income was clearly not to be made use of to meet annual expenses. For instance, the interest on Mr. Stafford's £200 was to be applied annually to support an orphan girl in the Orphan School of St. Clara, to be nominated by the parish priest of Rathmines. Is there any separate investment representing that money?—No. Mr. Stafford, who was the previous parish priest of Rathmines, left that money by his will, and it is now included in the general funds of the orphanage.

6128. What was the amount of interest received on the several investments you have mentioned for the year 1878?—£215 lls. 1s.

6129. The account-book which you have produced shows that £280 was laid out, in 1874, in the purchase of land?—Yes; four acres of land were purchased.

6130. Is that held in fee?—Yes.

6631. In whom is it vested?—In those ladies in whose names the Government and other funds are standing.

6632. Have you seen the deed of conveyance?—I have not.

6633. Who has the charge of it?—It is in the hands of the ladies of the convent.

6634. Are all the ladies in whose names it was taken still living?—I don't know that there have been any deaths since then.

6635. Are you aware that the title to land held in fee by several persons as joint tenants, would vest in the last survivor of the last survivor, if she died intestate?—As far as the money in the funds is concerned, whenever one of the ladies dies, they put in the name of another, but I do not know what would be done with regard to the land. It may be that it was purchased by the Superiors of the Orphanage, and that it is in her name alone.

6636. In that case you are aware that on her death intestate the legal estate would go to her heir-at-law?—Yes, I am aware of that.

6637. I may take the liberty of pointing out that, if the conveyance is taken in the name of a single lady, who has adopted a religious mode of life, a more dangerous mode of conveyance could not be?—I am not able to give precise information, but I presume they had proper legal advice.

6638. Did they consult you when laying out their funds in purchasing that land?—No.

6639. What was the fund which was so laid out?—It was portion of the money invested in Government stock.

6640. Did you take any part in the transfer of that stock?—I did not.

6641. Was it transferred under a power of attorney, or did the ladies attend at the bank?—It was transferred under power of attorney. The stock broker went out to the Convent, and got the power of attorney signed by the four ladies.

6642. To what purposes are the four acres of land applied?—They are used for the purpose of supplying vegetables, butter, and milk for the Orphanage.

6643. Is the land cultivated under the superintendence of the ladies themselves?—Yes.

6644. Do you produce the account for 1878?—Yes; it is as follows:—

| REVENUE. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| Subscriptions, | 915 | 0 | 0 |
| Collection, | 49 | 18 | 0 |
| Charity sermon, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Evenings, | 45 | 3 | 11 |
| Interest on the funds, | 215 | 11 | 1 |
| Produce of land, | 84 | 11 | 8 |
| Bequests, | 82 | 7 | 7 |
| Balance in favour from 1877, | 261 | 8 | 8½ |
| Rent and taxes allowed, | 84 | 8 | 4 |
| Restoration, | 1 | 10 | 0 |

Total receipts, 1,673 16 2½

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|-----|
| Maintenance for orphans, | 497 | 18 | 10½ |
| House repairs, play-ground expenses, | 224 | 18 | 3½ |
| Clothing and boots, | 134 | 7 | 3 |
| Local expenses, | 129 | 3 | 7 |
| Chaplain, &c., | 55 | 12 | 6 |
| Outfit and fuel, | 58 | 12 | 0 |
| Salaries to workwomen, porter, &c., | 97 | 10 | 0 |
| Stationery and travelling expenses, | 44 | 15 | 2 |
| Miscellaneous, | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Rent and taxes, | 104 | 12 | 0 |
| Fuel and gas, | 26 | 12 | 0 |
| Oil and churchyard, | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries, | 34 | 10 | 4 |
| Medical, | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Medicine and doctors' fees, | 21 | 9 | 3½ |

Total expenses, 1,581 10 7½

Leaving a balance of £142 5s. 8d. to be carried to the credit of the next account.

6645. That account appears to have been signed by you on the 2nd March, 1879. Do you vouch the accounts?—Yes, but I do not examine into the correctness of the different items. I assume that they are all correct. The sums have books of account at the orphanage, showing the details of each item.

6646. What number of orphans were maintained in the orphanage in 1878?—Seventy.

6647. Do you know how the £255 12s. 5½d., which is charged for expenses of house repairs and play-ground, was laid out?—The play-ground, I think, was enlarged.

6648. The produce of the land was returned as £84 11s. 8d., and the expenses as £139 3s. 7½d. Does this £84 11s. 8d. represent money received?—It was the estimated value of the butter and milk.

6649. Then there was a loss of nearly £55 upon the land?—The land expenses include £1 per week, the wages of the gardener, and 17s. a week paid to a labouring man, as well as manure and other things.

6650. Outfit and fees for orphans are charged on £58 13s. What are the fees?—They are apprentices' fees. The orphans are apprenticed to confectioners and dressmakers.

6651. What class of education do the children receive?—A plain English education—reading, writing, arithmetic, dressmaking, needlework, and the elements of cookery.

6652. Are any of them sent out as domestic servants?—I think not, except on ladies' visits. Thirty-four of them are what are called "Patriotic Fund" children—these is, the sums received £17 each for them from the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund.

6653. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—Is that £17 cash per year?—Yes.

6654. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—That does not appear in the account?—It is included under—"Subscriptions, 1878."

6655. Are all the children in the orphanage paid for?—I think not for anything, and for the remaining twenty-six from £12 to £16 each per year.

6656. Are these payments also included under the head of subscriptions?—Yes.

6657. Is the £17 per head which is paid by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund supposed to represent the full expense that the children are to the institution?—I would not say that exactly. The Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund insist on the Patriotic children being well cared and nurtured, and that involves similar treatment for the rest. They are all liberally fed and carefully attended to.

6658. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—Do the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund take any steps to look after the institution?—Yes: I think that last year Lord Waverley visited the orphanage.

6659. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—Rent and taxes are charged at £104 12s. How are the premises held?—On lease.

6660. At what rent and for what term?—I do not know.

6661. Have you got the accounts here, showing the bequests received for some few years past?—Yes. In 1850 they received bequests amounting to £123 8s. 7d. Three Kingsdown Railway bequests were added that year, and produced £394 10s. 1d., and there was at the close of the year a balance deficient of £143 12s. 8½d. In 1857 there was a bequest of £210 1s., and the balance deficient was increased to £157 10s. In 1858 the bequests amounted to £278 2s. 5d., and in 1859 to £34 4s. 7d. In 1860 they were £160 4s. 5d.; in 1861 £124 4s. 7d.; in 1862 £109 4s. 7d.; in 1863 bequests £192 6s.; in 1864 £59 13s. 10½d.; in 1865 £139 4s. 7d., and there was a balance deficient at the close of that year of £54 11s. 5½d. In 1867 the bequests were £65 7s. 1d., and the balance deficient increased to £261 9s. 0½d. In 1868 the bequests came to £284 10s. 2½d., and at the close of that year, during which the number of orphans maintained was 100, the balance deficient stood at £135 13s. In 1869 bequests amounted to £73 15s. 5d., and the balance deficient came to £415 1s. 2d. In 1870 the bequests were

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£28 11s. 6d., but there were donations of £407 0s. 7d., which reduced the balance deficient to £14 4s. 3d. In 1871 the bequests came to £244 11s. 7d., and the balance deficient increased to £139 3s. 4d.

6662. In 1871 the solicitor's bill of costs is entered as £37 13s. 4d. What was that for?—I am not sure. It might have been at the time of the purchase of the 4 acres of land I have mentioned.

6663. The accounts for 1872 show that in that year the bequests amounted to £175 11s. 3d., that the expenditure on roofing the Orphanage, sewerage, and house repairs, was £318; that the wages of the gardener and expenses on the land came to £197 13s. 7d. The balance deficient at the end of the year was £374 13s. 8d., and this item occurs—"Lost on interest, £121." To whom was that money lent?—I don't know. It may have been lent to the Convent by the Orphanage.

6664. Are not the two Institutions under the same roof?—They are; but the Orphanage is of its own.

6665. In 1873 the bequests amounted to £214 7s. 7d., and the balance deficient at the close of that year was £149 10s. The expenditure includes constructing sewerage and house repairs, £307 16s. 1½d., and also fuel, £93 11s. 4d. Does that include the fuel for the Convent as well as for the Orphanage?—No; merely for the Orphanage.

6666. In 1874 the bequests were £27 1s. 5d., the subscriptions were £196 11s. 1½d., interest on the funds was £395, chiefly sermons, £112, and the produce of land is entered at £161 2s., and farm expenses at £147. Do you know whether the £163 3s. is an estimate of the value of the farm produce, or do they sell any of it?—I don't know that they sell any of the produce, but they might have sold some cattle.

6667. The amount under that head varies very much, the previous year it was £116, and the year before that only £103, and in the following year it fell to £37. What accounts for the great difference?—I do not know how to account for it.

6668. In 1875 the bequests were £36 4s. 3d., and the subscriptions rose to £1,077 10s., but there appears to have been nearly £100 lost on the land that year—£57 2s. 3d. appearing at one side of the account, as against £160 0s. 1d. at the other. Can you explain that?—I cannot; except it was caused by loss of cattle owing to disease.

6669. What were the bequests in 1876?—£164 11s. 5d.

6670. The produce of land in that year is entered as £18 6s. 8d., against land expenses, £107 4s. 8½d. Can you account for that great discrepancy?—It may have arisen from loss of cattle.

6671. In 1876 there was a solicitor's bill of costs paid amounting to £24 15s. What was that for?—I do not remember.

6672. What was the amount of the bequests in 1877?—£284 11s. 5½d.

6673. The expenses appear to vary considerably. The maintenance of the orphans, which was £711 in 1875, and £738 in 1876, fell to £641 in 1877. The clothing which was £157 in 1875, and £172 in 1876, came in 1877 to only £118; the house repairs and furniture expenses, which were £246 in 1875, and £160 in 1876, were down to £63 in 1877; and the land expenses fell from £199 in 1875 and £107 in 1876 to £37 in 1877. Outfits and fees for the orphans, which were only £47 in 1875, were £117 in 1876, and fell to £38 in 1877. How do you account for these variations?—I imagine they get in a large supply of certain requisites at a time, and then perhaps in the next year they would get none.

6674. There are very large items for medicine and doctor's fees—in 1875, £46; in 1876, £46 7s. 2d.; and in 1877, £18 11s. 1½d. Was there any exceptional illness during those years?—I am not aware that there was any illness amongst the children.

6675. Why does not the £250, which is stated to have been expended upon the purchase of land in 1874, appear in the accounts?—It was in Government stock,

and they came to the determination to buy the five acres, and so they sold out the stock.

6676. Although the accounts contain entries of other stocks that were sold, and of other securities that were purchased, the selling of the Government stock for the purchase of the land, and the amount paid for the purchase, do not appear at all in the accounts—why was that?—I do not know.

6677. The account book shows that the sales of securities since 1857 realized £1,133 14s. 4d., and the securities purchased during that time cost only £453 3s. 1d., showing a balance against the investments of £680 11s. 3d., and £5,096 14s. 2d. was received from bequests during that period.—Small bequests, under £50, are not invested, but are applied towards defraying the annual expenses of the Institution.

6678. If the information was fully given in 1857, the property then put down as £4,643 11s. 7d. in Government Stock, has been changed into property that is now worth considerably more. Does that appear manifest, from the figures, that the account you have produced is not a full account of either the expenditure or the receipts?—I assume it is a correct account.

6679. Taking each £100 of bank stock as worth £380, and taking the other securities at par, your present investments are worth over £5,000. Do you know whether the land has been paid for?—It has been paid for.

6680. Have the ladies any assistance, so far as you know, in the management of their funds?—I think not. The superintendent of the orphanage has the conduct of all the accounts himself.

6681. Do you know whether there is any separate account kept of those bequests treating them as capital?—I think not. There may be a memorandum of a bequest being left by so and so.

6682. But nothing to show the terms on which it was left?—Nothing that I am aware of.

6683. Is the orphanage in connection with the National Board, or under any system of inspection?—I think not. There was a National school in connection with the orphanage some five years ago; but it has been discontinued.

6684. One of the sisters presides over the education?—Yes.

6685. How are the children selected for admission?—They are generally orphans who have lost both parents, and are the children of respectable people.

6686. Are they selected by the sisters?—Yes. There is no lay committee of any kind. A form must be filled up, and then the sisters take the case into consideration, and I suppose a good deal depends upon what influence the friends of the child can bring to bear.

6687. What system is there for the apprenticeship of the children—that is a matter which the ladies themselves probably could not superintend?—There is a gentleman who goes out and sees after matters for them, and he probably attends to that; but I suppose it is chiefly a matter of correspondence.

6688. Are the children looked after when they have been apprenticed?—Yes, certainly.

6689. How is that done?—By messengers and correspondence.

6690. The ladies themselves do not visit the children outside the orphanage?—No.

6691. What do you mean by messengers?—They have some lady friends, whom they depute to go and see the apprentices, and ascertain how they are getting on and what their prospects are.

6692. Mr. O'Brien says—Do not you think that it would be advisable, that all transactions relating to the money belonging to the Institution should appear regularly in the books?—I presume the ladies have books in which all their transactions are recorded.

6693. It appears that the purchase of the land is omitted altogether?—It is omitted altogether from the book which was given to me to bring here.

6694. And therefore, presumably, there would be no entry of that transaction at all?—No; but, if

course, they put down the £669 as sold out. They have now the lead to represent the society.

6698. Do not you think it desirable that a perfect record of the transaction should be kept?—I have no doubt of it. I suppose, if necessary, it could be shown in some of the books.

6699. Do you converse with the nuns about their business affairs?—I go out there very seldom. When the superintendent wishes to ask me any question in connexion with the orphanage, I go out, but merely as a messenger. I do not take any active part in the management.

6700. Are you aware whether they keep any account-books, but the one you have produced?—They do. There is one in which all the particulars are set forth and explained. The book which I have produced is a mere annual abstract of accounts.

6701. Are you aware that lands and money, held for charitable purposes like these, are subject to the equities of the Court of Chancery, and that it would be possible, at any time, for any person disposed to give trouble, to have an inquiry sought for into the management of the fund?—I was not aware of that.

6702. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—In fact, such an inquiry would necessarily arise if the last surviving trustee, or the only trustee, happened to die, leaving a layman as heir-at-law, or as executor. In either case he should come into the Court of Chancery to execute his trust?—I was not aware of that.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy.—The Lord Justice only desires to impress upon you that everything done on occasion with either money or land should be recorded plainly in the books; and I myself, as a friend of the institution, wish that this should be suggested to the nuns.

6703. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—There is also a question, in every case of this kind, depending on the terms of the bequest, viz., "whether the money, or any part of it, reserved from bequests was properly applicable as capital or income." You say these ladies have treated the bequests as income, and spent the money?—They have so treated small bequests.

6704. Mr. O'Shaughnessy.—Some of the girls in the institution are probably the children of professional, commercial, and business men?—They are usually the

daughters of persons who had seen better days.—[In whose father and mother died leaving them unprotected for.]

6705. What is the educational course in the institution?—The girls get a good plain education. They use the National school books, and some of the Christian Brothers' books. They are not taken in under seven, and are kept to the age of sixteen.

6706. Do any of the clergy curiously examine the classes?—I doubt it very much. The ladies give the girls a good plain education, and teach them needlework and dressmaking. They are also taught the elements of cookery.

6707. Who teaches the elements of cookery?—There are eight of the ladies attending this orphanage and two paid assistants—a dressmaker and a qualified schoolmistress.

6708. Do you know whether any of the girls that go out and become apprentices, or get places, come back to the institution, having ceased to hold their place of apprenticeship or situation?—Not that I ever heard. It may possibly have occurred without my knowing it.

6709. In some convents there are places of refuge to which girls may come back when they have not been quite successful in their employment. Is there anything of that kind attached to this institution?—No.

6710. Have you known instances of the success of the girls in life?—I have heard from the nuns that the girls have been very successful. They told me, the last time I was out there, of one girl who is cook to the Duke at Norfolk, and who is giving great satisfaction.

6711. Then they do, sometimes, go out as servants?—They go as cooks and confectioners. They learn the art in the institution, and are then bound apprentices to confectioners, and sometimes they go out afterwards as cooks.

6712. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—I presume the confectioners have not the means of getting into business on their own account?—No; but they have an opportunity of learning the art of upper-class cookery.

[The Community of St. Clare, through their solicitors, Messrs. Fitzgerald, subsequently addressed to the Commissioners some explanations in reference to Mr. Kelly's evidence, vide Appendix, No. 11.]

The Venerable WILLIAM LEE, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, examined.

The Venerable W. Lee, D.D.

6713. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—You are the incumbent of St. Peter's Parish, Dublin?—I am.

6714. At what date was Mrs. Wray's school endowed?—It was founded in 1870 by the trustees of the will of the late Mrs. Wray, under an order of Master Murphy, dated 8th March, 1869.

6715. It appears from the Chancery order that the £5,500 left by Mrs. Catherine Wray was then represented by £4,222 3s. 5d., Government Stock. The provision was that the trustees should procure by lease, or otherwise, a suitable portion of the premises then in the possession of the minister and churchwardens of St. Peter's parish, known as St. Peter's school, and that they should establish therein a school for the instruction of poor children, such school to be called Mrs. Wray's school. The trust fund was directed to be transferred to the trustees, who should have certain powers of investment; and after providing for the expenses of establishing a school, the annual income was directed to be applied to maintaining the school and paying school requisites, and paying the master, mistress, and assistants such stipend as they should think proper. It is also directed that books and accounts shall be carefully kept. There is also a power of appointing new trustees, and a provision that the trustees may make such rules, not inconsistent with the scheme, for the management of the school, as they might from time to time consider right. Have any rules been made?—Yes.

6716. Who are the trustees?—The Archbishop of Dublin, Judge Longfield, Mr. Henry M. Pilkington, &c., and myself, as sector of the parish.

6717. When did these trustees first assemble?—On the 14th May, 1870, and the rules were then immediately made. They provided that the school be opened and closed each day with prayer; that the school hours shall be from ten to one, and from halfpast one to a quarter to three; that each teacher shall take part in the Sunday school; that the school shall be under the same control as the parochial school, subject, however, to any regulations which the trustees may impose; that the first table shall be posted in the school-room; that the vacations shall be, three weeks at Christmas, and one at Easter; that permission in clothes or books are to be distributed at the discretion of the trustees; and that a portion of bread should be given daily to each child who required it.

6718. Mrs. Delany was elected the first head-mistress?—Yes; she was appointed at a salary of £40 a year, with a gratuity, when recommended, of £5, and apartments.

6719. Did you appoint any other teachers?—Yes, a first assistant, with a salary of £30, and a gratuity of £5, and a second assistant, with a salary of £25, and a gratuity of £3, together with apartments for each.

6720. What sum was transferred to the trustees?—£4,222 3s. 5d., stock, and an accumulation of interest amounting to £257 16s. 3d. We resolved that the capital sum transferred should be invested in India four per cent. stock, which was done, and we added £121 6s. 8d. out of the accumulations, so as to purchase £4,500 of that stock.

6721. Have you made any alteration in that

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investment £—£100 was added afterwards out of our savings, but was sold out again last year.

6719. What is the nature of your title to the parochial school premises?—Last year we purchased the perpetuity.

6720. Who were the original lessors of those premises?—The rector and churchwardens for the time being.

6721. As a Corporation?—Yes.

6722. The lease of the school-room, which is used for Mrs. Wray's school, appears to have been made to the trustees of Mrs. Wray's school, on 15th March, 1871?—Yes, by the minister and churchwardens.

6723. Your minutes show, that on the 29th April, 1875, you sold out £100 India Four per Cent. stock, which had been purchased in 1873, and applied the amount, with the consent of the trustees, to the payment for a perpetuity lease of the school-buildings. Were they held under a renewable ecclesiastical lease?—Yes; the matter is fully explained in the Report of the St. Peter's Schools, thus:—

"An unexpected claim, on the part of the owner of the fee of the school premises, that the Commission should purchase the perpetuity, or run the risk of losing their lease as its expiration is 1883, (an indirect result of the Irish Church Act, as the Church Temporalities Commissioners sold the fee acquired by them on His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin's recommendation), added very much to the embarrassment. It was determined, of course, to endeavour to retain possession of the schools, and also to pay off the debts so far as possible. Toward both these objects there was immediately available only the stock standing to credit of the schools, which, when sold, produced £426 2s. The trustees of the Wray schools—in consideration of their having the infant school-room free of rent—through the Amicable, one of the trustees, granted £100 towards the purchase. The Messrs. Brooker, through John Richardson, Esq., &c., also made two donations, amounting to £150; and further sums were received to the amount of £120 1s. . . . The result of the efforts made on this for a sum of £543, or with the note out of pocket, Messrs. Messinger & Coles graciously declining to make any other charge—£14 5s. 1d.; £557 3s. 1d., the Archbishop and Churchwardens have purchased the several fees from 1868."

6724. Was the question moved at all, or did you consider it?—Whether you were safe in taking a conveyance to the minister and churchwardens since the Disestablishment Act?—We placed the matter in the hands of Mr. F. L. Dumas, &c. He was consulted as counsel, and Messrs. Messinger and Coles were our solicitors.

6725. Was any new lease then executed, by the minister and churchwardens, to the Wray trustees?—There was none since the original lease in 1871, which was prepared by Mr. Pilkington.

6726. Have the Wray trustees any stated times for their meetings?—No, the whole thing is done just as I can get them to attend.

6727. Your minute book shows that you met on the 15th April, 1874; the 23rd Feb., 1875; and then not until the 29th March, 1877. There was another meeting, held on the 9th July, 1877, to allocate some money to painting and cleaning; and there were also meetings on April 29th, 1875, and May 27th, 1879. You have not met more than about once a year?—It is very hard to get a meeting, and, in fact, there is nothing to be done except to audit the accounts.

6728. What staff of teachers have you got at present?—Three. They are most excellent teachers.

6729. By whom is the school inspected?—By Mr. Rodkin, the Inspector of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

6730. Your school is not in connexion with the Erasmus Smith's Board?—No, nor with any other Board.

6731. Mr. Rodkin's Report of the 30th June, 1876, states that the school is visited weekly by the clergy, and frequently by ladies. Is there any ladies' committee?—No; there is no committee; the ladies who visit take an interest in the school, which is an infant school.

6732. It has become the infant school of St. Peter's parish?—Yes.

6733. It appears from Mr. Rodkin's Report that there were 100 children on the roll, and that 130 were present at his inspection; that the average attendance was 118; that the members of the Irish Church on the books were 143, of whom 126 were present; Presbyterians, none; Protestant Dissenters, none; Roman Catholics on the books, 7, of whom 4 were present. He examined the senior classes in reading, spelling, dictation, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. Is it purely a primary school?—Purely primary. Mr. Rodkin appended to that report the observation: "The teachers have faithfully done their duty."

6734. How did the numbers stand at the following inspection, in December, 1878?—There were on the books 140, of whom 126 were present. The average attendance during the half year had been 122. The members of the Irish Church on the books were 153, of whom 131 were present at the inspection; no Presbyterians, no Protestant Dissenters. There were also 7 Roman Catholics on the books, of whom 5 were present.

6735. There is no examination by Mr. Rodkin in Scripture?—That is done by the clergy.

6736. The scheme settled by Master Murphy is silent as to religious instruction in the school, but your first rule provides that the school shall open and close each day with prayer. Is there any compulsory religious teaching?—Yes, a form of prayer, which I drew up, is used.

6737. Lord R. CRENSHAW:—Your time tabulation to giving out the lunch, what is that?—Dread for the poor.

6738. Is that under the terms of the endowment?—I do not know that it is in the endowment, but our ninth rule provides: "A portion of bread to be given daily to each child who requires it." Some of the children bring their own lunch, but others are so poor that they require the allowance of bread.

6739. Lord Justice FRY:—One of your rules provides that "premiums in clothes or books" are to be distributed at the discretion of the trustees. Practically that is done by yourself?—Entirely.

6740. Dr. JELLEN inspects the school and gives catechetical instruction once a week?—Yes.

6741. Have you yourself any fixed time for visiting the school?—None in particular; I go there just as I find it convenient.

6742. Do any of the other three trustees take an active part in the management of the school?—I do not think they do, but they visit it sometimes.

6743. Do all the children who attend the school belong to the parish?—I think they are all from the immediate neighbourhood.

6744. The parish extends over a large district?—Yes, but we have another very large infant school at St. Stephen's for that district.

6745. Has that school any endowment?—I have brought the last report of it, which will give you all information about it.

6746. Who has charge of the house?—I believe I have it.

6747. Have you a safe for keeping the documents belonging to the schools?—They are kept in a safe, in St. Peter's Church.

6748. Lord R. CRENSHAW:—You do not appear to balance your accounts every year?—Not every year, but it was done last Wednesday.

6749. Was that for the enlightenment of the Commissioners?—I think it was partly.

6750. Before that there was no balance struck since 1877?—No.

6751. Is that a good plan?—The whole matter is left in my own hands.

6752. You have at present a balance on hand of £1631?—Yes.

6753. What is the annual income?—The interest at 4 per cent. on £4,500 India stock, which is £180 a year. We receive it free of income tax, being a charitable institution.

6754. Could you state, in figures, the annual expenditure on this school?—I have not calculated it annually.

6755. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there an audit every year?—Not every year.

6756. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Was it ever proposed that the trustees should meet regularly?—There is really nothing for them to do.

6757. They might audit the accounts at any rate?—I get the accounts audited whenever I can.

6758. The parish is, no doubt, very fortunate in having you to look after the endowment, but someone might succeed you who would not be so careful; and it is quite astonishing the number of instances of luxury in such institutions, which spring from slight beginnings.—It is a more difficult thing than you imagine to get a number of gentlemen together.

6759. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—On examination of your accounts for 1878, I find that the expenditure for the year amounted to £388 17s. 11d.—That included the £100 given for the perpetuity.

6760. Then, your ordinary expenditure during that year was only £288 17s. 11d., which would show a surplus income of about £21.—About that. These are no accumulations at present on hand, which I should propose to invest as we did before, but at the last meeting we agreed to put down fresh asphalt, and make some other expenditure on the school, which will require some money to carry out.

6761. Is this entirely a day-school?—It is; in connection with it there is the female boarding-school of St. Peter's parish.

6762. Do the children attending Mrs. Wray's school pay anything?—The schoolmistress gets the piece that is paid, but I believe they do not amount to £1 a year.

6763. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—In some instances the minutes of the meetings are not signed?—There is only one, in which, I think, Judge Longfield omitted to sign.

6764. The minutes of the first meeting, which was a most important one, are not signed?—The rules, which follow those minutes, are signed by the Archbishop of Dublin.

6765. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—How many cases are there in the parish?—Seven, at present.

6766. Do they all assist in the superintendence of the school?—No, there are four chorists in the parish, and two of the curates belong to St. Peter's, two to Rathmore, two to St. Stephen's, and one to St. Kevin's.

6767. Who are the two at St. Peter's?—Dr. Jellett and Dr. Beckley, and they practically superintend the school.

6768. Mr. WILSON.—Is there any fee paid to Mr. Badin for his inspection?—Yes, five guineas for the three schools, and one-third of that sum is charged against the Wray school account.

6769. Dr. ELIOT.—You do not suppose that all the trustees should be present to constitute a meeting?—No, only two. Except at the first meeting we have been held more than two.

6770. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You have no rule fixing a quorum?—No.

6771. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You have got some Roman Catholic children attending the school?—Yes.

6772. Do they receive instruction in the Scriptures?—They are very young, I think, probably, not older than three or four years, and are usually left only a very short time in the school; but all the children who attend receive the same instruction.

6773. Is there anything either in Mrs. Wray's will, or in the scheme settled by Master Murphy, which compels you to give scriptural or religious instruction to all the children?—No, I think not. It is left entirely to our own discretion.

6774. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is it not an exclusive franchise?—No, not at all.

6775. Then you see under no compulsion to teach the Roman Catholic children either the Scriptures or

Church Catechism?—We are not; and I would not be the least object to a conscience clause. If any of the children objected to the religious instruction, they would not be taught.

6776. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—What provision is there for the education of the Roman Catholic children in the neighbourhood?—There is one National School, and also the Clontarf Brothers' School, which are both very close to our school.

6777. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there anything in the nature of an infant school for Roman Catholics?—I think there is, at the back of the Carmelite church.

6778. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What consideration induced the executor to set up a purely exclusive charity?—I applied to Judge Longfield, and said—“You have £1,500 for your endowment; I will give you an excellent school-room, if you apply the endowment to it. If you commence to build a new school-house, you will spend all your capital.”

6779. It never occurred to the trustees of this endowment to adopt a conscience clause?—Certainly not; the schools are entirely denominational.

6780. The original school which you offered to Judge Longfield was a denominational school?—Yes.

6781. He gave you an undenominational foundation to ensure that school?—Quite so.

6782. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Would it not be an improvement, if it were clearly conveyed to the children and their parents, that they need not take part in any religious teaching?—That is quite understood.

6783. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Do you know of any instance, where there was an opportunity for parents to choose between a denominational and an undenominational school, in which they preferred the undenominational?—I never heard of one.

6784. Do you know any number of instances where, as in St. Peter's appears to be the case, they have an opportunity of taking their choice between a school which is technically undenominational, and one that is not so, and where they do not prefer the denominational school?—I suppose there might be, in either case, certain instances, for instance, without any intention to proselytize, we give bread, and any one coming to the school, and seeing the children, would say that it was a great thing for the parents to have their children so well taken care of, and given wholesome food. They get clothes, too, at Christmas.

6785. Clothes are not given to anything like all the children?—No, they are only given to about sixty or seventy, whose mothers require it, as a reward for regular attendance.

6786. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you any National Schools under your management?—Yes, but you see I put St. Stephen's schools under the National Board.

6787. Are the children attending those schools chiefly Protestants?—I think so.

6788. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Returns have been made showing large numbers of children to be enjoying the advantages of united education, where there are, as in your school, 143 of one denomination and seven of another. Is your school at St. Stephen's, possibly, an denominational now as before it was placed under the National Board?—I think it is, practically, so.

6789. Do you find that the adoption of a conscience clause attracts children, or that its omission keeps them away?—I do not think it has the slightest effect one way or the other.

6790. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are there any infant schools in the locality, exclusively under Catholic management, which offered Catholics the same advantages as this endowment given to the Protestant children?—There is a very large infant school in King's-lane. I think it is a convent school.

6791. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Are you able to say whether there are any Protestant children attending the King's-lane school?—I do not think there are.

6792. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You have had a good deal of experience, do you know of any instance of a bad life moral education being given in any school

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where the Catholics and Protestants are at all equal in numbers?—None.

6793. You never heard of an instance?—I do not think I have.

6794. I suppose this endowment is of great benefit to the Protestant children of St. Peter's?—It is a great advantage to St. Peter's school.

Rev. M. W.
Jaffet, D.D.

REV. MORRIS W. JAFFET, LL.D., CHURCHMAN.

6795. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are one of the curates of St. Peter's parish?—Yes, and I am the Honorary Secretary of St. Peter's Schools.

6797. The parish schools appear to be in the same group of buildings as Mrs. Wray's infant school?—Yes.

6798. They consist of a boarding and day school for boys, and a boarding and day school for girls?—Yes.

6799. The endowments returned in 1857 were, from land £80 14s. 6d., and from first fruits £38 10s. In the recently published reports of these schools the following items appear:—Lord Redensale's bequest, £8 5s. 1d.; Losen's bequest, £3 14s.; Cary's bequest, £13 10s.; interest on £300 Indian stock, £7 18s. 4d.; interest on bank stock, £8 16s. 6d.; transferred from rent account, £179 1s. 7d. What is the property out of which that rent is derived?—It consists chiefly of the rents of houses. We receive £34 a year from Mercer's Hospital. There are also houses in Bishop-street, Camden-street, and Kevin-street.

6800. Who collects those rents?—Mr. Dealy, one of the parsons.

6801. Does he act gratuitously?—He does.

6802. Four houses in Bishop-street and Green Kevin-street were returned by the Commission of 1857 as having been devised to the schools by a Mr. Daniel, and on producing at that time £10 14s. per annum. What is the present rent?—It is more now, because eight or ten years ago we purchased the head rent. I think they now produce £20 a year.

6803. What is the term under which your tenants hold?—They are held under lease.

6804. Have any of these leases fallen in?—Not that I am aware of. The house at the corner of Bishop-street is a public house.

6805. What interest has the tenant of that house?—A long lease.

6806. Who has charge of the lease?—All the documents are in St. Peter's Church in the safe.

6807. Have you got the rental of the school property?—The treasurer, Mr. Denny, Q.C., has the rental, and he alone accurately knows particulars.

6808. How is the house in Camden-street held?—By lease.

6809. What does it bring in?—I think £20 a year.

6810. The amounts brought to the credit of the school account from the rent account appear to fluctuate from year to year. In 1875 it was £133 8s. 3d.; in 1876, £128 8s.; and in 1877, £129 7s. 7d., how do you account for that?—In the last year, two years' rent from Mercer's Hospital were brought into the accounts.

6811. Is the Losen bequest a perpetual charge?—It is.

6812. By whom is that charge now paid?—I am not certain; it is received by the treasurer.

6813. LORD R. CHURCHMAN.—It appears in the Report of 1857 that "Patrick Cary, in the year 1838, bequeathed £200 in trust for St. Peter's parochial schools and St. Peter's National schools, jointly."—Yes. That money is in the funds in the name of the Archdeacon of Dublin, who receives £13 10s. every half-year. He pays the dividends each alternate half-year to the treasurer of St. Peter's school and to the Rev. J. Hall, Roman Catholic Clergyman. The October dividends are paid to Mr. Hall.

6814. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Then the Protestant Archdeacon of Dublin continues to be the trustee, and holds the principal, but is bound to pay over half the interest?—That is the case.

6815. Is Lord Redensale's bequest of £9 still re-

ceived?—Yes, it is paid by the Registrar to the Board of Roman Catholic Schools.

6816. LORD R. CHURCHMAN.—Is the £100 three per cent. stock which is mentioned in the Report of 1857 still invested to the credit of the schools?—It was disposed of very many years ago, before any of the present clergy came to the parish.

6817. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Your Reports show that you had accumulated £400 Indian stock, which has been sold out?—Yes.

6818. Was that applied, as stated in the Report, towards purchasing the perpetuity lease of the school premises?—A portion of it was.

6819. You now hold the premises in perpetuity, at the old rent of £37 13s. 10d.—Yes.

6820. LORD R. CHURCHMAN.—The accounts show that, of £428 3s. realised by the sale of stock £187 5s. 1d. was applied to the purchase of the perpetuity, and £240 17s. 11d. was transferred to the account of current expenses?—That would appear to be the case, but you must remember the account actually paid for the perpetuity was £543. Our school was both a boarding and a day school, and its expenses were chiefly met by charity sermons and subscriptions.

After the disestablishment of the Church other aids upon the people ceased, and the collections at charity sermons fell off very much. We had boys and girls as boarders, we could not of course send them away, and that brought on an accumulation of debt.

6821. Have you given up the boarding school?—No; but for the last few years we have not admitted many new pupils. We hope, however, that we shall be able to resume taking them in, as we are now getting on, and have possibly a balance on hand.

6822. Are you now in such circumstances that you are able to maintain the schools, and have a balance in hand at the end of the year?—Yes, the report for 1878 is not yet printed, but I have heard that there is a balance in hand.

6823. Do you, then, contemplate taking in boarders again?—I hope so. We calculate that each boarder costs about £15 a year, not counting establishment charges.

6824. You have now no money belonging to the schools invested?—No; but we have our school buildings in perpetuity.

6825. You received, towards the purchase of that perpetuity, special donations and subscriptions, amounting in the whole to £370 1s., and the stock sold out produced £428 3s., making a total of £798 3s., out of that you had to pay £557 5s. 1d., and the remainder went to current expenses?—That is so; but we did not touch on our capital at all, for the current expenses.

6826. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Under the present, however, of a threat of losing the school-house in 1888, you collected £370 1s., and of that £240 17s. 11d. went to current expenses of the schools?—That is quite true.

6827. How many boarders are there in those schools at present?—Thirteen, counting both boys and girls.

6828. How are they selected?—The applications come before a Committee, which meets every month.

6829. Of whom do the Committee consist?—The Archdeacon, the other clergy of the parish, the incumbents of the different churches in the parish, and of some gentlemen and ladies.

6830. The rules for the admission of children appear by your printed report to be—

"Children are eligible for admission (1) if their parents

have, since their marriage, been permanently resident in any part of St. Peter's parish; (2) if their parents have both been members of the Church of Ireland; (3) if they have no Roman Catholic relative legally entitled to claim them; (4) if the father be dead, or if, while still living, he be incapacitated by incurable disease from earning a livelihood; (5) if their parents have been above the class of servants; (6) if their ages exceed eight and be under twelve years; (7) if they be recommended according to the prescribed terms, by one or more respectable persons (subscribers), who will bear testimony to the truth of the statements contained in the memorial, and enter into the agreement therein set forth."

How many of the thirteen children at present in the schools are girls?—We had at the close of last year, four girls and nine boys.

6831. The number of children in the boarding school appears to have been reduced in the last few years. To what do you attribute the falling off?—To want of funds. The subscription list is not very much diminished; but in some churches in which charity societies were preached for our schools, the practice has been discontinued; and, indeed, all the collections from charity sermons fall off as soon as the Disestablishment Act was passed, and other classes had to be met.

6832. What teachers are there in the boys' school?—One master, and one or two pupil teachers.

6833. To what age do you keep the boarders?—Until they are apprenticed.

6834. What steps do you take to apprentice them?—There is a fund called Love's charity, out of which we get a fee of £10 Irish, through Canon Greene, rector of St. Werburgh's.

6835. Is there any limit to the number of boys for

whom you can obtain fees in that way?—We are entitled, I believe, to two every year, but if we have more donations and there were none from some other parish, we might get three or four.

6836. You give them only such an education as fits them to become apprentices to trades?—That is all.

6837. Do you give them any industrial training?—There is no industrial training in the boys' school, but there is in the girls'.

6838. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Your report contains a reference to pay boarders. What payments do such boys make?—The fixed charge is £15 a year, but sometimes they only pay £10.

6839. Are there any boarders at present paying £15?—There is one.

6840. Have the boys who have been educated in the school turned out well in life?—Yes; some have been appointed to builders, contractors, and various trades.

6841. How many paying pupils are there in the girls' school?—There is one at present.

6842. What staff is employed in the girls' school?—Only one mistress.

6843. Is she the teacher in the day school as well?—She is; but she has pupil teachers under her.

6844. Are they paid?—They get something very small.

6845. Is there also a primary school?—It is.

6846. Have you any system with regard to visiting and inspecting?—There is a regular inspector appointed, and the clergy, more particularly myself, visit the schools very frequently. So do ladies with my approval.

THE VEN. WILLIAM LEE, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, re-called.

THE VEN. W. LEE, D.D.

6847. LORD JUSTICE FRERGINSON.—Having regard to the great falling off in your receipts, have you considered the question at all of the amount of money available for primary education under the National Board?—Last year with the consent of the Select Vestry of St. Stephen's, I placed the schools belonging to that district under the National Board. I also noted the question as to St. Peter's schools, but I found some of the old and respected parishioners very strongly opposed to it, so that I did not urge the matter.

6848. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What were the grounds of the opposition?—The old feeling exists on the subject.

6849. LORD JUSTICE FRERGINSON.—Since you placed the St. Stephen's schools under the National Board, have you found that you can conduct them, as satisfactorily to yourself, as before?—Quite so. A few years ago five schools in the parish of Ardee, in the diocese of Armagh, where I was rector, were placed under the National Board and they were just as satisfactory as if they were not under that Board.

6850. In the term "satisfactory" do you include having the opportunity of giving the children such religious instruction, conformable to the rules of the National Board, as appears to you to be sufficient?—I do.

6851. Is it your opinion, that it is a throwing away of so much money, without any reason, not to take advantage of the National Board?—I think it is. I can understand the reason, but I do not enter into it.

6852. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are the buildings in good repair?—At present they are in poor repair. At one time a considerable sum was laid out in building and furniture for the boarding school.

6853. Are they very large buildings?—The boys'

school is rather an insignificant building, but the girls' school and the building in which Mrs. Wray's school is held is a very fine building.

6854. I do not find any separate account for the schools in the St. Stephen's report?—No, they have no endowment whatever.

6855. The report of the Commissioners of 1857 states that the St. Stephen's schools were endowed thus:—

"The Lord Lieutenant's fund, £274 18s. 6d., and subscriptions; Benjamin Blane Woodward, Joseph Dickson, and John Lacey, lease for 145 years, Ist of Jan., 1838, rent reserved, £10."—

I cannot tell what has become of that, but the present schools were built on a site, granted by Lord Pembroke, at the top of Northumberland-road, before I became archbishop.

6856. LORD JUSTICE FRERGINSON.—Where was the old school?—On the banks of the canal between Lower Mount-street and Baggin-street. I think the house now belongs to the Protestant Opium Society.

6857. How did it pass away from St. Stephen's schools?—I do not know. I suppose the committee disposed of the buildings, that, however, was before I became archbishop.

6858. DR. HART.—Do you pay rent for the present schools?—No, I believe there was a grant of the site; but I do not know where the deed is.

6859. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Were the proceeds of the sale of the old school-house applied towards the building of the present school?—I do not know. The debt on the present school was not quite paid off when I became archbishop, and it was mainly owing to the exertions of Mr. George Woods Mansell, a most energetic parishioner, that sufficient subscriptions were collected.

May 25, 1879.

Rev. M. W.
Jellist, &c.

Rev. MORGAN W. JELLIST, &c. &c., re-called.

6860. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon**.—You are secretary to Moore's school, Castleknock?—I am.

6861. How is that charity managed?—It is now managed by four trustees; originally there were five, but when the bishopric of Kildare was merged into the archbishopric of Dublin, they were reduced to four. They are the Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Rector of St. Bride's.

6862. Are they all *ex-officio* trustees?—Yes.

6863. What is the property belonging to the charity?—It consists of lands in the county of Dublin, and of some landed property in England, and also some house property in Dublin.

6864. Who is the agent over that property?—Mr. Roofs, the solicitor.

6865. Does he furnish his rentals yearly?—Yes.

6866. The rental which you have produced shows that there are thirty-seven tenants; that the yearly rental is now £469 2s. 8d., and that the annual due amount to £132 1s. 10½d. The accounts are audited by Craig, Gardner and Co.?—They are.

6867. Is that by arrangement with the trustees?—I think so.

6868. When do the trustees meet?—There is no fixed time—whenever it is convenient.

6869. Do you keep accounts book?—Yes, I produce it.

6870. According to this account book the trustees met on the 25th of June, 1877, and then not until the 15th of January, 1879. Was there no meeting in 1878?—There was no formal meeting at the archbishop's house, but the accounts were submitted to two trustees.

6871. **Lord R. CHURCHILL**.—When did you last become secretary?—About twelve years ago.

6872. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon**.—Your accounts are made up quarterly; what does the abstract show to have been the expenditure upon the institution during 1878?—Housekeeping, £479 2s. 1d., fuel for two years, and light, £92 11s. 5d., clothing, £27 13s. 1½d., salaries, £167, incidental expenses, £108 2s. 3d., gratuities to parishes, £92 6s.

6873. The salaries in the first quarter are £55, as against £38 in each other quarter?—Yes; the annual salary of the medical attendance is charged in that quarter.

6874. Have you any account of the receipts?—Yes; they consisted last year of—*scilicet*, £270, which was the net amount lodged to the credit of the trustees by the agent, dividends, £50 6s. 8d.; pupils' fees, £180 10s.; moneys and incidentals, £10 14s. 6d., making a total of £501 2s. 8d.

6875. What do the dividends arise from?—From the proceeds of some land belonging to the charity, which was taken by the London and North Western Railway Company. The purchase money was invested with the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery in England. They would not transfer it to Ireland. The dividends are paid, by Combe and Co., into the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the trustees.

6876. What is the meaning of "pupils' fees, £130 10s."?—That was the amount received from pay pupils. It varies from year to year.

6877. You take no pay pupils?—We do.

6878. What are the rules for admitting them?—They must be recommended by one of the trustees, and must each pay £15 a year and £3 for clothing—that is £18 a year.

6879. The item of £10 14s. 6d. for music and incidentals represents fees received for extras?—Yes. Two years ago we commenced teaching the children music—before that we had a music teacher, who was paid by the pupils themselves; now there is a housekeeper and music teacher combined. She receives a certain salary; therefore, we do not allow her to receive any payment from the pupils.

6880. The balance to credit at the end of 1878 was £241 18s. 8d.?—That was an accumulation for several years. Thirteen or fourteen years ago the school was in debt.

6881. Does the school owe any money now?—No.

6882. What are your own duties?—To attend the meetings of the Board of Trustees, and to attend the trustees individually. I pay thirty or forty visits to the school during the year, as Secretary or Catechist.

6883. **Lord R. CHURCHILL**.—Why is there no regular meeting of the trustees?—It is not always easy to have regular meetings. It takes time to form a quorum.

6884. How long is it since you had those of the trustees together?—The last meeting was on the 15th of January, 1879, but, I dare say, if I had made special effort, I could have succeeded in having a meeting since.

6885. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon**.—On the 15th of January, 1879, there were three present, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Dean of St. Patrick's; the same three had attended on 26th June, 1877, and on the 20th March, 1876. Does the incumbent of St. Bride's attend?—No, I have never seen him attend.

6886. The Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of Kildare are both entered as attending the meeting in March, 1875?—Sometimes I put it down in that way, although these offices are held by the same person.

6887. The only occasions on which the trustees appear to have met since 1875 were 4th March, 1874, 2nd December, 1874, 3rd March, 1876, 29th March, 1876, 20th June, 1877, and 15th January, 1879?—Besides these regular meetings there were informal meetings. Practically, I am the manager of the school. I visit them and report to the trustees or to the Archbishop anything that is necessary to be done.

6888. Do you send a report to each of the trustees?—Not to each of them. It is hardly a report, but rather a reference when necessary.

6889. Which of the trustees do you generally send to?—To the Archbishop or the Archbishop.

6890. The accounts appear to have been regularly signed by the trustees; were they signed by two meeting together?—Each of the accounts is subscribed by me to two of the trustees, but not at a meeting.

6891. Do you go round to them?—Yes—in fact it is not necessary at all to have more meetings than one in the year.

6892. Do you issue summonses for meetings?—Yes, when I think it necessary, and know that a meeting can be had.

6893. When you do so, do you summon the whole four?—Certainly.

6894. **Lord R. CHURCHILL**.—There was no meeting in 1878. Do you not think that with a property, the rental of which is £269 per annum, it is absolutely necessary that the trustees should meet more than once in two years?—They have met more than once in two years, but from special circumstances which occurred they did not meet for part of two years, or for about a year and a half, but that was under special circumstances.

6895. Would it not be as well that they should meet regularly?—I do not think it would be actually necessary more than once a year.

6896. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon**.—The minutes of the meeting held on the 15th of January, 1879, contain this entry, "The Board resolved that two half-yearly meetings should be held, one to be held after Easter and the other before Christmas." Had there ever been half-yearly meetings before?—I am not quite certain. They sometimes met twice in the year, and sometimes three or four times, as circumstances required.

6897. **Lord R. CHURCHILL**.—Did they ever pass a similar resolution before?—Not in my time.

6898. Was that done at your suggestion?—I think that I mentioned, at the Board, that one of the trustees had suggested fixed meetings, and afterwards there was a general conversation on the subject.

6899. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon**.—How are the cheques signed?—They must be signed by two of the trustees.

6900. Not necessarily in a meeting?—Not necessarily.

4801. Your bill has been to get them to sign, without calling a meeting?—It has been so, twice in the year at least, of late; but they are never signed without a particular account being signed by the Chairman. The accounts are submitted in the same way as if the trustees were present at a meeting.

4802. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What are the outgoings of the estate for gas, fuel, and building?—Agent's fees in 1878 were £43 11s, and building's salary, £5.

4803. Were there any law expenses?—I think not.

4804. Have there been any law expenses since you were connected with the institution?—I think not.

4805. Are there any other outgoings?—Yes, there is 4th-rentcharge, £10 5s 1d.; quit-rent, £1 3s 3d.; land-rent, £3 1s 6d.; insurance, £7 14s.; poor-rate, £30 2s 4d.; income-tax, £13 16s. 8d.; and stamps, 4s., £1 6s 3d., making the total outgoings for 1878, £114 2s 3d.

4806. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—How are the children appointed?—By the trustees, each trustee nominates in turn when a vacancy occurs.

4807. Is it by an arrangement between the trustees that they take the nominations in turn?—Yes.

4808. What qualifications do they require?—The forms states—

"We, the Ministers and Churchwardens of the Parish of —, having made diligent inquiry concerning —, thought it to be admitted into Mercer's School, do hereby certify that she is the Daughter of Protestant Parents; is between the age of eight and eleven years, and not subject to any disease, which may incapacitate her from carrying her board, or make her a burden on the establishment."

4809. Is there any limitation on the power of appointment, as to the poverty of the child?—The trustee is absolute, but it is understood that the child must be of parents in distressed circumstances.

4810. What class of children are nominated?—They are generally, but not always, the children of respectable people who have been seduced in their circumstances, and to whom the nomination is a very great boon.

4811. How many of the pupils in the school at present are free?—Twenty-five. When I became mistress the number had fallen to twenty, because the funds did not allow of more, but afterwards the trustees admitted the full number provided for by the will, namely, twenty-five. The number of pay boarders varies according to the applications.

4812. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How many are there at present?—Seven.

4813. Are they the children of poor people?—No, poor people could not pay £15 a year.

4814. The returns which have been furnished to us show that drawing and instrumental music are taught to a limited number of the pupils. What class of education do the children usually get?—They receive a very good English education. Some of them learn music. Some of them get on remarkably well in the Trinity College examinations for women. One got the first of the second class certificates at the examination held the other day, and a special first class certificate in religious knowledge. The same distinction was obtained by another of our girls two or three years ago.

4815. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—What is done by way of making provision for the girls?—The trustees do not undertake to make any provision for them.

4816. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are any of the girls in this school going up for the examinations under the Intermediate Education Act?—Yes, six or seven.

4817. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—The buildings appear to stand on a site of two acres, but not to be the property of the trustees, who only hold them from the trustees of Morgan's school on the terms that the girls make the shirts for the boys in Morgan's?—Yes. The building is a very large one. We spent £300 three years ago in putting the sewers, &c., in order.

4818. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The Report of the Royal Commission of 1857 stated, with respect to this school—

"The defects of the building are that it contains no bath,

room or water-closet; that the privies are bad; that there is no separate wash-room for the girls, who are obliged to use the lavatory for that purpose, and that the lavatory accommodation is miserably inadequate, there being only six basins for thirty-three children."

Has all that been changed?—That does not apply at present, except with respect to the water-closets. After that Report, one was erected in the house, but the trustees, attended by me, visited the place, and decided it to be removed.

4819. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—How long ago was that?—About four years ago.

4820. Have any one or more of the trustees either formally or informally visited the school?—The Archbishop was three times as far as I know, and on one occasion the Archbishop was with him.

4821. Twice since he became Archbishop?—Yes.

4822. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is there a separate wash-room now?—Yes; they have a lavatory and bath-rooms, supplied with hot and cold water. I do not know any school-buildings, of the class, much better than ours, nor do I know any school in which there are such well arranged and commodious dormitories.

4823. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—Are you connected with the Morgan Institution?—No.

4824. Is it in the same building?—No; it is in a similar building within fifty yards of Mercer's. The two buildings were erected at the same time, by Morgan's trustees, who afterwards found that their endowment would not suffice to keep up the two, and they then offered one of them to the trustees of Mercer's school on the condition that they would keep it in order.

4825. Is there any agreement by deed?—I am not aware.

4826. Is there any payment made for the building?—None, except the making of the shirts.

4827. Who looks after, and orders the clothing and provisions?—These are all ordered, at the instance of the mistress, from regular tradespeople, who furnish their accounts, which all come before me, and afterwards before the trustees.

4828. Who checks the expenditure upon the clothing of the children?—The mistress knows what clothes are required, and asks me, on the occasion of my visits, may she order particular kinds of clothes. The girls make their own clothes.

4829. Is there any check upon the mistress as regards the clothing, or any check on the tradespeople as regards the provisions, except the mistress?—There is such a check as I give, which I believe the mistress thinks a very sufficient one.

4830. Are you qualified to tax the bill for the clothing of the children, or their maintenance?—I do the best I can. I think the best proof is that some years ago the school was not in a sound state financially, whereas now all the accounts are paid, and there is a balance of £441 to credit.

4831. It is right to observe that the expenditure per head is by no means excessive in comparison with other schools, though it is not as low as at the Bethesda?—I think £18 covers the actual expenditure on each child for clothing and food, and then there are the establishment charges.

4832. You have a large rent free?—Yes, but the annual expenditure on it is considerable. In addition to the expenditure upon the sewers, which I mentioned already, we put up a new boiler, which cost £25, and had to do various repairs at several times. All these were done under the superintendence of a builder and architect.

4833. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—When did you make the outlay upon the sewers?—Four or five years ago; there had been a good deal of typhoid fever in the school.

4834. Has there been any illness in the school since?—Not of that character, the school is healthy now.

4835. Would £30 per annum cover the required repairs to the house?—I do not think it would. The trustees were speaking of making a large cistern to contain rain water, and so do away with the hand water supply.

Nov 29, 1891.
Rev. M. W.
26109, 11308

May 18, 1875.
Rev. M. W.
Jellett, Esq.

6936. The report of the Commission of 1857 contains this observation:—

"All the children in the school are obliged to conform to the Established Church, although no such restriction was imposed by the will of the founder."

Have you any observation to offer as to that?—No; I do not think I have.

6937. Do you agree with the statement that no such restriction was imposed by the will of the founder?—No; I think, from the fact that the founders appointed certain trustees, all of whom were dissenters, that she intended, that the instruction to be given in the school should be such as she knew that clergymen, especially the clergy at that particular time, would see was given.

6938. Have you seen the will of the founder?—I produce a copy of it.

6939. Where do you keep the title deeds of the property?—The agent has them.

6940. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—The will provides that:—

"The trustees shall and will give, employ, and bestow the rents, issues, and profits of the said lands, so to be purchased for and towards the clothing, feeding, maintaining, and supporting of twenty-five poor girls, and for their instruction in reading, writing, and working, and qualifying them to be put out apprentices, and until such time as they shall be put out apprentices; and my will is, in case there shall be a surplus of the said rents over and above what my said trustees shall judge proper for the maintenance and support of the official number of poor girls, that they, the said trustees, employ and apply all such surplus rents for apprenticing and increasing the number of such poor

girls to be supported, educated, and maintained in the manner and for the purposes aforesaid."

You say there is no provision made with regard to apprenticing the girls now?—Occasionally the trustees have paid an apprentice for to the training school for teachers; they have also helped one of our pupils into the Alexandra School.

6941. Lord R. Chelmsford.—As a rule, you do not know anything about them after they leave the school?—As a rule, we do not.

6942. For how many years do they generally remain in the school?—That depends on the age at which they are admitted. They must be between the ages of eight and eleven when admitted, and they generally remain only until they reach fifteen; but sometimes they are allowed to remain up to sixteen. Some of the girls help in the school, and if they are going to become teachers, the practice is to allow them an additional year, which really comes to the same thing as giving them an apprenticeship.

6943. Mr. Widdow.—Do you get a salary as secretary?—I do.

6944. What is the amount?—£20 a year.

6945. The amount lodged in bank each year is very considerable. How long does the money remain unproductive in the bank?—The balance to the credit of the trustees last year was larger than it ought to have been, because when I received the accounts I paid them myself without waiting to receive the money from the trustees, and afterwards got a cheque for the amounts when duly verified and audited.

Mr. B. W.
Rooke.

Mr. BARNETON W. ROOKE examined.

6946. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—You are the agent for the trustees of Moore's School Estate.—How long have you filled that position?—I was appointed in 1862, but before that date I was associated with my father, who had been the agent for a great number of years. The law agency has been in our family for nearly 100 years.

6947. The property, with the exception of three holdings in Liverpool, seems to be within a short distance?—It does.

6948. There are twenty-three tenants at Rathcoole; what interest have they in their holdings?—About half of them hold by lease, and the other half from year to year. The proportion of the property held by lease is, however, by far the most valuable.

6949. The largest holding returned in your rental is stated to be let for three years or thirty-one years from the 24th March, at a rent of £297 12s. 8d.—Mr. La Touche is the only life now in being.

6950. Is the lease underlet, or has Mr. La Touche an interest in it?—I think he has some.

6951. Is he in occupation of the land himself?—No; he has let it to sub-tenants.

6952. On the fall of that life, I presume there will be a re-letting?—There will.

6953. Has the same rent been payable out of the other holdings, constituting the Rathcoole property, for the last forty-four years?—The rental has been almost unaltered; at all events, during my time, and I think it was unaltered, with very slight exceptions, for very many years before that.

6954. Has there been any inspection of the holdings, to ascertain whether they have been let for the full value?—That has been done two or three times by Mr. Byrne, the Surveyor. In 1865 eight or nine tenants vacated leases, which were given to them for fourteen years, at the rent recommended by Mr. Byrne. Those leases will expire on the 29th September next, when there must be a re-letting.

6955. Do you consider that the Rathcoole lands are let, all round, for their value?—With the exception of Mr. La Touche's holding, they are.

6956. An important lot of property, in the City of Dublin, consisting of Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19,

Mary-street, are returned as let for ninety-nine years from the 21st November, 1849, at £150 a year. Do you know how the trustees came to part with such a large quantity of property at such a small rent?—I do not; it was long before my time.

6957. £150 a year is not the letting value of that property?—I think the premises were very much out of repair, and that there was a large sum laid out on them by the tenant, but I am only stating my opinion.

6958. Who is Mr. Thomas Dixon, the tenant?—He is dead; his representative is Mr. George Thell.

6959. The Government valuation of the houses, which were let, at £150 a year, under a lease made in 1848, amounts in the aggregate to £221. Do you know under what power that lease was made?—I do not.

6960. Lord R. Chelmsford.—Was it made in your father's time?—Yes.

6961. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Is there any letting power in the will?—I think not, but there was an opinion taken a good many years ago, I think, from Mr. Benjamin Warren, as to the letting power, when it was said that the trustees should exercise their discretion.

6962. Surely not as to the terms?—Yes; I think it went so far.

6963. That they had power to let for any term they liked?—Yes; my recollection is that they went to consider what would be reasonable and proper lettings.

6964. There are some houses in Abbey-street, let for sixty years from 1853, and others for thirty-one years from 1853?—Yes, No. 27, is let to Baker, at £15 a year.

6965. That house is let at £15 for sixty years from September, 1855. Was that letting made in your time?—No; I began in 1855, but I think I was acting with my father at that time.

6966. Do you know under what circumstances that lease was made?—I do not remember.

6967. The valuation of that house is £28. I think that includes the holding of Haller, which is at the same. The two rents would show what we get.

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Mr. B. W.
Ecks.

6968. The two rents together come to £27, on a valuation of £28?—Yes.

6969. How is the property in England managed?—It is a copyhold property. There are only three tenants upon it, and they send me the rent, each half year, two days after it becomes due.

6970. That being land in Liverpool, how has it been let?—It is all in the hands of tenants from year to year. We get it valued by Mr. Colshaw, surveyor and valuator, and he advised the tenants not to make any lease, because, he said, buildings were extending very much in that neighbourhood, and he thought the land would become very valuable after some years.

6971. How long have the tenants been paying their present rents?—It was first let to them in 1863, and there was subsequently a slight increase made. I have since written to Mr. Colshaw to inquire whether the time has come for raising the rent again. His last letter was that he did not think it had, as no material alteration had taken place in the value of property in that neighbourhood.

6972. Do you receive notice of the meetings of the Board, when they hold any?—Yes, I get a letter from Dr. Jellett to say the Board will meet on such a day, so that, if I have anything to bring before them, I can attend.

6973. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How many meetings have you attended within the last three years?—I think not more than two, I have no business at the meetings, except when a tenant asks for a lease, or something of that sort.

6974. Your accounts for 1877 show that, at the beginning of that year, the arrears due amounted to £293 3s 3½d, and that at the close of the year they were only £141 10s 2½d, so that you reduced the arrears considerably during that year?—The reason was that one of the principal tenants, Mr. Latooshe, used not to pay his second half-year's rent before I made up my accounts, but I have persuaded him, within the last year or two, to pay it in time, so as to let me include it in my account.

6975. Was that done of your own motion, or by order of the Board?—I got two or three letters from the Board, asking me to try and get the tenants to pay up the rents more punctually; they said the tenants were getting a bad habit.

6976. What is your arrangement as to furnishing your rentals to Craig, Gardner & Co for voicing?—Soon after the close of the year, generally about February, I make out my rental and account, and submit them with the vouchers to Craig, Gardner & Co, who audit them, and I then send the audited accounts to the tenants.

6977. Your chief lodgments appear to have been made during December, January, and February. Is the time for making those lodgments left to yourself?—Entirely; as the rent comes in I lodge the money in the Bank of Ireland.

6978. What does the bailiff do for his salary?—He works the tenants, and, if any of them are behindhand in their payments, he works them up, and sends them to me.

6979. Are the rents paid on the estate, or in Dublin?—They are paid on the estate. I go down to Rathcoole for the purpose of receiving them.

6980. Have any of the tenants been allowed for improvements on their holdings?—A good many years ago there were reductions made in the rents of some of the tenants, in consequence of their having made improvements, which has brought them down to the amounts at which they now stand. In any time there have been no allowances made.

6981. The tenants all appear to have interests in their holdings?—Yes. There are only two tenants who own more than a leasing gill.

6982. Are you well acquainted with the actual facts on the estate?—I cannot say that I am, I have been over the property, but it is tremendously out of my depth.

6983. It does not interest you?—No; it is quite like a Chinese puzzle. It is mixed up with Mr. Latooshe's

property, which adjoins it, the two properties run into one another in a very complicated way. We at one time contemplated having a petition to consolidate it.

6984. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—How does it happen to be in such a scattered condition?—It is property which was purchased by the executors of the will.

6985. Was it bought in this fragmentary state?—I presume it was.

6986. Have you the original conveyance?—I have.

6987. Have you ever compared the actual boundaries of the property with what they were at the time of the making of the conveyance?—It would be almost impossible in a great many cases to ascertain the boundaries.

6988. If you were called upon now to prove the boundaries of any of these holdings, what means have you of doing so?—We should be at considerable difficulty in doing it. Mr. Latooshe holds a great part of it, for which he pays as rent. Some of the tenants hold from him, and some from us. In a great many places I found the means had been levelled; in fact, if it were necessary to point out the boundaries, I do not know how it could be done.

6989. You have no survey?—We have a survey, but since that survey was made the boundaries have been protruded in a great many places.

6990. What is the date of that survey?—Speaking from recollection, I should say it was made about 1838.

6991. Have you ever taken any proceedings to permebrate the bounds, and ascertain what they are?—No, except upon the occasion when we were thinking of presenting a petition, when I looked into the maps and surveys, and found there would be considerable difficulty in the matter.

6992. Are there maps on the lease to the tenants?—There are.

6993. Then it is in the case of the tenants from year to year that you approach the difficulty?—Yes; some of the tenants who hold from us under Mr. Latooshe, and where they have one farm from us, and one adjoining it from Mr. Latooshe, the boundaries have been levelled, but we could have them look-quoted again in a great many cases.

6994. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are you agent for any other properties?—Not land agent, except on small properties.

6995. How many years' purchase do you consider to be the fair selling price of the estate?—The land at Rathcoole is not very good. I do not think it would bring twenty-five years' purchase on the rental.

6996. Do you think it is let at its fair value?—I think it is.

6997. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—Mr. Robert Latooshe holds 168a. 1a. 8½r. Irish Plantation measure, at £297 12s. 8d. a year. Do you mean to say that land at Rathcoole, let at 30s. an Irish acre, would only bring twenty-five years' purchase?—I do not think the property as a whole would bring more, it is so mixed up with the adjoining property that few people would buy it at all.

6998. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Would not isolated lots sell rather high?—They are small, and, if Mr. Latooshe did not buy, an outsider would give a very small price for the property.

6999. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—Bartholomew Senior holds nearly nineteen Irish acres on lease for thirty-one years from the 31st May, 1860. Thirty shillings an acre for that would be only £225 10s., whereas he pays £55 15s. Is not that rather more to the value of land in that neighbourhood?—Of course it is, but every holding must be considered with regard to its own circumstances.

7000. Do you know Senior's holding?—It is a good many years since I saw it, and I cannot speak as to the condition in which it is at present.

7001. You cannot compare Senior's holding with the land held by Mr. Latooshe?—No.

7002. Christopher Dowdall, a tenant from year to

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Mr. E. W.
Rush.

you, pays £2 4s. 4d. for 1a. 1s. 6s.—when was that letting made?—I think about 1863.

7003. Patrick Bolger got a lease for fourteen years on the 29th September, 1865, of 9a. 2s. 21f. for £3 17s. a year—how do you account for that?—There is a great difference in the value of the different holdings. Some of them are rocky, stony, and poor land, while others are better. That letting was made on the valuation of Mr. John Byrne, surveyor.

7004. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Have you got the letter which you received from the Liverpool surveyor about the value of the Liverpool property?—Yes; I am sure it is in my office.

7005. What is the date of it?—I cannot exactly recollect, but, I suppose, about six years ago.

7006. Have you also the letter containing his estimate of the probable value of the property in the future?—Yes, I am sure I have. That letter was a much older one, probably about 1866 or 1867, when I took up the agency.

7007. Mr. WILSON.—When Mr. Latsche's lease expires, how do you intend to proceed to ascertain the value of the land?—We will send down a valuer to value it.

7008. How will you ascertain what belongs to you, and what to Mr. Latsche?—The surveyor who surveyed the estate, and made the maps, may be able to make that out, for, although the boundaries have been removed, he will be able to find them out and lay them down.

7009. What is the date of the lease to Mr. Latsche?—29th March, 1832. It was for three lives or thirty-

one years. The thirty-one years have expired, and there is only one of the lives now existing.

7010. Is there a covenant against alienation in that lease?—I could not state from recollection, but I think not.

7011. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—If the surviving life dropped, I suppose you would come to some arrangement with Mr. Latsche?—Some time ago Mr. Latsche wanted to get a lease for ever, but the trustees were advised that they could not make any lease of the kind, and that they should wait until they ascertained the value of the land at the expiration of the present lease, and so the matter stands for the present.

7012. Mr. WILSON.—What is the letting value of the houses in Mary-street as compared with the valuation?—You generally, in Dublin, add one-fourth to the valuation; but a house attached to a house alters that greatly.

7013. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—One of the houses in Mary-street is a tenanted house?—Yes.

7014. It appears that a former agent for this property charged 10 per cent.?—That was long before either my time or my father's. The previous agent received it, but in this way—he acted as agent to the estate, for which he received the ordinary five per cent., and he was also assessor of the charity, paid all the bills, and had the entire management of the institution in his own hands, and the other five per cent. was to compensate him for that.

7015. The ten per cent. is no longer payable?—Certainly not.

Miss K. Curtis

MISS KATH CURTIS, examined.

7016. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You have the charge of Merion's school?—Yes.

7017. How long have you been at the head of the establishment?—Since 1864. I went there as teacher about 20 years ago, and when the trustees left, in 1884, I was appointed mistress and head teacher.

7018. What subjects have you in the teaching?—None to teaching English, except from the elder children.

7019. Have you assistance in any other branches of education?—The lady who is the housekeeper is also the music teacher.

7020. What are her qualifications?—Very good, she teaches very well.

7021. How many children are there in the school?—Thirty-two in all; 25 free and 7 paying.

7022. Have you, and the lady who teaches music, to conduct the entire instruction of the children?—Yes.

7023. Is that a sufficient staff?—We work very hard.

7024. How many classes are the children divided into?—Four. We are obliged to manage, by having two of the classes at needlework, while two are at lessons.

7025. Have you a time-table?—Yes.

7026. How many hours daily are the children receiving instruction?—Two hours in the morning, and two in the evening.

7027. What arrangements are there for the children taking exercise?—There is a large playground attached to the house.

7028. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do they only work four hours in the day?—They spend four hours at their lessons. They also make all their own clothes, and knit their own stockings.

7029. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Is the house neatly kept?—There are two servants, but the children also do a great deal of the house work. They keep their own bedrooms and schoolroom clean.

7030. What are your arrangements for providing food and other household necessaries?—A certain dietary is allowed for the children, and I order the things as they are wanted.

7031. Is there a fixed price for meat?—Yes, we are supplied partly by Hodgson, of William-street, and partly by another butcher.

7032. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is the supply of meat fixed?—Yes.

7033. Who fixed the allowance?—The trustees.

7034. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—The trustees do not appear to have been ever there?—The dietary table was sent to them for approval.

7035. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What is the allowance of meat per head?—Half a pound. We get about 74 pounds in the week for roasting.

7036. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Who fixed the price of the meat?—I think it must have been the trustees, through Mr. Jelliffe. The butchers sent in estimates, and agreed to supply the meat at a certain price.

7037. What was the price?—We pay 9d. a pound to Hodgson's, and 8½d. to another man. We only get roasting meat at those prices.

7038. What is your system of checking the weight of the meat supplied?—The butcher sends a ticket, and either I or the housekeeper weigh the meat when it arrives, and if the weight is not correct we send him word.

7039. What allowances do you yourself receive, in addition to your salary?—Apartments and food.

7040. How many persons are residing in the house in addition to the children?—Four—two servants, the housekeeper, and myself.

7041. Are there any visiting teachers?—No.

7042. Are the children taught any foreign language?—The housekeeper is a good French scholar, and has voluntarily undertaken to teach it to a few, in order to qualify them for the Trinity College examinations, but she is not paid for doing so.

7043. Do you teach anything but English?—Yes, the rudiments of Latin.

7044. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What is your salary?—£50 a year.

7045. What does the housekeeper receive?—£35 a year.

7046. What do you calculate is the cost per head of the food for the children?—About £12 a year.

7047. Mr. Winson.—Do you teach them cooking?—No, we have no opportunity.
 7048. Dr. CURRIE.—Are the servants fed at the expense of the institution?—Yes.
 7049. How often do the children get meat?—They get meat about three times a week.
 7050. What do they get on the other days?—They get baked rice, and bread, potatoes and butter, or soup, but the meat for soup is only 7d. per pound, and we get about 12lbs. per week of it.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM HAMILTON, J.P., examined.

7043. Lord JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—What is your connection with Moogan's charity?—I am the agent to the property.

7054. It was returned in 1837 as consisting of 3,969a. 2a. 2½c. of land—is the property still the same?—Yes, but one portion, the lands of Bally-coggin, which is held under lease, was sold by the Church Commissioners, so that our interest in it will cease on the expiration of our lease in 1891.

7055. The rental furnished to us is that up to 1st November, 1877—has any been furnished since?—No, the trustees meet every November, and then they examine and pass the accounts and rental for the previous November. There is a hanging gale allowed on the property.

7056. Up to what date does the account then furnished come?—The receipts come to the previous June, being the receipts of the rent due on 1st November previously, and the expenditure up to the date of the account.

7057. Is not the effect of that arrangement that the money received between June and November remains in your hands until November of the following year?—No, because I have to make payments out of it from time to time.

7058. Your rental and account show that 188 acres were let to Alexander Graydon at a rent of £370 a year, on a lease which expired on 1st November, 1878, when a new lease was made for twenty-one years, at £280 a year. What steps were taken, on the occasion of that letting, to ascertain the value of the land?—I offered to send a valuator to make a valuation, but Mr. Graydon preferred that I should value it myself, and I accordingly did so.

7059. Is Mr. Graydon the occupying tenant himself?—He is.

7060. You were able to get £3 per Irish acre for that land?—It is very near Dublin.

7061. James O'Connell agrees to hold 198 acres, at £254 11s. 6d. a year?—Yes, but that letting was made at a time when land let much lower than it does now. He got a lease for twenty-one years from 1st November, 1835. We shall obtain a large increase next November, when that lease expires. I have already raised the rent on several other holdings.

7062. A large holding of 336 acres is returned as held under fee-farm grant—how did that arise?—We ourselves held that land under a lease granted to us by the Archbishop of Dublin. We had a lease to establish our title to it. It was afterwards converted into a perpetuity.

7063. What were the receipts of this property for the year ending 1st November, 1877?—£1,712 13s. 5½d., and the amount was 12s., making up the total to £1,713 5s. 5½d.

7064. By how much will the new lettings you have made increase the rental?—By about £250 a year.

7065. What is the gross income of the property, and to what outgoings is it subject?—The gross rent payable out of the estates in the city and county of Dublin, county of Leitrim, and town of Drogheda is £1,373 8s. 8½d., and out of the estate in the county Leitrim £359 16s. 6d., making a total of £1,833 5s. 5½d., from which is to be deducted for poor rate, incidental expenses, and management, £167 11s. 3½d., leaving a balance of £1,666 14s. 2d. The outgoings to which the estate is liable consist of head rents, £410 2s. 6d., rent charges, £323 10s. 6d. (of which

7051. Lord JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Have you a supply of vegetables from part of the land?—Yes, there is a gardener employed, who is paid 12s. a week. He has to pump water, go to the post, and do a great many other things.

7052. Who looks after the produce of the garden?—I am obliged to do so myself, as there is no one else.

£46 14s. 3d. is tenable in forty-eight years), yearly instalment on balance of purchase of Newcastle, which is terminable in twenty-seven and a half years, £83 10s., interest on mortgage for part of purchase of Hill Hill, £95 6s. 6d., making a total of £261 8s. 5d., and leaving an approximate net income of £182 8s. 9d., which includes the rent received for Ballybeggie, £24, out of which there is a head rent of £43 paid.

7055. You mentioned that the charity would lose its interest in these lands when your lease expires in 1891,—were you tenants to the Church Temporalities Commissioners for these lands?—Yes.

7057. Did they not offer you, as they were bound to do, under their Act of Parliament, the pre-emption of your holdings?—Yes; but they demanded £25,000, and they would not give it to us for less. It was afterwards sold by them, by auction, for £1,500 to two gentlemen in Dublin.

7058. Had they been in any way connected with the land previously?—No, that is only one instance of the way in which the Church Commissioners are acting. They are asking a great deal too much. We found we had not money to buy the land. We had to raise the money to buy the Newcastle property.

7059. How much did you raise for that purpose?—The purchase money of that property was £2,000, and we paid the Church Commissioners £500 on account, and gave them a mortgage for the remaining £1,500.

7060. Did the Governors hold the lands of Ballybeggie under a permanently renewable lease?—Yes.

7061. So that, but for the passing of the Church Act, they would have remained tenants, until some Archbishop ran out the lease?—Exactly.

7062. You have raised the rent on several of your tenants?—Yes; it was really the feeling that we were struggling that led me into re-valuing some other holdings as well as Graydon's. I raised the Newcastle rents, because I knew the land was very good, and it was land on which I could fairly do so.

7063. Do you take any part in the payments for the purposes of this charity?—I pay all the orders. The way in which the matter is managed is this—I look after the land, collect the rents, and pay the money. A local committee is appointed to attend to the actual management of the school, and they look after all domestic questions and matters of that kind.

7064. Who are the Governors of the institution?—There are seven Governors under the will—the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, for the time being.

7065. Are those the only members of the Corporation?—Yes.

7066. How is the local committee appointed?—Entirely by the Governors. It is the duty of that committee to look after the local affairs of the school. The members at present are Lord Anson, Hon. Thos. Hamilton, esq., M.P., Capt. W. Bunsby, Charles Thompson, esq., Henry F. Calley, esq., and Col. Vosey; and the Rev. Hugh Hamilton is the secretary.

7067. What are the arrangements with regard to the education of pupils?—We take twenty-five boys, who are supported by the trustees in relation; and, finding that the establishment was larger than was required for that number, we agreed to take in

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 Miss K. Currie.

Mr. Charles W.
 Hamilton, J.P.

July 21, 1878.
Mr Charles W.
Hamblin, &c.

twenty extra boys, each of whom pays £18 a year. They are appointed in the same way as the free boys, but each of them must bring me the first half-yearly payment when appointed. I enter these moneys in my accounts.

7075. The regulations respecting the admission of a free foundation pupil require that the boy—

—Must (1) have a nomination from the Governor whose term it is to present; (2) be the child of Protestant parents; (3) be between eight and eleven years; (4) have a certificate of baptism; (5) have a certificate of marriage of parents; and (6) have a certificate from Dr. Maguire, of Cookstown, the medical attendant of the school, that he is a healthy child, and a declaration must be made before a Magistrate by the next-of-kin that the boy is destitute of support."

Is this exclusively a Protestant charity?—Yes; exclusively.

7076. At the time of its foundation all the Governors were exclusively Protestants?—Yes.

7077. As a matter of fact, two of the present Governors are Roman Catholics. Are they obliged to nominate Protestant pupils?—Yes.

7078. The regulations for the admission of pay pupils appear to be almost the same, but of course no certificate of destitution is required?—That is so.

7079. The annual book which you have produced appears to be balanced at the end of the year?—Yes; and then the accounts are regularly audited.

7080. The audit of November last is signed by the Archbishop, the Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron, but there does not appear to have been any similar signature since November, 1866?—I must explain that. I keep two books exactly similar. The one before you is marked for the signatures of the trustees, but sometimes, in the hurry of going away, they have signed the other.

7081. Your account ending 1st November, 1878, began with a balance to debit of £114 12s. 2d., and the expenditure appears to have exceeded the income by over £120 l.—The fact is that we have been raising the rents in order to meet the expenditure. We had considerable expense in the purchase of the Newcastle property. Sometimes I have had a considerable balance in hand, but for the last four years the balance has been on the wrong side; however, I have raised the rents by very nearly £350 a year, so that I think we will go on fairly in future.

7082. You would also have, as against the debit which appears in your accounts, whatever rents you received during the preceding half-year?—Exactly; I pay every account as it comes in, and if there are any arrears of rent, I put on pressure to try and get them paid up.

7083. Is there any salary paid to the Rev. Mr. Hamilton as coadjutor?—Yes, £30 a year.

7084. What salary has Dr. Maguire as Medical Attendant to the institution?—He has £12 a year.

7085. How do you arrange as to the payments for the household, and other establishment charges?—I pay the accounts whenever they are passed by the Local Committee.

7086. They are all entered in your account under date of 1st November, 1878?—Yes, I enter them in bulk at the end of the year, because the books which are signed by the Local Committee are authority to me to pay them.

7087. Your remuneration is 5 per cent. on the amount of the rents received?—Yes.

7088. Is there any other payment made to you in respect of the general management of the funds of the institution?—None.

7089. You act as banker as well as agent?—I am secretary, and I may say that I act as banker, because I keep the money and make the payments.

7090. The Local Committee cheque against you, and not against a bank?—Exactly.

7091. Is there any audit of the accounts?—They are regularly audited every year by one of the trustees.

Either I or my son-hand the trustees the vouchers for the payments before they are passed.

7092. Where do the trustees meet?—Always at my house.

7093. Do they meet more than once a year?—The regular meetings are held once a year. The Prime and Archbishop have usually been the members attending, and when necessary I have sent for one of the Judges; if I wanted anything serious done the Chancellor would always come. Whenever anything out of the ordinary routine arises I summon a special meeting.

7094. Do you keep a minute book containing entries of the meetings of the Board?—Yes; but I merely record the ordering of things, and so forth.

7095. Is it a regularly kept minute book?—Yes; it has been regularly kept for over a hundred years, and is quite a curiosity. My grandfather was the agent of the property, and in 1801 my father succeeded to his place, and subsequently I succeeded to my father's place.

7096. These observations were made by the Inspector of Estates to the Commissioners in 1857, in your accounts?—

"My attention has been called to the accounts of Mr. Hamilton by the trustees of Wilson's Hospital and Maguire's Charity, and some observations made by Mr. Hickson, the Government accountant attached to the Commission, upon them, have been forwarded to me, and I have been directed to consider them in making my report. With reference to Wilson's Hospital, Mr. Hickson observes, that the account between Mr. Hamilton and the trustees ought to show all he received and paid up to the last date in it, and the real balance on that date in his hands; but instead of that, Mr. Hamilton debits all that he had received as account of the rents due till due on the 1st May preceding the date of drawing the account in November, although his practice is to collect a large part of this May rent before the time of accounting. He also debits the sum he has paid between the 1st July and the 1st November from the other side of the account, the effect of this debiting is, in one case, about half a year's receipts, and in the other about a quarter's payments; of course, to leave a balance in Mr. Hamilton's hands unaccounted for at the time of the meeting of the Governors, and thus reduce the real balance to a smaller apparent balance."

Do you still continue the same system that existed in 1857?—Yes; exactly the same, but in the real working out of the accounts it is no object to me to have the money in my hands, and, in fact, on the day the last account was passed, the trustees were £235 in my debt.

7100. Do you not see that as a matter of book-keeping—if on no other grounds—the rents of 1878 ought to be set against the expenditure for 1878?—So they are.

7101. No; because the rental at the credit side of your last account was debited as the rental for 1877?—Yes.

7102. Therefore, the books are a year in arrears?—No; because the tenants do not begin to pay the rent until it has been due for over half a year. That is the custom on the estate, and my accounts are so kept that I can at any moment tell exactly what money is on hand.

7103. In your last account, audited on the 1st November, 1878, there was returned as being to the debit of the trustees, £238 5s. 11½d. As a matter of fact, had you not at that date received a sum of money on foot of the rents due the 1st May previously, which would have very considerably reduced that apparent balance, just as Mr. Hickson observed in 1857?—Of course I must have a certain amount of money in my hands to meet the current payments, and at that time I had not enough to do so.

7104. Another passage contained in the report from which I have already quoted is as follows:—

"This mode of keeping the accounts was attended with some loss to the trust funds prior to 1869; so, before that time, the balance sheet at the 1st November in each year, was so the debit of the trustees, and interest on that amount for the year is charged in the accounts of the next year, whereas if the accounts had been balanced to the 30th October, instead of the 1st, the balance would have been on

the other side of the account. This is undoubtedly the sum since the year 1848, as appears by Mr. Hamilton's books, which show that time have been kept with greater care than they had been previously. With reference to the antecedent period, when the greater part of the interest was charged, it is stated that, owing to the costs not having been collected regularly, the balance against the Society on the 1st November was not greater, and so much as at other parts of the year. This may have been so if the May rents, instead of being received during November, were not got in for three or four months afterwards. The amount charged for interest in the years 1845 to 1849, is not considerable. It is, however, an incorrect account had been kept as merchants would keep it, allowing interest to the trustees when the balance was in their favour, and charging interest when the balance was against them, it is probable that for some of these years, instead of having to pay interest, the trustees would have received interest, and if the account had been kept as a banker would keep it—that is, not allowing any interest when the balance was in favour of the trustees, but charging interest only on whatever balance there was from time to time to their debit, the amount chargeable against the trustees for these years would have been reduced?—

Yes; but an entire half-year's rent would not be needed, only a portion of it. Moreover, there must be a certain balance in my hands. The fact of our having so many things to pay kept us a long time in expense. At one time we had £300 invested in the Funds, but we had to sell some of it out again, and at present we have only £200 invested. We had a great deal of litigation about the property. I gave permission from the trustees, that, whenever I had more money in my hands than was necessary, I should invest it. It was considered that £50 was about the sum I ought to keep in hand, and whenever I had more than that I invested it.

7105. It appears that there is a sum of £201 18s. 6d. New Tenure per cent Stock standing to the credit of the trustees at present. Was the £500 which was sold out, applied to assist in the purchase of the head rent of the Newcastle property?—Yes.

7106. Whenever there have been new lettings made, were the valuations in all cases made by yourself?—If the tenant agrees, I make a valuation, but, if the tenant objects, I send down a valuator from Dublin. In our case a small tenant at Newcastle objected to my valuation, and then I sent down Mr. Broughton, who valued the holding at £5 a year more than I did.

Mr. ARTHUR MURPHY, examined.

7118. Local Justice FitzGibbon.—You are the head master of Morgan's school?—Yes.

7119. How long have you held that appointment?—Since March, 1854.

7120. Is there any control exercised over your management of the school?—Yes; by the Local Committee.

7121. How often do they meet?—Regularly once a month, but sometimes oftener.

7122. What is your course of instruction?—It comprises Scripture, Church formularies, reading, writing, arithmetic, Euclid, English grammar, history (English, Roman, and German), geography, singing, &c.

7123. We have been told that the boys are nominated by the Governors alternately?—Yes.

7124. Does the Visiting Committee keep a book for recording their observations from time to time?—They record their observations in the book which I produce. There is also a visitors' book, but visitors generally refuse to sign it.

7125. The members of the Visiting Committee have been returned to us as being Lord Anslay, Mr. Tom Trust Hamilton, &c., Captain Brinkley, Mr. Charles Thompson, Mr. Henry F. Colley, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Vesey. Do all these gentlemen reside in the neighbourhood?—Mr. Hamilton is frequently in London, attending to his Parliamentary duties, and Captain Brinkley has not been resident in the neighbourhood for the last eighteen months.

7107. I suppose the tenant fell back upon your valuation?—He did; but I made him pay £3, the expense of bringing down the valuator.

7108. Mr. Wmros.—What was paid for the Newcastle property?—We paid £3,000 to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities for their interest.

7109. Have you any recollection when the annual fine, which you were in the habit of paying to the Archbishop of Dublin, ceased to be?—That business was always managed by the solicitors. The yearly rent payable to the Archbishop was £22 4s. 6d., and the usual annual fine was £150 18s. 6d., making a total of £162 2s. 2d. We have now to pay in perpetuity £183 12s. as yearly rent, and £36 5s. 6d. as the interest on £656 17s. 5d., secured by mortgage at four per cent.

7110. Are you aware whether the Ballybogan property, which the Commissioners sold for £1,500, was sold by auction or by private agreement?—By auction.

7111. Did you communicate with the Commissioners as to their asking £2,800 for it?—Oh, indeed I did.

7112. They refused to reduce their demand?—Yes; I summoned a special meeting of the Governors, at which the Committee and a good many others attended, to consider the matter then the Commissioners.

7113. Did you make them any offer?—No; because we had not any money available. The question which I brought before the Governors was whether we could afford to buy the property at all.

7114. If the trustees had been offered the property for a moderate sum, would they have purchased it?—I could not answer that. The matter was very fully discussed at a meeting of the Governors, and they determined that it was no object to us to buy at the price that was asked.

7115. Dr. Curran.—Did you attend at the auction, to bid for the property?—No; the Governors had decided that, not having the money, they could not purchase it.

7116. Have the trustees any right of renewal, as against the purchasers of the property?—No; we hold only until the end of our existing lease.

7117. Mr. Wmros.—Will all those tenants who hold church lands under leases customarily renewable, lose their interests at the expiration of their present leases, unless they purchase from the Commissioners?—Yes.

May 18, 1855.
Mr. Charles W.
Hamilton, &c.

Mr. A. Murphy.

7126. Has there been anyone appointed on the Local Committee, in his place?—No.

7127. Does Mr. Thompson attend?—Yes, frequently.

7128. Who are the usual attendants?—Mr. Thompson, Mr. Colley, and Colonel Vesey. Mr. Hamilton also is a very regular attendant when he is in Ireland. Mr. Colley, however, is the gentleman who takes the principal interest in the institution.

7129. The Committee minutes of April 11th, 1852, contain this entry:—

"The committee having fully considered a complaint brought before them relative to the treatment of David Quinlan by the master, and having due regard to the discipline requisite for the proper conduct of the school, and also specially bearing in mind the frequent repetition of bad behaviour on the part of Quinlan, do not feel justified in passing any censure on the master. The committee direct that in future, whenever a boy runs away, he shall not be admitted to the school without their authority. Quinlan having run away, his place is declared vacant."

What does that minute refer to?—Quinlan was inveigled away by another lad named Thompson, whose mother brought a letter from Lord Lifford.

7130. The minute proceeds:—

"Mrs. Thompson having written a letter stating that it was not her intention to allow her son to return to the school, his resignation is accepted, and his place is declared vacant."

What was the cause of the boys' running away?—I could not tell.

May 26, 1875.
Mr. A. Murphy.

7131. The minutes of May 9th, 1875, record:—
"Five boys received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on Sunday last. The sixth boy who had been confirmed was at home in consequence of bad boots."

Were the boys in such a state that one was actually prevented from attending church, because he had not boots to go in?—If he sat in church for two hours in wet boots he would get cold.

7132. Whose duty is it to see that the boys had not broken boots?—There is a shoemaker.

7133. The shoemaker's bill for March and April in that year was £4 4s. 6d. Whose business is it to look after the boys?—None.

7134. The minutes of the committee contain entries as to the attendance of the boys at the Sacrament, every month. Are the boys required by any rule of the school to receive the Sacrament regularly?—There is no compulsion used, but when Dr. Sedgwick was on the local committee he deemed that the fact should be inserted on the minutes.

7135. The minutes of July 11th, 1875, record:—
"The committee having considered the case of Mr. Irwin, assistant master, who has been dismissed by Mr. Murphy, solely on the ground that he residing at Trinity College was incompatible with the efficient performance of his duties in the school, are of opinion, that Mr. Murphy ought not to have dismissed Mr. Irwin without first referring the matter to the committee. It appears that, at a meeting of the Governors on November, 1864, the appointment of the assistant master was vested in Mr. Murphy, subject to the approval of the local committee. The committee request explicit instructions from the Board as to whether they have inside control over the dismissal of the assistant master. A copy of this resolution is to be forwarded to Mr. Hamilton, Secretary to the Board."

What was done in reference to that matter?—Colonel Vosey, who was deputed to visit on Mr. Charles Hamilton, reported, to the meeting of the committee in the following month, that Mr. Hamilton's reply was that the whole matter was left in the master's hands to keep the assistant in subjection, and that the committee had nothing to do with it.

7136. Has the assistant master been under your entire control since that time?—Yes, and he was so from the first.

7137. What assistant master have you at present?—A man named Hayes.

7138. Where was he educated?—At Athlone school.

7139. How long has he been your assistant?—About two years. I had his brother before him, but he was only three weeks with me when he died of inflammation of the brain, and then his father begged of me to take his brother. I consulted with the Rev. Hugh Hamilton as to whether I should do so, and he approved of it.

7140. In the minutes of the 7th November, 1875, there appears this entry:—

"The attention of the Board is specially requested to the case of Edward Wilkinson, who was admitted upon the statement that he was under eleven years old, which, upon inquiry, the Committee have ascertained to be entirely false."

What does that refer to?—When the boy was admitted to the school, a declaration was made that he was between the ages of eight and eleven, but seeing that the date in the certificate was altered, I brought the matter under the notice of the Local Committee, who referred it to the Governors. Mr. Hamilton wrote to the Rev. Mr. Trench, who told the date had been altered, and when the Archbishop heard the case, he said that the boy should leave the school at once. I suggested that he might be allowed to remain till the Christmas vacation, which was at hand, and that he should not return. The Archbishop, however, and we, particularly as the boy's father is a schoolmaster.

7141. With reference to the question of age, the minutes of November 5, 1875, contain this entry:—

"The Committee would ask the Board either to prohibit the transferring of a boy over eleven years from the pay to the free list, or else to make a rule dispensing in such case

with the usual certificate. A case having recently occurred in which a boy was so transferred, on the ground of an affidavit, which the Committee knew to be false, as to his age."

To what does that allude to?—It was the custom to place a boy in the school on a pay pupil, in the hope of getting a transfer to the Free List, and some of the Committee thought that wrong, as the usual declaration was that the boy was desirous of support, and between the ages of eight and eleven, but the Board of Governors decided it was perfectly right to transfer a boy who was in the school, even though over the age.

7142. The minutes of December 5th, 1875, record:—

"Three boys, Wilson, Wetherup, and O'Connor, received the Lord's Supper in Cusinstock Church, on Sunday last. The other boy, Duggan, was at home, having broken boots."

The shoemaker's bill, which appears to have been on an average about £2 6s. a month, had been for the month of November, £2 17s. 5d. Is there any imposition of the boys' clothes?—Yes, my wife and I inspect them; and when the new clothes are procured, they are under the inspection of the Local Committee.

7143. In the minutes of January 9th, 1875, the following entry occurs:—

"Attention having been called to a letter from Mrs. Webster (mother of the boy, J. Church), in which she expresses her inability to pay the vacation fee, Mr. Murphy is requested to write to her stating that unless the fee is paid before the next Committee day, the matter will be referred to Mr. C. Hamilton, with the view of having the boy removed from the school."

What is the meaning of that entry?—Any pay pupil who remains during the holidays is required to pay £1, and any free pupil 10s., payable in advance.

7144. What power has Mr. Hamilton to remove a boy from the school?—I do not know.

7145. The minutes of April 10th, 1875, record:—

"Duggan, Wetherup, and Wilson, received the Lord's Supper in Cusinstock Church, on Sunday last. O'Connor was at home with broken boots."

What is the meaning of that entry?—Any wet Sunday, if a boy had broken boots, he would remain at home.

7146. The attendances at church are only recorded for the Sacrament Sundays, and yet I find that on several of those occasions, boys were kept at home on account of having broken boots?—Only one each time.

7147. It appears that measles broke out in the school in 1873. Has there been any illness since?—No, we are generally free from sickness; but, in that same year, I caught typhoid fever, my daughter took it, and she eleven of the boys. The pump water was sent, for analysis, to Dr. Cameron, who pronounced it very bad. The Governors then ordered that a new well should be sunk, which has been done.

7148. In the present supply of water a good one?—Excellent. The new well was sunk in a different part of the premises, altogether, from the former one.

7149. The minutes of March 2nd, 1874, state:—

"Mr. Murphy reports the loss of the provision book which has been taken out of his room. It has been rescued within the last two days."

Was that the book containing the items of expenditure on provisions?—Yes.

7150. The minutes of April, 1874, again record that a boy was kept away from Church on Sacrament Sunday in consequence of having broken boots. The minutes of December 8th, 1874, contain this entry:—

"James Wilson readmitted on application of his mother, but warned that, should it happen again, his place will be declared vacant."

What had happened in that case?—He had run away, and been brought back.

7151. What was the ground of his running away?—I declare I do not know. When brought before the Committee he could not tell himself.

7153. Mr. WILSON.—Had he been whipped?—I do not whip the boys unless the Committee order it.
7154. LORD JURVIS First witness.—The minutes of April 26th, 1875, state:—

"Frank and Edward Pinden and William Flower attempted to elope on the 15th ult., but were brought back in an hour afterwards, when the master received them."
What did these boys run away for?—They made no complaint to the Committee.

7154. The minutes of May 21st, 1875, state:—
"The Committee having investigated the charge, brought by Dickie against Mr. Murphy, of general annoyance and provocation, are of opinion that the charge is quite unfounded, and on account of this unfounded charge having been brought, and also Dickie having expressed a wish to leave the school, the Committee recommended that he should be withdrawn by his father in July next."

Was he withdrawn?—Yes.

7155. The same minute continues:—
"Nathan and Clark having been brought before the Committee for seducing other boys in an outhouse, the Committee recommended that they should be withdrawn by their parents at the same time."

Were these boys also withdrawn on that account?—Yes, they were. They were fifteen years of age.

7156. Dr. CURRIE.—To what age do you usually keep the boys?—Generally to fourteen or fifteen. There is no special view, so far as I know, for the boys to remain in the school, but their society is, usually, to be placed at business as soon as possible.

7157. LORD JURVIS First witness.—The minutes of October 6th, 1875, record that Henry Barnwell eloped on the morning of the 8th September. What complaint had he?—I do not know.

7158. A minute in the handwriting of Mr. Ken Trust Hamilton, M.P., dated October 30th, 1875, is as follows:—

"The Local Committee regret to state that they have left a table duty to recommence the withdrawal from the school of four boys during the past year, whose conduct, especially in one instance, was considered highly prejudicial to the welfare of the school."

Can you give any explanation of these being so much reprobation, and eloping of the boys, at that time?—I do not know. Sometimes a fresh will come on the boys, and they will run away without any cause; sometimes they will run away from bravado. I was turned myself in the school, and I remember instances of boys running away for van away's sake.

7159. Under date of June 6th, 1875, it is stated:—
"Grieved removed after an absence of four months. A week after words to elope."

What does that refer to?—He had been let home at twelve. He was only five months in the school altogether.

7160. Was he a paying pupil, or a free boy?—A free boy.

7161. Was his place, as a free boy, left vacant for four months?—Yes, because I had no authority to declare it vacant. He ran away and was not submitting to father, mother, or any one else.

7162. In the minutes of November 7th, 1874, I find this entry:—

"Three boys received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in Castleknock Church on Sunday last the 24th inst.; Perkins and McNamara having broken boots could not go to Church."

May we judge of the condition of the rest of the boys' clothing by that of their boots?—I need not tell you how soon a boy will enter out his shoes.

7163. Each boy coming in, on the pay list, is required to bring two pairs of strong boots. Is there any regular allowance for the free boys?—Yes, two pairs in the year, and each pair is twice mended; but when a boy has one pair in wear, I look on the other pair as dipped.

7164. Must they not also have a pair of shoes?—The pay boys must.

7165. The free boys have none?—No.

7166. Dr. CURRIE.—If a paying pupil requires two

pairs of boots and a pair of slippers, does not a free boy require the same?—A person in good circumstances can afford more than one in humble circumstances.

7167. Do you think the distinction causes repugnance amongst the boys?—I must go by the rules laid down by the Governors.

7168. LORD JURVIS First witness.—What supply of clothes is allowed for each boy?—One suit in the year. The old style was to give a blue cloth suit and black cord trousers, but the clothes now are not what they used to be. They now only get a suit of broad.

7169. Is the old suit in a condition to wear till they get the new one?—Indeed it is not.

7170. Then the boys are obliged to put on their new clothes as soon as they get them, and wear them till they are worn out?—Some of the careful boys have their old suits for two or three months after they get the new ones.

7171. Are they allowed any change of clothes in case of getting wet?—No.

7172. Henry Barnwell is recorded to have left the school, having obtained admission to the Meenan Orphan School. Would that be regarded as punishment?—Yes.

7173. The minutes of October 6th, 1875, record:—

"Three pay pupils left in September, Arthur Bonhagh, and Thomas and Henry Johnson, the last from extreme idleness, and the others from being discontented."

What were they discontented about?—They would not stay in any place for either their father or mother. Their father was stewed in one of the stables in Stephen's-green, and neither he nor their mother could get any good of them.

7174. In the minutes of March 5th, 1878, I find:—

"McNamara, free boy, eloped on the 12th February last, and now applied to be re-admitted, which is now refused."

What was the cause of his running away?—I cannot tell.

7175. Do you know where he had been, between the 12th February and the 5th March?—With his mother in the Co. Wicklow. He had been seven years in the school, and was trying to get into business.

7176. The minutes of September 3rd, 1878, contain this entry:—

"William Martin eloped, and was re-admitted on condition that if he again eloped he would not be taken back, and, having again eloped, his place is now declared vacant."

How long had he been in the school?—About two years.

7177. What are your hours for teaching?—From 10 o'clock A.M. to 1 P.M., then 3.30 to 6 P.M.; and from 7 to 8 P.M.

7178. What provision is there for the boys' recreation?—There is an excellent play-ground, and a good swing in it.

7179. Besides yourself and your wife, the boys, and the assistant master, what others are resident in the house?—Two female servants; there is also a gardener resident on the premises, and his wife is gate-keeper.

7180. Mr. O'Donnovan.—What is your own remuneration?—£100 a year, with house, coal, candles, and vegetables.

7181. Do you provide your own food?—Yes; entirely.

7182. How are the boys fed?—There is a regular scale laid down by the local committee. On Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday they get for dinner beef, potatoes, and vegetables; on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday they get bread and soup; and on Tuesday and dumplings.

7183. What is the dinner hour?—One o'clock.

7184. What other meals do they get?—Breakfast and supper; breakfast is at half-past eight. On after-noon's meetings they get bread and milk, and afterwards milk, except on Saturday, when they get bread, and butter, and eggs.

7185. What are the ages of the boys?—From eight to fourteen.

7186. What quantities of food are allowed for each

Any other
Mr. A. H. H. H.

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Mr A. Murphy.

boy?—One pint of soup, half a pound of bread, and three quarters of a pint of new milk, and half a pound of meat.

7187. Do you think that is a sufficient dietary for boys between the ages of eight to fourteen?—Plenty, many of them do not eat so much.

7188. Has any discontent arisen in reference to the dietary?—None.

7189. How many dormitories are there?—Two.

7190. How many boys sleep in each?—Thirteen in one, twenty in the other, but there are only thirty-one in the school just now.

7191. A free boy, named Bumble, was recently removed because you thought it would be injurious to the institution to have him retained. How long had he been in the school?—Four years and nine months.

7192. Had he been a well-behaved boy, during any part of that time?—I think not.

7193. Is there any one, in the position of a master, with the boys while they are not at their lessons?—Yes, the assistant master is with them.

7194. Is any person in charge of them in their dormitories?—The assistant master sleeps in the large dormitory with the twenty boys; the two head boys in the school, whom I look upon as monitors, sleep in the smaller dormitory.

7195. Are you and a single assistant sufficient to instruct, to thirty-three boys, the class of instruction supposed to be given in the school?—Yes, I think we are. The report of the Rev. Hugh Hamilton and of the Local Committee in November, was very favourable.

7196. While you are teaching one class, what are the other doing?—All the boys are in the school together.

7197. The most bill was, for September, £12 14s. 1d.; for October, £12 5s. 6d.; and for November, £13 9s. 9d. What number of persons are fed upon that meat?—The thirty-three boys; and two female servants, who get five pounds of meat each per week.

7198. Does your own family receive any portion of it?—None whatever.

7199. Does the assistant master?—No; he boards with me.

7200. Are you made any allowance for his board?—Yes, 10s. a week.

7201. What are the prices paid for meat?—For roasting beef and mutton, 3d. per lb.; for the boiling beef, 8d., and for legs of beef for making soup, 4d. per lb.

7202. How are the quantities of bread, meat, milk, and other articles, that are ordered for the establishment, checked?—Mrs. Murphy checks them.

7203. Who orders them?—Mrs. Murphy does, as matron of the house.

7204. How do you vouch the accounts?—They are sent to me monthly, and I compare and tot them and then write the amount shown in red ink, affixing my initials. I subsequently bring them before the committee. They are afterwards returned to the contractor, who takes them to Mr. Hamilton for payment.

7205. Have any of the Governors, during the time you have been master, taken any personal interest in the institution?—Yes; His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin came out on two occasions. So did Alderman Turpin, and Sir George Owens, when Lord Mayor.

7206. Then, as a rule, beyond signing the order for the boys' admission to the school, the Governors do not appear personally to interfere?—I understand that the appointment is made in this way:—there is a printed form filled up by the applicant, and when that is properly handed up it is brought to the Governor, who affixes his signature, and that is my authority for admitting any boy. The Governor meets once a year, when there is presented to them a report as to the state of the school, prepared by the Local Committee.

7207. The minute book shows that the boys have been, in several instances, distinguished at examinations to which they were sent. What was the nature of the different examinations to which you sent them?—Scripture examinations and the drawing ex-

amination. I have prepared a list for the last five years showing the number of boys that left the school each year, and the average attendance of each.

7208. It appears that the five pupils remain in the school, on an average, for four years and four months, and the paying pupils only for one year and six months. How do you account for the short time the latter stay?—Some stayed a very short time, which reduced the average. Two boys stayed only for two months, and another for five.

7209. Do you teach the boys to draw maps, from memory?—I have done so lately because I am preparing the boys for the intermediate examinations.

7210. How many do you propose to send up for those examinations?—Eight.

7211. Do you know what pursuit in life the boys usually take up, after they leave the school?—Generally mercantile business.

7212. Have you any means of tracing their after career?—A great many of the boys visit us frequently.

7213. As far as you know have they done well in life?—Generally they have done remarkably well.

7214. What experience had you in teaching, before you were appointed to your present position?—I was trained in the Kildare-street training school, and was first master of a school under Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Stopford, in the county Meath, afterwards of one under Lord Powerscourt in Bunsbury, and then I was master of the Protestant Orphan House in Percy place.

7215. What experience had the gentleman whom you have appointed as your assistant?—None as a teacher. This is his first appointment. He was so young that I consulted the Rev. Hugh Hamilton as to the advisability of taking him.

7216. How had you selected him?—I wrote to the head master of the Banagher school in Ardara, told him the nature of my school, and asked him could he recommend me a promising young man of good abilities, and he recommended first my former assistant, who had within three weeks after he came to me, and then his brother, who is the present assistant.

7217. It was stated that the girls in Messer's school were to make some clothes for the boys. Is that carried out?—Yes, they make the shirts.

7218. Do you find any difficulty in managing the boys, on account of having the girls' school so near?—Indeed we do, but the same difficulty has existed since the two schools were built. My experience goes back to the period when I was a lad in Messer's school myself. I knew the boys and girls to be often playing together, and I remember on one occasion, forty years ago, the girls invited the boys to have peaches in their kitchen, they were caught, and flogged for it. Even now I become master I have known of boys throwing letters across the wall to the girls. Miss Curtis detected them and consulted me, and we have put a stop to that.

7219. What is the separation between the two places?—A wall eight feet high.

7220. Do the boys go outside the precincts of the place at all, except on Sundays?—Every Thursday both boys and girls go to the Castleknock national school, to practice singing, which they are taught there gratuitously by a young lady. Occasionally I let the boys out for a walk with my assistant.

7221. Have you any arrangement by which well-behaved boys are allowed out, on their houses?—One of the boys goes to the post morning and evening, and I am supposed to trust him.

7222. Do you let them out in that way for their own amusement, as is done with the little boys of the Hibernian Military School, some of whom I have not miles away, apparently out for a walk in the country?—No, I do not allow that.

7223. You only allow them out when there is some body with them?—That is so. I used to take them down to bathe in the Tolka, but Captain Murray, who lived opposite, objected that it was a most indecent thing that they should bathe there. The boys of the

school had been accustomed to bathe there for thirty-five years.

1224. What is your system as to sending the boys into their dormitories at night?—We have prayers at half-past eight, and the boys go to bed at nine o'clock. Ten minutes afterwards my assistant goes up, calls the roll, and extinguishes the lamp. In the morning I call them myself by means of bells from my own room.

1225. At what hour do the boys get up?—At six o'clock in summer, and at daylight in winter.

1226. Was there not an order made by the committee that there was to be no whipping except by their directions?—I do not know that there is actually such an order, but if the committee order me to do so, I whip the boys if I see any ill-conduct among them.

1227. How many have you whipped within the last three years?—I suppose not half a dozen. I do not like corporal punishment at all, because I think you beat more out of boys than into them.

1228. In 1857 there were forty-one boys in the school?—At that time the charge for pay per boy was only £12 a year, but the price of every marketable commodity has gone up to so much that the governors found they could not maintain the boys at that figure, and so they were obliged to raise it to £18.

1229. LONG JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Do you consider that £18 a year clears the expenses of the boys who pay it, remembering that the establishment must be kept up in any case, or do you think the twelve or thirteen pay boys are any burden on the fund?—I would say that they are rather a burden than otherwise.

1230. To what extent?—I never calculated that.

1231. M. WILSON.—In consequence of the preparation of eight of the boys for the Intermediate examinations, will you be able to devote as much time as usual to the remainder of the boys?—Certainly, because I allow these eight boys, at their own request, to remain up till half-past nine each night.

1232. Is the cooking for your entire establishment done in the same kitchen?—Yes.

1233. Do you dine at the same hour as the boys?—Immediately after, because my assistant boards with me, and he stays with the boys while they are at dinner, and then he comes down to his own dinner with my family.

1234. Is it for the junior grade examination under the Intermediate Education Act that you are preparing the boys?—Yes.

[Adjourned to Friday, May 30, at 11 A.M.]

May 26, 1879.
Mr. A. Murphy.

NINETEENTH DAY—FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879; 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present.—ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., M.P.; and ARTHUR HILA CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CARRICK MERRITT, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

REV. WILLIAM G. BOYCE, M.A., recalled.

May 30, 1879.

Rev. William
G. Boyce, M.A.

1235. DR. HART.—You desire to make a correction in your evidence?—Yes; when I was examined on Tuesday last, as to the number of children sent up from the National Board schools to our open examination in the year 1878, I mentioned the wrong figures [side question 5478]. I desire now to state the correct number. For the open examination held on Tuesday, 25th June, 1878, there were returned to me, as candidates from the National Board schools, the names of 167 boys and 139 girls, making a total of 306; and, of that number, 194 were present at the examination.

1236. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Were these children who were attending the National schools in the borough?—Yes. At the December open examination in the same year, there were returned to me, from the National Board schools, the names of 141 boys and 137 girls, making a total of 278, of whom 238 presented themselves to be examined.

1237. Were these open examinations always conducted by the authorities of the Borough school?—Yes, always.

1238. Are these examinations conducted orally or by papers?—The June examination, which is looked upon as the most important, because it is the fee examination, is wholly conducted by written papers. The December examination is chiefly *vis-à-vis*.

1239. These examinations were purely in primary subjects, and for children who were receiving primary education?—Yes.

1240. In addition to the 306 sent up from the National Board schools, how many others presented themselves?—The number of names sent up from the National Board schools was 306, but of these only 194 appeared, and along with them there were 30 other candidates who were pupils in our own schools.

1241. Were any of the gentlemen who conducted these examinations employed in primary teaching at Marlborough-street or elsewhere?—Mr. Molloy examined on one occasion, but not in 1878.

1242. Was any representation made to the governors that it would be a more satisfactory test to send down persons actually conversant with primary edu-

cation?—Distinctly not, during the ten years I have been in charge of the schools.

1243. I suppose all the gentlemen who came down to conduct the examinations were Protestants?—Not always. As a rule I believed them to be so, but I never asked the question.

1244. Do the managers, in arranging their scheme of examination, pay any attention to the course of instruction given in the National school, from which such a large proportion of the children are sent up, as well as to that of the Borough schools?—I believe they make no distinction whatever. I do not think that the examiners, with the exception of one or two who have been there before, know anything about whence the children come.

1245. Are the examiners informed, beforehand, as to the course taught in the Borough schools, and the course taught in the National schools?—I believe they are not.

1246. Is there not a difference between the primary course in the National school and the primary course in the Borough school?—I am not aware.

1247. Is there in this, which is called open competition, any classification made of the competitors as regards age, or the length of time they have been at school?—Certainly there is as regards age, because to compete for the fees they must be over fourteen and under sixteen, and before I allow them into that examination I must receive, from their respective clergymen, a baptismal certificate showing their age.

1248. Do you remember the year that Mr. Molloy, the Inspector of the National Schools, conducted the examination?—I do not remember the exact year, but undoubtedly I was present.

1249. Did not the National school candidates come off much better, on that occasion, than on occasions when the examinations were conducted by gentlemen from Trinity College?—I am not aware of that.

1250. Do not you think that primary examinations, conducted by persons of constant experience in teaching in primary education, are more likely to be an ade-

May 25, 1871.
Rev. William
G. Boyle, M.A.

quite lost of knowledge than an examination in primary education conducted by gentlemen, no matter how well educated themselves, who have not been actively employed in teaching in primary education?—I should say so.

7251. Of the sixty-three children, attending the Borough schools at present, how many belong to the borough of Swends?—With the exception of about five, I think they are all residents in the borough.

7252. Is the borough like some of our southern boroughs—a borough with liberties?—I find a great difficulty in ascertaining exactly the limits of the borough. I brought the matter before the Board, and they made a rule, that we should for the future consider

the borough/parish coincident with the ecclesiastical parish, and that, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is about what the borough would be.

7253. Have you made any inquiry as to what the limits of the borough were, in the days of the English Parliament?—I did not.

7254. Are you aware that that endowment was created to compensate the people of the area comprising the old Parliamentary borough?—Yes.

7255. Do not you think that it is taking rather too ecclesiastical a view of the matter to fix on the parochial boundary?—I do not think so, for the reason—I believe that includes every single place whence the children come.

Rev. Thomas
Twiss, M.A.

Rev. THOMAS TWISS, M.A., recalled.

7256. Dr. HART.—You desire to add something to your former evidence?—I was questioned as to the complaints that have been made against the arrangements in reference to the Borough school, and as I have since found a petition, which was presented to the Governors by the Very Rev. Thomas Kieran, the Roman Catholic priest of Swends, on the occasion of their visiting the school in March, 1860, and also the address which the reverend gentleman read on that occasion, and which I have in his own handwriting, I thought it might be for the convenience of the Commissioners that I should hand in the petition and memorial, which state very fully what the complaints were.

7257. Mr. O'BRIEN.—The memorial, sent in by the Rev. Mr. Kieran, was, as I understand, an exposition of the views expressed at a meeting of Catholics which had been held a few days before?—Yes, the minute, which was drawn up at the meeting, was embodied in a memorial with which Rev. Mr. Kieran attended before the Governors.

7258. The first prayer in that memorial is?—

"That out of the borough funds a sum should be allotted to indemnify the salary of £300 expended, by the Catholic parishes of the borough, in the erection of new schools for the children of the Catholic children, male and female, of the borough."

I suppose these schools were erected at the expense of the Catholics of the borough?—They are the National schools, and were erected by public subscriptions.

7259. The Catholics appear to have sought compensation for that outlay out of the funds of the Borough school?—Exactly.

7260. The second thing asked in the memorial is?—

"That after payment of such indemnity the annual income of the Borough Compensation Fund be year and yearly divided between the schools, Protestant and Catholic, in the borough, in proportion to the number of Catholic and Protestant inhabitants residing within the borough; the distribution and management thereof to be submitted, either to a new Board, composed equally of Protestants and Catholics, or by the present Board, assisted by a Local Committee similarly constituted."

That was the suggestion made by the Catholics at that time?—It was.

7261. The school which they had built, and to which they were willing to apply their share of the endowment, was under the National Board?—It was.

7262. The third prayer in the memorial is?—

"That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the Borough Compensation Fund unless he or they, or his or their parents shall have lived within the borough for a period of not less than seven years continuously."

Is it possible to ascertain exactly what the boundaries of the borough of Swends are?—I think it would be almost impossible to define the limits, but if it can be done the Governors will be most willing to adopt the correct boundaries.

7263. The fourth prayer in the memorial is?—

"That each year the accounts of the Borough Compensation

Fund, its assets, income, location, annual income, and distribution, be published, and duly vouched and audited."

Is that done?—That part of the prayer of the petition has been complied with, and the accounts are now open to public inspection.

7264. Was that system observed before the presentation of this memorial?—No, up to that time we did not do so. The accounts were always accurately kept in the books, but there was no public means of people going to examine them. Now, if any persons wish to see them they can do so.

7265. Were the accounts audited up to that time?—They were generally audited by a member of the Board. The Dean of St. Patrick's was the Treasurer.

7266. Was there any change made in the system of auditing?—Yes, some time after the presentation of that memorial we adopted the plan of having a public auditor. Our accounts have been audited by Messrs. Craig, Gardner and Co. for the last two years.

7267. The petition, to which I have been referring, was presented in the year 1860?—was the system of public audit introduced immediately afterwards?—No, but the Governors immediately made arrangements that anyone who wished to see the accounts could do so at the school.

7268. The fifth prayer of the memorial is in an alternative form?—

"Or in lieu of the foregoing, that an equitable proportion of the corpus fund of this borough Parliamentary grant, or its annual income, be, subject to the Deed of Incorporation, appropriated to the use of the Catholic inhabitants of the borough, and placed under the sole control, management, and distribution of a Board to be chosen from amongst the Catholic parishes of the borough."

What action was taken upon that petition?—The Board held that most of the demands were beyond their power to grant—that they were obliged to act under the charter, by which they were bound, and that they could not consistently with their trust comply with the greater part of the petition; but they did comply with what they could.

7269. What did they comply with?—They made arrangements that the accounts be open for inspection.

7270. Did they decline to indemnify for the outlay on the building of the National school?—They did.

7271. Was that upon the ground that they had no power to do so?—It was. The spokesman of the Board on the occasion was Sir Mordaunt Brady, who said he was very anxious, speaking for himself and the Board, to do what they could, but that they were bound by the charter.

7272. Mr. WILSON.—Are there any Presbyterians attending the Borough schools?—No.

7273. There were two in 1860?—There are no Presbyterians now, or, if there are any, they go to church. There is no Presbyterian place of worship in Swends.

[Mr. Twiss obtained permission to hand in a return, showing the average attendance of pupils at the Swends Borough Schools, for each year from 1862. Vide Appendix No. 12.]

REV. FRANCIS O'NEILL, &c., FRESHFORD.

May 16, 1878.

Rev. Francis
O'Neill, &c.

7274. Dr. HART.—You desire to give some information as to the Swards school?—A portion of the old borough of Swards belongs to my district, but I personally know very little about the school. A number of documents, however, have come into my possession, as the executor of my friend, Father Kenna, who was the parish priest of Swards for a number of years.

7275. Mr. O'BRAHENSEN.—You recently appear here to produce those documents?—Precisely.

7276. One of them, I find, is a petition to the Government, dated 21st July, 1848. Is that the earliest in point of date?—No; there is one dated in 1842.

7277. The document which you produce is headed "Rough Copy of Memorial," and is addressed to the Governors of the school of Swards?—Yes.

7278. Dr. HART.—Information from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the borough?—Yes.

7279. Mr. O'BRAHENSEN.—This memorial states—

"That the Roman Catholic children attending the school at Swards have agreed to read, as a class-book, the authorized Protestant version of the Scriptures, that in the regulations for the management of the school, issued by the Governors at their meeting of the 1st June, 1842, the use of the Scriptures as a class-book is not ordered; that, however, it is the practice of the school to use the Scriptures as a class-book, and that your memorialists possess it as so contrary to the authority of the Government, that the Roman Catholics are more than three-fourths of the population of the town, and that they entertain a conscientious objection to the use of the Sacred Scriptures as a class-book, that their objection is further increased by their children being compelled to read the Scriptures in a version not approved of by their church, that the petition referred to presents the school from being improperly used as the memorialists are convinced the Government would desire. Your memorialists respectfully submit to the Government, that it is not expedient such circumstances, as with such feelings in the minds of those whose children attend the school, that advantage can be conferred with all its attendant advantages, that under all these circumstances your memorialists pray that the Government may order that the Sacred Scriptures may no longer be used as a class-book for the Roman Catholic children; and that a Roman Catholic minister be appointed to give religious instruction to those children after school hours, on during the time that the Protestant children are receiving similar instruction from the Protestant schoolmaster; and your memorialists pray that the Roman Catholic minister be also appointed to the infant school for the same purpose."

And then a reference to relief, given in the way of coal and medicine, to the parents of pupils, the memorialists complain of a habit of giving opposition to the managers, and they object to any pecuniary emoluments being extended to those not residing within the limits of the borough?—Yes.

7280. Dr. HART.—I find this minute of the Board, dated 8th June, 1842.—

"Ordered.—That and from henceforth no child be admitted into Swards school whose parent, or nearest surviving relative, does not produce satisfactory proof, to the satisfaction of the Board, that he or she has been resident in the Town or Liberties of the Parish or Union of Swards, at least ten years; but that discretionary power be still vested in the local Governor to admit the children of servants and paupers who may be temporarily resident in the town or parish. Ordered.—That upon the removal of such paupers or servants from Swards the deputy-secretaries shall exclude all such children from the school."

Was there any other effect from that memorial?—Not that I am aware of.

7281. Mr. O'BRAHENSEN.—Does the memorial presented in 1848 substantially renew the applications made in 1842?—It does.

7282. Have you got any other documents?—Yes; I have two very important letters from the late Cardinal Cullen to Father Kenna, the then parish priest, discussing him what to do.

7283. I suppose they show the course pursued by the Roman Catholic church at that time?—Precisely.

7284. Read the earliest of them.—

"DUBLIN, February 2nd, 1858.

"MR. DEAR FATHER KENNA.—I have read and examined the memorial lately adopted for the regulation of the school of Swards. There is no provision whatever in them for

Catholic masters or Catholic ministers. There is no provision whatever for instruction in Catholic doctrine, as far as the use of Catholic books. The whole management of the school appears to be connected to the Protestant sector and to the Protestant wants of the parish. It appears that religious instruction is to be given every day at two o'clock for an hour. Of course this religious instruction is to be given by the Protestant parson of the parish, or by the Protestant masters and mistresses of the school. According to the way the rule is laid down, it would seem that Catholic children would be bound to attend such Protestant instruction unless their parents entered their objections against such attendance. This is a most degrading and insulting condition, for it supposes that the Catholics of Swards are unwilling, in general, to let their children receive Protestant instruction, and determines that such Protestant instruction is to be given unless such parents object to it. The Rev. Mr. Elington must be very ignorant of the Catholic feeling and the Catholic spirit of the people of Swards when he imagined that they would submit to such humiliating and degrading conditions. The Catholics of Swards are ten times more numerous than the Protestants, yet, in the management of such a school, instituted for the benefit of the inhabitants of that town, the Catholics are completely overlooked, and treated as if they were incapable of managing such an institution. I need not tell you to what all your faithful flock to determine never to yield to such conditions. The courage and perseverance by which their conduct has been marked for the last five years sufficiently indicate what they will do for the future. The Catholics of Swards have suffered too much for their faith to think of surrendering so precious a measure for the paltry advantage now held out to them. The injustice inflicted on them is of so flagrant a character that Parliament, I trust, will soon occupy itself with the case, and place the school and its management on a proper footing. In the meantime the Catholics of Swards can console themselves with the thought that the true children of Christ have always been persecuted by a wicked world, and that the sufferings they have had to endure, only make them more like their Divine Redeemer. Wishing you and your faithful flock every blessing,

"I remain your devoted servant,

"F. PAUL CHURCH.

"Rev. T. KERR, P.P."

7285. Read the other letter which you produce?—

"Inch College, Rosse, 2nd February, 1858.

"MR. DEAR MR. KENNA.—I am glad to learn that you are going to make a stir about the Swards school. If the case be properly brought before Parliament in all probability some redress will be obtained. The injustice inflicted on the Catholic inhabitants of Swards is so glaring that no honest man will attempt to ignore its existence. The petition, of which you have sent a copy, appears to be very good. The only difficulty I find in it regards the appointment of a committee to manage the funds. If proper persons be not appointed, the Catholic school might be subjected to great inconvenience. At all events get the petition signed very numerously, and give it for presentation to some influential member. Mr. McNeill, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. Donaghy, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Maguire, and many others would advocate your cause with great effect. Select some one or other of influence to present the petition, and beg of the other M.P.s to support it. I will do all I can to assist you in the good work. The people of Swards have acted so generously, they have displayed so strong a Catholic feeling, they have given such proofs of their determination to preserve the faith, and to have their children educated in truly Catholic principles, that we should be all ready to make every sacrifice and sacrifice to assist in obtaining their rights for them, rights of the enjoyment of which they have been so unjustly deprived during the last fifty years. I trust that at length their just claims will be admitted by Parliament. There is certainly no record as instances of greater injustice than that which has deprived the Catholics of Swards of every participation in the management of a fund granted for the general good of the inhabitants of the town, the immense majority of whom are Catholics. Get the people to pray fervently that justice may at length be done, and to put their prayers under the powerful patronage of the Holy Mother of God. I hope your two reverend curates are well. Kindest regards to Mr. Slater and his son. We have the Prince of Wales here. The Pope is well. I asked him blessing for you and the people of Swards, and he gave it most cordially. Wishing you every happiness, I remain, with great esteem, your devoted servant,

"F. PAUL CHURCH.

"Rev. T. KERR.

May 30, 1870
 Rev. Francis
 O'Sullivan, C.C.

"P.R.—I think you could make the petition shorter, and add a strong paragraph against mixed education. Father Macdonald, if you speak to him, will get some one to draw it up in Parliamentary style. If you hold a meeting, get strong resolutions adopted against mixed education."

1295. Do you produce any other documents?—I have one addressed to the present Lord Chancellor, and

another to the Board of charitable Donations and Bursaries.

1297. Are these petitions, praying for a share in the management?—Yes. There may also be some other documents amongst Father Kieran's papers, but I have not had time to examine them all. I think I have a letter addressed to him by Lord O'Hagan.

Mr. Robert E.
 Craun, A.R.

Mr. ROBERT RUSSELL CRAUN, J.P., examined.

1298. Dr. HART.—You reside in the neighbourhood of Swords, and take an interest in the questions relating to the schools there?—Yes. Reference has been made to the time when the children were withdrawn from the Borough school in 1853, and perhaps I can throw some light on that matter, as the Rev. Thomas Kieran invited my co-operation at that time; he consulted the leading Catholics of the neighbourhood, who advised with him on the subject. I have in my possession two letters, written to the *Irish Times*, by Father Gaffney, at that time curate of Swords, which very succinctly and clearly state what I think are all the important facts with reference to the unfortunate dispute, which ended in the withdrawal of the children.

1299. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—What was the first cause which led to the withdrawal of the Catholic children from the Borough school?—The Catholics of Swords were dissatisfied with the management of the schools from the year 1850, and presented several memorials to the Government; the first was in 1853, the second in 1855, the third in 1842, and the fourth in 1848.

1300. What was the principal cause which led the Catholics to take the desperate step of withdrawing their children from the Borough school of Swords?—In 1853 Father Kieran and Father Gaffney, who were respectively the parish priest and curate of Swords, were very apprehensive that, circumstanced as the school then was, under the exclusive control of Protestants, with Protestant Government, Protestant teachers, Protestant assistant-teachers, and Protestant monitors, the faith of the Catholic children was endangered.

1301. Did anything particular happen, in 1855, which made it incumbent on the Catholics to protest against that system continuing?—Father Kieran was most unwilling to deprive the poor children of the advantages derived from the schools, but owing to the enormous dangers of the institution, he invited the co-operation of those whom he considered the leading Catholics in the neighbourhood, in order to see whether it was necessary for him to withdraw the children from the schools. Vestry meetings were held, at which I attended. The parents of the children were requested to send them in groups to those meetings, we examined them all most carefully, and the impression made upon us, as the result of that examination, was, that the faith of the children was endangered by the system pursued in the Borough schools; and, indeed, that matter is made evident by a letter from Father Gaffney, to the *Irish Times*, at January 17, 1853, in which this passage occurs:—

"In 1825, 1833, 1836, 1842, and 1848, memorials were sent in from the inhabitants of the Borough protesting against such instruction. As to the children, the teachers adopted a very effective way of keeping them quiet. Kate Walsh, a Catholic pupil, who had been eight years at the Borough school, wrote before the Commission that she was taught to read out of the Protestant Testament; that she objected, and was then told by her teacher, Mrs. Curtis, that it was an essential part of the course for examination, and that the study of the Protestant Testament was the only way to get her apprentice fee. The poor child yielded to the threat, but she should lose what was everything to her, the apprentice fee. What are we to think of those who adopted such means to compel the children of the poor to act against their religious convictions?"

That is an illustration of what we found was going on in 1853.

1292. The result of the vestry meetings held in 1853 was, that you decided to withdraw the Catholic children from the schools?—Precisely, and they were withdrawn. It was a matter of religious principle, and we cannot hesitate his religious principles for money.

1293. Was it at that meeting or subsequently that you decided to build schools of your own?—It was at a subsequent meeting; we were altogether agreed by that one matter at the time of withdrawing the children from the school.

1294. What sums of money did the Catholics lay out on the Catholic school?—It was started by Father Gaffney to be £800.

1295. Is it not the fact that under the original charter there is power to establish one or more schools?—Yes.

1296. When you established the Catholic schools, did you apply to the Governors of the Borough schools for any endowment for them?—I believe so. We have been always asking for terms and never getting any, at the present moment five-sixths of the population of Swords are Catholics, while the teachers of the Borough schools are Protestants, as well as the Deputy Superintendent, who has always been a Protestant.

1297. Was the refusal of the Governors to give part of the endowment to the Catholic schools in Swords, because the Catholics in Swords refused to allow the Board to have any control over those schools?—No, certainly not.

1298. On what grounds did they refuse it?—Because the Board insisted on having an exclusively Protestant institution, in violation of the provisions of the trust. The Rev. Dr. Graves, one of the Commissioners of 1853, asked the Rev. Mr. Ormsby, who had previously been Superintendent of the school:—

"Do you think Protestant parents would willingly and cheerfully send their children to a school, all the prayers and teachers of which were Roman Catholics, and in which all the pupils were catechized in the Gospel history out of a book of questions prepared by a Roman Catholic priest appointed to superintend the education given in the school?"

And Mr. Ormsby, very much to his credit, answered, "I do not." We were expected to submit to every thing of that kind, and then, of course, we flag the whole thing up.

1299. Dr. HART.—You were not personally acquainted with the schools before 1853?—My acquaintance with them commenced at that date.

1300. You do not personally know anything of the transactions before that?—Not personally, but I know everything that is on record.

1301. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—In 1812, the Commissioners of Education remarked:—

"A school has been for many years past established in this town, upon an extensive and liberal plan, by the trustees of the corporation fund allowed by Parliament. . . . It was determined . . . to found a school in the town of Swords, for the education of the children of the lower orders of the people, without any distinction of religious persuasion."

Can you say, from your knowledge of the history of the school, down to the time the Catholic children were withdrawn, they were instructed in the Protestant religion?—Unquestionably; and they were

refused all advantages from the endowment unless they consented.

7308 Do you think if that were the case, the Commissioners of Education would have called this "an extensive and liberal plan"?—That is quite a matter of opinion.

7309 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are you aware that the rules of 1831 did not require either religious instruction, or the reading of the Scriptures by Roman Catholics?—I was not aware of that, I was speaking of the practice pursued in the school.

7310 Dr. HARR.—Your acquaintance with the practice can only have been derived from hearsay?—I lived in the neighbourhood, and heard the facts from those attending the schools.

7311 But you were not born in the year 1831?—No, I was not born till 1827. Of course my knowledge of the state of things at that period is derived from hearsay and the records.

7312 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—If it be a fact, as appears from the memorials, that the rules of 1831 did not insist on Scriptural instruction for Roman Catholics, and if we find Scriptural instruction insisted on subsequently, does not it show that some change must have taken place subsequent to 1831?—Certainly.

7313 And that in its early stages the school was managed far more liberally to the Roman Catholics than it was afterwards?—Quite so.

7314 LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think that at the time of the original foundation of the school the Catholics of Swords would have agreed to any system which would not have exempted Catholic children from religious teaching?—At that time the position of the Catholics was very weak.

7315 In 1804?—Yes, we are quite in a different position now. I do not think we would have accepted the same terms now.

7316 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you think the Roman Catholics would have been satisfied at all in 1804?—I doubt if they would. I think they would have been content with very little at that period.

7317 Have you ever read the Charter of the Borough schools?—I have read a copy of it, but not recently.

7318 It has been stated that several memorials were rejected, in whole or in part, by the Governing Body, on the ground that the prayers contained in them sought things in excess of the powers given by the Charter?—Yes; but the Commissioners of 1835 do not corroborate that.

7319 The terms of the Charter appear to enable the Governors to maintain one or more schools, within the borough, under proper instructions, for the education of the children of the inhabitants of the borough, in reading, writing, and arithmetic?—Yes.

7320 I believe reading, writing, and arithmetic, are the very things taught in the National schools, built by the Roman Catholics, at Swords?—Certainly.

7321 Therefore, so far as a grant of money for the maintenance of that school goes, that would not have been, according to your view, contrary to the spirit of the Charter?—Certainly not.

7322 It was directed by the Charter that the surplus remaining after that expenditure should be employed in apprenticing the pupils to useful trades and occupations, and if any further surplus remained it was to be employed in preference for encouragement of agriculture, or manufacture, or in such other manner as the trustees might think calculated to promote the Christian religion and morality, good order, sobriety, industry, and wealth within the said borough, and that appears to be the only reference to religion in the Charter?—Certainly.

7323 And that reference is not to the Protestant or any particular form of religion, but to Christianity generally?—Precisely.

7324 Did any of the memorialists, with whom you were acquainted, obtain an interview with the Governing Body?—Yes, subsequent to the withdrawal of the children, Father Kieren, the late Mr. Foster,

myself, and others attended at Swords school on the occasion of a visitation, and presented a memorial. We were listened to, but it ended there.

7325 Did you refer to the terms of the work?—Everything was referred to—the memorial was an elaborate document, and took twenty minutes to read.

7326 LORD R. CHURCHILL.—In a letter written by the secretary to the Archbishop of Dublin with reference to a memorial presented in 1842, I find this passage:—

"I have communicated with the Archbishop of Dublin, who desires me to represent to you that the subject is one which he cannot bring before the Board of Governors not on the ground that what is asked for is unreasonable (for upon that Mr. Grace gives no opinion), but because such fundamental changes as the memorial contemplates require out of the province of the Board. . . . To effect such changes it will be necessary for memorialists to apply to Parliament, and so far from depressing such a step, Mr. Grace would have reason to be glad, if among other desirable results, the Archbishop of Dublin were to be relieved from the addition to his already too onerous duties."

And in a subsequent letter, the same gentleman writes:—

"I may add that some of the Governors present seemed to have any unwillingness that memorialists should take the step of applying to Parliament with a view to obtaining the change in the system of management as contemplated in the memorial."

Why was no application made to Parliament?—The parish priest was frequently in communication with our Archbishop, Dr. Murray, and I am sure he acted under his advice in any step he took.

7327 Did it never occur to you as an alternative to found new schools and apply to Parliament for a change of the charter from the old schools?—We anticipated the opinion of the Commissioners of 1835, and thought that the rescinding of the charter and the vesting of the money in another Board would be the proper solution.

7328 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You were relying upon some change, in consequence of the inquiries made by the Commissioners of 1835?—Yes.

7329 LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Mr. Foster in his evidence to the Commissioners of 1835, said:—

"We desire to live in good fellowship with our Protestant neighbours, as we have always done. We feel that the parish being so considerable would admit of a Catholic master and mistress, and that a certain day in every week, or part of a day, might be allotted for religious instruction, part for the Catholics and part for the Protestants."

At that time the Catholics of Swords had no objection to mixed secular and separate religious instruction?—Not at all—that was what we sought for.

7330 If a plan of that kind had been proposed you would have accepted it?—Yes, but I do not suppose it would be accepted now. Our expectations, at that time, were not so high as to ask for Catholic teachers, but only for Catholic assistant teachers, and it was then made a compromise that Catholic masters who were paid for a quarter were appointed. Now, however, I think it would be useless to expect the Catholic community of Swords to consent to any arrangement of the kind. I speak without authority, but in the press, and with my little influence I could command, I would oppose anything now except full justice. We now demand a full measure of justice, and we will take nothing less.

7331 What changes in the Charter, and in the management of the endowment, would, in your opinion, as a Catholic interested in the matter, constitute justice?—It is rather hard to ask me to formulate a plan.

7332 You must have thought the matter over?—Yes, but I should wish to hear the opinion of the Archbishop of Dublin on that subject substantially. I think I gave you a fair answer when I say we want a full measure of justice. We are in the majority there. The endowment was founded for the community, irrespective of religious belief, and we claim a full share of the endowment as contemplated by the charter.

7333 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Can you suggest no

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solution of the difficulty?—We have a right to the endowment for the present children in Sweden, Catholics as well as Protestants.

7329 You suggest no solution that does not perfect equality?—Perfect equality.

7330 Provided equality is produced, you do not want to offer any opinion as to what the solution might be?—That is exactly so.

7331 As a matter of fact, the National schools of Sweden receive some part of the endowment?—Yes, they receive about £80 a year, out of £100; but I think Mr. Terreg said it was something like a gratuity.

7332 In what form is it given?—In apprentice fees, which the Catholic children receive.

7333 LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you think that form of sanctioning the National schools is useful, as far as it goes?—On the contrary, I think it was a mistake to accept that compromise, but I was away from the country when it was sanctioned by my late parish priest.

7334 If the sums offered as apprentice fees were increased, and exhibitions tunable at higher schools were founded, would that be useful?—Certainly not. We want nothing but our rights under the charter.

7335 DR. HART.—You contend that the original Charter intended nothing but perfect equality between Protestants and Roman Catholics?—Unquestionably.

7336 Were there any Roman Catholics among the original trustees of the school?—At that time Roman Catholics were not emancipated.

7337 Were not the majority of the trustees Protestant clergymen?—The trustees are the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Vicar of Sweden. They were all Protestants. There was never a Catholic trustee, except Lord O'Hagan.

7338 They were all clergymen except one?—Yes.

7339 It would appear from that, as if the intention of the founders were to give Protestant instruction. They would not have selected clergymen if they intended it for a mixed instruction?—No, because, as I said, "Language was intended to conceal one's thoughts." If the grant was intended to be sectarian the charter was a mockery.

7340 One of the trusts mentioned in the charter is "to promote the Christian religion," and the instruction was placed under the control of Protestant clergymen. Does not it follow, that, by the Christian religion, they meant the Protestant religion?—Well, if they did they were not honest men. If that was the intention it was a mere dodge, but I do not assume for a moment that was possible. It was intended for the Catholics as well as for the Protestants, and we are entitled to our share.

7341 LORD R. CHURCHILL.—This Commission has no power to make any recommendations. We have only to report facts; but I think it would considerably assist anybody reading our Report, hereafter, in coming to a conclusion on the subject, if we had some practical suggestion from the Catholics of Sweden, as to the manner in which this endowment should be administered; and if you take up a new position at work, and findings in generalities on right and justice, you do not arrive at any conclusion?—But it is the other side that has adopted a new position attitude.

7342 MR. O'SHEA.—The annual value of the endowment is about £800?—I believe between £700 and £800.

7343 There is a Protestant school in Sweden—the Brough school?—Yes.

7344 And a Catholic school—the National school?—Yes.

7345 If the National school were provided with its own fair share of the endowment, so as to enable it to give to the Catholics of Sweden a high class education, would that, in your opinion, be a fair solution of the difficulty?—As I understand your question, I think it would.

7346 Are you acquainted with the standard and

character of the secular education given by the Model schools?—Yes, I know something of them.

7347 You are aware that although objections are entertained to them by Roman Catholics, they give, so far as secular education goes, a higher standard of education than the ordinary National schools?—I believe so.

7348 Do you not think, that, with this large endowment, both the Protestant and Catholic schools in Sweden might be enabled to give a secular education, of the same standard as is given in the Model schools?—I have no doubt they could.

7349 And that that would really be a solution of the question?—Yes.

7350 It appears that the primary trusts of this endowment did not contemplate any religious education; but that the surplus was to be applied to promote the Christian religion. You are aware that in 1804, at the present time, the Christian religion included Catholicism as well as Protestantism?—I was always under that impression.

7351 You, therefore, believed that Catholicism, taking the words of the trust in their ordinary meaning, would be quite as much within the purview of the trust as Protestantism?—Certainly.

7352 Turning then to the Charter, which was granted preparatory to carrying those trusts into execution, we find that, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament which created the endowment, King George the Third by his charter says—

"We of our special grace, . . . do make and ordain, . . . the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of Christ's Church, Dublin, the Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, the Rector of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Vicar of the parish of Sweden for the time being to be our body politic and corporate, . . . and to call the Governors of the said school at Sweden, . . . and that it shall and may be lawful for the members of the said Corporation, or a majority of them, duly assembled, from time to time, to elect from amongst themselves, . . . a treasurer, and also a superintendent of the said charity, or either of them. . . . And, further, that it shall and may be lawful for any two members of the said Corporation to administer an oath, or oaths, to the said treasurer and superintendent, . . . which they shall be required to take, for the due execution of their respective offices. . . . And, further, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to nominate and appoint any of the said body to be a Governor or Committee, to superintend and carry into execution all such orders, rules, and directions as shall, from time to time, be made by said Corporation. And, further, that it shall and may be lawful as and for the Corporation to make rules, by-laws, ordinances, and rules, and from time to time to alter the same, as they shall judge most convenient and useful for the good government of the said Corporation, and management of the offices thereof, and the effectual promotion of the good ends intended thereby."

According to your view it would be in derogation of the good ends thereby intended, to refuse to employ the surplus in the promotion of any branch of Christianity, professed by a majority of the inhabitants of the place, or to give the entire fund to a minority, like the Protestants?—Certainly.

7353 You do not advocate that Catholicism should be the only religion benefited?—Not at all. It is the mode of the execution of the trusts that we complain of.

7354 Do you know anything of the boundaries of the ancient borough of Sweden?—They do not extend by any means far. It came quite by surprise upon the inhabitants to learn that it was necessary to keep them, to bring the children to the schools.

7355 Are you kept now, to bring the children to the schools?—I do not know it of my personal knowledge; but I have heard that, immediately after we withdrew the Catholic children in 1853, the managers of those schools got up some mode of public conveyance, for the purpose of drafting children from a distance to the schools; and the impression created in the borough was, that it was an act of the most

usual kind, and that having excluded us from all the benefits of the endowment, they were obliged to keep up a pretence of supplying the schools with children. Dr. McBlain, the Assistant Commissioner who reported on the schools in 1856, found fault with a great many of the regulations about the employment of the funds of this school.

7354. Dr. HART.—Is your evidence to the effect that all Dr. McBlain complained of, as existing at that time, still continues?—I am not aware that there has been any substantial alteration.

7355. Do you think that there has not been any change made?—Not that I know of. The system has been consistent all through. There may have been some trifling changes, but nothing important.

7356. Does it not appear plainly that it was not the intention of the original founders to adopt the principle of united education, when they chose, as Governors, the ministers of one particular church; and may we not, therefore, rather assume that the endowment was intended for that particular church?—You may assume what you like.

REV. WILLIAM G. BOYCE, M.A., recalled.

7363. LEAD R. CHURCHILL.—It has been stated that as important change has taken place in the system of managing the Swedish Borough schools since the report of the Commissioners of 1857 was written. I wish to call your attention to a few passages in that report. Dr. McBlain, the Assistant Commissioner, who visited the school in 1856, wrote:—

"The eventful history of the Swedish school, its management and mismanagement, and the perpetual turmoil which it appears to have occasioned in that respect, pot-walloping through, have been already the subject of such an elaborate investigation by the Commissioners, as to render any detailed observations on my part in reference thereto quite unnecessary. The result of the enquiry has been to show that the terms of the Charter were not strictly adhered to in the conduct or regulation of the schools. The Governors did not, as required by the Charter, cause instruction to be given in any business or manufactures."

Do you, at the present time, cause instruction to be given in Swedish Borough school in any branch of manufactures?—We do not.

7364. Dr. McBlain continued:—

"We did they provide for the children, a wholesome hot frosted meal, at the school-house."

Do you provide a wholesome and frosted meal?—We do.

REV. THOMAS TWISS, M.A., recalled.

7371. LEAD R. CHURCHILL.—When were the coal-yard and dispensary discontinued, and for what reasons?—About the year 1853 we commenced to levy apprentice fees, for the children attending the National schools, and to admit them at open examinations, at which money prizes were awarded. That cost us about £160 a year, and finding the expense of the coal-yard was considerable, the Board decided to discontinue it, and at the same time they reduced the salary of the doctor to £25 a year. They thought that they would be thereby acting more in accordance with the spirit of the Charter which was for the encouragement of education. The coal fund was, however, so very desirable that we have since established one by voluntary subscriptions. We looked to the special arrangements made in the Charter, in case of a surplus, and when we proposed establishing fees and rewards for the pupils of the other school we considered we were dealing with the surplus. Our duty was, first, to manage our own school, and then deal with the surplus in benefiting the other school. The

7358. Is not the only way to correct what you complain of, to obtain an alteration of the Charter?—I think the Governors do not carry out the true spirit of their Trust.

7359. Do you think that Protestant clergymen could be regarded as persons competent to choose Roman Catholic instructors?—They would be competent to ask the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, who would have very easily recommended them; and I think Cardinal Cullen might fairly have been asked for his opinion.

7361. Mr. WILSON.—I imagine that at the time of the establishment of these schools, the ministers of other religions were hardly acknowledged at all. That is so. The schools were established in 1803, and we Catholics were not emancipated till 1829.

7362. Were you acquainted with the management of any other school except the schools of Sweden?—I know nothing about other schools; but I believe the management of Endowed Schools in Ireland, generally, is the subject of very pointed remark just now.

7365. The passage I have been quoting proceeds:— "But, neglecting the primary objects of the Charter, they established a coal-yard and dispensary, which, if at all, were payable only on the supposition of there being a surplus fund, a contingency which, in fact, never arose."

Do you still continue the coal-yard and dispensary?—We do not.

7366. When were they discontinued?—About 18 years ago.

7367. Why were they discontinued then?—I am not aware that was previous to my connection with the schools.

7368. Dr. McBlain also wrote:—

"But a still more gross error was committed in requiring all children to read, as a class-book, the authorized version of the Scriptures."

Do you still continue that practice in the Borough school?—We have never had any Roman Catholic children there in my time. We do teach the Scriptures, but if Roman Catholics attended, I will undertake that we would not require them to read the Scriptures.

7370. Since the report of the Commission of 1857 was issued you drew up a new set of rules, in which is contained a conscience clause?—Yes.

7370. Mr. WILSON.—Do you teach any particular catechism?—Yes, the Church catechism.

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REV. WILLIAM G. BOYCE, M.A.

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teachers of the National schools are both here, and they will be able to say how the examinations have been conducted, as they were always present. Although Mr. Cruise has taken much interest in this matter, you must remember that he has not been a very constant resident in the neighbourhood of Sweden for the last 15 years.

7372. Mr. WILSON.—When was the coal-yard first established?—I cannot exactly say. It had been in existence for a very long time. Goods were given to the parents of the children who attended the schools.

7373. LEAD R. CHURCHILL.—It has been stated by Mr. Cruise that emigrants were employed to bring the children to school. Do you know anything of such a practice?—I can say, of my own personal knowledge, that, for the last 15 years, no such thing has been done. I have heard that, formerly, when the children from Dornale attended the schools, Mr. Collier sent some kind of a conveyance with them, but I never heard that it was paid for out of the school funds.

7374. Mr. O'SHEA.—What do you regard as

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the boundaries of Sworda, for the purposes of the school?—The numbers of children attending having fallen off very much, we do not consider it necessary to be very particular, but lately we have been in the habit of regarding the boundaries of the borough as coextensive with those of the ecclesiastical parish. I am quite aware, however, that such an arrangement is not precisely correct, as the boundary of the ecclesiastical parish is considerably larger than that of the old borough.

7375. What has been the average number attending the Borough school during the last six years?—It has been gradually declining. A few years ago it was 71; before that it was as high as 94. It is only 43 now.

Miss K. Abens.

Miss KATH ABENS examined.

7380. Dr. HART.—You are the mistress of the female National school at Sworda?—Yes.

7381. Are the children in your school in the habit of attending the examinations held in the Borough school?—Yes.

7382. Have you any remarks to make as to the mode in which the examinations are conducted?—We complain that children from our schools are examined in a higher class than that in which, according to the programme in our own school, they would be examined by our own inspectors. At the same time, our standard of education is fully equal to that of the Borough school, taking all the classes together.

7383. You complain that the children of your school are examined in competition with a higher class?—I do not mean to say a higher class, but they have a different programme. Sometimes the children are examined in advanced subjects, which is a disadvantage to them; for instance, children in the second class are sometimes examined in the third class programme.

7384. The system of examining and teaching is different in the two schools?—We follow the National school system, which lays down a programme for each class. The gentlemen from Trinity College, who examine in the Borough school, apply a different system of classification, which generally tells against the children from our school.

7385. Mr. O'BRIEN.—How are these examinations conducted?—Orally. Nearly 200 children attend from the National schools, and about fifty from the Borough schools.

7386. Are the children examined together, or divided into classes?—They are divided into classes. We send up our pupils classed as they are in our own books.

7387. How are they classed in the open examination?—Our head class is placed with the head class in the Borough school; but we find that the Borough school examiners usually examine all the girls in a programme higher than that which they are learning.

7388. Do the Borough school examiners, in classifying the candidates, pay attention exclusively to the classification of the Borough school?—I do not know; they are gentlemen from Trinity College, who are quite ignorant of both schools.

7389. I believe you have held your past, at Sworda, seven or eight years. Do you think it would be a more satisfactory mode of examination, to have the examination conducted by persons of more experience with regard to primary education?—The children from our schools would get better prices, if the examinations were held by any National Board Inspector.

7390. How many children attend your school?—The average on the roll, for the present year, is 183, and the average daily attendance has been 114.

7391. Lord R. CRENSHAW.—Do these figures include both boys and girls?—Including of the girls alone.

7392. Mr. O'BRIEN.—How many girls do you generally send up to the open examination?—About 100; but last year the number was 103.

7376. Of those 43, how many belong to portions of the parish outside what was usually regarded as the borough?—Mr. Boyce told me that he thought there were seven.

7377. Are there any boys from places outside the parish?—There are a few. They are children of comfortable families.

7378. Do they pay anything?—They do not.

7379. How many of the 43 are children of persons of the class of comfortable farmers or shopkeepers?—I should say 25, at all events.

7393. Lord R. CRENSHAW.—How many do you send up to the examination for apprentice fees?—I sent up seven last examination.

7394. Mr. O'BRIEN.—How many girls are, on an average, presented from the Borough school at the open examinations?—I heard the mistress say that she had twenty-three under examination, on an average when I had 104.

7395. You send up nearly five times as many candidates as the Borough school?—Yes; about that.

7396. You claim that having regard to the superiority of your numbers, and to the fact that the election is conducted in your school under an authorized primary system, some attention ought to be paid to the classification adopted in your school?—Yes.

7397. How many of the seven girls you sent up were successful at the last examination?—There were five, but that is not always the case.

7398. How many of your 100 pupils are generally successful at the open examinations?—I brought that matter under Mr. Twigg's notice on one occasion. Nearly all our girls answer respectably, but only three or four out of every dozen get prizes, and the others go home disappointed. I asked Mr. Twigg to arrange so as to give a prize to each who made a fair examination, but they only gave prizes to three or four out of each class, which amounts sometimes to as many as seventeen.

7399. What proportion of the Borough school girls obtain prizes?—I think they nearly all get prizes.

7400. Is your school considered by your own inspectors to be satisfactorily managed?—Yes; I got the Certificate and Blue Book in 1875. That is a prize given only to one teacher in each ten districts.

7401. I presume you get good results from?—Very fair; but our union is not contributory.

7402. You think, having regard to the excellent way in which your school is conducted, and to the personal recommendations obtained from the National Board examiners, that there is something strange in it not being equally successful in the Borough school examinations?—I never thought it was not successful, but, from the mode of awarding the prizes, girls may not get any who answer remarkably well.

7403. Mr. Boyce wishes that you should look at the sheets containing the records of the open examinations held on the 25th June, 1878. He hands you the sheet for the first class of girls, and for the third class?—I am satisfied that these are all correct; let me see how many get prizes.

7404. Mr. Boyce points out that in one of these classes seven prizes were awarded, of which the children of the Borough school got two, which would be about the proportion, and that in the other class in which seventeen candidates were examined, eight prizes were awarded, of which only one was to a child belonging to the Borough school. Having seen that, you would not think of imputing any charge of unfairness?—I did not impute unfairness at all. I merely said, that if all our pupils who answered well did not get

prizes, it was because there was such a limited number of prizes in each class.

7406. Your objection is, that the classification of your school, which sends up five-sixths of the competitors, is not taken into consideration so much as would be desirable?—The managers of the Borough school send two a year ago to send up any programme, and send they would classify the children accordingly.

7406. Have they improved the classification since then?—I did not notice any unfavourable. They modified the questions last year. I am only complaining of a higher programme in most of the classes except the head class.

7407. Mr. WILSON.—Were you the mistress of the National school at the time that Dr. Molloy conducted the open examinations in the Borough school?—No.

7408. Dr. HART.—Do you suggest that the inspectors of National schools should be appointed to examine at these open examinations?—I would suggest that our own children should be examined in our own school, by the inspectors of the National Board.

7409. Do you mean especially?—Yes, that is what we would consider fair. There are children attending on school fully as respectable as those attending the others, but we have the greater number of the labourer's children—in fact, more of them go to any school but ours.

7410. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How many apprenticeships are open to competition each year?—There are three open to my school, three to our boys' school, and three to each of the Borough schools, making twelve in all.

7411. If there were only three open to your school, how did five of your pupils get fees last year?—Mr. Boyce was very kind, and when my pupils answered well, and obtained a certain number of marks, as they happened to be poor girls, he made representations to the Board, and the girls got the gratuities.

7412. Has that happened on other occasions?—Yes, the year before they got two extra fees, and in the year before that, one extra.

7413. Are those apprentice fees much valued by the parents of the children attending your school?—Very much. There is one matter to which I would like to call attention. The course is too extended, and the papers too advanced, for children of sixteen years of age. We do not know what part of the books they may take their questions from. In the National schools there is a portion of the books selected, but in the Borough school there is no portion, so a child, to make a good examination, must be examined, and it is real cruelty to require this of children of sixteen years of age. The completion of some of the girls is unequal to that.

7414. You think the course is higher than is necessary for children going to be apprenticed?—That is not the fault of the Borough school, but the fault of Dr. MacDonagh, and the gentlemen from Trinity College.

7415. The situation in each school is primary?—It is.

7416. Do you think that the small money prizes, which are given, are desirable from an educational point of view?—They are, they make the poorer children come to school for a longer time, in hopes of getting them, and it is a pity they are disappointed.

7417. How much was awarded, altogether, this year to pupils of your school?—This year was beyond the average; we got £35 in apprentice fees, and £5 in small money prizes.

7418. I suppose the existence of these rewards gives the National school of Swords a great advantage over other National schools?—It does, but as the Borough school is a free school we cannot enforce payment from our pupils. It would be almost tempting them to go to the Borough school if we enforced payment, and for that reason I was allowed £5 a year, as an equivalent from a charity sermon. I have 150 pupils out of 180 who pay nothing.

7419. The fact of there being a free Borough school, compels you practically to take a good many free pupils?—Yes, otherwise they might go to the Borough school, and the Manager said we should go through the humiliation of leaving a charity sermon for the purpose of compensating us, which we did not like at all.

7420. Would it not be a very useful thing if there were prizes given out of this endowment, which would constitute exhibitions for clever children, and enable them to continue their education in the higher schools?—I would not like to express an opinion on this point, as I have not considered it, and it would severely be my place to do so.

7421. Have you any promising pupils, of children considerably above the rest, who would be benefited by such an arrangement?—We have often very promising pupils, whom it is a pity to send to trade. One girl from my school answered as much as 75 per cent on the Borough school papers.

7422. Then, as a matter of fact, it is important for these children to gain anything which would help them on to a still higher education?—They can get nothing except the fee. The distance from Dublin is too great, and the children do not, as a rule, belong to a class able to afford the expense of going there.

7423. You have no objection to make to the examinations for the apprentice fees?—No, I think they are very fair. Any girl I expected would pass, did so.

7424. Your objection is confined to the open examinations?—Yes; the standard required for the money prizes is too much extended. It should be confined.

7425. Mr. O'SHEA.—Have you any other objections?—The children are examined in English History, which is not in our school programme.

7426. Do you not teach English History?—When the examination for fees is approaching we teach it, but as it is not in the school programme, it is only gratuitous work on the teacher's part to do so.

7427. Mr. WILSON.—Are there any Wesleyanians attending your school?—None.

7428. Do not you think that, from the state of feeling existing in Swords, of which we have heard so much, there would be no great risk, even supposing you made a small charge at your school, that the Catholics would send their children to the Borough school?—I do not think any of them would go there, no matter what happened. There has been no instance of it in my time. The school fees in my school only amount to between £10 and £11 a year, and I have an average of 135 pupils on the roll. We wish them all to pay, but they are not compelled to do so.

MR. JAMES MURPHY EXAMINED.

7429. Dr. HART.—You are the Master of the whole National school of Swords?—I am.

7430. Have you any complaint to make, as to the mode in which the open examinations are conducted?—Yes, I think they should be conducted by a National Board Inspector.

7431. Where pupils from two different schools are competing, would it be altogether fair to choose the candidate from one school rather than from the other?—Let the Government choose any Inspector in Ireland.

7432. What bad result arises from the present system?—I think the selection of the questions is not fair. Sometimes they are taken from books that the pupils in the National school never heard of. For instance, at one examination they were asked what is a "bene," meaning "a phenomenon occurring at the mouth of a river when the current meets with the tidal wave." I have searched all the geographicals used in our schools, and I could not find that definition.

7433. Is it to be found in the Borough school?

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Wm. K. Allen.

Mr. James
Murphy.

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Mr. James
Merriman.

books?—I have heard that it is in the Physical Geography which they teach. I would like to say that when the National Board Inspector, Mr. Melloy, examined, one of my pupils came out many marks higher than any of his competitors.

7434. Do you know anything of the books used in the Borough school?—No.

7435. You cannot compare them directly with your own?—I cannot.

7436. Is there anything else besides that, that you think ought to be improved?—I think if the examinations were conducted by the Board's Inspector it would satisfy us. That is our only grievance in reference to the examinations.

7437. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How many boys are attending your school?—I had 167 on the roll, and for the open examination in December last I sent up 141, of whom 134 actually attended, and were examined.

7438. What is the daily attendance at your school?—Sometimes there are 149 present, but the average attendance for the year has been 119. I have very few pupils on the roll who are not in actual attendance; for, when I find they do not return after a fortnight or month's absence, I strike their names off the roll. I would rather not have those pupils who do not attend regularly.

7439. Do you complain, as Miss Aburn complains, of the classification?—I set no value on the pence that are given. Most of my respectable boys do not go up for the sake of the money.

7440. Do you think the classification made by the examiners is fair to your pupils?—No; I agree with what Miss Aburn said on that point.

7441. LOUIE R. CHURCHILL.—How many candidates do you send up for the apprentice fees?—I sent up four last year.

7442. How many of those were successful?—Only two of them got fees, and the two boys who did not get fees passed in the head class in my school, in which the standard is very high, more creditably than the two who got the fees. I therefore think if the examination had been held by an Inspector under the National Board, the boys who failed would have got the fees.

7443. Your school was refitted to three fees. What was done with the third last year?—I do not know.

7444. How long have you been Master of the Swords school?—Since 1871.

7445. How many candidates for fees did you send up in 1877?—I think only three, because we were put about with regard to the ages.

7446. Were the three successful?—No; only one, and yet in that very year I got the Curiala premium, as having the best school in ten districts.

7447. Do you consider the apprentice fees of much value?—I do not.

7448. In what way would you dispose of the money, so that it might be of greater use?—I would give large fees; the present fee is too small to effect any good.

7449. Do you know anything of the offer made of the boys who gained apprentice fees?—I have one in my school at present. He is a classed National teacher. There are others also teaching as National schools.

7450. Are the boys who obtain fees apprenticed to good masters?—Some are, and some are not; the amount given is not sufficient to command a master in any respectable position. It is only £18.

7451. What was an ordinarily paid, in a respectable trade, to a good master?—I think about £30 to a house carpenter.

7452. Do you think it would be of use, if some of this money were employed in the way of exhibitions, to assist pupils on to a higher education?—I think if some of this money were applied to give higher apprentice fees it would be beneficial, but the fund is present in nearly waste.

7453. Miss Aburn has spoken of English History. Do you teach it?—I think we are almost not allowed by the rules of the National Board to teach English History. If English Composition—which I do teach—were introduced into the course for these examinations, it would be a very great improvement.

7454. Is it a fact, that, under the rules of the National Board, English History is not taught?—It is.

7455. Mr. WILSON.—Do your pupils pay anything?—About fifty or sixty pay something. I have about twenty who pay respectably, and others who pay a small amount. My school fees amount to between £15 and £16 in the year. I make any of them that are able to pay do so respectably, and those that are unable to do that I let off entirely.

7456. What charge is made at your school to the boys?—Of those who pay by the year, some pay me £1 and some 10s. The poor children sometimes pay 1d. a week.

Rev. William
G. Boyce, &c.

REV. WILLIAM G. BOYCE, M.A., RECALLED.

7457. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do the governing body take any means of ascertaining the application of the fees for the purpose of apprenticeship?—Most undoubtedly they do. That is my duty. When a child passes the fee examination the parents come and inform me what trade they wish to send the child to, and sometimes they suggest a master. I then make every possible inquiry to ascertain whether the tradesman proposed is a respectable party or not. As soon as the master is arranged the proposed master or mistress comes to my office, the parents are present, and the apprentice deed is signed. James Ryan passed in 1873, and we bound him to Thomas Ryan, blacksmith, who got with him a fee of £18. James Sharkey, who was also awarded a fee in 1873 of £18, was bound to James Kelly, a grocer in Dublin. I have no reason to find fault with either of those parties.

7458. Dr. CURRAN.—Do you not use the National school-books in the Borough schools?—We do, chiefly.

7459. What is the ground of the complaint that has been made as to classification?—I really cannot give an explanation of that, except in this way: we have certain classes in our schools, and when the children from the National schools are sent up, we put their first class with our first class, and second with the second class, and so on.

7460. Would there be any possibility of having the classification perfectly satisfactory to both schools?—I can scarcely think there could be, except the master and mistress on both sides consulted.

7461. LOUIE R. CHURCHILL.—Is there any reason whatever why the children should be examined together?—It is quite possible they might not, but I cannot answer for the Board.

7462. You award the fees separately?—Quite so.

7463. Is it not perfectly impossible for the pupils of one school, no matter how well they answer, to get the fees intended for the pupils of the other school?—Under the present system, it is quite impossible.

7464. Dr. HAMILTON.—Is there not competition, between the National school and the Borough school, with regard to the money prizes at the open examinations?—Certainly there is.

7465. And in a class of eight or ten, all the prizes would be given to children from the National school, if they were the best answers?—Most emphatically.

7466. Can you give any explanation, with reference to the evidence of Mr. MURKIN, that only two fees were given last year to boys from his school?—The third boy did not answer at all satisfactorily, and, according to the opinion of the examiner, he did not deserve a fee: when he was not recommended by the examiner the Board would not give him the fee.

7467. The examiner did not consider the boy sufficiently educated?—Certainly. The examiner said he was not entitled to a fee.

7468. Dr. CORME.—In the open examinations, for the money prizes, are the candidates arranged in the order of merit, irrespective of the school they come from?—Most impartially.

7469. LEON R. CHURCHMAN.—Having regard to the opinions of the master and mistress of the National schools, do you think it would be better to have the examinations conducted by an Inspector of the National Board?—I would not say it would be better, but I would not object in the slightest degree. I do not care who examines.

7470. Would not you think, that an Inspector of the

National Board would be better qualified to examine children than gentlemen from Trinity College, who cannot have as much experience?—I would not say that an Inspector would be better qualified, but he would certainly be more in that groove.

7471. Would he not be more likely to drink the merit of the children?—I think he might.

7472. Mr. WILSON.—How did it happen that the blacksmith got a higher fee than the grocer?—There were first and second prizes, and one boy won an £18 fee and the other only £15.

[Mr. Boyce subsequently addressed to the Commissioners an explanatory letter, which will be found Appendix No 13.]

May 26, 1879

Rev. William
G. Boyce, &c.

MR. JAMES WILSON, examined.

Mr. J. Wilson

7473. Mr. O'SHEAGHER.—You have lived in Swords for a good many years?—Yes, my whole lifetime.

7474. You know the Borough schools?—Yes, as long as I am able to remember anything.

7475. Did you attend the school yourself?—I did. I commenced in October, 1836, and I left in May, 1841.

7476. You are a Roman Catholic?—Yes.

7477. During the time you attended at the Borough schools, were the Scriptures regularly read there?—Yes.

7478. Were there many Roman Catholics there with you?—The majority were Roman Catholics.

7479. Did they all take part in the reading of the Scriptures?—They did.

7480. Was any complaint, on that subject, made at that time?—They seemed dissatisfied, and I myself was one of the most dissatisfied.

7481. Do you know the extent of the parish of Swords?—Yes, I can make a very fair guess at it.

7482. Have you any idea of the extent of the borough of Swords?—The greater portion of it.

7483. Do you know it of the same extent as the parish?—Not at all, it is quite different.

7484. Is it smaller or greater?—Smaller. The furthest point of it is only about one mile.

7485. It is not a borough with large liberties?—Not at all. The way in which I came to have some knowledge of the extent of the borough was, that, at the time when the Catholics sought the power of the franchise, General Manly stood for the borough, and a man relative of mine was his agent, and I have heard him talking about the different parts of the district he brought the voters from.

7486. From that knowledge, derived from an election which took place in the days of the old Irish Parliament, you can point out the boundaries of the borough?—Yes.

7487. There are at present about sixty-three children attending the Borough school?—I am fully aware of that.

7488. Do you know the parents and relatives of

most of these children?—I know everyone in the neighbourhood.

7489. How many of these children come from what you know to be the old borough, and how many from outside the old borough?—I would say that the number from inside the old borough is about twenty-one or twenty-two. I took the number myself accurately about two years ago, by direction of the late Father Kinsman.

7490. You made that inquiry with care and accuracy?—With as much accuracy as I was able. There are some persons living inside the borough—such as policemen, pensioners, and servants—whose children attend the school, but I do not consider they are authorized to attend at all.

7491. Do you include the children of the policemen, pensioners, and servants in the twenty-two?—Not at all, only those whose parents belong to the borough.

7492. Dr. HART.—How many are living outside the borough?—The majority live outside the borough, but I am not able to tell the exact number. I did not calculate the temporary residents at all.

7493. Mr. O'SHEAGHER.—Is your evidence that of the children who are not the offspring of temporary residents only twenty-two belonged to the borough?—That is all.

7494. Did you attend any of the vestry meetings mentioned by Mr. Cruise?—No, I was rather young at that time.

7495. May we take it that the objection to the reading of the Scriptures was not wholly an objection on the part of the clergy, but that the body of the Catholics objected to it too?—In my opinion they did. There was another matter I wanted to mention. Carpenter's Spelling Book was the one used in the school, and there were Catholic doctrines scratched out of it. The word "Purgatory" was scratched out.

7496. Who scratched out "Purgatory"?—The schoolmaster.

7497. LEON R. CHURCHMAN.—Was that when you attended the school?—Yes; and the word "Purgatory" occurred as a word of four syllables.

[Adjourned to Tuesday, July 8th.]

July 4, 1879.

TWENTIETH DAY—TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1879; 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—The EARL OF ROSSE, CHAIRMAN; and RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; with JAMES CREED MERCERTH, Esq., M.D., Secretary.

The Very Rev. H. H. DOCKHISON, D.D., Dean of the Chapel Royal, recalled.

The Very Rev.
H. H.
Dockison, D.D.

7498. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold with reference to the Ralph Macklin schools?—I do not hold any official position with respect to them; but they are now situated in St. Ann's parish, of which I am rector.

7499. You take an interest in the schools?—Yes; I know all the circumstances connected with their history, and I entertain them, as one of the clergyman of the parish.

7500. In fact you superintend the religious instruction, and also exercise a general supervision over the schools?—Yes.

7501. Who are the Governors of those schools?—Under Ralph Macklin's will they are, the Governors for the time being of the Magdalen Asylum, together with the curates of St. Ann's, St. Werburgh's, and St. Andrew's parishes.

7502. How often do they meet?—Once every month; but one at least of the clerical Governors visits the schools every day.

7503. What attendance is there of the general body of Governors?—The attendance is usually very fair. There is always a quorum.

7504. How many constitute the quorum?—Three. At special meetings there have been, at times, eight Governors present.

7505. The endowment was returned by the Commissioners of 1837, as amounting to £150 3s 11d a year, arising from trust funds, and the value of site was stated to be £39; where was that site?—The school was at that time in Camden-street. It had been before that in Upper St. Stephen's-street, close to the corner of St. Peter's, but that site was required and taken by the Ordnance Department. The schools were originally in St. Andrew's parish. They were moved to William-street, which is also in St. Andrew's parish, and thence into St. Bridget's parish. They were then moved to a remote part of St. Peter's parish. They were obliged to move out of St. Stephen's, but they got fair value for the site from the Government.

7506. It appears that the trustees received £1,360 in the purchase of the school house in Camden-street. What became of that house?—It was sold for £500. Property in that neighbourhood had gone down in value, and the house was out of repair.

7507. What was done with the purchase money received?—It is invested in three per cents Government stock.

7508. What does the endowment now produce?—The interest comes to something about £210 a year.

7509. How are the present school premises held?—They are situated in this way. A few years ago it was suggested, I think by myself, that Ralph Macklin, having, by his will, placed the schools under the governance, ex-officio, of the clergymen of three parishes which he named, intended thereby to benefit the district comprised within those parishes, and that it was a disadvantage to have the schools so very far removed from the district; because, practically, that tended to remove them from the supervision of the clergymen who took most interest in them, as it was inconvenient for them to exercise such constant supervision as they desired. An opportunity of restoring the schools to the district for which I consider they were intended occurred thus; We had in St. Ann's parish very fine school premises, which we had built at a cost of between £3,000 and £3,500, and hearing that the Governors of the Ralph Macklin schools were anxious not to continue in Camden-street, a proposition was made to them, by the Rector of St. Ann's, to give the Governors of the Ralph Macklin schools a lease, at one shilling a year, of the school premises of St. Ann's parish, which

are valued for £150 a year, thus saving them entirely from rent; and also to give them from St. Ann's parish £150 a year, in consideration of the free education of the children of our parish. That arrangement has been carried out. The Ralph Macklin schools bought with them their own endowment of about £210 a year, St. Ann's parish contributes £150 a year and a fine house, thereby more than doubling the resources of the school. We also allowed them to take the whole endowment of the school, and to put "Ralph Macklin School" upon the door. Of course this settlement is only a parochial arrangement. It was, however, entirely carried out with the knowledge and approval of the Board of Charitable Bequests. I have their letters approving of the whole arrangement.

7510. Where is the present school-house?—In Molesworth-street.

7511. When were the Ralph Macklin schools removed there?—In 1874.

7512. Was the locality of the school limited by Ralph Macklin's will, to any particular parish?—No. The will provides:—

"An institution to be formed, and denominated 'Ralph Macklin's Thersley and Sunday Poor School,' and to be under the guidance and direction of the benevolent Governors and Governors of the Magdalen Asylum, aided by the curates of St. Ann's, St. Andrew's, and Werburgh's churches."

7513. The presumption is that it was intended for those three parishes?—Yes, but it is not expressly limited to them. Only one-third of the children attending the school at present belonging to St. Ann's parish, which contributes more than one-half of the income, the rest of the children are from various other districts, some from St. Werburgh's, some from St. Andrew's, and some from greater distances. Children attend because the education given is rather better than that offered in most parochial schools—we have classes preparing for the Civil Service.

7514. Is it essential that the Church Catechism should be taught?—There is nothing about that in the will, but the schools always have been, and still are, conducted as Church schools. In fact the only limitation contained in putting the schools under the control of the Governors of the Magdalen Asylum, assisted by the curates of the three parishes named.

7515. What fees are paid by the children?—None by the poor children of any of the three parishes, but others pay something small, about 6s quarterly. If they join the French and Latin classes they come as paying pupils.

7516. Are there many taught French?—Yes; a good many learn French. We have examinations every year.

7517. What permits do the children usually follow in after life?—Most of the boys go to business, some of the girls become teachers, and others are apprenticed.

7518. I suppose you do not pay apprentice fees for them?—Not from the funds of the Ralph Macklin schools; Lovell's and Gaudin's charities, however, give small fees of £10 Irish, in certain instances, but not to the children from the Ralph Macklin schools as such.

7519. What salary has the master?—£150 a year, which is made up partly from rents &c.

7520. In 1857 the master got only £40 a year?—Yes, the salaries have been greatly increased since that time. The mistress now gets £75 a year, including rents &c., and last year the mistress of the infant school got £65, and the assistant master, £30.

7531. Where does the £150 a year, contributed by St. Ann's parish, come from?—It is made up chiefly from the voluntary subscriptions of the parishioners.

7532. St. Ann's parochial school was returned by the Commissioners in 1857 as having an endowment of £39 2s. 3d. a year, derived from trust funds, and £35 from land?—The £35 stated to be derived from land was the rent of an old school-house belonging to the parish, which now produces about £29 or £30, as part of it has been let. That money goes into what we call the assessment fund of the parish, and contributes to make up the £150. The proceeds of the Southwell bequest, about £1 a year, and the interest on the bequest of the Hon. Daines Agas, about £50 a year, also go towards making up the £150. The remainder, about £100 a year, furnished by voluntary contributions. Indeed, I may say, £120 is raised by voluntary contributions, for I think the interest on Miss Agas's bequest was left for the parish generally, and not for the schools alone.

7533. How many departments are there in the school at present?—There are three departments—for boys, girls, and infants.

7534. There is an annual examination held?—Yes; by an inspector who is paid a fee. His reports are usually very favourable.

7535. Who is the inspector?—The Rev. Hugh Hammond. His last report is—

"Arithmetic, very good, spelling, very good; English grammar, very good, English history, geography, and composition, about one-half, very good, writing, very good."

7536. What other outgoings are there, in addition to the salaries which you have mentioned?—The assistant mistress gets £12 a year; the assistant in the infants' school, £12; the drawing master, £5; and the four Catechist Government receive £30 amongst them. The margin, which comes to about £30 a year, is required for repairs, painting, &c.

7537. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—There is a great deal of private matter in the will of Ralph Mashlin, showing that he had a private grudge against some of his own family. By his will the Governors and Governesses of the Magdalen Asylum are joined with the owners of the three parishes as Governors of the schools to be founded. In what parish is the Magdalen Asylum situated?—In St. Peter's parish; but the Governors of that asylum are people residing in all parts of Dublin.

7538. Do the governors of the Magdalen Asylum meet, in that institution, at stated times?—Yes; but they do not transact the business of the Ralph Mashlin Schools at those meetings.

7539. Do they meet in the school-house from time to time?—Yes; but that is recognised only as a sort of secondary obligation.

7540. What the Ralph Mashlin schools gained by the change to Molesworth-street appears to have been a free house and the co-operation of the parochial endowments for the purposes of education?—Yes; I think it was a mutual gain. We found that the schools could scarcely be efficiently conducted on an income of £300 a year, but could be very well carried on with the present income, which is nearly double that.

7541. Where does St. Werburgh's parish lie to?—One part of it adjoins St. Andrew's. The three parishes are contiguous.

7542. Do you find that anything like a fair proportion of the poor children of St. Werburgh's parish attend the Ralph Mashlin schools?—There are not so many from St. Werburgh's now as there used to be; for this reason, that St. Werburgh's, St. Andrew's, and St. Michael's parishes have amalgamated their parochial schools, and improved them very much.

7543. Are the educational requirements of the Pro-

testant children of St. Werburgh's parish pretty well provided for, in their own district?—Yes.

7544. Are there any Roman Catholic children attending the Ralph Mashlin schools?—Two, and thirteen dissenters.

7545. Are the Roman Catholic children obliged, by the rules of the school, to take part in the reading of the Scriptures?—Yes, they are. That is a sort of by-law of the government.

7546. Are they also obliged to learn the catechism with the other children?—Yes, they all learn the same.

7547. It appears from the report of the former Royal Commission, that the teaching of the Scriptures and Church catechism, in the three Mashlin schools, was confined to Church children. At that time there does not appear to have been a custom that any dissenting Roman Catholic children attending the school were compelled to learn the Church catechism?—I myself have been always in favour of the National Board principle; but, when I was a governor, I was in a minority upon that point. The school is conducted by Church people upon what they think to be right principles.

7548. Do you know whether the number of Roman Catholic children, attending the schools, ever exceeded two?—Yes, but I never knew it to be more than six. In our own parish school, St. Ann's, when I was first ordained, a good many years ago, we had a very large proportion of Roman Catholics, but they are more strictly looked after now, and are not allowed to come to our schools as they used to be. At that time there was no school in the parish except the parochial school.

7549. You will, therefore, admit that the establishment of by-laws, compelling them to read the Scriptures, and to learn the Church catechism with Protestants, was not calculated to encourage them to attend?—I do not doubt it.

7550. The Ralph Mashlin School was originally only a Sunday and Thursday school?—Yes; but I suppose the first governors found that an encouraging restriction, for they applied to the Court of Chancery, and obtained sanction to a scheme for the enlargement of the plan.

7551. St. Ann's parish receives a portion of the Southwell endowment. What is that?—A Mr. Southwell left a sum of money, the interest of which was to be received by the churchwardens of St. Werburgh's parish for the time being, and to be divided between that parish and a number of others which were specified, and of which St. Ann's was one. We have received rather more than £1 a year.

7552. CHAIRMAN.—Does the parochial school of St. Andrew's still exist as a separate institution?—Yes. We wanted them to join with ours, but they declined to do so, as far as contributing funds went; they do, however, join in contributing children.

7553. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you, as regards St. Ann's parochial educational endowments, preserved the documents which show the sums we have referred to with their distinctive trusts?—Yes, I suppose so. They are a peculiar kind of trust. When we built the new school the old school-house was not required for its former purpose, but it remained our property, and what we receive for it we hand over to the parish fund. That can hardly be called a trust. The house was originally built by the subscriptions of the parishioners.

7554. Was it built as a school-house?—Yes.

7555. If built for educational purposes you would be obliged to apply the proceeds, so nearly as you could, to the original objects?—And so we do.

7556. In the Report of 1857 with reference to the St. Ann's Parochial schools the note, "Scriptures, and Church Catechism to Church children," appears. The rule then was the same in those schools as in the Ralph Mashlin schools?—Yes. I am individually opposed to anything like compulsion in such matters.

July 4, 1871.
The Very Rev.
H. H.
Dalmeida, &c.

July 4, 1875.

Mr. E. Baxter.

Mr. ROBERT SUTTON, examined.

7547. CHAIRMAN.—What parish do you represent?
—St. Ann's.

7548. You have heard the evidence of Dean Dickinson as to the Ralph Maskin schools?—Yes; Dean Dickinson has given so full and accurate an account of the whole transaction that I can only confirm what he has stated.

7549. The removal of the schools was the result of a mutual arrangement, and no objection was made to it?—A mutual arrangement was entered into. We summoned a special meeting of St. Ann's Vestry to take the matter into consideration. We also laid it before the Board of Charitable Bequests, and it was sanctioned by them. After that it was confirmed at a subsequent vestry meeting.

7550. You are the treasurer of St. Ann's parish?—Yes; each half-year I lodge in the Minister Bank, on behalf of St. Ann's Vestry, to the credit of the Ralph Maskin Trustees, an contribution under the agreement, namely, £75. I should add that St. Ann's

Vestry further pays for the external painting, and repairs, of the school-house.

7551. Do you receive the amount of the Southwell Bequest?—Yes, £1 2s. 2d. is the amount which I have received annually for several years from the Churchwardens of St. Wulstburgh's.

7552. In 1837 St. Ann's schools had a sum of £1,563 12s. 10d. invested in Government Stock. What has become of that money?—I believe it was spent in the building of the new premises, together with upwards of £1,000 which was collected by Dean Dickinson for the purpose.

7553. What other sums do you receive in the nature of endowments?—The only other amount I receive is the interest on a bequest of the Hon. Diana Agre, which produces nearly £19 a year, but varies according to the deduction for income tax. Mr. La Touche generally obtains the money from the agents or solicitors in London, and he hands it over to me.

7554. Do you know anything about the capital sum which produces that income?—I do not.

The Very Rev.
H. H.
Dickinson, M.A.

The Very Rev. H. H. DICKINSON, D.D., Dean of the Chapel Royal, recalled.

7555. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know from what source the bequest of Miss Agre arises?—It is a charge on the estates left by Hon. Diana Agre, who died about sixty years ago. Properly speaking, it ought not to come into the school accounts, as it was left for the poor of the parish; it has, however, been always applied to the schools for the poor.

7556. How many children are there attending the Ralph Maskin schools at present?—145 is the fair average attendance, and of those only fifty-four are parishioners of St. Ann's.

7557. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—There appears to have been a good deal of feeling, in 1874, against the proposed change, judging from the public newspapers of that date?—Not on the part of any of the parishioners. As far as we knew the only two gentlemen who came forward were Captain Dyer and Mr. Alexander.

7558. When the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests were applied to for their sanction to the transfer of the school, did they in the first instance approve of the scheme or reject it?—They made some slight modification in it.

7559. Did they substantially approve of the scheme?—They did. I think the only alteration they made

was with regard to the Select Vestry maintaining the right to hold certain meetings in the school-room, and I believe they stipulated that "Ralph Maskin School" must be put on the dole-plate.

7560. Did they leave to the Select Vestry the right to hold any meetings in the school?—They did, and we have a resolution passed by the Ralph Maskin Governors in accordance with that.

7561. Were the opponents of the proposed transfer afforded an opportunity of making their case before the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests?—I suppose so. I find that we wrote to the Select Vestry of St. Andrew's parish on the subject, and we had a reply from them declining to have any thing to do with it. Beyond that we heard of no opposition at all.

7562. Have you ever heard of any legal proceedings having been taken to reverse the decision of the Commissioners?—I never heard of any opposition, except what I saw in the public newspapers, on the part of Captain Dyer and the former schoolmaster.

7563. The change was effected formally, and with the regular legal permission of the constituted authority?—No doubt of that.

Mr. John
Alexander.

Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER, examined.

7564. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you reside?—At present at No. 2, Belmont-terrace, Tiverton.

7565. What connection have you with the Ralph Maskin school?—When the school was in Ouden street, I resided close to it, and took a deep interest in it; and I was strongly opposed to the moving of the school.

7566. Had you any official connexion with the school?—None; but I had visited the school repeatedly, and found that the teacher did his duty faithfully, and that the school was very prosperous, and in a locality in which it was calculated to do good, and was much wanted. I felt that instead of concentrating and bringing those schools together, they should be more scattered, and that the Ralph Maskin school should have been left where it was. If I had lived at the other side of the city, I would still have made the same objection. I take a wide view of the question.

7567. Did you make any objection at the time?—I did. We held meetings, and made remonstrances.

7568. Did you, before the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, oppose the removal?—Captain Dyer

came forward and made all the observations and remonstrances he could; but the clergy rode rough shod over us, and concentrated that school into the rich parish of St. Ann, where they should have established a parish school. One of the objections made was, that it was inconvenient to the clergyman to visit the school where it was; but Ouden-street is quite convenient to the Magdalen Asylum, where the Governors meet.

7569. State exactly what your objections were to the removal of the school?—St. Ann's parish is more convenient from the locality, but my principal reason for wishing the school to be left where it was before was founded on this large idea, that, instead of concentrating schools together, the clergymen of the Church of Ireland should rather extend them. I have always been anxious that schools, such as that we should be scattered everywhere through the country.

7570. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Apart from the convenience of the locality, and the general desirability of extending schools, have you any other reason for objecting to the removal in question?—Yes; the funds of the Ralph Maskin school ought to be appropriated specially

is a school to be called "The Ralph Macklin School," and ought not to be joined to any parish school.

7571. CHAIRMAN.—Is not the school now called the Ralph Macklin School?—There ought to be the Ralph Macklin school and the St. Ann's school quite distinct, and the Ralph Macklin school ought to be placed in a locality where it would be convenient.

7572. Did many other people in that locality also object to the removal of the school?—There were a

great many. Some meetings were held on the subject, which were very well attended.

7573. Did half of the parishioners attend those meetings, and object to the removal?—I could not say that. The clergymen who were the trustees took the whole thing into their own hands, and they paid no deference whatever to the feelings of those who put themselves forward in an earnest and proper Christian spirit to oppose the removal.

July 5, 1892.
Mr. John
Alcock.

The Very Rev. H. H. DOUGLASS, D.D., Dean of the Chapel Royal, recalled.

The Very Rev.
H. H.
Douglass, D.D.

7574. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You mentioned that £30 a year was given to the clerical governors of the Ralph Macklin school. From what source does that money come?—From the general funds of the clergy. I am not answerable, however, for that, I am merely stating the fact. When the school was moved to Queen-street the governors found it necessary to leave the constant attendance of a watchman, and they paid a clergyman, not connected with any of the three parishes, £30 a year to discharge that duty. They afterwards found that they had not the means to continue doing so, because of the limited income of the clergy; but when the funds improved they paid the

£30 in equal shares among the four clergymen. The object of us doing was, I suppose, to meet the expense of our line for those coming from a distance, and to ensure regularity of attendance.

7575. What four clergymen receive that payment?—The two curates of St. Ann's, the curate of St. Andrew's, and the curate of St. Werburgh's.

7576. Do they discharge any educational duty in return for that payment?—They catechise in the school every day. Each clergyman also visits the school four or five times in the week. I need hardly say that I do not receive any payment for catechising or visiting the school.

Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLAS LA TOWER, B.L., recalled.

Mr. William D.
La Tower, B.L.

7577. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the governors of the Ralph Macklin schools?—I am one of the governors of the Magdalen Asylum, and therefore a governor of the Ralph Macklin schools. The curates, in reference to whom Dean Dolben has been speaking, are not, properly speaking, governors of the school at all. The only governors named as the will are the Curators of the Magdalen Asylum, and they are to be assisted by the curates of St. Ann's, St. Werburgh's, and St. Andrew's.

7578. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do they not assist in the government of the school?—We allow them to do so.

7579. CHAIRMAN.—Did you consider the removal of the school to have been beneficial?—Certainly. St. Ann's Select Vestry were not able to support their own schools, and as we considered that the Ralph Macklin school was intended for the benefit of the three parishes named in the will, we thought it would be a very useful move to bring down the school, and locate it in one of those parishes. The move of the Ralph Macklin school being about £300 a year, and the parish of St. Ann's being willing to subscribe £100 a year, in addition to giving a free schoolhouse, we thought we would be able to establish a very efficient school, which we have done. It is called "The Ralph Macklin School," and that name is on a brass plate on the door. The school is entirely under our charge. We manage the whole school ourselves, assisted, as the will directs, by the curates of St. Ann's, St. Werburgh's, and St. Andrew's, and we pay those curates a small stipend for the educational advantage afforded by their teaching the children in school.

7580. Did you regard the removal of the school as a natural advantage, and as a step objected to by only a few persons?—I did; and I really think that the two or three who objected did not understand the advantage that was gained in having a larger endowment and a more efficient school.

7581. What was done with the money realized by sale of the house in Camden-street?—It was handed over to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, they invested it, and now pay us the interest thereof, as part of our revenue.

7582. Is there practically as large an attendance from the other parishes now as there was before the removal?—Yes. We brought the mistress, Miss Redfords, from the former school, and almost all her scholars followed her down to St. Ann's. We changed the master; but a

good number of the boys also came to the present school. Since the removal the attendance at the school has been very largely increased.

7583. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Were all the guardians of the Magdalen Asylum consenting parties to the removal of the Ralph Macklin schools?—I brought the matter before them, and a majority of them attended and gave their hearty assent to the step.

7584. Then it is incorrect to say that this was a mere move of the clergy of St. Ann's parish?—They had nothing to say to it further than that the Dean of the Chapel Royal was Chairman of the Select Vestry of St. Ann's parish, which gave us £100 a year and a free house. The clergy were assenters in the matter to that extent, but they have nothing to say to the management of the school or its funds.

7585. It appears that a few Roman Catholic children attend the Ralph Macklin schools, and seeing that there is nothing in the will which compels the teaching of the Scriptures or the Church Catechism to every child who attends the school, do you not think that the intentions of Ralph Macklin, and also the objects of religious instruction, would be perfectly carried out, by exempting Roman Catholic children from the absolute necessity of receiving such Protestant instruction?—We always considered Ralph Macklin's school as exclusively a Church of Ireland school.

7586. Having regard to the constitution of the trustees it is very likely practically to remain so, but do you not think that that is the very reason why you may, with greater safety to the Church of Ireland, afford this little exemption to children of another denomination attending the school?—For myself I prefer that it should be really a denominational school. Of course we are very glad if Roman Catholics and Dissenters will come and receive the benefits of such good teaching as is given there; but, at the same time, we are not inclined to deprive our own Church children of the real advantages of a Church education on that account.

7587. Do you consider that it would deprive the Church children of the advantages of a thoroughly Church education if the Roman Catholics were allowed to leave during the imparting of religious instruction?—That is the principle of the National Board. I do not think it has acted very well with them, and I think it would not do well with us.

7588. You desire to maintain this as a purely denominational school?—Yes, as a purely denominational school, but with its doors open to everybody.

July 3, 1875.

Mr. William D.
La Touche, D.D.

7588. That is hardly consistent with the endowment of the will?—You must read the will remembering the time at which it was made. Those squabbles about education did not exist when Ralph Macklin made his will.

7589. CHAIRMAN.—What is the term of your lease

of the present school-house?—It is for twenty-one years, however, I do not suppose St. Ann's Vestry will hold as to that; but that, as we have proved ourselves useful in the parish, they will let us go on. I am a member of the Select Vestry myself, and I know their views on the point pretty well.

Miss Susan
McGuire.

Miss SUSAN McGUIRE, continued.

7591. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold in the Bertram Female Orphanage, Dublin?—I am the Matron and schoolmistress.

7592. How long has the school been in operation?—Six years, beginning in 1873.

7593. The object of the endowment was stated to be—

“For the establishment of a charity school for the religious, moral, and literary education of fifteen orphan girls; and for supporting them in Protestant families, under the direction of the residents of Mary’s-abbey Mount House, and the incumbent of St. Werburgh’s, St. Peter’s, and of parish in which school shall be established.”

Is that the nature of the charity now?—Yes, but we have twenty orphan girls.

7594. At what age are they admitted?—Between eight and twelve.

7595. How long do they remain in the institution?—We cannot keep them after they attain seventeen; but the Governors, if they think fit, can remove them before they reach that age.

7596. Have you already apprenticed any girls out of the school?—One girl has been apprenticed.

7597. What becomes of the girls who are not apprenticed?—The surviving parent takes them away.

7598. What are the qualifications for admission?—They must be children of Protestant parents, and in distressed circumstances.

7599. Not necessarily belonging to the Church of Ireland?—I think not.

7600. Who are the Governors of the institution?—The Venérable Mr. Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Lee, as

Rector of St. Peter’s; and the Rev. William O’Grady, as Rector of St. Werburgh’s; the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick and the Rev. Mr. McKee, as the Presbyterian Governors, and Mr. Edward Pennefather, q.c., Mr. George Woods Mansell, and Mr. Henderson, q.c.

7601. By whom are the children elected?—The Governors nominate in turn as vacancies occur.

7602. Where is the school situated?—11, Keble street, Dublin.

7603. What is the teaching staff?—I am the sole teacher, except that Mrs. Gask gives lessons in music. He is also the secretary to the institution.

7604. Are the children taught any extra subjects except music?—Nothing; they only get a plain English education.

7605. Does any clergyman attend to give religious instruction?—Yes, the clergyman of St. George’s parish, in which the school is situated, visits once a week.

7606. Do you give religious instruction yourself every day?—Yes, there is a lesson for Scripture reading daily.

7607. There are no Roman Catholics admitted?—No, the pupils must all be Protestants.

7608. What is your salary as matron?—£70 a year.

7609. Have you to board yourself?—Yes.

7610. How is the boarding of the children managed?—I get the things in, as they are required, and the Governors pay the accounts once a month.

7611. Do they exercise a general supervision over the expenditure?—They do.

Mr. T. Gask.

Mr. THOMAS GASK, continued.

7612. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Secretary to the Bertram Orphanage?—I am.

7613. You also give the pupils instruction in music?—Yes, but merely in vocal, not in instrumental, music. According to the scheme, settled for this charity by the Court of Chancery, the children must be taught singing by note.

7614. How are the Governors elected?—Under the scheme the Archbishop of Dublin, as Rector of the parish of St. Peter, and the Rev. C. F. McCarthy, as Rector of St. Werburgh’s, were appointed co-official Governors, and five others were named, viz.—Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Rev. D. McKee, Edward Pennefather, Esq., q.c., George W. Mansell, Esq., and William Gibson, Esq.

7615. How are vacancies amongst the Governors filled up?—According to the scheme of the Court of Chancery, which provides for the co-option of new members. Mr. Ashton Henderson, q.c., is now one of the Governors, having been co-opted in the room of Mr. Elrington, q.c. (retired), who had succeeded on the death of Mr. Gibson.

7616. The report of the Commissioners of 1857 stated, that the endowment then amounted to £680 14s. 7d., per annum, derived from landed property. Is there any other endowment?—There has not been any further endowment, but the income is much larger now, as the school was only established in 1873.

7617. What is the present income?—The gross rental of the property is £1,034 per annum, but after certain deductions for head-rent, taxes, agent’s fees, &c., and the payment of the rent of the school-house, the amount available for the purposes of the charity is about £524 a year.

7618. What is the tenure of the house in which the school is carried on?—I think there is a lease of it for seventy years, but it is subject to a rent of £70 a year.

7619. What is the present number of pupils in the institution?—Twenty.

7620. How are the accounts audited?—They are audited by the accountants to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests.

7621. What was the expenditure on the school last year?—Food cost £212 17s., clothing, £86 15s. 16d., the salaries to officers and servants came to £128 11s. 8d., house repairs, £22 16s. 11d.; repairs, £24 14s. 4d.; servants’ board, £29 15s.; coals, gas, &c., £24 17s. 8d.; stationery, &c., £3 14s. 5d.; medical expenses, £1 0s. 4d.; postage, 10s. 4d., and conveyance and excursion, 17s. 4d., making a total of £559 11s. 10d.

7622. There is also an item in your account-book, “investment to credit of apprentices’ fund.” What does that mean?—That is according to the scheme, by which we are bound to put by £50 each year to form an apprentices’ fund, by means of which the pupils are to be apprenticed.

7623. It appears that you have apprenticed only one pupil as yet?—Yes, on account of the pupils being admitted young, few have yet come to a fit age to be apprenticed, but the number will be increasing now.

7624. Have many pupils left the institution besides the one who has been apprenticed?—Yes, several have left—some have been removed on account of ill health.

7625. What vacations are allowed?—One month in summer, and a few days at Christmas. If the ex-

living parent, or the guardian, wishes to receive a girl, she is permitted to go home for the vacation.

7426. Must all the girls be orphans?—They must have lost one of their parents.

7427. May that be either father or mother?—It may.

7428. Is there any periodical examination of the girls?—Yes, an examination is held half-yearly.

7429. By whom is that examination conducted?—By Mr. Madkin, one of the inspectors under the Education Board.

7430. Are there any prizes awarded at those examinations?—Prizes are given yearly.

7431. Where is the property of the charity situated? It is chiefly in Chancery-street, and that neighbourhood.

7432. What became of the income during the time that the property was in Chancery?—I believe it was accumulating, but I cannot give any reliable information about the property, because that is managed by the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, who appoint their own agent, and he lodges the money received thereout to their credit, and they then transfer the amount to the credit of the Governors.

7433. What sum was lodged to the credit of the Governors last year?—£763 6s. 3d., but in 1877 it was only £503 11s. 11d.

7434. Do the Commissioners pay the rent of the school-house?—Yes, by their agent, that money does not pass through the hands of the Governors at all.

7435. It appears that the Governors received, from the Commissioners, in the year 1875, £267 5s. 1—Yes; and in the first year the school was started you will find that they received considerably more than that, because, prior to the opening of the school, the rents were allowed to accumulate, and were invested in stock, some of which was sold out when the Governors required the money, at the time they were establishing the school, for furnishing and putting the house in repair and paying the fines.

7436. Is it the intention of the Government to continue electing as many pupils as twenty, being only required under the will to elect fifteen?—Yes, and, if

the funds will admit, they will increase the number still further.

7437. Is any of the property held under leases which have fallen in?—Yes, I think the greater part of it is held under leases, but that is entirely under the control of the Commissioners of Bequests.

7438. Mr. O'SHAGHERNESS.—Your volume book contains constant reference to the attendance of lady visitors. Who appoints them?—The Governors.

7439. Are they known to be ladies who take an interest in the establishment?—I believe they are ladies who express an objection to accepting that position.

7440. Do they report regularly to the Governors?—Whenever they have occasion to do so.

7441. Do the Governors find that plan a very useful one, for arriving at a knowledge of the wants of the establishment?—I think in some respects they do.

7442. You mention in your name, what remuneration do you receive for so doing?—£18 a year.

7443. What time is devoted to that study, each week?—At present two hours a week.

7444. Do the girls practice, in your absence, what you have taught them, or is the education in music merely confined to your instruction?—It is entirely confined, so far as the theoretical and practical part goes, to my instruction, but of course in my absence the girls practice what they have already learned.

7445. Would you say that the education given in the school is of a primary character?—I should think it would go beyond that, as far as music is concerned.

7446. Without speaking of music, would the ordinary education be properly called primary?—I should think so.

7447. What are the ages of the girls in the institution?—The limits for admission are eight and twelve; no girl can be retained after she reaches seventeen.

7448. Do you find that, as a rule, the great body of these girls can acquire a reasonable scientific knowledge of reading, writing, or singing by rote?—The majority can, but of course there are some cases I have very little hope of.

Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, examined.

Mr. John Robinson.

7449. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold in connection with the Deaconess Institution?—I am one of the Governors, and also one of the Committee of Seven.

7450. How were the Governors first selected?—They were nominated by an order of the Court of Chancery, and are very nearly the same as the Governors of the Hibernian Military School.

7451. When was the charity established?—In 1803.

7452. Where does the name of the charity come from?—It was founded principally by means of a legacy left by the late Alderman Deaconess. The amount is nearly £22,000 stock, representing £30,000 in money. The dividends on that stock supply about one-half of the amount required for the support of the Institution, and the military and the public subscribe the remainder. The capital is invested in consols, and new three per cents. Sir Edward Brough is the treasurer, and draws the dividends. The same received last year as dividends were £117 10s. 2d., £206 11s. 3d., £116 10s. 3d., and £306 17s. 1d. The entire expenditure last year amounted to £1,490, or thereabouts.

7453. Mr. O'SHAGHERNESS.—Is the institution intended only for girls?—Yes; it is for the orphan daughters of soldiers.

7454. CHAIRMAN.—It appears to be a corresponding institution to the Hibernian Military School?—It may be convenient to mention that the Hibernian Military School was established for both boys and girls, by means of a grant from the Irish Parliament in the last century. About twenty years ago, however, things were not turning out satisfactorily, and it was thought necessary to remove the girls. After that, Mr. Alderman

Deaconess, who was himself the son of a soldier, felt very much interested in the orphan daughters of soldiers, and, about the year 1802, he wrote a letter to the *Daily Express* offering to give £20,000, if the public would add £10,000 more.

7455. What was the date of his will?—I think in 1802. I may mention the money was left in trust to my brother, Mr. Sergeant Robinson, and myself. We thought the best plan was to nominate a friendly unit, and have the money paid into the Court of Chancery, and so to put it beyond the possibility, when we had passed away, of being misapplied. It is now in the Court of Chancery; and we have no power over it ourselves. A scheme was drawn up, and duly approved of, and under that scheme we have acted ever since.

7456. A large number of the governors are ex-officio?—Yes, the only difference between the constitution of our Board and of that of the Hibernian Military School is that we have the addition of a few ex-officio. The late Lord Chancellor Brough, the late Sir Thomas Larcon, then Under Secretary, Mr. Alexander Peckoe, Mr. Sergeant Robinson, and myself, were the civilians named, but two have passed away.

7457. How are the children elected?—They are elected by a Committee of Seven, which is a mixed committee, and of which the General Commanding the District is the chairman. General Glyn fills the position at present. There are, of course, many more applicants than we can provide for, and we select the most pressing cases.

7458. How is the Committee of Seven elected?—It is elected at the annual meeting of the Governors.

7459. Do the children pay anything?—Nothing.

July 5, 1875.
Mr. John
Robinson.

7460. What number of pupils are there in the Institution, at present?—Forty-nine. One died the other day.

7461. They are all boarders?—Yes.

7462. Must a child have lost her father before she can be elected?—The institution is for orphans who have lost both or either of their parents, but there is permission given to us, if there are no orphan candidates, to elect in deserving cases. We have never, however, been able to provide for the number of orphan applicants, but we have never yet refused a total orphan.

7463. The scheme contemplates a mixed institution?—Certainly.

7464. What are the proportions of the pupils, as regards their religious persuasions?—The Protestants are more numerous than the Roman Catholics. We have not had so many applications from Roman Catholics. At present there are thirty-six Protestants, and thirteen Roman Catholics.

7465. Do you include the Presbyterians in the thirty-six?—I do not think we have more than one Presbyterian; but we never exclude in those matters. We have a Roman Catholic mistress who looks after the Roman Catholics, and a Protestant mistress who looks after the Protestants. The Protestant and Catholic clergymen of the district also attend at the institution.

7466. Are the children educated very much in accordance with the National Board system?—We are anxious about the secular education, but we do not meddle with religious matters. In that way we adhere to the original scheme, which my brother and myself modelled very much upon the Hibernian School scheme.

7467. Why have you not so many applications from Roman Catholics as from Protestants?—I am not able to account for that at all.

7468. In the army there are, I suppose, a greater number of Roman Catholics than of Protestants?—Enlisted in this country, I would say so.

7469. Is there a chaplain to the Institution?—None. We have power to appoint, but we have never availed ourselves of it.

7470. What is the staff of the Institution?—The mistress, who is also the chief schoolmistress; a Protestant assistant mistress, and a Roman Catholic schoolmistress. There are also two female servants.

7471. Where is the school-house situated?—In Chapelised, beyond the Phoenix Park.

7472. Is it a leasehold?—The public were good enough to give us the funds to purchase the house in fee. Her Majesty the Queen was a subscriber of £250; the Prince of Wales was also a subscriber.

7473. Was the purchase-money entirely made up by subscriptions, so as not to touch upon your endowment at all?—Yes.

7474. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—What provision exists for filling up the civilian government?—I do not think there is any provision in our scheme, and that is a matter which we must, very soon, bring before the Lord Chancellor. I do not think it would answer that the institution should be left without civilian governors, because in point of fact the real business is done by the civilians. Mr. Parker and myself attend constantly; but the military men are birds of passage, and just when they begin to take an interest in the institution, as several of them, I am happy to say, have done, they are swept off to another station.

7475. Are you, under the terms of the will and of the scheme, empowered to admit the orphan children

of English as well as of Irish soldiers?—We never require the nationalities.

7476. I suppose, as a matter of fact, there are a considerable number of children of English soldiers in the institution?—I should say certainly.

7477. Was it clearly the intention of the will not to confine the benefit to children of Irish soldiers?—Certainly.

7478. That to some extent accounts for the difference in numbers between Protestant and Catholic children?—I do not think we have had the large number of applications from Roman Catholics.

7479. But, inasmuch as the institution is open to the entire army, which is largely Protestant, the disproportion is not so astonishing as it would seem at first sight?—That may be; but you must bear in mind there is a similar institution in England.

7480. Do you give any preference to the children of Irish soldiers?—We do not; we look merely for the most promising cases.

7481. CHAIRMAN.—Do you regard merely the poverty of the applicant?—If a poor woman is left in great poverty, with a number of children who are very young, we consider that a most pressing case.

7482. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The applicants come to you chiefly from the widows of soldiers who have died in Ireland?—I think so. If an Englishman dies here leaving a widow and family, of course they apply just the same as the family of an Irishman.

7483. You have a committee of ladies, who appoint them?—They are appointed at the annual meeting of the Governors.

7484. Are there any Roman Catholics among them?—There is one.

7485. How many ladies are on the committee?—Four or five, but never more than two or three attend.

7486. Has there always been one Roman Catholic lady on that committee?—I fear not. There are not many Roman Catholics amongst the wives of officers in high position. General Harbert, however, who was our chairman for a long time, was a Roman Catholic, and took a great interest in the institution.

7487. Do you as a rule form your ladies' committee from amongst the wives and relations of officers?—Yes.

7488. Although you have no regular officer called a chaplain, you have the services of the Protestant and Catholic clergymen?—Yes.

7489. Are they paid or unpaid?—A small sum of £10 is voted annually to Canon MacDonogh, the Protestant chaplain, to meet his expenses for his-hat, as he does not live in the village, but we do not pay any thing beyond that.

7490. What Roman Catholic clergyman attends the school?—The Rev. Mr. Curran, the priest of the parish of Chapelised.

7491. Does he live near the school?—He does, quite close.

7492. Has any application for payment been made by him?—Oh, no, we should not listen to it. Our great object has been to keep clear of any question of the kind.

7493. Is there any connexion between this school and the Royal Hibernian Military School?—None in the world. The medical officer of the Hibernian Military School is good enough to give us his services gratuitously.

7494. Does the Royal Hibernian Military School take any benefit under the will of Alderman Drummond?—No, nothing.

Mr. John D.
Ellis.

Mr. JOHN D. ELLIS, examined.

7495. CHAIRMAN.—You are the secretary to the Drummond Institution?—I am.

7496. How long have you held that post?—Since February, 1867.

7497. Are your duties principally those of an accountant?—I transact the secretary's business, and I also collect subscriptions for the Institution.

7498. What do they amount to?—At my appointment the subscriptions were only about £100 a year; but our last list of annual subscriptions amounted to £238 10s. 3d., and in the same year we received as donations, £235 17s. 4d. We have also from time to time received sums of money by means of theatrical performances, assaults at arms, and concerts.

given in the Exhibition Palace, which were very largely patronised by the Lord Lieutenants for the time being. When H. H. H. The Duke of Connaught was here he took a very great interest in and patronised a concert which was held.

7705. Were those military concerts 1—Yes, military promotions, we had last year a theatrical performance which realised £149 8s 10d. On one very fortunate occasion, the return of Sir Garnet Wolseley to this country from Ashantee, he was present at an assault at arms, on a bank holiday, and on that occasion we realised £400.

7706. Is the management of the Institution chiefly in the hands of the Committee of Seven?—Entirely they are the working committee.

7707. How often do the Governors meet?—Once a year to receive the report and statement of accounts.

7708. How often do the Committee of Seven meet?—Once a month, or oftener if required. It is composed of Major-General Glyn, Col. Lyons, Deputy Quarter-master-General in Ireland, Alexander Forbes, esq., John Robinson, esq., Sergeant-General Crawford, Deputy Quartermaster-General Moore, and Lieut.-Colonel Speedy. We sustained a great loss in the retirement of Colonel Wynyard, ex-commandant of the Royal Hibernian Military School. The Governors depended greatly upon him, and Colonel Speedy, for the general supervision of the Institution, as they lived so near it.

7709. You receive a good many subscriptions from people residing in Dublin?—Yes, and I believe we would have a larger subscription list, but when I solicit subscriptions I am generally met with the observation that we have a large endowment, and that it is a military institution.

7710. I see the Lord Lieutenant sends the list with £10, General Sir John Michel, £5, John Robinson, esq., £3; Lieutenant-General Smythe, £5. Are those donations for special purposes?—No, I should like to mention that we receive and from regiments all over the globe. I send out reports to every regiment in the service. Some few years ago, I think in 1874, we were enabled, by an order as to the disposition of the endowment, to suggest to the regiments that they might subscribe from the endowment fund towards the Drummond Institution. I think the wording of the order was "any institution intended for the benefit of the troops or their families." That has been a very fruitful source of income.

7711. Does a subscription convey any privilege?—It does not, because the scheme under which the Institution is managed forbids it. There is a similar Institution in Hampstead, the Soldiers' Orphan's Home, and those votes are allowed in proportion to the subscriptions, which is a very fruitful source of income, as it gives some tangible advantage for the money.

7712. Are children elected to the Drummond Institution at the annual meeting of the Governors, or by the Committee of Seven?—By the Committee of Seven, according to vacancies occur.

7713. What steps are taken to fill up vacancies?—The applications are entered on the candidates' list as they are received, and when a vacancy occurs the Committee takes the matter into consideration, and having regard to the distinguished services of a man, the number of years he has been in the army, and the size of his family, they select a pupil. They have never refused a total orphan.

7714. There is no difference made between an application from England and one from Ireland?—Not the least. We have had several children from England, who availed themselves of the benefit of the Institution.

7715. Are the masters, however, generally the children of soldiers quartered in Ireland?—Certainly.

7716. Does the Roman Catholic clergyman attend at the Institution, to give religious instruction?—The Roman Catholic children go to him.

7717. How often do they go?—I think a couple of times a week. They go, in charge of the Roman Catholic mistress, as often as the chaplain requires them, and they also attend the religious services in the chapel.

7718. The pupils are all educated together, except for religious instruction?—Certainly, and, while the Protestant children are receiving religious instruction in one room, the Roman Catholic children are being instructed in another room.

7719. There is a particular hour set apart for religious instruction, as in the National schools?—Yes.

7720. Is there an annual examination or inspection, to test the proficiency of the pupils?—Not as to secular knowledge. The Protestant children have been very successful at the catechetical examinations, held at Whitehall by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the last eleven years they have always received a large proportion of the prizes then offered for competition. I may add that the master has been awarded, for the eleventh time, a prize.

7721. There is no examination held to test the proficiency of the children in secular knowledge?—There is not. The Governors think that when they visit the school from time to time.

7722. Mr. O'SHEAHOUSEY.—Do not the committee of ladies also look after that matter?—Yes, just the same as the Governors. The masters record the marks the children get during the year, and at Christmas certain prizes are awarded upon the basis of those marks, and the ladies and the Committee supplement those prizes out of their own pockets.

7723. CHAIRMAN.—The total salaries are put down as £157, how much does the mistress receive?—She has £34 a year.

7724. Does she board with the pupils?—Yes; all the teachers are boarded in the Institution.

7725. The Roman Catholic mistress is next in order. What is her salary?—She has £30 a year.

7726. What is the assistant mistress paid?—£12 a year.

7727. The next on your list is the gardener?—He gets 18s a week, which comes to £19 a year.

7728. Mr. O'SHEAHOUSEY.—He is paid more than the mistress?—He does not get his board, he is however allowed some vegetables.

7729. What is your own salary as secretary?—£50 a year, and five per cent. on the subscriptions collected.

7730. The entire amount of salaries is put down at £157 in one year's account, but in another year they amount to £334. How did that arise?—That was caused by the payment of arrears of postage, which I had not charged.

7731. Are the salaries of the mistress and teachers permanent, or are they raised according to their length of service?—They are raised according to the length of service.

7732. Is the rate of increase fixed, or is it at the discretion of the Board?—It is altogether at the discretion of the Committee of Seven.

7733. What is the entire income of the Institution?—On the average about £1,300 a year. We receive about £550 as dividends on the money invested, and the remainder is made up by subscriptions, donations, and usually an annual entertainment of some sort.

7734. CHAIRMAN.—How do you register the children of mixed marriages? I see you ask the religion of the father and of the mother?—The surviving parent states the religion in which the child is to be brought up, and I consider it my duty to see that that is the same religion in which the child had been baptised.

7735. Mr. O'SHEAHOUSEY.—The scheme for the management of the Institution contains this provision, "All girls are to be brought up in the religion they profess when they enter, until they leave the Institution." That is, there is to be no change in religion while the girl is in the Institution, either procured by tampering, or by spontaneous conviction?—Certainly not.

7736. CHAIRMAN.—Suppose the father of a child had been himself, and had had his child baptised, a Protestant, and the surviving parent was a Roman Catholic, and had brought up the child as a Roman Catholic, until she went to the Institution, how would the religion of that child be entered?—I never know

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Mr. John D.
Elliot.

of an instance in which either the father or mother suggested that a child should be brought up in a religion different from that in which it had been baptised. In

very many cases we have to fall back on the baptismal records, which of course are a true record of the religion in which the child was baptised.

Miss Caroline
Boswell.

Mrs CHAIRMAN BOWELL examined.

1731. CHAIRMAN.—You are the mistress of the Drarnmond Institution?—I am.

1732. There is no official examination, or inspection, of the school held?—No, but at Christmas we have a general examination, which I hold myself. The governors get some ten or twelve prices, and the ladies' committee have kindly, each year, given other prizes, which are chiefly awarded for domestic work. An account is kept each day of each girl's work, and a certain number of prices are awarded, and whoever has the highest total at the end of the year will get the highest prize for domestic work and needlework.

1733. No stranger takes any part in that examination?—No.

1734. Do the other mistresses assist you to examine?—No, I do it entirely myself, but the others are present.

1735. Where did you receive your education and training as a teacher?—In Kildare-place.

1736. Have you held the office of schoolmistress since the opening of this Institution?—No, I have been there fourteen years, but I went first as assistant teacher.

1737. Did you go there straight from Kildare-place?—Yes.

1738. The religious instruction of the Protestant children is conducted by you?—Yes, from 9 to 9.30 in the morning; and, at the same time, the Roman Catholic children are in another room, with the Catholic mistress.

1739. Have you the superintendence of all the domestic arrangements of the Institution?—Yes, of everything.

1740. How is the ordering of the provisions managed?—I order everything that is required. The meat comes in twice a week. I send the bills to Mr. Elliott, who checks them and submits them to the governors.

1741. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You teach the girls to discharge household duties?—Yes, the ordinary household duties, and they are also taught plain needlework, and to knit their own stockings.

1742. Are they taught cooking?—Yes; there are six girls told off each week to assist in the household work, and they are not required in the school-room during that week. Three are taken from amongst the older girls and three from the younger ones, so that all may have a chance of learning household duties, and, in addition to that, every girl has her own homework to do each morning—some upstairs, and others in several departments of the house. Each one is responsible for her own duty, and it is for this work that she gets the marks of which Mr. Elliott spoke.

1743. Does all the prize depend upon the due discharge of the domestic work?—Six of them are awarded for proficiency in the literary studies.

1744. How many for the homework?—That depends on the kindness of the ladies. Sometimes we have a great number, and at other times not so many. The object of the Institution is to train girls for domestic service.

1745. CHAIRMAN.—What land is attached to the Institution?— $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

1746. Is there any laundry kept?—Yes, the girls use all taught washing.

1747. Is any washing done for persons outside the establishment?—No.

1748. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—To what extent does the girls' literary education go—are they taught anything beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic?—Nothing beyond plain English; but, if a girl shows decided talent, and her friends like to pay her expenses, she is prepared for the examination to enter the training-school in Kildare-place. Six of our former pupils have been trained there.

1749. Do you, as a rule, receive satisfactory accounts of the girls you have sent out as servants?—Yes, my from whom I have heard have been successful, but we have not sent out very many as servants, because there is a rule enabling the friends of a child to withdraw and provide for her, and they frequently avail themselves of it.

1750. Then only a small proportion have been sent out as servants?—That is so. When they are sent out as servants they are apprenticed to their several masters and mistresses for three years.

1751. Then your system is a combination of servant and apprentice. They do not receive payment for some time after they go out?—No, but they must be boarded and clothed as apprentices.

1752. While they continue as apprentices is there any step taken to see that the masters and mistresses treat them properly?—In every instance, so far, I have had constant communication with the girls.

1753. Is it your duty to have that communication?—I should say so, but there is no written rule as to the subject.

1754. Have you made any report of those communications to the Board?—Yes, in any instance in which it was necessary to do so.

1755. Have you received directions from the Board to communicate with the masters and mistresses of those servant apprentices?—No.

1756. There ought to be some provision made for looking after them when they are apprenticed. Is it from your own natural benevolence, or in accordance with the directions of the Board, that you have acted in that matter as you have done?—I have never got directions from the Board, but I should think they expect me to look after the girls.

1757. Did your predecessor, as head-mistress, adopt the same course of inquiry after them?—She could have had very little opportunity of doing so, as the school was furnished such a short time. I think the governors are as anxious that the girls should be kindly treated as any persons could be. In one instance a girl went to Blackrock, and as she was not kindly treated there, they removed her after she had been there only two or three days, and sent her to their own rule, that when a girl leaves the Institution she is not to return, they brought her back. I am certain that, if the governors found there was any necessity for it, there would be a written rule on the subject of looking after the apprentices.

1758. You have a rule that a girl who once leaves must not come back again, except under exceptional circumstances?—Yes.

1759. Is the case which you have mentioned the only one in which you have known a girl to come back?—I think so, as far as I can recollect.

1760. What is the name of the Roman Catholic teacher?—Miss Mary Kearney.

1761. Was she a National school teacher?—Yes, she was trained under the National Board.

1762. Did she teach under the National Board?—I am not quite sure about her antecedents.

1763. CHAIRMAN.—How are the apprentices first paid?—There is no fee paid, but the master or mistress enters into a contract to provide for, and to board, clothe, and take good care of the girl, and to teach her, as far as possible, in the household. The girls are sent out at a very early age.

1764. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do all your pupils go out, in the first instance, as apprentices?—Some are removed by their friends, and others trained as teachers.

1765. How long do those who go as apprentices usually remain in that position?—For three years.

1766. At what age are they sent as apprentices?—

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Miss Corcoran
Witness.

Some go at 14. They are not allowed to remain in the Institution after they reach 17. In one case, however, a Russian Catholic girl, who has lost her arm, and is 18 years of age, is still in the Institution.

7747 The great body of the girls leave before seventeen?—Yes.

7748 Is the system of sending them out as apprentices a good plan, to enable them to become afterwards really valuable servants?—I think it is.

7749 Do you think that is a better plan than keeping them in school until they reach seventeen or eighteen?—That depends on the opportunity of placing them, and the number of girls we have in the house. If numbers of them are very young, we must keep some of the older girls to work in the Institution.

7750 Do you approve of keeping girls in the Institution until seventeen or eighteen, and then sending them out as servants?—I think it is not worst, if a suitable place offers for a girl, to keep her beyond fifteen.

7751 Do you consider that the training to be had in a well-managed household, as a domestic servant, is better for a girl of fifteen than the ordinary training which can be had in a school?—I do.

7752 CHAIRMAN.—Are they sufficiently educated at that age for that kind of life?—Yes, they can read and write fairly, and do arithmetic. They are sent out either as house and parlour maids, or as nursery-maids, and for those duties there is not very much high education required.

7753 What is the force of the agreement which the master or mistress enters into?—It is an ordinary girl's indenture, such as would be used in any commercial establishment, but the word "servant" is substituted for "trade."

7754 Do you supply the girls, when leaving, with an outfit?—Yes, a very good outfit.

7755 Once a girl gets her outfit, and leaves, she is no further exposed to the Institution?—No.

7756 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do the girls make any complaints that when they are sent out as apprentices they are not under pay?—Some do, and in those cases the masters and mistresses have acted very wisely, and given them £5 or £6 a year, out of which any expenses they incurred were deducted, and the surplus put in a bank for them.

7757 What do you mean by expenses incurred?—The cost of their clothing. The first year they go out, they usually require very little, so that in those cases they had almost the entire of their money saved.

7758 Are you aware of any objection to the system of sending the girls out as apprentices?—I only know of one objection, and that is, that the masters and mistresses state they do not like to take a girl for three years, not knowing her; but in any instance that they have laid it they do not regret it.

7759 CHAIRMAN.—Once they have taken a girl, unless there are serious reasons, they cannot send her back?—No.

7760 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you ever had them sent back?—I had one girl some few weeks ago. The lady saw her some two or three weeks before that in the Institution, and was greatly pleased with her. The girl was sent before the papers were signed; but two or three days before she went she had a slight swelling in her glands, and the lady sent her back. She had had no experience of the girl, and in the letter she wrote she said she was very sorry she could not keep her, as there was a young lady staying with her who objected.

7761 Are the persons to whom you apprentice these girls professional people or shopkeepers?—They are always professional people, or persons of the higher class.

7762 Have you never apprenticed a girl for a shorter period than three years?—The girl I have just alluded to would have been apprenticed for two years, as under the rule that the friends may withdraw a girl, her brother had held out for a long time the hope that he would withdraw her; but while she was waiting her brother married, and then he said he could not take her. She was then a year older than usual,

and for that reason an exception would have been made in her case. In all other instances we apprentice for three years.

7763 CHAIRMAN.—Does the mistress ever see the girl before the agreement is signed?—Certainly, I there are two families who have had three girls each, at different times, in their service.

7764 Is there any trial allowed?—The Governors object to allowing the girls to go on trial.

7765 As a rule, must the deed be signed before the girl leaves the Institution?—Yes.

7766 Is there any condition in those agreements that wages shall be allowed?—No, that is entirely optional with the mistress.

7767 You said there was no laundry work done, except that belonging to the Institution—is there any sewing taken in, or as all the work done, for the inmates?—It is all for the Institution, or the inmates; everything that the girls work they make themselves.

7768 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are they taught to cut out, as well as to sew?—They are, as far as their own clothes go.

7769 CHAIRMAN.—They are not taught any ornamental work?—Anything we can teach them we do, but it must be out of school hours.

7770 Are there ever any girls sent out as apprentices to dressmakers?—We have not sent any out in that way as yet.

7771 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are you thinking of doing so?—There is one girl who is about to get some money of her own, and I think she will be apprenticed to a milliner.

7772 CHAIRMAN.—Will she pay her own apprentice fee?—Yes.

7773 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—And not the little children in your school made, from the very beginning, to discharge some household duties?—Yes, every one of them. Even a little girl of eight years of age will have the charge of a flight of stone steps for a week or two. Each week the stairs are made up, and girls that had a certain duty for one week get a fresh duty for the next week.

7774 How is the garden managed?—There is a gardener employed, and for some months in the year he is followed by a helper.

7775 Do the girls take any part in the garden work?—They sometimes work, for half an hour or three-quarters, during their play time.

7776 They are not regularly taught anything connected with the garden?—No. They have some little gardens of their own, to which they attend themselves.

7777 Is vocal music taught in the school?—Yes, the Sol Fa Tonic System, on Cowley's plan.

7778 Do you teach that?—The second assistant, the mistress, teaches it.

7779 There is no extra teacher employed?—No.

7780 How often do the ladies visit the school?—There is a meeting of the Committee of ladies every month, and they inspect all the requisites of the house, clothing and so forth. They supervise the entire management and write their report.

7781 Are the apprentices ever transferred?—The Governors would not object in case a lady was making a change in her household arrangements that she should transfer an apprentice to another family. I recollect one instance in which the daughter of one of our Governors, Mr. Alexander Postler, had one of the girls as an apprentice, and she transferred her to another lady with the consent of the Governors.

7782 CHAIRMAN.—Of course you do not send a girl out unless you feel pretty well satisfied that she is strong enough for the work she will have to do, and is in good health?—No.

7783 If a girl does not turn out as strong as you expected would she be taken back?—We have had no such case.

7784 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—About how many apprentices do you send out each year?—Four was the highest number that we sent out as servants in any one year.

July 3, 1879.

Rev. Albert I.
MacDonogh, D.D.,
D.D.

REV. ALBERT I. MACDONOGH, D.D., examined.

7805. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Protestant clergyman who attends at the Drummond Institution?—Yes, and, in reference to the evidence of Mr. Robinson, I wish to say that I resided in the parish for several years, and discharged the duties of Chaplain, at the Institution, gratuitously, but, in consequence of the death of some members of my family, and the illness of others, I ceased to reside in the parish, and one of the Governors, Colonel Wynyard, said it would not be fair that I should be at the expense of such a long going out to the school, and he proposed a small annual grant to me to cover that. As a matter of fact, however, it does not cover it. I mention this, lest it might be supposed that I accepted payment for attending at the Institution.

7806. How often do you visit the Institution?—I stay there on one day in each week, and I visit on Sundays, and sometimes on other days.

7807. Do you hold Divine Service there on Sundays?—No. The building adjoins the parish church, and the children attend there. The Roman Catholic place of worship is also within a few yards of the school.

7808. Do you wish to offer any observations to the Commissioners?—The total number of girls that have been admitted since the opening of the Institution has been 114—of whom 67 have passed out of the Institution, and 47 remain at present. Of the 67, 23 were sent out, having been apprenticed as servants, 33 were withdrawn by their friends, 6 were trained as teachers, and since the foundation we have had five deaths. The apprentice system was commenced by my taking as a servant, in 1856, the first girl who left the Institution. Since then we have had four other girls from the Institution, as servants, in my family. As a rule we take the girl first and place her in the nursery. After remaining there for a year or two, when she grows to be strong, she has learned the ordinary duties of the nursery and becomes one of the servants of the household. I always thought that it would be a very important element that the girls should have some stipend of their own from the commencement of their service, and be taught the value of money; and I also thought that it would be proper

to incorporate in the Indenture that I guaranteed a certain salary, which was to be applied to providing clothes for the girl, and the balance was to go to her credit. The clothes cost a merely nominal sum, and it has happened that at the close of the apprenticeship the entire stipend was in bank to the girl's credit, and if she wished to leave she had the entire amount, some £30 or £35, and could go to another situation. One of the girls remained eight or nine years in my house.

7809. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—On a small scale that answers very well, but, if it were extended, would it not be necessary to have a well organized connection between the Institution and the houses the girls are sent to?—With your observation that there ought to be a rule on the subject I thoroughly agree, but the connection has been carried out in a very perfect way by the mistress. The girls all look to her as their personal friend. One can conceive cases in which the same friendly relations would not exist; but at present if one of the girls got a holiday her greatest delight would be to return to the Institution. With reference to the girls that have gone out as servants, my experience is that they are very far superior to ordinary servants. I have also formed a strong opinion that it would be very advisable to keep large numbers of girls collected together up to the age of eighteen. That opinion is founded, not on theory, but on practical observation, for when the Hibernian Military School also received the daughters of soldiers the abuses grew to such an extent, that the receiving of the girls at all had to be discontinued. When girls are kept in large numbers to the age of eighteen in an Institution, they are treated as children, while they are women in years and feelings, and they are sent out into the world without any experience, and then there is very great danger. I have formed a strong opinion that it is desirable to apprentice them at fourteen, they are then under control. Only twenty-three girls have gone out of the Drummond Institution as servants, five of whom have come to myself, and others have gone to the relations of Governors.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

Sept. 25, 1879.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1879. 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

PRESENT:—THE EARL OF ROSKE, Chairman; LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CHEED MEREDITH, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON MAFFEY examined.

Mr. William
H. Maffey.

7810. CHAIRMAN.—You are the agent over the estate of the Bernard Charity School?—Yes. I was appointed in 1858.

7811. Where is the property situated?—In Dublin, on the South Circular-road and in Chancery-street. A great proportion of it consists of ground rents, and there are also the rents of some houses.

7812. Do the tenants hold leases for ever, or terminable leases?—A few leases, which were granted before the property came to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, are in perpetuity. The rest are leases for 150 years.

7813. What is the average of the estate?—About thirty acres.

7814. Are not some of the leases recent ones?—Yes, some have been made within the last six years.

7815. Is any portion of the property now let from year to year?—No; but there is one lease which will expire in November of next year.

7816. With the portion comprised in that lease then let at an increased rent?—There are two houses upon it, but I do not think they will let for very much more than at present.

7817. What is the present gross rental of the pro-

perty?—£1,024 6s. 10d. Looking over the papers, I discovered a receiver's rental of March, 1857, and at that time it produced only £327 19s. 4d. a year.

7818. Have you anything to do with the management of the school?—Nothing whatever.

7819. The amount paid to the school during the year was £896. How was the remainder of the income expended?—The head rent, including a small title-rental charge, came to £191 3s. 2d., there are also taxes and agency fees.

7820. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Is the property still subject to a mortgage?—No; there was formerly a mortgage; but it has been discharged, and there is now no encumbrance.

7821. CHAIRMAN.—I assume that, as the leases are of recent date, the rental will be stationary for many years to come?—Yes.

7822. Are the rents punctually paid?—On the average, they are paid one quarter within quarter. The rents are all well secured.

7823. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—By whom was you appointed agent?—By the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

7824. Who had been the manager of the property

prior to your appointment?—An old gentleman who said, I do not recollect his name.

7833. When you were appointed did you get any maps, showing the boundaries of the property?—No.

7834. The map you have produced was made since your appointment. Do you know what maps existed in 1816 and 1848?—They are similar to the one now before you.

7837. Have you got them?—No, they are with the Commissioners. The map before you was given to me, for my own use, by the surveyor, as a compliment.

7839. Have you yourself any means, as the agent in the management of the property, of knowing whether the boundaries are the same now as they were in 1816?—I believe they are.

7839. Have you any means of distinguishing them?—None; except by intercourse with the people. I do not, however, know anything positively before the date of my appointment.

7839. The map you have produced contains 16 parishes relating to different holdings. No. "1" is stated to comprise of Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17, Lower Chatham-street, and to be held by James Kavanagh, under lease of 5th July, 1859, for 99 years from the 25th March, 1863. That lease was made during your agency. How was the value of the plot of ground fixed, at the time of the making of the lease?—That was a matter for the Secretaries to the Commissioners.

7831. Who are the Secretaries?—Mr. William Gerson and Mr. Hercules H. MacDonnell.

7832. Did they take any steps to ascertain the proper letting value of the land?—I think there were advertisements for tenders published.

7835. Then you let by advertisement and tender?—Yes, in almost all cases.

7834. What is the rent of Kavanagh's holding?—£45 a year.

7833. Holding No. 2 appears to consist of Nos. 18 and 19, Lower Chatham-street, and about an acre and a half of ground at rear. How is that it at present?—John Burke, held that under a lease dated 14th July, 1865, for twenty-one years from 25th March, 1865, at a rent of £53 a year. He has, however, lately surrendered that lease and obtained a lease in reversion at an increased rent of £7 a year. The leases are kept at the office of the Commissioners in Edinburgh, and yesterday I spent three hours looking over them, but I could not discover Burke's new lease, but I found the lease and counterpart dated July 14, 1865, and both were marked "surrendered."

7836. Then Burke is now in possession under some lease of which you do not know the date, and without any increase of rent?—Without any increase of rent until 1885. Then he is to commence paying £7 a year additional.

7837. Through whose agency was it that a piece of building ground, containing one and a half acres, was let at £69 a year, eight years before the expiration of the existing lease, while an adjoining piece, which does not contain a rood, is let at £45 a year, an lease for twenty-nine years?—I was partly concerned in the negotiation of that lease, No. 1, however, comprised four houses which had been built prior to the making of the lease of that lot in 1849.

7838. What is the term for which Burke holds now?—I think it is a long term. I took a memorandum from the Commissioners' minute-book, which shows that the rent from 1885 is to be £75 a year. And there is also a covenant to expend £3,000 on the premises.

7839. That is quite a different state of affairs. Then, from 1885, or rather, I suppose, from 1886, which would be the expiration of his old lease, he is to pay a rent of £75 a year, and has covenanted to spend £3,000?—Yes.

7840. Holding No. 3 appears to be let to Michael Keefe?—Yes. That is a perpetuity. He pays three separate sums—£35 10s. 8d., 2s. 9s. 3d., and £15 11s. 10d. His agreements contained some

peculiar covenants, and have been converted into leases in perpetuity.

7841. Holding No. 5 appears to consist of a long frontage in Lower Chatham-street, and to be held by Richard Archer and John Hill, representatives of John Hutchinson, under a lease also containing a *ceteris quævis* covenant. Was that letting also made before the property vested in the Commissioners?—Yes.

7842. Holding No. 6 appears to be let to John O. Donnell. What rent does he pay?—£100 a year.

7843. He has only a lease for thirty-one years?—Yes, from March 25, 1863.

7844. That lot comprises one house in Chatham-street, and four on the Circular-road. How were they valued when he got the lease?—Partly on the scale paid before that, and partly by their appearance, or something of that sort.

7845. Was there anything of a regular valuation made?—There was no valuation employed.

7846. The tenant valuations of these houses amount to £116; so that the tenant, under a lease made in 1864, holds at a rent actually £16 less than the tenant valuation. You say there was no regular valuation employed?—I cannot call to mind that there was any.

7847. What actual interference in the lettings do the Commissioners take upon themselves, or do they take any?—They manage the matter altogether, in some cases.

7848. Did they do so in this particular case?—I cannot choose any memory with the exact particulars of that letting.

7849. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Did you negotiate that lease yourself?—I think not.

7850. Who could have done it?—The Secretaries.

7851. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Did the Secretaries want the place, to your knowledge?—They got information about it.

7852. FROM WHOM?—From me.

7853. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do the secretaries negotiate a lease without consulting you?—Not altogether.

7854. Did they ever do such a thing?—I think not.

7855. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Do you know the houses in question?—I do.

7856. The tenant valuation being £116, are they not worth £150 a year in the market?—I suppose they are.

7857. Holding No. 7 has frontages both to Lower Chatham-street and the Circular-road, and is marked on the map—"Building ground in the possession of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland." What has been done with that?—Since that map was made it has been let to Joseph Kelly, a builder, at £55 a year, with a covenant to expend £1,500. The rent is about 2s. 6d. a foot frontage.

7858. How was that ground valued, or was it valued at all?—Advertisements were published for tenders, which were sent to the secretaries.

7859. You stated that holding No. 3 was let at £75 a year, with a covenant to spend £3,000. Holding No. 7 appears to be much more valuable. Can you explain how it happened that only £55 a year was obtained for that lot. Were there any other tenders except Mr. Kelly's?—I should think there were.

7860. Do you remember?—I cannot possibly say there were.

7861. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Have you no notes of those proceedings?—No; I have not kept any notes of them. The Secretaries are the principal acting men in these matters.

7862. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Do they ever visit the property?—I really cannot tell whether they do or not.

7863. Is it the special duty of either of them to

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Mr. William H. Moffat.

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 Mr. William
 E. Mather.

look after this property?—Mr. Gurnea is the one who chiefly looks after it.

1814. Has he only to discharge office duties, or has he any actual connection with the property itself?—His duties are chiefly confined to office work; but he attends the tenants on any matter of letting.

1815. Is it the custom of the Commissioners, before they advertise for or accept tenders, to have a valuation made?—It is not.

1816. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What are your exact duties with regard to this property?—To receive the rents from the tenants, and lodge them in bank to the credit of the Commissioners.

1817. You have nothing to do with the lettings?—When premises are let of course I have, but that has not occurred for some time.

1818. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Holding No. 8, let to Gordon Stewart, consists of 36 and 37, Lower Chancery-street. These houses are valued at £18 and £10, respectively—what is Mr. Stewart's rent?—It is £32 a year. He holds under lease for nineteen years, which will expire next year. He got the houses in a very bad state of repair.

1819. Are they in a better state now?—He has laid out money on them.

1820. Holding No. 9, let to James Kavanagh, comprises 123 feet 6 inches of frontage in Lower Chancery-street, and Nos. 1 to 5, Bloomsfield-place—what is the rate of that holding?—£134 a year. It is let on lease, dated 2nd March, 1866, for thirty-one years. The houses were all built when Kavanagh got that lease.

1821. By whom were the houses in Bloomsfield-place built?—By the previous tenant, whose lease had expired.

1822. What was his rent?—He held considerably more than the houses in Bloomsfield-place, and his rent was £312 a year. After his lease expired, his holding was divided into lots, and let.

1823. There was no valuation made on that occasion?—No; some of the Commissioners went very particularly into the matter—Judge Longfield amongst the rest, and they held meetings about it.

1824. As to dividing the holding?—Yes; as to dividing the holding, and accepting tenders.

1825. The next holding appears to be a most valuable plot—the corner of the Circular-road and Lower Chancery-street, and comprises Nos. 40, 41, 42, and 43, Lower Chancery-street, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Chancery-place, and is held by Mr. Edward Rothe; what rent does he pay?—His rent is £75 a year, and he holds only for twenty-one years, from 1865.

1826. The tenement valuation of those houses amounts to £70; can you tell, approximately, what is their letting value?—I cannot.

1827. Is it more than £75 a year?—Certainly it is; he has a profit on them.

1828. Were they actually in the hands of other tenants when the Commissioners let them to a middle-man?—Some of them were.

1829. Did they form part of the large holding which was broken up?—Exactly.

1830. Then the Commissioners let to a middle-man, there being occupying tenants in possession?—They did not consult me on that point, or I should not have recommended it.

1831. Do you know where they did consult, or whether they consulted anybody?—I do not think they consulted anybody—they let on their own responsibility.

1832. Holding No. 11 comprises the houses Nos. 1 to 7, Bloomsfield, and was let, in 1866, to Mr. Mordant; how much does he pay?—£120 a year.

1833. Were the seven houses that are now on that plot built when Mr. Mordant took it?—Yes.

1834. Then he actually got it at £4 under the valuation?—Yes.

1835. The holding has a frontage of 203 feet 9 inches on the Circular-road. What is the letting value of that

frontage, with an average depth of 206 feet?—I can not exactly say; I think from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a foot, but he took the lot as houses.

1836. Would not 4s. a foot be a very moderate estimate, having regard to the fact that there is a depth of over 200 feet, with a stable-lane at the back?—Birkton do not care for the depth, for it increases their wall-building.

1837. Taking it only at 4s., the value of the ground would be £40 a year, so that Mr. Mordant was given the seven houses in Bloomsfield, in 1866, for £80 a year; how much were they worth?—They were worth more than that certainly.

1838. Were they in the hands of occupying tenants also?—They were all in the hands of occupying tenants.

1839. Were you consulted about that letting?—No.

1840. Did the Secretaries conduct that letting also?—That was a letting by tender. Several proposals were sent in, and all submitted to Judge Longfield and one or two other Commissioners, who met for the purpose. Tenders were advertised for, and received by the Commissioners at their office.

1841. And then a letting was made for thirty-one years?—Yes; at the best rent that was offered.

1842. Holding No. 12 consists of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Bloomsfield-avenue, and was let in 1866, to James Atkinson, by lease, for thirty-one years; were those four houses built at the time of the letting?—They were.

1843. What is his rent?—£72 a year; those houses are valued at £18 a-piece, and are let at the tenement valuation.

1844. Were they new houses at the time they were so let?—No.

1845. Holding No. 13 contains 406 feet frontage, of building ground, in Bloomsfield-avenue, adjoining No. 12, and is returned on the map as "Building ground, in the possession of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests."—That ground has been divided into four plots, and let for building. Atkinson, the tenant of No. 12, got one of them, having a frontage of 102 feet, at £15 0s. a year, on a building lease for 180 years, and he covenanted to spend £300. Patrick Baylon got another, with 102 feet frontage, at the same rent, and with a like covenant to spend £300; the two other plots, containing 202 feet frontage, were let to Edward Hodgins, at £39 11s. a year, and he covenanted to spend £300.

1846. What are the dates of those lettings?—Atkinson's, February 25th, 1867; Baylon's, June 6th, 1867; and Hodgins's, July 1st, 1867.

1847. Having regard to the fact that those lots in Bloomsfield-avenue, with a depth of 188 feet, let at 3s. a foot, do not you think that 4s. a foot, with a depth of 206 feet, is below the letting value of building ground on the Circular-road?—I suppose it is.

1848. Holding No. 15 is a very large plot, stated to have been let, in perpetuity, to John Rose; what rent does he pay?—His is a merely nominal rent—£8 2s. 2d. a year. That letting was made before the Commissioners obtained the property.

1849. Mr. Frederick Stokess appears to hold No. 16, which is an instance plot?—He has the old Portobello Gardens.

1850. The site of the old Portobello Gardens comprises 2 acres 3 roods 14 perches, and is covered with buildings known as Kingsland Park; what rent does he pay for that?—£120 a year.

1851. Was that property let for £120 on the 22nd February, 1866?—Yes; I had a good deal to say to the letting of that; we advertised it for a very long time, and I saw several parties about it; but one of them would go up to the £150. Mr. Stokes heard that was the sum nominally asked for it, and he went to the Commissioners and offered that rent, which they accepted. I had called on Mr. Samuel Bolton, a very extensive builder, at Portobello-bridge, and asked him to make an offer for it; I said it was to bring £150 a year, and he laughed at the idea.

1902. The ground has since been covered with buildings—Is it so?

1903. Do you know whether the persons who built the houses told Mr. Stokes, as under-tenants?—Almost all. He built a few at first himself to start with.

1904. Have you any idea of the rental that Mr. Stokes is receiving out of that property?—I have not the remotest idea. He is not a gentleman who would give much information on the subject.

1905. His holding, taking it as having 2,088 feet of frontage, worth 3s per foot, which would amount to £313 4s., and, in addition to that, 351 feet of frontage on the Circular-road which, at 4s., would come to £140 4s., would appear to be worth £379 8s. a year, instead of £150, which is the rent you are receiving. Do you think that is the letting value of it as building ground, even supposing there was not a building at all on it?—I do not think you would get 3s a foot for that ground, and your calculation of frontage, I think, is excessive.

1906. Has not Kingsland-parade been made a frontage?—Perhaps it has now.

1907. Have they not made further frontages to Upper Cross-road?—They have, but the houses there are all of a poor class.

1908. Not as good as those in Bloomfield-avenue?—No.

1909. Is not Kingsland-park a better site than Bloomfield-avenue?—I do not know. The one had been built upon, which was an encouragement, the other was a complete waste. In Kingsland-park the houses are valued at £15 on the average. In Bloomfield-avenue the valuations of the houses range from £18 to £20.

1910. Holding No. 14 is a considerable plot of ground on the opposite side of the Grand Canal, and is stated to be held by the representatives of General Pakenham, deputed barrack-master of Dublin, by grant in perpetuity, dated 6th July, 1810. Is there any rent received from that?—There has been none received in my time.

1911. How is that arranged?—I do not know. It is part of the Portobello Barracks.

1912. When you consulted about the acceptance of Mr. Stokes's offer?—No; he was accepted before I knew anything about it. He came to tell me he had been accepted by the Commissioners.

1913. Lord R. CROMMIE.—Is not twenty-nine years your usual building lease?—No; 150 years is the usual term.

1914. Is that the usual building lease in Dublin?—The terms vary greatly. Some persons give leases for 500 years, others leases for ever; 150 years is the usual term on the Herbert estate, which is the largest estate in Dublin.

1915. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—Your accounts show deductions for poor rate and water rate of over £50 a year. All the lettings appear to be lettings of house property, the greater part of it in the hands of under-tenants. How is the poor rate calculated?—If the rental is below the valuation, it is calculated on the rental; if above the valuation, it is calculated on the valuation.

1916. Are you not aware that where your tenants have under-tenants, they are only entitled to deduct from you, a sum bearing to the amount deducted from them, the same proportion, that the rent they pay to you, bears to the rent they receive from their tenants?—Certainly.

1917. Have you allowed deductions upon that principle?—In every case where it could be done.

1918. The deduction of £50 a year is 1s. 1s. in the pound?—Very nearly.

1919. It should not be 1s. 1s. in the pound upon building ground property and house property, such as this is. Don't you see you have allowed 1s. in the pound?—The deductions are all correct, I am aware of you.

1920. How much do you allow Mr. Stokes for poor

rate?—Mr. Stokes deducts the poor rate on the rental he pays.

1921. Is not that perfectly wrong?—Yes; and I had a fight with him on the subject. He would not give me any information as to his poor rate.

1922. Did you then allow him to deduct the rates on the full rent?—By direction of the Secretaries, I did so.

1923. Which of them gave you that direction?—I think Mr. Gerson.

1924. Do you not think that he directed you to allow the tenant what he had no possible right to?—I am aware of the law.

1925. Would not the difference be that you ought only to have allowed him about one third of what you did?—It would make a difference certainly.

1926. Have you to all the cases allowed poor rate to be deducted in the same way?—Whenever I can arrange the allowance on the system you mention, I do so.

1927. Cannot you do it in every case?—The tenants will not always give the information necessary to enable me to do so.

1928. Do you not know that the tenant has no right to deduct anything, except on proving to the landlord that he is entitled to the deduction he claims?—Yes; but Mr. Stokes, for instance, wrote to the Commissioners about it.

1929. Your answer is a complete one—that you were directed to take a grant and let him then you are entitled to. But I want to know why that was done?—I pointed out, to the Secretaries, the law on the subject.

1930. How has the allowance for water rate been calculated?—Whenever the rent exceeds the valuation, the full amount of the public water rate is allowed to the tenant.

1931. Did you ever suggest to the Commissioners that it would be well, when making their lettings, to have something in the way of a permanent valuation?—I cannot say that I did. They employed Mr. Louch, who drew out the plans for building on the Portobello Gardens.

1932. I presume that those buildings, the houses of which will shortly expire, are much more valuable now than they were in 1866, owing to the building that has taken place since?—Yes, the neighborhood has improved very much. I should mention that when Captain Halahan's lease expired, the buildings, which had been greatly neglected, were all in a very dilapidated state. The whole of Captain Halahan's holdings were gone over by Judge Longfield.

1933. Do you deliver your accounts half-yearly or yearly?—Half-yearly, up to 30th June and 31st December, and I furnish each account before the succeeding half-yearly date.

1934. And you account for the rent up to the preceding gala day?—Just so.

1935. LORD R. CROMMIE.—Are you paid by salary or percentage?—By fees. I get five per cent.

1936. You have huge experience as a land agent?—Yes; large experience.

1937. In the case of other properties, have you more control over the lettings than you have in this?—Considerably more. I have the sole management of them. In this, I have not.

1938. In this you are practically confined to collecting the rents?—Yes, and giving such information as I am asked for. I act on the instructions of the Commissioners, conveyed through their Secretaries.

1939. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—You are not responsible for the lettings?—No; I am not. I never would make those lettings in that wholesale way if it were my property, or if I had the sole management of it.

1940. You do not consider that it was the best way to get the full value?—I do not think so, but it saved me a great amount of trouble.

1941. And the Commissioners also?—And the Commissioners also. The Commissioners had no power to

—J. B. 25, 1892

Mr. William H. Malet.

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Mr. William
H. Malleson.

interfere with the sub-tenants, and bad characters invaded some of the houses.

7042. That invasion depressed the property for a considerable time?—Very considerably; I remember that the cottages on the Canal would be occupied in that way.

7043. These persons have been got rid of now?—They have.

7044. Can you say what the difference of the rental would have been if the lettings had been made under your advice?—I could not tell you.

7045. Would there not have been an increase?—There would have been an increase certainly.

7046. Would it be an increase of one-third?—I could not say. Of course parties took these houses for the purpose of deriving a certain profit out of them. That profit would have fallen, perhaps not to such a great extent, to the Commissioners, as, of course, the people who have the houses may be able to manage them more cheaply, and have the repairs done more economically, than the Commissioners. The Commissioners get rid of an immense amount of trouble in the way of repairs and every thing of that sort.

7047. They lost a considerable amount of rent?—They lost something of course, but people would not have taken the property unless they got a profit; I think, however, that these lettings could not have been made better on the system on which they were made.

7048. But you do not think that is the correct system?—I do not.

7049. Contrast two instances: Holding No. 13, in Bloomfield-avenue, was divided into four lots, each with about 100 feet frontage, whereas holding No. 14, which contained a vast quantity more, was all let in one lot. Do not you think that it would have been more prudent, without putting the Commissioners into poverty with small holdings, to have divided No. 14 into much smaller lots?—I think it would.

7050. Was there any covenant in Mr. Stokes' lease to spend money?—I am not sure, but I think there was a covenant to spend £5,000.

7051. Did not they let holding No. 13 in four lots, each having 100 feet frontage, and obtain covenants to spend upon that ground £1,500, while Mr. Stokes got a piece six times as large and only covenanted to spend £2,400?—Certainly.

7052. Did they consult you about these things?—They did not. Mr. Stokes' proposal was accepted before I knew anything of it. I had earned £120 as a nominal price, under which the plots should not be let, and it certainly was a long time in the market.

7053. Mr. O'BRIEN—How long?—I cannot say exactly.

7054. Lord Justice Fitzgerald—Was it ever offered in small lots?—It never was; it was advertised in one lot all through.

7055. Mr. O'BRIEN—Was that against your advice?—I do not recollect. Indeed I never met the Commissioners.

7056. Do you approve of letting in a large lot?—I decidedly think such property would let better in small lots.

7057. Lord R. CHURCHILL—Do you manage any other property for the Commissioners?—I receive the rents of Carey's charity estate in the King's County.

7058. Is that also an educational endowment?—I am not aware.

7059. Is that property managed on the same system?—There have been no new lettings made there.

The lands were all let before we had anything to say to it.

7060. Lord Justice FITZGERALD—Do you pay the rent of the school-house in Eccles-street?—Yes.

7061. Who looks after the state of repair in which it is kept?—I do not know.

7062. You have nothing to do, with reference to the house, except to pay the rent?—That is so.

7063. Mr. O'BRIEN—In whose names were the leases of this property made?—The estate was mortgaged to the Moansells, nephews of Mr. John Maxwell, solicitor, and these mortgagees executed the leases, as leases, with the concurrence of the Commissioners, who joined in signing.

7064. Lord Justice FITZGERALD—Have you had any communication with the trustees who actually manage the charity itself?—None whatever.

7065. Mr. O'BRIEN—It appears that the ground rent, reserved by the Commissioners, is no less than a great part of this letting to Mr. Stokes on actually pay a second ground rent before we come to the rent paid by the actual tenants. Is not that so?—It is.

[Mr. Malleson subsequently addressed to the Secretary an explanatory letter, which will be found at Appendix No. 14.]

Rev. William
G. Carroll, &c.

Rev. WILLIAM GEORGE CARROLL, &c., CHURCHILL.

7066. CHAIRMAN—What position do you hold with reference to St. Bride's schools?—I am the incumbent of the parish, and patron of the schools.

7067. Where does the income that supports the schools come from?—Partly from bequests, and partly from the salaries allowed by the Commissioners of National Education.

7068. What is the present endowment?—House property, producing £54 a year, and the interest on £3,000, Grand Canal debentures.

7069. What do they produce?—Last year they produced only £67 10s.

7070. Is there any other endowment?—We have a charge of £12 8s. per annum, against our own parish. In 1781 the churchwardens and parsonages of St. Bride's, purchased the ground rent of a house in Griffin-street, and, to make up the purchase-money, they had to borrow £250 from the school bequests, and from that time to this they pay us £12 8s. a year. It is the house occupied by Mr. Reilly.

7071. Dr. HARR—Is there any further endowment?—Yes; there is also Lord Redesdale's bequest, which yielded £8 4s. 1d. last year.

7072. Lord R. CHURCHILL—How did that arise?—Lord Redesdale, while he was Lord Chancellor here, set apart certain fees, which he entitled to, but never took. In 1806 he made a division of them between the schools of St. Peter's and St. Bride's parishes.

7073. CHAIRMAN—Is there anything else?—We receive £4 per annum interest on Government Stock.

7074. Lord R. CHURCHILL—From what source was the Government Stock derived?—From the balance of old bequests, which were invested from time to time, then sold out, and then invested again. We have now £350 stock, belonging to the general estate of the parish, but how much exactly of that belongs to the schools, we do not know. We went on the old list that we found in the parochial books. We sold out some Government Stock since the last commission, for school purposes, and then we reduced the proportion of dividend payable to the schools. At other times we had to sell out stock for the parish account, and then we made a proportionate reduction in the dividend going to the parish account.

7075. CHAIRMAN—Who are the trustees?—Some of the investments are in the names of "The Minister and Churchwardens," and others in those of "The Minister and Churchwardens."

7076. Dr. HARR—When you come to be incumbent of the parish, in whom will the property be vested?—In my successor.

7077. Is there any provision made for a successor to you, in the parish?—No.

7078. Then it is to be presumed there will be no successor?—So it is understood, unless the Church Body can suggest the minister. The idea is to divide

the parish between the two or three neighbouring parishes.

7973. And therefore there will be nobody to represent you?—Certainly not, as Incumbent of St. Bride's.

7980. Has any provision been made for securing the funds of the school?—That would not be mentioned to me. I have nothing to say to it. It depends upon the Church Body and the Diocesan Council.

7981. They have nothing to do with the management of the schools?—I only mean as to the persons who would hold the property.

7982. The property of the schools must be secured in some way or other. It must not be, on the expiration of your incumbency, lost altogether?—Certainly.

7983. It is true that some arrangement should be made?—The making of such an arrangement rests with the Diocesan Council or Church Body.

7984. LOUIS R. CHURCHILL.—How is the Church Body concerned?—Because they are the ultimate owners.

7985. Dr. HART.—Not for the schools?—For the general Ministry of the parish.

7986. CHAIRMAN.—Are the churchwardens changed every year?—Indeed they are not; sometimes we have the same for years, but they are elected every year. There is nothing you desire, which I will not be most willing to do, but I have not heard a word about this before.

7987. Dr. HART.—It is no part of the business of the Diocesan Council or Church Body to make arrangements for a private school vested in the minister and churchwardens as individuals, and when they cease to exist there must be some arrangements, I suppose, through the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests?—Parish schools, I think, are vested in *Masters, &c.*, not as individuals, but as corporations, with succession. Whatever power devolves the succession can supply the place. I suppose if such a proposal is ever carried out I shall get instructions as to what to do, and whatever I am asked to do I will do. The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests could allocate the property to the incoming trustee.

7988. So far as the Diocesan Council is concerned, then object, I think, would be to secure as much as they could for the sake of the Church?—There is nothing belonging to the Church. We have in our parish two institutions—one the widows' almshouse, and the other the schools, and we have, in round numbers, £150 a year of an endowment for each.

7989. CHAIRMAN.—Is the school fund kept separate from the almshouse fund?—It is kept separate by me. The treasurer or accountant of the parish keeps each in a separate book.

7990. Are you bound in any way, by the terms of the legacies, to apply this money wholly for educational purposes, or could you apply it for pious purposes?—It can be applied only for educational purposes, but we have done such a thing as this: since the children were accommodated in the church, we have charged £50 out of the school funds towards the repairs of the church. The children get better accommodation by reason of the expenditure.

7991. LOUIS R. CHURCHILL.—If you had not contributed that money could the children have been prevented from attending the church?—No, we would not have prevented them.

7992. Under what power did you subscribe £50 to the fund for restoring the church?—We all thought we were entitled, as trustees of the funds, to do so. There is a resolution on the books on the subject.

7993. You did not take any legal opinion as to whether you had the power to do so?—No.

7994. Read the resolution to which you refer?—

"October 1st, 1846.—Resolved.—That the second instalment of £50, due by the Incumbent for the advance above mentioned, be accepted, and that the said £50 be charged to the funds of the parochial vestment, as a donation towards the expenses of the church improvement, in consequence of the increased accommodation afforded by the alterations to the widows and school children, and also in consideration of the contribution made by the incumbent."

7995. That refers to a previous minute?—Yes;

when we were restoring the church, under the sanction of the old Ecclesiastical Commissioners, we were obliged, before the work was undertaken, to lodge £100, and the governors of the parish school lent me £100 out of the funds they had in their names invested in stock, on condition that I was to pay it back by two instalments. I repaid the first £50 at the time specified, and the resolution I have read was passed by the vestry in reference to the second £50. I was one of those who passed the resolution.

7996. When the original loan was made you did not contemplate giving a subscription from the funds of the schools to the repairs of the church?—I do not think we did. I dare say when money ran scarce, and more work was done, we then thought of it.

7997. Was the money that was so lent part of the capital of the charity, or part of the income?—Part of the capital. It was sold out of the funds for the purpose.

7998. So that you advanced £50 of the capital funds of the schools?—Certainly.

7999. Did it ever occur to you that you had no power to advance that sum?—Never.

8000. CHAIRMAN.—You spoke of a fund for widows. Is this entirely distinct from the school funds?—We keep our accounts entirely separate, but it is not deposited in the bank, where all the moneys are entered in one account under the name of "The Minister and Churchwardens." In our own books we allocate the amount to each object.

8001. How did you obtain the funds you so allocated?—They were bequests left at various times.

8002. Dr. HART.—Were there any allocations in the original bequests?—Always.

8003. LOUIS R. CHURCHILL.—At what date did you undertake the management of the charity?—In 1839.

8004. What was the amount, belonging to the schools, invested in Government Stock, in 1839?—I could not say, because the amounts were not kept separate in the bank.

8005. In 1835 an estimate was stated to have been made by the Dean of Ely, a former incumbent of the parish, when it was found that £971 belonged to the school?—He said about that—but that they had no means of knowing.

8006. When you became incumbent of the parish what was the total stock?—It then stood at £1,572 4s. 4d.

8007. What portion of that did you treat as belonging to the schools?—We went on the lines that were in the books. We divided the dividends each half-year, and gave so much to the poor, and so much to the schools.

8008. Dr. HART.—What proportion was given to each?—There was no exact proportion. The books will show what division was made every year.

8009. It varied from time to time?—It did.

8010. LOUIS R. CHURCHILL.—This passage occurs in the report of the last Committee—

"Great confusion has arisen from the fact that the funds of the schools and the Parochial Almshouse have been misapportioned, only one general account is kept by the bank, and a difficulty has thus been created of distinguishing what proportions belong precisely to each establishment?—We have never been able to correct that."

8011. Did you ever take any steps to correct it?—We did not know what steps to take. We continued on the lines that we found.

8012. What part of the £1,572 did you treat as belonging to the schools?—I could not say.

8013. What sum per annum did you give to the schools, as arising from their share of the £1,572?—I could only tell you that by referring to the books. It varied from year to year. The schools are at present getting £4 a year, and for some time previously they were receiving £7 a year.

8014. Dr. HART.—Which charity resolves the greater share of the dividends now?—The schools receive £4 a year now, and the Almshouse only £2 a year. A portion of the dividends was intended for the sick poor, and they now get £10 a year.

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Rev. William
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8015. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are they, the sick poor, in the almshouse?—No; through the Parish there is one fund for the Widows' Almshouse, and another for the sick poor of the parish.

8016. What amount of stock have you at present?—£330 3s. 10d. The entire amount sold on 21st June 1869 was £1,921 18s. 6d.

8017. It appears from the Stock accounts which you have produced, certified at the Bank of Ireland, that the first sale was on the 7th September, 1869. Read the minute in reference to that transaction?—

"August 24th, 1869. Resolved, that £350 be sold out to improve the school-rooms, and add an Infant school-room."

It appears from the accounts that the amount of Stock sold out to realize the £350 was £359 18s. 6d. The next sale appears to have been of £191 Stock, on 1st May, 1869. The minute is—

"April 2nd, 1869. Resolved, that minister and churchwardens be authorized to sell out Stock to the amount of £79 3s., being the balance due by schools to Bachelor's Fund."

8018. What does that mean?—"Bachelor's Fund" was a fund in the parish intended for the benefit of the poor, and, in 1850, when the schools were in debt to their Treasurer, the late Mr. Loftus Ryan, the Governors, in order to pay him, borrowed £300 from the poor fund. That sum was paid back to the minister, for the poor, by instalments, and in 1860 the balance then due was paid off to me.

8019. Out of the capital of the school fund?—Yes.

8020. Then in fact the balance due to the Treasurer was, to that extent, paid out of capital?—Yes.

8021. CHAIRMAN.—Is the Minute Book from which you have been reading, that of the Vestry?—No; it is the Minute Book of the Governors of the school. They consist of the minister, churchwardens, and churchwardens' peers, who are all persons that have served the office of churchwarden.

8022. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Continue the minute of April 2nd, 1869?—

"And also a further sum of £400 be advanced to the present incumbent for the repairs and alterations of the parish church, according to arrangement of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The sum to be repaid by the Incumbent at the rate of £20 per annum."

8023. You repaid £30 of that £100?—Yes, I paid it on the 1st October, 1869, I had to make it up by subscriptions, and out of my own pocket.

8024. Was that £30 repaid in the funds as capital?—No; it was included in the then current year's account.

8025. In fact you treated it as income?—Yes; it saved the sale of another £50.

8026. Was there any minute by the Vestry on that point?—There is no minute of the Vestry in reference to this £50.

8027. And yet it was part of your capital?—It was.

8028. And you alienated part of your capital without any minute of the Vestry?—In fact you did so without the concurrence of the Vestry?—Yes; it was not a Vestry affair at all—we might have re-invested it, and then we should have sold it out again.

8029. The money was paid to the Treasurer?—It was.

8030. Who was the Treasurer at that time?—The late Mr. Telford.

8031. The next sale of Stock appears to have taken place on the 22nd December, 1868, when £50 was sold out?—I do not think that was in any way connected with the schools.

8032. The bank accounts also show that £162 Stock was sold out on 2nd November, 1869; what was that for?—I find this minute under date 1st January, 1870?—

"During the summer vacation the three school-rooms were painted and put in thorough repair at the cost of

£109 9s., £100 Government Stock having been sold out for the sum, viz."

8033. From what book have you read that entry?—From the Governors' minute book.

8034. Who keeps that?—I do.

8035. Does that body meet every week?—For some years past no one has met but Mr. Telford and myself. We have had no Governors in the parish, and we met only once in every six months. Mr. Telford died some time since.

8036. Who are the churchwardens?—Mr. Telford was one churchwarden, and Mr. Bodden was the other, but he has been invalided for a long time.

8037. So you have nobody now to assist you?—Mr. Dockrell, of George's-parish, was a churchwarden, and he sometimes attended our vestry meetings.

8038. When Stock was sold out, by whom was it done?—The churchwardens and myself.

8039. Then in the case of all these sales you had to get the amount of the two churchwardens?—Certainly. 8040. Ought not there to be a note of all the sales in your minute book?—Certainly. I think, however, that the accounts are all right, but I cannot at the moment find the entry relative to the £50.

8041. There is not only the £50 to be accounted for, but there is also £62, of the amount of £162, which appears to have been sold out on 2nd November, 1869?—It might have happened in this way—that sometimes the stock was sold out first, and then at a future meeting we reported that it had been done.

8042. What is your next entry relative to selling Stock?—I find this minute under date January 2nd, 1871?—

"£150 Government Stock to be sold out for repairs of almshouses, and school expenses."

8043. The account shows that £162 Stock was sold out on 30th October, 1871?—That was the sale to realise the £150, and in January, 1872, the sale of that stock was reported, as appears by the minute.

8044. It appears that £110 Stock was sold out on the 14th May, 1873?—Yes; by order of the select vestry held on Easter Monday, 1873—that Stock was sold out for the purpose of re-roofing the Widows' Almshouse, and the schoolmaster's dwelling, and it produced £109 17s. 6d.

8045. CHAIRMAN.—The house property is still to be kept to the parish?—Yes.

8046. You have also the Grand Canal Stock?—Yes.

8047. Is that Stock exclusively for the schools?—£3,000 worth of it belongs to the Widows' fund, and £3,000 worth to the schools.

8048. I find that the schools are entitled to a house in Little Ship-street, a house in Bride-collect, and a house in Coffee-street. Do you think you have power to sell these houses, if you and the churchwardens found it necessary to lay out more capital?—I do not know whether we should be entitled to do so.

8049. DR. HARRIS.—What was the date of the last sale of Stock?—1875.

8050. Who were the parties to that sale?—yourself and Mr. Telford?—Yes; Mr. Telford is not now alive. The transfer was executed by myself and the then churchwardens.

8051. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Were they Mr. Bodden and Mr. Dockrell?—Very likely.

8052. Who are the churchwardens at present?—Mr. Bodden and Mr. Dockrell, jun., were elected churchwardens, but the latter gentleman says he will not serve.

8053. The result of the transactions is, that out of the £1,500 Stock which existed in 1867, you have sold about £1,000?—Yes.

8054. Is it not clear, that some of the Stock sold out must have been applied to the current expenditure?—No; in the minutes of December 31st, 1868, I find this entry?—

"The treasurer's accounts for last half year were audited and found correct, showing as follows?—On poor account,

vids. £32 12s 2½d, and on school account, ditto, £65 9s 6d, add out for repairs."

That I think must account for the £50 you were asking about. All the money that we expended, with the exception of the £50 towards the church fund, has been spent on repairs.

8053. There would still remain to be accounted for £52 in November, 1849?—There is an entry on March 24th, 1850, of Government Stock which produced £74 6s 6d having been sold out on the poor account.

8054. Had you any right to apply the sums to the sick poor?—Certainly we had, under the original bequest.

8055. What houses had your schools, from house property, in 1850?—£54.

8056. Dr. HART.—Is it the same every year?—It is

8057. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—Did you receive in that year, any sum from the Grand Canal Debentures?—Certainly, £20 15s. The dividend on that Stock fluctuates, and has been a little lower this half-year; at one time we received as much as £80 from it.

8058. Had you also, in 1850, the charge against the parish of £12 8s 1½d.—Yes.

8059. Then it comes to this, that at the present moment, you have, for all your parish charities, including the schools, £342 Government Stock, house property producing £54 a year, £5,000 Grand Canal Debentures, Lord Rosedale's bequest producing £8 a year, and a charge against the parish of £12 8s a year. Is there anything else?—There is other house property, belonging to the almshouse.

8060. Whenever there has been any want of money to balance the yearly account, has it not been procured by a sale of portion of the Government Stock?—We have never taken one penny to balance the account.

8061. Well, whenever there were any repairs to be executed upon the buildings, you sold out capital?—What else was we to have done? Within the last twenty years, the expenses of repairing the houses from which our rents are derived, re-roofing or re-building the two school-rooms, the master's house, and the Widows' house, have cost us over £1,200. To meet that expenditure we took about £300 out of our capital, and we paid the remainder out of our income. We sustained a loss of about £100 a year from the fall of the interest upon our Grand Canal Stock. It used to produce £300 a year, and now we only get £160, and often less.

8062. When you were appointed to the parish, you found a boarding school in existence?—Yes; and there were only two boys in it.

8063. How many are there now?—We have no boys' school at all now, we had to close it for lack of boys; I could get no boys to attend it.

8064. How many were there when you took the management of it?—There were, I think, in all twenty-five boys. The boarding and day schools had been amalgamated before I became the incumbent.

8065. When did the numbers begin to drop off?—I could not say exactly, from recollection.

8066. Where do the boys go now?—We have a school school under the National Board, and about fifteen boys attend it.

8067. What are the ages of those boys?—They are between eleven and fourteen.

8068. In 1823, there was a large sum spent on repairs?—That was for repairs to the master's house in Great Ship street, and for roofing the Widows' Almshouse, and for general cleaning and repairing.

8069. At what date did you finally close the boarding school?—The boarding school was closed in 1851, but we kept up the master's house, because the master of our day school lived there; and a few years ago we also closed the boys' day school, or at least the National Board closed it, that is so long, they withdrew the salary from the master.

8070. CHAIRMAN.—Where was the boarding school situated?—In Great Ship street.

8071. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—Where was the day school?—In Bride-street. I should remind you that only the boys' department had been shut up. There are an infants' school and a girls' school retained.

8072. Then as far as the education of the boys, in the parish of St. Bride is concerned, the endowment is not now in operation?—It is in operation so far as the fifteen boys who are attending the mixed school, and the boys in the infants' school are concerned.

8073. The mixed school is under the National Board?—Yes.

8074. Dr. HART.—In the report of the Endowed Schools Commissioners in 1857, I find this passage:—

"The great bulk of the endowments, however, having come into existence prior to the year 1818 (when the daily schools were first commenced), they were, of course, intended by their donors for the support of the boarding school only, and it is therefore plain that the last-mentioned establishment has been the sufferer by this peculiar mode of dealing with the funds, nor is the governor nearly so successful, for it appears that the number of boys boarded has been successively reduced from twenty-four (the original number) down to nine, at which it stands at present, and the result is admittedly attributable to the insufficiency of the funds. Indeed I have learned that it has long been an object of the trustees to abolish the boarding school altogether, and devote the entire funds to the support of the day schools—an operation which, however abjectly beneficial, could scarcely be carried into effect without the approval of the Court of Chancery."

Was that suggestion ever attended to?—It was not, and for this reason, that we have the words of every bequest given to the schools, and in not one of them is there any mention of the boarding schools. The bequests were given to "The Charity School" or to "The Parish School."

8075. Dr. CHURCH.—In any of those bequests was there any permission given to spend the capital?—I do not think that there is, in any one case, a limitation confining us to spending the interest.

8076. Dr. HART.—In the report of 1857 I find this passage as to the boarding school of St. Bride's parish:—

"It became a boarding school, and was originally intended for the maintenance, clothing, education, and apprenticeship to trades of twenty boys (children of deceased parishioners)."—

That is a historical mistake.

8077. LORD R. CRUSCHILL.—As far as the endowment for the education of boys is concerned, the only thing that represents it is fifteen boys educated by a mistress in St. Bride's school?—That is all we are doing with it for grown boys.

8078. What are you doing for girls?—The girls have the advantage of it, the total number of children attending the school is forty-nine in the girls' or mixed school, and 125 in the infants' school, making a total of 174; the forty-nine in the girls' school includes fifteen boys.

8079. So that the endowment, which was originally meant to be an endowment for educating comparatively grown-up boys and girls, is now practically an endowment for the education of infants and girls?—Practically, I do not think that any will, leaving money to the schools, said that girls and infants were not to have any benefit from it.

8080. Two-thirds of the capital sum of the endowment has been expended within the last twenty years?—Yes, but not on the maintenance of the schools; it was on the maintenance and repairs of the house property belonging to the schools.

8081. What sum of money do you spend on the Almshouse every year?—About £150 a year.

8082. When did you get the Grand Canal Stock which you have mentioned?—In 1818. Mr. Thomas Phoenix, the philanthropist, bequeathed to our predecessors Grand Canal Stock to the extent of £5,000.

8083. What are the terms in which he made that bequest?—He first desires that he should be buried in St. Bride's Church-yard, and proceeds:—

"And further, let Burial in this Parish be, I believe, the only burial one that Mr. Phoenix and his family ever received in, and I passed many years in it myself. I therefore

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Rev. William G. Crutchfield, Esq.

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Rev. William
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bequest to the parish school of St. Bridget, £3,000 sterling, and to the Widows' Almshouse of said parish, the like sum of £3,000 sterling, both making, for variety sake, £6,000."

And by a further passage in his will he directed that all his bequests for charitable purposes should be discharged in Grand Canal Debentures.

8086. What was St. Bridget's parish school in those days?—A day school and a boarding school. The will did not specify that the money was to go to the boarding school, but it said to the parish school.

8087. Is St. Bride's a populous parish?—At the last census I think the population was reported to be about 5,600.

8088. What is the congregation attending your church?—About sixty, including children.

8089. For what number could you provide accommodation?—From 400 to 500.

8090. Is that about the Protestant population of the parish?—The Protestant population of the parish, including children, is about 400, of whom about 400 are tolerably regular residents.

8091. Dr. HART.—Is not the parish church in a ruinous condition?—It is very much out of repair, but it is not in what you would call a ruinous condition; there are a good many broken windows, and the roof is getting bad.

8092. Does it not admit the rain?—It does, the roof wants to be put in repair, but the church is not falling down.

8093. LEON R. CHURCHILL.—Where do you think the sons of Protestant parents, in your parish, go for their education?—I do not know, but they do not come to me, and every day, while our boys' school is closed for lack of pupils, there are a number of boys, sufficient to make a very good school, playing on the steps.

8094. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are those Protestant boys?—I do not know, I think there are about 250 Protestant children in the parish.

8095. CHAIRMAN.—The Rev. John Jones appears to have left some property to the schools?—That is archæologically a mistake. There never was a Rev. John Jones in the parish. The man was Rev. John Jones, who expended money of his own upon turning the old church into a schoolhouse.

8096. LEON R. CHURCHILL.—The parish school at that time was a boarding school?—No, that is a mistake in the report of the last Commission. The parish school was a day school down to 1785, and then it became a boarding school, with day boys.

8097. There is no school of that kind now existing in St. Bride's parish?—Certainly not, but there is a parish school. Even the bequest made since 1795 was made while the school was a boarding school; all the bequests made before that were while the parish school was a day school.

8098. CHAIRMAN.—How was the house property acquired?—An ancestor of your lordship—Sir Wm. Parsons—gave the house in Little Ship Street in 1626. The house in O'Connell-street was left in 1823 by a gentleman named Daniel.

8099. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Has any of the capital, which has been expended, been applied to the construction of new premises?—None of it, but we enlarged the school-room so much as to make it in effect a new one.

8100. How much was spent on the reconstruction of the school-room?—£235. We spent about £1,300 on the repairs of the house property, out of which the rents I have mentioned are derived.

8101. Do not you see that, if matters go on in the same way, all the corpus of your fund must in time disappear?—Certainly.

8102. You are aware, on general principles, that when money is left for the maintenance of a school, particularly if the sum be a large one, the intention is that it shall be invested, and only the interest expended?—I do not think there is any such specification or limitation in reference to any one of the bequests to this parish, many of them have been applied to the daily expenditure; the parish lost £100 a year by the failure

of what was, in fact, a national security—the Grand Canal Debentures.

8103. Can you suggest any plan by which this constant decrease may be stopped, and the funds and property still remaining be made a continuous and substantial endowment?—I know of no way, except there were some means of selling the houses, and investing the proceeds. That is the only way of making up of a fixed income in future, as old houses will constantly require repairs.

8104. Dr. HART.—Would it not be possible to form a reserve fund to meet repairs?—That might be done.

8105. Ought you not to have reduced the expenditure on repairs?—We were not able to meet the repairs and maintenance out of the reduced income caused by the reduction of the dividend on the Grand Canal Stock. We reduced the maintenance so far that we suppressed the boarding house, which cost £150 or £160 a year, and in the almshouse we did not elect to vacillate.

8106. Did you make any effort to pay for the ordinary repairs out of the ordinary income?—Yes, and we paid £400 during the time. The selling out of the Stock was the greatest cause and annoyance to us.

8107. Do children of different religions attend your schools?—Yes.

8108. Are the rules of the National Board, as to religious instruction, carried out?—Entirely.

8109. Are there any Catholics amongst the children attending?—Yes, there are 52 Catholics, 121 members of the Church of Ireland children, and 1 Jew.

8110. On the occasions allowed under the regulations of the National Board, you can give religious instruction?—I give religious instruction once a week. The Protestant children come into the vestry to me.

8111. There were very grave complaints made by the Commissioners in 1857 as to the mode in which the accounts in St. Bride's parish were kept. They say—

"There are no account books showing how or when these trust funds were thus expended, though it may be presumed that they were employed in keeping up the boarding school, the day-schools not having been established until after 1823. Moreover, the above remaining funds and these once acquired, the total income arising from which is now a sum of £300 3s. 1d. only, have been mixed up with those belonging to the parish almshouse, a mode of proceeding which is not only calculated to produce confusion, but even appears, as our Assistant Commissioner has pointed out, to have led to the misapplication of the school funds."

Have you kept those accounts separately?—Yes, so far as keeping them in separate books—one for the almshouse, and one for the schools.

8112. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there any provision made, or facility given, for having the Catholic children who attend your schools instructed in religion?—None. No Catholic priest has ever applied for it. They are quite welcome to have the same facilities that I have as regards the Protestant children.

8113. Have you ever communicated with them on the subject?—I have often spoken of it, but there has never been any formal communication between me and any of the Catholic clergymen on the subject.

8114. LEON R. CHURCHILL.—Why do the Catholics attend the school?—Because the school has a very good name, and besides, we have the only infant school in the neighbourhood. That was one reason why we thought we were justified in expending the sum of £250, in 1858, in enlarging the old school.

8115. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—To whom is application made, by parents or guardians, for the admission of children to your schools?—They go into the school with their parents, and the mistress puts down their names. She asks each parent, "Is what religion is your child to be sent of?" and the entry is made according to the answer.

8116. Would the maintenance of a boarding school be of use in the parish?—I think it would be a utter waste of money. We were spending on seven or eight children what we are now educating the 174 for.

8117. These that would go as boarders would be a very poor class?—They would.

8118. In fact, they would be sent as to an orphan-

ago!—Certainly. We felt for a long time that the establishment of the boarding school was a waste of money, and on the Minute Book there are frequent notices of resolutions, from 1854, to see if we could not get rid of the boarding school, and devote the funds for the education of the district.

8119. There is an Institution called *Pleasant's Asylum*, which was endowed under the will of Thomas Pleasant?—Yes, that was the gentleman who left St. Bride's the £6,000, and desired to be buried in the parish churchyard.

8120. Some of the children from St. Bride's parish were entitled under his will to places in the asylum?—Certainly; and not only to places, but to a priority. The words in the will are:—

"Bride's parish to have a preference, Peter's parish the next."

8121. The Rev. Mr. MacSorley was asked here, in reference to that Institution:—

"How many of the children now in the school are from St. Bride's parish?"

He replied:—

"I do not think there is one from St. Bride's at present. One left recently. I think all those in the institution at present are from St. Peter's parish."

He was also asked:—

"Have you acted on the direction in the will to give a preference first to St. Bride's, and then to St. Peter's?"

His answer was:—

"Since I have been a Governor I have carried it out literally, but it had not been much regarded before that, as there was great an objection from all parts of the kingdom."

How do you account for there being no girls from St. Bride's now in the Institution?—Because the Governors of Pleasant's School never told us when there was a vacancy, and for fifty years they have had, to my knowledge, only one girl in the school from St. Bride's parish, and she got in, not because she belonged to St. Bride's, but because there was influence made for her elsewhere. The only connection she had with St. Bride's was that she happened to be baptised there.

8122. What course do the Governors take with reference to the children in St. Bride's parish?—They leave us out. I consider they have defrauded St. Bride's parish of over £4,000 under Mr. Pleasant's will.

8123. Have you taken any step in the matter?—I did not know what step to take.

8124. If you desire to make any further statement on the subject, we will be glad to hear it?—Mr. MacSorley's evidence to you was that about £3,500 a year is spent on the fourteen children in the institution, which would be about £80 on each child, and, having regard to the terms of Mr. Pleasant's will, giving St. Bride's parish a preference, it would not be too much to say that we ought to have one child each year taking the benefit of the charity.

8125. Dr. CURRIE.—We may suppose there are numbers of your parishioners who would be glad to send themselves off to it?—To be sure there are.

8126. Are any of the Governors connected with St. Bride's parish?—Not in any way. Mr. MacSorley belongs to St. Peter's, which is the parish from which all the children are admitted.

8127. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Has Mr. MacSorley ever communicated with you on the subject of the charity?—I have never got notice of any vacancy in the institution, and not the least communication, except in a very little way, has passed about it. I have said several times that they ought to give us some notice, and put in children belonging to St. Bride's, but it has never come to anything.

8128. What is approximately the relative population of the two parishes, St. Bride's and St. Peter's?—St. Peter's is an immense district, ours is a comparatively small, and very poor one. With reference to John Jones, of whom you were speaking, there was a mistake made by the former Commissioner. It was said that he gave certain property, and that that was the foundation of the Parochial School. First, there was

no Parochial School in 1704; and secondly, there never was a man named John Jones, but there was a John Jones, who kept the most famous dancing school that existed up to that time in Leaden. He is mentioned in Vice Provost Bennett's History of the Early Life of Swift. The idea of confounding his school with the parish school is absurd.

8129. CHAIRMAN.—Was his a private school?—Altogether a private school, except in this way—the building, which was given by the incumbent and churchwardens of St. Bride's to Dr. John Jones to found a school, was formerly the Church of St. Michael of the Pole. It was alongside the only round tower in the city of Dublin, and was really celebrated, both architecturally, and from the position of its teacher, and the eminent men it turned out.

8130. Is there any other matter to which you wish to call attention?—There is one matter personal to myself. I am, as Incumbent of St. Bride's, one of the Governors of Mercer's school. You asked Dr. Morgan Jellett whether the Incumbent of St. Bride's had ever attended a meeting of the Governors, and he said he had never seen me at a meeting. That is quite true, but I wish to explain that my not attending the meetings was not from my intentionally neglecting the trust, but because the meetings were held at the palace of the Archbishop of Dublin. Very unpleasant relations arose between me and the Archbishop, but not at all in connection with the school, and those relations were so unpleasant, that speaking terms have ceased to exist between us, and then I felt I could not go to a man's house, although my opinion, that was not unspending terms with me. That, and that alone, was the cause of my not attending the meetings. I may say the Archbishop found fault with me in connection with the riots in my church, and with the disestablishment. I repented roughly, and for anything I said roughly I am sorry, but still the result is there. With reference to the management of the school, Dr. Morgan Jellett said it was going on handsomely when he got it. I was managing it, as junior of the first trustees, shortly before it came to Dr. Morgan Jellett's hands, therefore, if it was in a state of bankruptcy, it would have been my reproach. So far from being so, there was little, if anything, due by it when I left my hands. There was not a single account unpaid, and we had just spent £200 on the restoration of the place. About two years previous to that, however, the accounts had got into arrears, and £300 was due to tradesmen. We paid off that sum by a joint promissory note of the four trustees to the National Bank, and from that certificate never was a charge on the Institution. I also wish to call attention to the fact that the form of application for admission into the Institution requires a certificate that the child is the daughter of Protestant parents, but there is no such requirement from the beginning to the end of Madame Mercer's will.

8131. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—That is to say, it has been made virtually, by this requirement, a denominational Institution?—Yes, it was always meant, there is no doubt, to be, like the charity schools, a proselytising school. When the school was opened, and for several years afterwards, there were several Catholic children in it.

8132. When was it first opened?—In 1745 or 1746.

8133. Was it at that time, required that all the children were to be brought up as Protestants?—There was an agreement to that effect, amongst the trustees.

8134. There was no such requirement in the trust?—I do not think there was, or that they should be taught the Scriptures. Two of the Mercer's school girls were amongst those who obtained prizes under the Intermediate Education Act.

8135. The endowment was left upon trust:—

"That the trustees and their successors, or any three of them, shall apply and vest the rents of the said lands which shall be purchased, towards the clothing, tuition, and maintaining of twenty-five poor girls."

That is all it says. There is not a word about religion there, but when the original house was built in Rathcoole by the trustees, they put up a stone slab with the

Sept. 12, 1876.
Rev. William
G. Carroll, &c.

Sept. 23, 1875.

Rev. William
G. Cresswell, &c.

inscription, "For the Education of Poor Girls in the Protestant Religion."

8130. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you take much part now in the management of that school?—I do not now take any part in it, for the reason I have explained. I did formerly take a very active part as one of the trustees.

8137. DR. HART.—In the report of the Commissioners of 1837 the endowment is stated to be, "For

maintenance of as many Protestant children as residents of income will afford?"—That is a misapprehension. The words of the will are:—

"For and towards the clothing, darning, and maintaining and supporting of 50 poor girls, and for their instruction in reading, writing, and working, and qualifying them to be put out apprentices . . . and it is that they should be put out apprentices . . . shall recommend them (the girls) there in both lodging, clothing, diet, farming, and other incomes suitable to their state and condition."

Rev. James
Wilde, &c.

REV. JAMES WHITE, M.A., examined.

8138. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Incumbent of St. Thomas's parish?—I am.

8139. As such, you have the management of St. Thomas's schools?—Yes.

8140. The schools mentioned in the report of the Royal Commission, 1854-5, are, the parochial boarding and day schools for girls, the parochial school for infants, and the parochial school for boys. Are all these schools still in existence?—They are; but the day schools have no endowment whatsoever.

8141. Are they independent, or under the National Board?—They are independent. They are better known as Lady Hartburton's Schools. She left £1,100, which came to an end about the time I was appointed to the parish, and the schools have now to be supported entirely by voluntary aid.

8142. Was that legacy of £1,100 spent according to the provisions of the will?—Yes.

8143. In the report of the former Commissioners, this entry, in reference to the foundation of the parochial boarding school for girls, appears:—"Philip Ramsey, will, before 1748, £500 invested in building." Is the schoolhouse the same as it was at the date of that report?—Yes; it was built in 1825.

8144. Where is it situated?—In Lower Gloucester-street, at the corner of Lower Railroad street.

8145. The same report states as an endowment:—"John Cullen, will, dated 1st December, 1791, amount realised, £1,351 10s 11d, lent on mortgage at six per cent." Is that money still invested?—Yes, but our Treasurer, Mr. Booth, who knows more about it than I do, is away from town at present, and I am not sure whether we now get three or six per cent.

8146. Are there any other endowments?—We have Carr's bequest, and other legacies amounting to £1,013 17s. 5d, Government Stock.

8147. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What is the date of these bequests?—The first, Cullen's, is dated in our books as 1st December, 1791; I do not know the dates of the others.

8148. They are ancient bequests?—Yes.

8149. CHAIRMAN.—Are there any other endowments?—There is a house in Upper Mecklenburgh-street, which brings in about £28 a year.

8150. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How did that house become the property of the school?—I am not aware; I found it there when I came to the parish.

8151. Is it held in fee-simple?—Yes; I think so.

8152. What is the total income derived from endowments?—About £102 a year, but of course we make up more by subscriptions, collections, and charity sermons.

8153. How many years have you had this school under your management?—I have only been in the parish since 1872.

8154. Has any of the capital stock been sold out in your time?—None.

8155. Was any sold out before your time?—I do not know.

8156. CHAIRMAN.—What do you realize from subscriptions, collections, and charity sermons?—We realize about £350 per annum altogether.

8157. Is the school still a boarding school?—Yes.

8158. What number of scholars have you in?—Eleven at present. Twelve is about the number we try to keep up; but one died the other day.

8159. What payments do they make?—They are nearly all free. We are trying to increase the number by admitting some for payment.

8160. From what class do the pupils come?—The poorer class.

8161. How are they selected?—By the Board of Governors.

8162. Who are the Governors?—The Incumbent and the two churchwardens are the Governors and trustees.

8163. Have they to account to the vestry of the parish?—No; a report is printed every year, and put up in the vestry or church porch, where everyone can see it.

8164. Is the boarding school entirely separate from the day schools, or are they all held in the same building?—The orphan school is in the building where the day school is held.

8165. Are there any special qualifications for admission—must both parents be dead?—One parent must be dead. The applicants must be parishioners, and apply to the Incumbent and churchwardens, who constitute the Board, for admission.

8166. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How often does your Board meet?—I dare say we meet eight times a year.

8167. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose, if there is a vacancy, you meet to fill it up?—Yes.

8168. How many scholars have you in the day school?—Between 200 and 300.

8169. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are your day schools in connexion with the National Board?—No, they are under the Church Education Society. You can hardly call them parochial schools, because they are under trustees who were appointed by Lady Hartburton's will. The Rev. Thomas Wallace, of Kili, the Rev. Edward Brooke, and a Mr. Atkinson, are the present trustees. They own the schools, and could shut them up any day they like, and I could not go into them, so that they are only nominally parochial schools. Of course, I go there and regard them as my schools.

8170. LORD JERVIS PRINCEBISHOP.—You refer now only to the day schools?—Certainly.

8171. CHAIRMAN.—What day schools are there?—There is a mixed school for boys and girls, and a very good infants' school, at which the attendance is sometimes over 100.

8172. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Have the day school and infants' school any endowment?—No endowment whatsoever.

8173. How are they kept up?—By voluntary contributions from the parishioners, and the proceeds of charity sermons.

8174. Do you keep minutes of your meetings?—We keep minutes of our meetings in connexion with the female orphan school, but none as to the day schools. In our minute book you will find a blank from 1830 until the time of my appointment, the minutes for which period I could never find, but from the time I took up the schools the minutes have been correctly written up.

8175. LORD JERVIS PRINCEBISHOP.—Do I understand you, that the Incumbent and churchwardens of the parish are the authorities named in the will under which the boarding school is held?—Yes, I conclude so, but I never saw the will.

8176. In whose names are the funds invested?—In the names of the Minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Thomas.

8177. Have you, as Incumbent, been drawing the dividends, or have the churchwardens, or are they paid indifferently to either?—The treasurer draws

them. Some of the moneys were in Dr. Stanford's name, and some in Mr. Scott's name; but we have recently got the names altered.

8178. Dr. Stanford was a former Incumbent of the parish?—He was.

8179. Who was Mr. Scott?—He was formerly a churchwarden.

8180. Have the funds been transferred to yourself and the two churchwardens by name, or to the incumbent and churchwardens by title?—By title.

8181. Does the Bank of Ireland pay the dividends either to the Incumbent or to one of the churchwardens?—Yes.

8182. What evidence is required at the bank, before they would pay a person, as being a churchwarden of St. Thomas's parish?—No evidence at all; I never heard of any difficulty about it.

8183. You are aware that the churchwardens are not appointed now as they were before 1857?—Yes, they are now appointed at the Easter Vestry.

8184. Who are qualified to attend that vestry?—Only the registered vestrymen.

8185. Who keeps the register?—The secretary to the select vestry. I may mention that some of our funds were in individual names. Mr. Booth has been trying to rectify this, and to have all the funds properly transferred to the Minister and churchwardens.

8186. Do you want to have them transferred into the name of the Incumbent and churchwardens of St. Thomas's, or into the names of the Rev. Mr. White and the churchwardens by name?—Into the names of "The Incumbent and churchwardens for the time being."

8187. Will the bank allow that?—Yes.

8188. The bank has in fact dealt with the Incumbent and churchwardens, under the existing system, for the past ten years, as being a corporation?—Yes.

8189. And no inconvenience has arisen therefrom?—That is so.

8190. Is the charity left entirely to the management of the three persons you have mentioned?—It is; I think myself that the arrangement is a very bad one, because the churchwardens change every year, and just as a man comes to know the working of the school he is changed, and a new churchwarden comes in who knows nothing about it. I would prefer that we should have a regular board.

8191. What provision is made for keeping up the incumbency?—My successor will be better off than myself. They have provided £300 a year under the Income Tax scheme for him, and that sum will be supplemented by the parish.

8192. Has your parish been improving, or is it going back?—It has been greatly improved.

8193. LEAD R. CHURCHILL.—You have stated that the only managers of this charity school are yourself and the churchwardens. I find that at some of the meetings the name of Rev. Mr. Brandon is recorded as being present, who was he?—He was my curate.

8194. Had he any right to attend the meetings?—That is doubtful. The curate is put down in our reports as one of the trustees; but I do not think that he is really so. He, however, naturally attends.

8195. The minutes of the 27th of March, 1876, record that Mr. Brandon took the chair?—Yes.

8196. I find it recorded that, at some of the meetings, Mr. Barton Booth was present?—He is treasurer.

8197. Does he not sit as a governor?—No.

8198. Does he vote at the election of pupils?—No; he could not vote.

8199. In the minutes of a meeting held in 1875 I find this entry—

"At an adjourned meeting held this day, at St. Thomas's, it was resolved that Mary Anne Austin be elected to the school, an annual subscription of £10 to be contributed for her."

Yes, a lady who was anxious for her admission undertook to pay that sum.

8200. LEAD JESSIE FERGUSON.—You facilitate the admission of a pupil, if able to pay part of her own expenses?—Yes.

8201. The minutes show that the Rev. Mr. Brandon took a prominent part at a meeting on the 28th May, 1876. He objected to the election of Sarah Higgins, on whose account a sum of £10 had been collected, and offered to the funds of the school?—That matter was all settled at the following meeting. Mr. Brandon is now in India.

8202. Does your present curate take part in the meetings?—Yes.

8203. Does he vote?—Yes. I believe that, legally, he is not entitled to vote, but I think he ought to be.

8204. Have you, from the parish of St. Thomas, a large number of applications for vacancies in the boarding school?—Indeed we have. I think, however, that the Protestant Orphan Society interferes with us as a good deal; but we are always able to keep up twelve in the school.

8205. LEAD R. CHURCHILL.—I find that on the 27th February, 1878, it was resolved—

"That with a view of increasing the income of the school, the sums now granted of its funds in Government securities be invested, when opportunity offers, in such security or securities as the trustees are authorized to lend upon, provided the interest received is more than the present security produces."

Have you acted upon that resolution?—No.

8206. CHAIRMAN.—The returns, which have been furnished to us by the school-teacher, state that there are thirty-nine boys and sixty girls attending the day school. How is it there are so many more girls than boys?—I think the boys make more use of the National school, Marlborough-street, which is in St. Thomas's parish.

8207. Why should the boys go there and not the girls?—I do not know.

8208. Do you think the boys get better instruction in the National school?—They do. My school has no master now, but only a mistress. The boys that come to my school are very young.

8209. In fact, although not classed with the infants, they might be so?—Indeed they might.

8210. I suppose you have not funds, at present, sufficient to enable you to give a salary to a master?—No, we have not. There are circumstances, connected with the parish, which render it a mistake the more suitable teacher for our school.

8211. Do the children pay anything in the day schools?—They pay one penny, and twopenny, a week, and some of them pay more.

8212. LEAD JESSIE FERGUSON.—You said that the Protestant Orphan Society interfered with you a good deal. What instance of their taking children from St. Thomas's parish?—They have numbers of our children on their lists.

8213. Not in boarding schools, though?—No. Perhaps it is imagination of my own; but it seemed to me that the office being in our parish they could easily go there.

8214. Who are Rev. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Morrow?—Mr. Hayes is my curate and Mr. Morrow is a churchwarden.

8215. Your minute book records as follows:—

"27th March, 1878.—It was proposed by the Rev. W. A. Hayes, seconded by Mr. Morrow, and passed, that Mr. Booth take such notes and proceedings as may be necessary to have voted in the names of the Rector, Curate and Churchwardens for the time being of St. Thomas's Parish all the funds and property of that school for the benefit of the school."

What does that minute mean?—That is what I mentioned that we were trying to have all the funds properly invested so that there may be no confusion.

8216. That resolution was to invest them all in the names of the rector, curate, and churchwardens?—Yes.

8217. LEAD R. CHURCHILL.—Has there been anything done upon that resolution?—Something has been done, but I do not think there has been anything completed as yet.

8218. LEAD JESSIE FERGUSON.—Do you think it would be of importance to a charity such as yours, if

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White, &c.

there was any arrangement by which a permanent home could be supplied for the testament, supposing there could be no legal difficulty in bequeathing the Minister and churchwardens as they are—I do not know.

8215. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—If the rector and churchwardens thought it necessary, do you think it is in their power to sell out some of the capital of the charity?—I suppose it would be.

8220. Do you think it would be in their power to sell the house in Mecklenburgh-street?—Yes; I should think so.

8221. CHURCHILL.—You give religious instruction yourself?—Yes, my curate and I arrange that between us meet regularly.

8222. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are the schools quite exclusive?—We have no Roman Catholic pupils.

8223. CHURCHILL.—Have you Protestant dissenters attending there?—We have.

8224. Do they all receive religious instruction together?—Yes, except at catechism time, and then there is a distinction. I may add that the Roman Catholics, as a rule, go to Marlborough-street school, and, I think, always will.

Rev. James H.
Morgan, &c.

REV. JAMES H. MORGAN, D.D., CONTINUED.

8225. CHAIRMAN.—You are the incumbent of St. Mary's parish, Delfin?—I am. I was appointed in 1865, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Abbott.

8226. You have the management of the schools of the parish?—Yes, in conjunction with the Board of Management.

8227. Of whom does that Board consist?—Up to the time of the disestablishment of the Church, it consisted of the Minister and churchwardens and certain other governors. It was then thought desirable that the management of all charitable matters should be placed in the hands of the select vestry; and, without disposing the governors, the select vestry were by resolution invited to be united with the governors who were then in existence, and it was arranged that as the existing governors should die, or cease to reside in the parish, the vacancies among the governors should not be filled up, and that ultimately the select vestry should, with the incumbent, have the entire management.

8228. What funds have you for the endowment of the school?—We have the residue of former bequests, which are invested in New 3 per cent. Government Stock, and which produce about £75 a year, and we have two houses, the profit rents of which amount to about £25 a year, making a total income of about £100 a year at present.

8229. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—To what do you refer when you use the word "residue"?—A considerable sum of money was given by Richard Clave.

8230. CHAIRMAN.—The report of the last Commission mentions £4,000?—That was a portion only. He gave £20,000, by his will, to the rector and two curates of the parish of St. Mary in trunk, and directed them to dispose of it for the purpose of education. They gave £1,600 to St. Nicholas' parish, and similar sums to various other parishes to repair and build school-houses, and reserved for St. Mary's a residue to this amount. At present all the funds of the parish are invested in various modes; for instance, some are invested in the names of "the minister and churchwardens," some in the name of "Mary's parish," and some of that kind. The bequest of £4,000 includes £2,000 to the Widows' Almshouse. There is £280 in collateral security. At one time that we wanted money we were desirous to borrow, as we did not like to sell out. So we borrowed on collateral security, and they have £250 over and above what we now receive. I hope the schools may be placed under the National Board, so we would then be able, in time, to repay that amount.

8231. In 1837 there were in St. Mary's parish, a boarding school for boys, another for girls, and three day schools for boys, girls, and infants.—The girls' boarding school was given up in Mr. Abbott's time, and there was purchased a very large house in Lower Donalick-street, which I was told had been the residence of one of the Speakers of the Irish House of Commons. It is capable of accommodating the boys', girls', and infants' schools. There had been two school-houses in the parish originally, and Mr. Abbott was impressed with a desire of having all united, and so the present house was purchased. The two former school-houses were let, and produce profit rents

amounting to £50 per annum, being £15 from the one, and £40 from the other. The whole matter is fully detailed in our minute book. Subsequently to the purchase of the present school-house, we purchased the ground-plot to which it was subject, so that it is now held for ever without being subject to any rent. The opinion of Mr. John Edward Walsh, then an eminent lawyer, and afterwards Master of the Rolls, was taken with regard to the right to expend the money for such purpose.

8232. LORD JERVIS FREEBOROUGH.—It appears from your books that the amount of stock sold out, for the purchase of the house was £1,661, and the ground-plot, £15 a year, was afterwards purchased?—That is so. Mr. Abbott contemplated himself at the time upon having made what he thought was a very good bargain; however, the expense of the large house have counterbalanced the advantages, and it has been rather a loss to us on the whole.

8233. Have you any boarders there?—We have had up to this year. Our last boarder obtained one of the exhibitions of the Incorporated Society, which was open to public competition, and we have none at present. The Protestant Orphan Society, and the Protestant Orphan Refuge for children of mixed marriages, provide for all destitute cases, and the school had really become only an accommodation to people who were able to pay something, which was scarcely fair.

8234. Is it fair to other parishes that St. Mary's should get all its expenses on those societies?—All the parishes of Ireland have the same advantage.

8235. Do I understand you to say that those two societies are able to provide for all?—There are 400 in the Orphan Society, and I have had under my own care 217 in the Orphan Refuge, in which there are at present 117 orphans.

8236. What is the actual amount at present invested in the names of the Minister and churchwardens of St. Mary's parish?—The amount is £4,745 4s, which includes £2,000 for the Widows' Almshouse, leaving a balance of £2,745. Mr. Abbott kept all the accounts with extreme care. Here is his account book, containing on one side a statement of all the moneys he received, and on the opposite side the disbursements.

8237. Your books refer to a sum of £2,410 1s 4d. What is that?—That is Dancer's Fund, which produces £73 a year. We attribute that, under the will of Michael Dancer, to all who are married householders. It has nothing whatever to do with the schools. You will also see there reference to two bequests, one for apprenticing children, which goes to the schools, the other for giving marriage portions to young people. In cases in which both husband and wife have been baptised and are married in the parish, an allowance of £21 from this fund is made on the occasion of their marriage, the payment of which is distributed over three years.

8238. How is that fund dealt with now?—It has only once been used during my incumbency.

8239. What then has been done with the money?—It has been appropriated by the churchwardens for giving coats to the widows, when there have been no regular applicants.

8240. The money is stated to be invested in the

profit of "Mary's Parish." Who draws the dividends?—I do, every half year.

8241 Is any other person recognised at the bank?—If a churchwarden applied there, they would require that he should be identified by some person present when he was elected as churchwarden.

8242 Would they recognise his election at the Rector Vestry?—Yes, certainly.

8243 Another fund, amounting to £548 5s. 10d. appears to stand in the names of the Chancellor and rector?—The Lord Chancellor and incumbent were appointed as trustees by Mr. Fairfax, who founded the almshouse. The interest from the entire of the funds which we have is thus distributed:—£41 16s. 10d. goes each half year to the almshouse, £34 6s. to Barker's Trust, and £37 5s. to the school funds, making for the school purposes an income from trust funds of £74 10s. per annum.

8244 What provision is made in Mary's parish for keeping up the incumbency?—No provision for that purpose exists at present. We joined the diocesan scheme, and for two years kept up the subscriptions, but we found we were not able to do so any longer. My only hope is that by continued efforts we may be able to create some fund. The merchants and traders who have their houses of business in the parish, almost all live in the country, and, consequently, say they have to support the country churches where they worship, and those who are resident in the parish go to other churches. They have the Bethesda, and the chapel of the lying-in hospital.

8245 Dr. HARR.—Supposing there be no provision made for a successor to you in the incumbency, what will become of the funds invested in the names of the Minister and churchwardens?—It is not at all likely that such a contingency will arise, but if it should occur, that would be, of course, a legal question, which I could not answer.

8246 Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—Have there been any sales of capital since the purchase of the house?—Yes, twice, first in 1866, and then in 1871. The minutes contain the following records:—

"May, 1866. Resolved—That as the balance against the school of the part of the treasurer was increasing, being now nearly £600, it is recommended that stock to that amount be sold."

And in June, 1871:—

"Whereas, it appears that a debt of £200 is due to the trustees, the Rector and Churchwardens to be empowered to borrow, on collateral security of Stock, the sum of £200, in the Bank of Ireland."

8247 Did the bank lend that money?—Yes.

8248 Have you paid interest on it since?—They are paying £200 on collateral security.

8249 The bank have charged interest on the advance?—Yes; according to the variation of the rate. The bank sends us a statement every half year. We deem, if possible, to replace the money without selling our Stock.

8250 Dr. HARR.—That debt is still outstanding?—It is.

8251 Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Has any of it been repaid?—No.

8252 What did the excess in the expenditure arise from?—Primarily from the expense of the boarding-school.

8253 Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—Has there been any further sale or mortgage of capital?—Yes, the following notice appears upon our minute book at the beginning of November, 1873:—

"A special meeting of the Rector Vestry and of the School Board, will be held on Thursday next, the 4th inst., at 10.30 a.m., to order the sale of as much Stock as is necessary for present demands."

In accordance with that notice, a special meeting, to which all the members were summoned, was held on the 4th November. I will read the minutes of that meeting:—

"The Hon. Secretary read the notice, concerning special meeting of the Governors, for the sale of Stock, in conformity

with the resolution. Ordered—that the Churchwardens do investigate the outstanding accounts, and sell out so much Stock as is necessary to pay the school debts, and report to next meeting. Mr. Moffat be ordered to press Mr. Appleyard for immediate settlement. The election of schoolmistress left to the next meeting and adjourned."

8254 What was the amount then sold out?—£500.

8255 Then, it appears that in the last eight and a half years, there has been £1,100 of capital applied to the payment of current expenses?—Yes.

8256 Lord R. CHURCHILL.—What amount of capital does that leave remaining?—About £3,500.

8257 Have your expenses, since the last sale of capital, been less than your income?—They have. We are not exceeding our income now.

8258 But you have no teachers now?—We have not, but we have a good staff of teachers, and the school has been very successful as a day school.

8259 Dr. HARR.—The stock which was sold out to pay debts did not pay the debt due to the bank?—No, they have £200 to pay themselves.

8260 But you lost two per cent every year on that money?—Yes; we do.

8261 Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—Did you ever take any legal advice, as to whether you had power to make these sales?—Yes; Mr. Walsh's.

8262 Was not that as to the purchase of the house?—It was.

8263 Did you consult him as to the selling out of Stock to pay debts?—We were only following the example of the incumbent who preceded me.

8264 Dr. HARR.—Did Mr. Walsh give any opinion as to the power of selling out Stock for any other purpose, except the purchase of the house?—I do not know. The entry in the minute book, which is in Mr. Moffat's handwriting, is:—

"The Rev. R. L. Abbott, rector, and W. H. Moffat, Esq., trustees of the school, having been authorised by the governors to purchase, in the Leeds Estates Court, the ten-shilling in the pound notes of these schools, purchased same, and received from that Court the conveyance of 14th May, 1863, on which deed they endorsed and signed the following declaration of trust, viz.—"The within mentioned ten-shilling note was purchased for the use of the parish of Saint Mary's, Dublin, and was above the parish school-house from rent, and we hereby declare that we hold same in trust for such purposes, and as trustees for the benefit of the said parish, and its parochial school. Signed, R. L. Abbott, rector of St. Mary's parish, Dublin; W. H. Moffat. Witness present, J. William Murphy." The rector and governors being afterwards anxious to obtain a high legal opinion as to the validity of the above declaration, or as to the use of this parish the above-mentioned note, requested R. A. T. Macvey, Esq., to take the opinion of John Edward Walsh, Esq., &c., to whom he submitted the draft of a deed of declaration of trust to settle and approve of—upon which Mr. Walsh has written the following opinion, stating that he considers the declaration of trust already created by the Rev. R. L. Abbott, and W. H. Moffat, Esq., to be quite sufficient."

8265 Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—That opinion was as to whether the declaration of trust was sufficient or not?—So it appears.

8266 CHURCHMAN.—Have both the boys' and girls' boarding schools been given up?—The girls' boarding school was given up long before my time. There has been no formal and absolute giving up of the boys' boarding school, but the last pupil left it this year, and no others have been admitted.

8267 Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.—How is the house now occupied?—The whole house is occupied just as it was before for the day school, but one of the dormitories has been made into apartments for the schoolmistresses. We have a day school for boys, another for girls, and a third for infants.

8268 Have you an annual session for the schools?—Yes.

8269 Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Have you a master as well as a mistress?—Yes; and two schoolmistresses in the infants' school. I was anxious to have the children put separately, from the infants' school, into the girls' and boys' schools, and finding that little ones of

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Rev. James H.
Moffatt, &c.

Sept. 26, 1878.
Rev. James H.
Monahan, M.C.

nine or ten were not able to read, I employed an additional schoolmistress to teach them, as unless children are early taught to read, they have little time to receive any education whatever, since they are frequently taken away from school at an early age.

8276. Who respects the schools?—The Rev. Hugh Hamilton inspects annually, and places St. Mary's school, which is not under any Board, at the top of the list of all the schools that are not connected with the Church Education Society.

8271. LOAN JUSTICE FITZGERARD.—Your accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1877, commence with a balance overdrawn of £168 15s. 1d. The payments during the year consist of the salaries of the masters and mistresses, and the wages of the servants, which are charged for fifteen manna, instead of the year; and a coal bill for £38 12s. 6d., which had been accruing from 1872 to 1876, and at the end of the year, there was a balance to credit of £59 0s. 6d. The subscriptions received during the year, including one of £21, which appears every year from a constant benefactor, were £82 14s.; there was a bequest of £85 from Mr. Littlehale, £13 10s. 4d., the result of a charity sermon, and, including the proceeds of £500 Stock sold out, the whole of the receipts amounted to £583 0s. 6d. 1.—Our accounts for any one year would not give accurately our expenditure for the year; as there are always some accounts left unpaid, which come into the following year, for instance, a payment to Tuckers for coal, which was the accumulation of several years, comes in the account you have been reading from.

8272. In your printed account for the year ending 31st March, 1878, the only balance I can find is £35 6s., balance to credit at the foot of the account; but the balance from the previous year of £59 0s. 6d. does not appear.—I am quite sure Mr. Wright and Mr. McClann are very accurate men at figures. The tot at foot of the account in what it ought to have been with the £59 0s. 6d. included. The omission of the item is only a printer's error.

8273. Your accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1878, show on them entered, "Cash at bank, no more, £27 15s. 7d."—what did that consist of?—It must have been composed of subscriptions; but matters are managed, with regard to subscriptions, in a very inconvenient way. I have, myself, collected and lodged a sum of money to the credit of the schools, and, perhaps, I might not be asked for the names of the persons from whom I had got the money until the next report was about to be printed, when I might not be able to recollect them. I have been looking into this matter, and it would be more expedient to make a rule that all money should be brought in at the meeting of the Select Vestry, and then be lodged in the bank by the person there accounted as treasurer.

8274. The account for the year ending 31st March, 1879, begins with a sum of £35 6s. in hand, and ended with a sum of £3 7s. 1d. overdrawn. The entire amount of money accounted for in that year was £330 11s. 6d., which shows that the total income was rather under £300, and that you had spent in that year about £28 more than the actual income!—There is a sum of £10 6s. 8d. in the Court of Chancery—the dividend on Oswald's legacy—which had not been drawn, as I was absent in the country, and Mr. Appleyard owes some money for the rent of a house of which he was the tenant. Mr. Mallett is endeavoring to obtain it from him, by legal process.

8275. I am afraid that item would rather make it worse; because in the year ending 31st March, 1879, the rent of the school-house, £37 2s., is returned, whereas, in the year ending 31st March, 1878, there is no receipt from rent at all, and in the year ending 31st March, 1877, there is no receipt from rent either!—We got no rent for the time.

8276. There was a great falling off in subscriptions last year—when they amounted only to £71 17s. To what do you attribute the deficiency?—To the general difficulty of getting money from every quarter at present; and we have had great difficulty, which several societies

have experienced, in getting a collector to set for as. The work of collection is very difficult. A man has to call, perhaps, a dozen times for a subscription of 5s., and he only gets five per cent. on the amount of his collection. You cannot get a man to do it for that.

8277. The charity sermon preached in St. Mary's Church in 1877 produced £13 10s. 4d.; in 1878 the amount was £7; and in 1879, £8 7s. 8d. Was that all that could be collected at a charity sermon?—Yes.

8278. LOAN R. CROUCHILL.—I suppose it depends on the preacher a good deal?—No; the Archbishop was the preacher on the last occasion.

8279. LOAN JUSTICE FITZGERARD.—It has been stated to us that in a country church £31 was collected at a charity sermon!—A country church is different. I have gone to a country church, and seen there my own parishioners, who out there give liberally.

8280. Do you think that the subscriptions will be likely to keep up when the borders are disestablished?—I think they will; and if the schools were placed under the National Board I think they would be still more successful, we would be able to add additional instruction, and have superior schools. People have an idea that the National schoolmaster is the best teacher—that is, the trained schoolmaster of the National Board.

8281. LOAN R. CROUCHILL.—How many pupils have you in your school?—I think fifty on the roll of the boys' school, and thirty on that of the girls'. Our school master at the beginning of the year was one of the best in Ireland, but he was successful in obtaining the mastership of the Endowed school at Westend (Dun St. Michael), and we have been obliged to look out for another person. I find that wherever there is a change of schoolmaster or schoolmistress it is always a difficult thing to retain the children.

8282. LOAN JUSTICE FITZGERARD.—Do I understand that, now that the boarding school has been discontinued, all you have now left in the boys' school, and thirty in the girls'?—There are eighty children in the infants' school, making about 160 in all.

8283. Your average expenditure is from £150 to £160 a year, and you have a free house!—Yes.

8284. In St. Thomas's parish we found there were 160 infants as against 80, 50 girls as against 30, 30 boys as against 50, and, moreover, 12 boarders, while you have none, and their expenditure upon the account, as given to me, amounts only to £250 a year. Can you explain how it is that the expenditure on St. Mary's school is so high?—It is very expensive keeping up the very large house we have. I look upon the house as having been a ruinous matter. Moreover, in St. Thomas's parish there is only one infant-school mistress, while I have two, and with good results. In that parish, also, there is no master, but only a mistress for a mixed school, while I had, up to this year, a schoolmaster, who, for success in his pupils for five years in succession, obtained first place among Dublin schoolmasters.

8285. Your accounts show an expenditure for building and repairs in 1877, of £37 15s. 3d., and in 1878, of £42 15s. 8d., and in 1879, of £33 6s. 4d., or on an average about £30 a year!—Yes; and coal and gas for such a house run away with a great deal of money.

8286. Do you consider the King's Inns street building a more suitable one?—I never had any experience of it. It was given up as a school before my time.

8287. Do you think that it would be an advantage if you had some means of vesting the funds for the institution in a permanent and legal mode?—I think that it would. At present they are secure enough, but there is some confusion as to the portions that are for two different objects. It would be better if the amount for each separate purpose were separately vested, if it could be done.

8288. Is income tax deducted from your dividends?—They stop income tax only after there has been any selling out, until fresh application is made, and then there is no further income tax stopped. We get back everything that is deducted from us.

[Adjourned to next day, at 11, a.m.]

TWENTY-SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1879; 11 O'CLOCK, A.M. Sept. 24, 1879.

At the Commissioners' Office, Foul Courts, Dublin.

Presents—The EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman, LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; LORD JUSTICE FITZGERSON, RICHARD O'BRAUGHNEY, Esq., M.P.; ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; and ARTHUR HILL CURRIE, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CROOK MCKENNEY, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. JAMES LENOX NAPIER, B.A., J.P., examined.

Mr. James L. Napier, B.A., J.P.

8280 CHAIRMAN.—What is your connection with the Odiako schools?—I have been a trustee since my father's death.

8281 Of what do the funds at present consist?—Of dividends, received twice a year, on money left by a son of the name of Odiako. The money stands in Government Stock in England.

8282 Is there any land attached to the school?—About twelve or thirteen acres, which is used as a farm, and which just pays its way. Sometimes there is a profit of £15 a year, and sometimes it has been as high as £35.

8283 Is that land nearly rented, as is it part of the property of the school?—It is held under a lease for lives.

8284 What is the annual income of the school?—It is about £783 a year.

8285 Is that the only source of income?—Yes, except that we have begun to charge very small fees. The school was a free school until within the last two years, when we thought the salaries of the masters were insufficient, and we wished to raise them; therefore, we tried a system of fees, which has answered very well.

8286 What masters are employed?—A head master, an assistant master, and monitors. We have so many pupils in the schools that we have to exceed a little in adding on monitors, and we expand the fees in paying those monitors. The average daily attendance last year was 320 children, and the average number on the roll was 505.

8287 LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you give there purely a primary education?—No; some are more advanced.

8288 LORD JUSTICE FITZGERSON.—There are four schools—one for boys, one for girls, one for infants, and one for industrial training in agriculture?—The industrial school is merely incidental in the schools. We have no resident pupils; and my own idea is that the agricultural school is unnecessary. The second master manages the farm, but the boys learn very little agriculture.

8289 The clergy is managed under a scheme of the Court of Chancery, settled in 1857?—Yes.

8290 There are five trustees; the first of whom is Her Majesty's Chief Secretary for Ireland, for the time being?—Yes.

8291 How long have you yourself been a trustee?—About ten years.

8292 How the Chief Secretary, during that time, takes any part in the management of the schools?—I have occasionally had a correspondence, on matters relating to the schools, with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, when he was Chief Secretary, but that is all.

8293 Has he attended any meeting?—No; I do not think the Chief Secretary ever attended.

8294 Would your evidence be that the ex-officio trustee has done nothing?—Well, he has never done anything. You may observe that under the scheme there are two Roman Catholic trustees, and two Protestant trustees, and I think the Chief Secretary was appointed as a sort of referee between them, in case any difference arose.

8295 The remaining four trustees are resident in the neighbourhood, being the Protestant rector of Odiako for the time being; the Roman Catholic parish priest of Odiako, for the time being; a Protestant layman, and a Roman Catholic layman?—Exactly.

8296 Who are the four present resident trustees?—Mr. Allen, the parish priest, Mr. Druden, the rector, Sir Walter Nugent, as a Roman Catholic layman, and myself, as a Protestant layman.

8297 Do all four take part in the management?—Sir Walter Nugent has not attended very regularly.

8298 How long in France he attended a meeting?—He was at a meeting last Christmas twelvemonth.

8299 Does the Protestant rector attend?—Yes, always.

8300 And the Roman Catholic parish priest?—Yes.

8301 The scheme provides that two chaplains shall be appointed by the trustees. Who are the two chaplains at present?—The Protestant rector and the Catholic curate.

8302 The rector, being himself a trustee, is also chaplain?—Yes.

8303 And appointed by himself?—Yes.

8304 The provision in the scheme is—

"The trustees shall appoint as chaplains the Protestant curate, (if any) of the parish of Odiako, and the Roman Catholic curate (if any) of the same, or such other competent clergymen, being respectively Protestant and Roman Catholic, as they shall think fit."

Did you consult the Chief Secretary on the occasion of appointing the incumbent, as chaplain?—He has been rector for many years, and there is no curate.

8305 There is a Roman Catholic curate, and he is the Catholic chaplain?—Yes.

8306 The provision as to your trustees is—

"When and so often as one of them (the four) shall die or resign, or refuse or decline to act, or shall omit or neglect to act, for the space of one whole year, or become incapable to act, or be non-resident within twenty miles of the schools, as Odiako aforesaid for one year each of which circumstances shall you, your trustee office."

Does not that affect Sir Walter Nugent?—He has acted, inasmuch as he has signed the accounts.

8307 But he has not attended a meeting?—He has not attended a meeting since Christmas twelvemonth.

8308 Do you keep a minute book?—Yes, but I forgot to bring it here with me.

8309 The scheme further provides in case of a vacancy that—

"The remaining trustees, or some of them, for the time being, shall make application by summons before the judges to whose court this cause and matter may be attached, for an order for the appointment of a new Protestant lay trustee, or a new Roman Catholic lay trustee, as the case may be; and on such appointment being made the freehold church property shall be vested in the two lay trustees for the time being, in such manner as the said judges may in that behalf direct; provided always, that in case the said Chief Secretary shall not attend at any meeting of the said trustees, and there shall be no equality of votes upon any question at any such meeting, a copy of the proceedings at such meeting shall be forwarded to the said Chief Secretary, and he shall have power to vote upon such questions, by writing, to be sent to the said trustees, and such vote shall be valid as if it had been given and cast at such meeting."

That appears to have contemplated that the acting of the other four trustees should be by attending meetings. You do not, however, appear to have acted upon that construction?—Sir Walter Nugent was to have attended last Christmas, but he did not come. We are always anxious to avoid the necessity of appointing a new trustee, as doing so always costs about £35 out of the trust money.

Sept 26, 1893.
Mr. James L.
Naper, Esq., &c.

8312. **LEAD R. CHURCHILL**—Is Sir Walter Nugent the principal resident Catholic landlord?—He is, but he lives a long way off. He has to drive sixteen miles to our meetings. It would be very difficult to get a Roman Catholic teacher in the neighbourhood.

8313. **LEAD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**—Are your accounts lodged annually?—They are.

8314. Have you any fixed times for meeting?—We meet four times a year, at the school, to pay our accounts.

8315. The tenth clause of the scheme provides that:—

"The trustees shall provide the necessary house or houses, for the purpose of conducting an agricultural school, where the boys may receive industrial training at the discretion of the trustees, and the same shall be put in charge of the school master, who shall reside thereon."

What house and land have you?—There is a very good house. It is the school-house, in which the head master and mistress live; and then there is the school dairy, and a small farm attached to it, on which the second master lives.

8316. **LEAD R. CHURCHILL**—What quantity of land is there?—Thirteen acres.

8317. What course of agricultural teaching is pursued?—The pupils do nothing except from book in the school. They can look at the farm if they like, but I fancy very few of them do so.

8318. **LEAD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**—You do not consider that it has been a success?—I do not myself think that it is of the slightest use. The master grows very good crops, but it would be much better if his salary were given to two assistants—an assistant in the girls' school, in which we are defective, and an assistant at £80 in the boys' school, and give up the farm.

8319. Is it all under tillage?—Yes. The cattle are fed indoors on fested grass and mangolds grown on the farm.

8320. What staff has he?—He has to employ men to work the farm.

8321. Do not the boys work on the farm?—They hardly ever do so.

8322. **LEAD R. CHURCHILL**—What is the expense of the agricultural school to the charity?—It pays its way.

8323. **LEAD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**—Is the land rent free?—No; but it is let below its value. They have a lease from me, of the thirteen acres and a house, at £55 15s. 6d. a year, and I could get certainly £4 an acre, as the land adjoins the town of Oldcastle.

8324. **LEAD R. CHURCHILL**—If the agricultural school were discontinued, so it pays its way, how would the charity be benefited?—The master of the agricultural school is paid £80 a year, and gets fuel, which is worth £10 a year more, out of the funds of the charity, and if that money were divided between two teachers, one in the girls' school and one in the boys' school, they would be more efficient.

8325. **LEAD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**—Then, when you said the farm paid its way, you did not charge the £80 a year against it?—No.

8326. **LEAD R. CHURCHILL**—How many pupils attend the agricultural school?—There is an agricultural class in the school which they attend.

8327. Do all the pupils of the school pass through it?—Most of them do. It is the head division of the school.

8328. **LEAD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**—You think the pupils would get the same amount of agricultural training they have now, without working the farm?—Exactly.

8329. The scheme provides:—

"There shall be a second master, who will be the director of the agricultural school, with an annual salary not exceeding £80, with apartments in the agricultural establishment, and an allowance of £10 a pair for coal and candles."

And the 15th clause is:—

"No master or mistress shall be allowed to take any boarder; but the trustees may, if they think fit, allow any

pupil to reside in the said agricultural establishment, on such terms as they shall in any special case think fit to authorize."

Have you any resident pupil?—No.

8330. Have you ever had any?—Not in my time.

8331. Had you ever received any application for admission as such?—No.

8332. You have recently arranged to establish the payment of fees, what fees have you sought to charge?—A great many of the children who attend this school are labourers' children; in fact, there is no National school in Oldcastle. Before the National schools were started, this was arranged on very much the same principle. We have three or four classes, the children of labourers and petty tradesmen are in the altogether, the children of respectable people, and farmers holding less than twenty acres, are charged for their books; those above that pay for books, and also pay a small fee, the exact amount of which I do not recollect.

8333. The provision in the scheme is this:—

"Unless in each special case as the trustees shall by any general regulation or special permission, from time to time, direct, every scholar who attends any of the schools, except the infant school, shall pay two pence a week."

Have they been charged that amount?—No. When the school was first started they were never charged at all.

8334. Then the scheme adopted in 1857 has not been followed?—Not in respect of fees.

8335. The scheme also provides:—

"And every scholar who attends the infant school shall pay one halfpenny per week, and such payments shall be made in advance, but the amount so paid shall be held separate from the funds of the school, and shall be applied in rewards to scholars for general progress, regularity of attendance, and good conduct, and in case the said amount shall not, in the judgment of the trustees, be sufficient for that purpose, they shall be at liberty to expend a sum not exceeding £35 each year for the like purpose."

Is that carried out?—We always give the £35, but have not collected the fees.

8336. Why were not the fees collected?—The amount, two pence a week for farmers and persons of that position, does not appear large?—It was never done when the school was started, and they were able to carry it on without charging fees.

8337. The scheme also says:—

"And the said rewards shall be appropriated, and distributed in books or otherwise (but not in money), by the inspector at each half-yearly examination."

Do you hold half-yearly examinations?—We do.

8338. The scheme further provides:—

"An inspector shall be appointed by the trustees in the month of January in each year, and shall receive an annual salary, not exceeding £80, which shall include travelling expenses, and he shall inspect all the schools once, or, at least, in every three months, without giving any previous notice thereof, and shall also make a thorough and public inspection of the schools, and examination of the scholars, at the months of April and October in each year, and he shall, after each half-yearly inspection and examination, make a report thereon to the trustees."

Do you keep the inspector's reports?—Yes, they have always been favourable.

8339. Who is the present inspector?—Mr. FitzGerald, who has been recently appointed, Dr. Brown was the former inspector.

8340. What experience of school inspection had Mr. FitzGerald?—He is one of the head inspectors under the National Board.

8341. **LEAD R. CHURCHILL**—How many days does it take to inspect the school?—Mr. FitzGerald has not yet inspected it; Dr. Brown, who was also a head inspector, took nearly a week for his inspection.

8342. **LEAD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**—The scheme lays down:—

"The instruction to be given in the schools shall include—besides religious instruction, to be provided as herein mentioned—the elements of singing and drawing, reading,

writing, arithmetic, history, and geography, and such other branches of elementary learning as the trustees shall, from time to time, direct, and in addition to the above, for the Boys' Agricultural School, chemistry and the elements of agriculture; and for the girls, needlework."

Are all these branches taught?—Yes.

8360. Do you find the instruction in chemistry and agriculture availed of by a large number of boys?—In 1877 forty-three pupils passed, in connection with South Kensington, in magnetism and electricity; and forty-two in acoustics, light, and heat; and twenty-one Queen's prizes were awarded. In 1878 forty-two pupils passed in botany, fifty in magnetism and electricity, and twenty in mathematics, and forty Queen's prizes were awarded. In 1879, fifty-eight passed in magnetism and electricity; sixty-one in light, heat, &c.; twenty-six in mathematics, and twenty-nine Queen's prizes were awarded. In former years the pupils of this school obtained, in competition with the scholars of the United Kingdom, gold, silver, and various bronze medals. Of thirty-seven pupils, who went in at the intermediate education examinations, one obtained an exhibition, and twenty others are on the prize list. The pass lists have not yet been published, but we expect that all have passed except two.

8361. CHAIRMAN.—What class are the boys who attend the school?—They are the sons of farmers and tradespeople.

8362. The returns which have been furnished to us show that in the boys' school there are 34 Protestants and 157 Roman Catholics, and in the girls' school there are 35 Protestants and 177 Roman Catholics. Have you had any difficulty at all in the management of the different denominations?—None whatever.

8363. Is there any religious instruction given except by the two chaplains?—The religious instruction is left entirely in their hands.

8364. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Are the buildings large?—Yes, they are very good, indeed.

8365. When were they completed?—The school was opened in 1852.

8366. Since that time how have the buildings been kept in repair?—The trustees kept them in repair. We obtain tenders from local tradesmen for painting, and for any other repairs which may be required.

8367. How are those repairs paid for?—Out of the income of the school.

8368. Have you ever had occasion to carry out any repairs, or additions, to a greater extent than you could pay for out of the income?—No.

8369. Do you contemplate having to lay out any large sums on the building?—No, they are quite good enough.

8370. LORD JAMES FINCHAM.—With regard to religious instruction, the provision in the scheme possibly presents you having any trouble. It enacts—

"The time allowed for religious instruction shall be two and a half hours on each Monday, or such time, and on such days, and in such places as the trustees shall from time to time direct: provided that no special religious instruction shall be given to any child whose parents or friends shall, on conscientious grounds, object to his or her receiving it."

Has there been any change in that proviso?—No.

8371. Each chaplain attends the children of his own persuasion during the allotted time?—Yes.

8372. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Have you had experience of any other agricultural schools, besides this one?—No.

8373. Do you think that a school where agriculture is taught practically, on the land, is a failure?—I hardly ever heard of one that has been a great success.

8374. Would not it be an advantage to boys, who are likely to pass the rest of their lives at agriculture, to obtain practical teaching in their youth?—I think most of them have a certain amount of practical teaching. The circumstances of small farms vary so

much—that what would succeed perfectly well in one place would not succeed in another. The advantage of seeing a good farm, in their own immediate neighbourhood, would be just as great as that of seeing an agricultural school farm.

8375. Would not they be likely to see a higher class of teaching and farming in an agricultural school, than with ordinary Irish farmers?—Decidedly.

8376. LORD JAMES FINCHAM.—Do the boys educated at this school devote themselves, as a general rule, to practical farming, or do they follow other pursuits in life?—I think a great many of them go to other callings. Of course they cannot all be on the farm.

8377. OLMSTED is in so pastoral a district as any in Ireland?—Yes, there is no manufacture of any kind.

8378. And, serious fields, farming would be their natural calling. Would you say the majority become farmers?—Farmers or tradespeople.

8379. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Have you not generally found, in your experience of Irish agriculture, that the Irish require teaching in such habits as cleanliness on the farms, the removal of weeds, and the performing of farming operations in the proper season?—I am perfectly aware that there is a great deal they might learn, but there are other people to teach them besides the teachers in the agricultural schools.

8380. Do you think that an agricultural school is practically useless, or do you regard it as an institution to be maintained?—For my own part, I do not think the boys improved by it at all. I think that nobody can do more good in farming their property than if they were to start small model farms.

8381. The industrial school was part of the original endowment?—It is so under the Elementary Scheme; but not in the will of the founder.

8382. LORD JAMES FINCHAM.—The returns furnished, state that in the infants' school the present number of Church of Ireland children on the roll is nineteen, and of Roman Catholics 161, and the average daily attendance is returned as thirty-two. How do you account for that very small attendance?—The children are very young, and last winter was very unfavourable for small children.

8383. What distances do they come from?—They come from the town. I do not think that many children residing at any great distance attend the infants' school.

8384. CHAIRMAN.—In Oldcastle a good large town?—It is a small town, but there is a fair number of shopkeepers.

8385. Mr. O'BRAHENSEN.—About seventy boys on an average attend the agricultural classes?—Yes.

8386. Do you think the agricultural chemistry they learn there and their physical studies are of very much advantage to those who pursue agriculture in after-life?—They enable them to understand the value of artificial manures, and the different things they require, and also what is most likely to succeed in certain soils, so far as theory goes.

8387. Do you know of the existence of a good agricultural school at Cirencester, in England?—Yes.

8388. These the boys take part to a large extent in the agricultural pursuits?—Yes.

8389. There are boys in your school aged from sixteen to eighteen?—Yes.

8390. Do you not think that boys from sixteen to eighteen, intended for agricultural pursuits in after-life, might judiciously take part, to some extent, in the practical management of a farm of thirteen acres?—I do not think they could. If learning in the school they would not have sufficient time to learn and to do work on the farm. A great many of them come three or four miles to school. The farm is in the middle of a village country with very large farms around it, and a boy would derive more advantage from seeing them.

8391. Do you not think it would be a useful way of teaching agriculture, to oblige the boys to devote a certain number of hours each day to taking an active

8387. Mr. J. M. S. Sayer, M.A., &c.

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part in the farm work?—I think it might, to a certain extent; but they could get equally good information elsewhere from their neighbours. This is a small dairy farm, and is tilled in a way in which probably a small farmer would not till his land; and besides I have shown you it is not very profitable.

8362 To what do you attribute the failure to make it profitable in the ordinary sense?—The master is employed most of his time in the school. He superintends the farm sufficiently to have it in this order, but a working farmer would make it pay better.

8363 Lord Randolph Churchill spoke of the want of teaching certain habits of cleanliness about a farm. Do you not think that, if the young men were employed a few hours on the farm, they would acquire these habits of getting rid of weeds, and keeping things in order?—I am afraid it would not do much good, unless they had some natural turn that way.

8364 Do you not think that a good deal might be done in that direction by their seeing operations properly conducted?—I believe there might.

8365 Do you think that such training would be more useful to the ordinary Irish farmer than a knowledge of agricultural chemistry?—Yes.

8366 Particularly to the class of youths that attend the Glenties school?—I believe if you could teach them to be cleanly and industrious that is the principal thing you want, in dairy or any other farming.

8367 Lord R. Churchill.—Do you not think that those habits are easier taught in youth?—Yes.

8368 If not taught in youth, do you think they will be acquired afterwards?—No.

8369 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you think there is a want of taste amongst the people for that kind of thing?—Yes.

8370 If a proper taste is to be created, have you not a better chance of doing so by training them in youth than by sending them out without doing so?—I think if they were bidden it might be done; but what would be the use of teaching a boy to clean the land, and then let him go home to be dirty a house as any in the country—the example of his father and mother would have just as much effect upon him as the example of the schoolmaster.

8371 If a boy is given the habit of getting rid of weeds, and taught the proper management of a farm, at the agricultural school, will he not have a great advantage over the boys who have seen nothing but the lazy neglectful model?—Yes, but we cannot make that teaching compulsory. If we had hundreds of acres they would have to work on the farm; but you cannot make the schoolboys work.

8372 Lord R. Churchill.—Do they dislike it?—I should think so.

8373 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How is it ever been proposed to them to do it?—At one time a few used to work, but I do not believe that any of them work now. They come to school to learn, and not to do farm work. I do not think they wish to work on the farm.

8374 Lord R. Churchill.—Would the parents object to their working on the farm?—I never heard.

8375 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Without being made to work like a labourer, for several hours a day, would not it be possible to have them present?—Part of the time there is very little going on.

8376 Would you be in favour of getting rid of the agricultural school altogether?—I should be in favour of getting rid of the farm, and teaching them by book.

8377 Lord R. Churchill.—Would you not have to get the permission of the Court of Chancery, before you did away with the agricultural school?—Yes.

8378 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Where do you obtain your manure?—They are selected from the boys in school, and are paid small sums.

8379 Does the inspector inquire into the mode in which agriculture is taught in the school?—Professor Baldwin was appointed inspector of the agricultural school; but he has very seldom come since the boys entirely left off taking part in the farming operations.

8402 Lord R. Churchill.—Could not he examine the boys in agricultural chemistry?—That is only one class.

8403 Is there any examination in agricultural science?—Yes, it is held by the inspector.

8404 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—That is to say, in ordinary chemistry?—Yes.

8405 It appears, that at one time there was, in the school, a system of training in agriculture, different from the present?—There has never been any change during the last ten years.

8406 Has Mr. Baldwin never been at the school for the last ten years?—Yes; once or twice. He takes no interest in the instruction, and is still inspector of the agricultural school. He gives his salary in pension, having found that there was nothing to do there.

8407 Was there at any former period, while Professor Baldwin was acting as inspector, any more active system of agricultural instruction?—I think not.

8408 CHAIRMAN.—What books are used in the agricultural department?—The National school books.

8407 There is a book by Mr. Baldwin, that is used in some of the National schools?—Yes.

8408 Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—The scheme provides that—

"The trustees shall open and keep banking accounts, in the mode of which the whole income of the trust fund shall be paid half-yearly, and which shall be drawn upon in all the payments of the trust, by cheques signed by two trustees, and any balance which shall stand to the credit of the said account on the 1st of April, in every year, beyond the sum of £50, shall be invested in consols, in the name of the Accountant-General, in trust, in the name of the said Trustees, to a separate account, to be entitled 'Simple Income Account.'"

Have you ever had any surplus income to invest?—Never.

8409 It appears from your accounts, that the expenditure upon the school last year amounted to £748 17s. 9d. Then there are two other items charged—the trustees' costs of paying the account, £45 4s. 1d.; and the Attorney-General's costs, £12 13s. Are the figures for those costs correct?—I cannot say; I only removed this account the other day. I am treasurer, but I am going to give up that office, and the bank will in future, be the treasurer. The present system was begun in my father's time, and under it, my agent pays the school expenses, and we have to pay the account in the Court of Chancery in England, at the end of each year.

8410 The addition of those two sums for costs to the sum expended on the school would make a total expenditure last year of £806 15s. 3d., against receipts amounting to £793, showing a deficiency at the year of between £14 and £15—I am sorry to say that for the last twelve or fourteen years the income has been exceeded.

8411 How was the deficiency made up?—It has been carried forward.

8412 Has there been any sale of capital to meet the balance?—No. We have a small balance in the bank, arising from our farm account, which is kept separate from our general account.

8413 Do you know the cost of passing a receiver's account in the Court of Chancery in Ireland?—No, but I know that they are much more expensive in England.

8414 The account you have produced contains only seventy-five items on one side and three on the other, making seventy-eight altogether. Have you taken any steps to ascertain whether you could pass that for a less sum than £87 17s. 3d.?—No.

8415 This account has been passed by the chief clerk, and there were allowed trustees' costs for passing the account £15 13s. 9d.; and under order £30 13s. 3d., making £46 13s. 11d.; and then the Attorney-General's costs £3 16s.; and under order £12 13s. 10d.—That must have included the costs of the appointment of a trustee.

8416. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Did you appoint a new trustee last year?—The priest died and we had to appoint another.

8417. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—That accounts for it. I find that in the former year the amount charged for costs was £218 15s. 2d. Then the result is that your costs including those of the Attorney-General come to about £20 a year, and there is an additional sum of £36 whenever you have an application to appoint a new trustee?—Yes.

8418. Are you obliged to make a special application whenever there is a parish priest or a rector to be appointed?—Yes, that is an expense we ought to avoid.

8419. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any limit to the number of scholars taken in?—No; we have a regular staff, and the school is large enough to supply the wants of the town and immediate neighbourhood.

8420. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—It appears that there is now a deficiency of £155, which has been growing for about ten years?—Yes.

Mr. JOHN BEATTY, A.B., examined.

8421. CHAIRMAN.—You are the master of Oldcastle School?—I am.

8422. What is the system of education pursued in that school?—We admit the poor children free. Any child when the trustees consider able to pay is charged 2s. per week, or 2s. per term in advance. The 2s. per term is something less than 2s. per week, but it saves us the trouble of collecting it weekly.

8423. How is it determined who are to be charged?—The trustees decide that, the rule is that all outside the parish, who are not natives, must pay 2s. a week whether poor or rich; but, because the endowment was left to the parish, the poor natives are admitted free, but the rich natives are charged the 2s. per week.

8424. Do you inquire into the circumstances of each case, and request the trustees to withdraw?—The applicants have to fill up a form, which comes before the trustees, who decide upon it.

8425. Dr. HART.—How are those fees applied?—The trustees have only been working on this plan for the last couple of years, and have not as yet applied the funds to any purpose except for school prizes.

8426. CHAIRMAN.—Are there any extra branches, besides English, taught for these fees?—They get all their ordinary school education for that.

8427. Does that include Euclid, algebra, and so on?—Yes, to some of the boys.

8428. Who teaches physical sciences?—I do, in the boys' school.

8429. Is it taught only to the Science and Art Classes?—Yes, all those in the third division of the school learn the physical sciences.

8430. About what size is that class?—It consists of about seventy boys, and there is about the same number of girls in the female school.

8431. How is the examination conducted?—There is a Science Committee, of which Mr. Napier is the chairman, and Mr. Darlin, who is another trustee, is the secretary. Papers are sent over from London, and the examination is held from seven to ten o'clock in the evening. The committee are present, and see that there is no copying, and no breach of the rules, and there is often an inspector from the department present.

8432. How many usually attend those examinations?—There must be three; but there are often five or six.

8433. Those subjects do not form part of the regular school course?—No; they are mostly taught before or after school hours. The examinations are held at night to suit mechanics and persons of that class, who we move more in England than in Ireland.

8434. Do the boys learn those subjects voluntarily?—Yes; there is no compulsion. I find that the boys are anxious to learn.

8435. LORD R. CHURCHILL. For the school to pay interest on that sum?—No; I have advanced the money.

8436. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Could you suggest any way for bringing the expenditure permanently within the income?—My suggestion is to give up this agricultural school and farm. I shall have to pay £150 or £160 if I take up the land, but the office will be worth the money. The schools would be more efficiently managed by having an extra teacher in the boys' school, and an extra teacher in the girls.

8437. Dr. CURTIS.—The boys educated in the school have been very successful in examinations in the physical sciences?—Yes.

8438. What means have you for teaching those subjects?—The master, Mr. Beatty, teaches them.

8439. Is there merely book teaching, or have you suitable apparatus?—There is a small laboratory and some models, but not very much in the way of apparatus.

8440. I suppose the boys who attend those classes are more frequently the sons of shopkeepers than of farmers?—The poorer children, as a rule, drop off before they reach that class, as the parents cannot afford to leave them long at school; so that generally the boys and girls who learn those subjects are of the better class, but, of course, there are still some poor people among them.

8441. They look forward to leaving home, and seeking employment elsewhere?—Yes, a good many go into the Civil Service and banks, and some become shopkeepers and clerks.

8442. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Could you state approximately, out of 150 boys going through your school, how many become practical farmers, and how many go to other callings?—I could not say, but, as a rule, one in each farmer's family becomes a farmer.

8443. And one only?—One only; the rest must turn to something else. Our country is a grass country, where a great many of the farms are large.

8444. Do many of the boys in your school fall back into the position of being labourers?—No.

8445. What becomes of the majority of the girls?—A good many of them become schoolmistresses.

8446. Where do they get employment?—Under the National Board. The Roman Catholic clergy take a great many girls as schoolmistresses.

8447. For the National Board schools?—Yes.

8448. What preparation and experience had you yourself as to the physical sciences?—I studied them while going through Trinity College, where I obtained a Senior Moderationship. I also attended science lectures in London, in connection with the Science and Art Department.

8449. Mr. O'BRIEN.—In what subject?—In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

8450. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—How long have you been in Oldcastle school?—Twenty years. I went through college while acting as master there, and I got my medal as the result of my own study, which is, I believe, rather unusual.

8451. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What are, in your experience, the practical difficulties which prevent the boys in the head class learning practical agriculture on the farm at this school?—The boys go to school to learn certain branches—arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, and so on, and if you send them to the farm you take them from the work they are sent to the school for, I think the parents would object altogether to their children, who are sent to learn other subjects, being sent to spend their time on the farm.

8452. Do you think that what they would learn on the farm would be useless?—No; I would not say useless, but the parents would naturally say that if they wanted them to work on a farm they could keep them at home; we had a trial of that.

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8453. How was that?—A penny an hour was offered to boys who worked on the farm, but the attempt did not succeed.

8454. Could not the rudiments of agriculture be more suitably impressed upon the boys if the operations of agriculture were shown on the farm, than if they were merely confined to learning from books?—Certainly, but the boys are not sent to learn farming.

8455. Then, what was the farm taken for?—They intended to have boarders.

8456. Dr. HANE.—Had you ever any boarders?—There were some at first.

8457. Did they work on the farm?—They did.

8458. Why was the system of taking boarders given up?—They could not get boarders to come; the fees were fixed at £14, but only £8 was to be paid in cash, as the boys' work was to pay the other £6, and, even on these cheap terms, they did not come forward.

8459. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—In teaching the elements of agriculture, I presume you teach the rotation of crops?—I am not the agricultural master; the second master teaches agriculture.

8460. Is that one of the branches?—Of course it is.

8461. I suppose they grow oats on that farm?—Yes.

8462. And wheat?—No wheat.

8463. And roots?—Yes.

8464. Would not it be of great value to the boys if they were taught the practical method of preparing land for the growing of roots or oats?—Of course it would from a theoretical point of view.

8465. And from a practical point of view?—But many children come to the school, not for that purpose at all.

8466. As I understand, a great many of your children are farmers' sons?—Yes, but you cannot make a child work on a farm.

8467. Do you mean to say that a parent that sends his son to your school, with the intention of his becoming a farmer, would object to his being practically taught how to grow oats or roots?—The agricultural class has been tried at work, and it did not succeed.

8468. How long ago was that trial made?—It was about seventeen or eighteen years ago.

8469. How long was it continued?—Not more than a couple of years, if so long.

8470. Was it given up owing to objections raised by the parents?—I could not say why it ceased, as it is not in my department.

8471. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Do not you think that it would be a useful thing for the boys to spend as much a day looking on at the agricultural work, and having the superiority of one mode of procedure over another explained to them; the advantage of the removal of weeds pointed out; and the state of the crop at a certain stage where weeds had been removed, compared with the state of a crop where the weeds had not been removed?—Of course it would, but I should say a great many parents would object to their child not being kept even an hour a day at that. If there were boarders specially for agriculture then it might be done.

REV. HUGHMAN R. HALAHAN, M.A., CHURCHILL.

8472. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold?—I am the incumbent of the united parish of St. Luke and St. Nicholas Without, in the city of Dublin.

8473. How long have you been so?—I was instituted in 1844.

8474. State the particulars of the existing endowment of St. Luke's schools?—They have about £200 a year. The trustees are here and produce their books. Mr. Hayes is treasurer of St. Luke's, and Mr. Goughan is treasurer of St. Nicholas Without.

8475. Do the schools belong to the two parishes jointly?—Yes.

8476. How are the schools managed?—By the governors who are Mr. Henry Hayes, Mr. William A. Hayes, Mr. William J. Goughan, Mr. John C. Parker, Mr. John Parker, Mr. Richard Mayman, and the clergymen of the parish.

8477. How are the governors appointed?—They are co-opted by the body itself as vacancies occur.

8478. Are the Churchwardens governors ex-officio?—Not exactly, but they are generally elected by the other governors.

8479. How often do the governors meet?—They only meet as occasion requires; sometimes three or four times in the year, and sometimes not so often. Sometimes there is no business to be done. I myself visit the schools almost every day.

8480. You attend to the religious instruction?—Yes.

8481. What number of schools are there?—There are three—a boys' school, a girls' school and an infants' school.

8482. Where is the building situated?—No 20, New Street.

8483. It appears that in 1857, St. Nicholas Without and St. Luke's had separate schools?—They had, but when the parishes were united in 1861 the schools were also united.

8484. Are the governors in any way representatives of the two parishes?—These gentlemen whom we think suitable are appointed by the governors present, irrespective of which parish they belong to.

8485. LORD JUSTICE FRYER-GIBSON.—Do you publish an annual report?—We have a report of the schools, but it is a daily report of the children.

8486. Are all those who attend Church of Ireland children?—They are.

8487. Are they all from the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Luke's?—Some belong to the adjoining neighbourhood.

8488. It is a very poor part of the city?—Very poor.

8489. Is there any considerable number of Protestants living in the district?—A good many.

8490. Do the great majority of the children who attend live in the poorer portions of the city?—They do.

8491. The education given to them is only primary?—That is so. We have at present on the roll in the three schools 338 children, and the daily attendance is 213.

8492. Are these schools in connexion with any Board of Education?—They are under the Church Education Society.

8493. Are your teachers obtained from the Church Education Society?—Yes. We have had our present teachers a good while.

8494. What provision has been made for keeping up the incumbency of the united parishes?—We have provided £300 a year under the Diocesan scheme.

8495. You have the security of the diocesan scheme for having a minister to act as trustee of the funds?—Yes.

8496. Have you found any difficulty in getting the bank to recognize the churchwardens, since the establishment, as being churchwardens of the parish?—None.

8497. What Roman Catholic schools are there in the parish?—There is one in Franciscan Street and one at the end of Ashcroft.

8498. Do all the Protestant children attend your schools?—Generally they do.

8499. In preference to the National School?—Decidedly.

8500. Do the Roman Catholic children subsequently go to schools managed by their own clergy?—They do.
 8501. Are those Roman Catholic schools in connection with the National Board?—I think they are.
 8502. They are practically denominational schools?
 —Yes.
 8503. Are the master and mistresses of your schools

efficient?—Yes, very. The mistress of the infants school is a first rate one.

8504. The fact that the parish is poor does not prevent the schools from flourishing?—The schools are cheerful, and as to the school-rooms and the playgrounds and everything connected with them, there are very few, if any, in Dublin like these.

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Mr WILLIAM J. GOSCHENMAN examined.

Mr. William J. Goschenman.

8505. Dr. HARR.—You are the treasurer for the parish of St. Nicholas Without, in the City of Dublin?
 —Yes. The funds of the two parishes are kept distinct.
 8506. LEON JOURNEAU FRINGHAM.—What property is there, belonging to the schools of St. Nicholas Without?—There are two houses in Patrick street and three in Newstreet; £1,885 5s 16d New Three per cent Stock, £244 0s 6d stock in the Court of Chancery; a rectory under the will of Cuthbert Cary of £4 15s. 8d. per annum, and an annuity of £20 per annum under the will of Matthew Henry Mahon.

8507. The two houses in Patrick street, Nos 31 and 32, produce £21 a year. How are those houses let?—They are let on lease made a long time ago to a man named Tyndall.

8508. Is that a subsisting lease?—Yes. I think it has about thirty years to run.

8509. To whom are the houses in Newstreet let?—Slater is our tenant, but he sublets some of them, and pays his rent regularly.

8510. His rent is returned as £15 a year,—when was the lease to him made?—I do not know when he originally became tenant, but he got a new lease a few years ago.

8511. Do you know where the lease is?—I suppose it is amongst the school papers.

8512. Dr. HARR.—How have been any change in the rental during your time?—No.

8513. How long have you been treasurer?—About sixteen years.

8514. LEON JOURNEAU FRINGHAM.—Have you any idea where the deeds are?—There is a box in the school which contains deeds and papers.

8515. In whose names is the money in the New Three per cent invested?—In the names of the vicar and churchwardens, or in the names of the Rev. H. R. Mahan, Henry Hayes, and myself.

8516. One of the items comprised in the stock which you have mentioned appears to be £289 2s. 7d., the legacy of a Mrs. Young. What was the date of the legacy?—1829.

8517. You have also mentioned a sum of £244 0s. 6d., which I find is standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. When did you get that money?—In 1837. The dividends are paid to us by the Court of Chancery. That money was I believe for a house in Freestone-alley, belonging to the schools, which the White Street Commissioners bought.

8518. Have the schools been left any money recently?—Yes, £106 1s. 3d. stock was purchased with £100 left by the late James Hunt in the year 1875.

8519. In 1857 the return made by the Commissioners was this:—

“Cuthbert Cary, will proved 6th December, 1836, bequeathed £4 15s. 8d.; Elizabeth Smith, will, death 18th November, 1849, £380 invested with other trust moneys in a sum of £4,944 0s. 6d. Government stock; M. N. Mahon, will proved August 3, 1860, annuity of £20; house rent, £12 per annum.”

Did that include the £244 0s. 6d. in the name of the Accountant-General?—It did.

8520. Has there been no sale of capital?—No, none has been sold.

8521. How is your school box constituted?—The Board is made up of Governors, and when any of them drop off the remainder elect new ones.

8522. Do they elect subscribers or parishioners?—Principally parishioners.

8523. Is there any qualification required?—No; there is no qualification that I know of. They are chiefly men who have resided in the parish or been connected with it. My father was for a long time connected with the parish, and therefore Mr. Mahan asked me to join.

8524. Have you any connection with the parish at present?—None whatever, except that I have the privilege of paying an annual subscription to the school. I may add that the accounts of the school are audited annually.

8525. CHAIRMAN.—Are the two accounts kept in the same book?—The expenses are entered in the same book, but the accounts of the receipts of St. Luke's parish are kept by Mr. Hayes, who has his own book.

8526. I suppose, in view of the possible redivision of the parish, you keep the accounts separate?—I have asked Mr. Mahan to amalgamate them, but he does not seem inclined to do so.

8527. LEON JOURNEAU FRINGHAM.—You have an annual service for the schools?—Yes, we have. We get an average of about £100.

8528. Where is the service preached?—In St. Luke's parish church.

8529. Do you find any difficulty in getting people to attend it?—Very great. They do not come.

8530. Still the money comes?—The money comes, through the indefatigable energy of the Rev. Mr. Mahan, who goes about and begs splendidly. We like to see people coming to inspect our schools.

8531. Of what religion are the children attending the schools?—There are three Jews, and the remainder are Protestants.

8532. CHAIRMAN.—There are no Roman Catholics?—I think not.

8533. How are the schools inspected?—By the Church Education Society's inspectors.

8534. Is your master a Church Education man?—Yes.

8535. LEON JOURNEAU FRINGHAM.—Are your schools entitled to any other property?—In looking over the papers for this inquiry, I discovered that a legacy, called Southwell's, payable by St. Werburgh's parish, had not been received for over twenty years. I wrote to the churchwardens of St. Werburgh's about it, but have not as yet been favoured with a reply.

8536. Dr. HARR.—Some of your funds appear to be invested in the names of individuals?—Yes; the funds of the school are invested in three names.

8537. According as individuals happen to die, how are new trustees selected?—The surviving trustee would, of course, transfer the funds to other names, as has been regularly done.

8538. Who appoints the new trustees?—The governors. That occurred in the case of the late Alderman Bessell, Captain Mahan, &c., and others.

8539. LEON JOURNEAU FRINGHAM.—Is there any provision for continuing the benevolence of St. Nicholas Without?—I am afraid not.

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Mr. H. Hayes.

Mr. HENRY HAYES, examined.

8540. CHAIRMAN.—You are treasurer for St. Luke's parish, Dublin?—I am. I was appointed in 1861, and at that time our entire funds amounted to £144 1s. per annum, and comprised Daniel's bequest, £23 13s. 10d. per annum; Venechey's bequest, £25 15s. 6d.; Tisdall's bequest, £1 7s. 10d.; and Batchelor's bequest, £6 7s. 4d. These are all paid by the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests. We have also in Government Funds, £1,150 2s. 4d., on which I receive £34 15s. 6d. per annum.

8541. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—When was that money invested?—It was invested before my appointment.

8542. Do you draw the dividends as churchwarden?—Yes.

8543. Have you been long churchwarden?—Yes, for some years.

8544. Is the stock standing in the names of the minister and churchwarden?—Yes. In 1871 we invested a further sum of £350 in the same names. The other day we added £125, which we had received as a legacy. The income from the £350 is £10 10s., and from the £125 about £3 15s.

8545. You have had an increase to your school property since 1857?—We have. I have not yet mentioned all our receipts. We receive £24 7s. per annum from Grand Canal debentures, and a profit rent of £20 a year from premises in New-street, adjoining the school, which were purchased out of the funds of the school.

8546. The report of the Commissioners of 1857, states—

"The endowments of the school, at present available, are as follows—A principal sum of £3,139 15s. 4d., Government three per cent. stock (part of a larger sum of £3,850 2s. 4d., stock standing to the credit of the parish, in the names of the minister and churchwarden), yielding an annual dividend of £37 15s. 4d."

What has been done with the £700?—£500 remains for the benefit of the poor; the schools have the same amount they then had.

8547. The report continues:—

"Venechey's bequest, producing annually £15 15s. 6d.

Otto, Tisdall's, £1 7s. 10d.; 610s. Batchelor's, £6 7s. 4d., Fleasman's legacy, £500, Grand Canal Stock (it was originally £1,000, but by some joint-stock operation, became converted into £800, at present producing only £2) to £4 per annum (the dividend varies considerably); and Daniel's legacy of £500, the annual interest on which amounts to the sum of £37 15s. 10d."

You still receive these same?—Yes.

8548. At what date were the premises adjoining the school purchased?—About five years ago.

8549. What was the amount paid for them?—£900.

8550. What interest was purchased in them?—£30 a year profit rent for about fifty years.

8551. How are they let?—To one tenant on lease for, I think, forty-five years.

8552. Do you take any part in looking after the school?—I visit it occasionally as a governor.

8553. What condition are the buildings in?—Very good, they are more like Government buildings than anything else. They are in perfect repair.

8554. How many governors have you at present on the Board of the joint schools?—Perhaps four or five. It is very difficult to get them to attend, as there is not much for them to do. The machinery is a good working order, and Mr. Halahan is a host in himself.

8555. CHAIRMAN.—How have been any falling off in the numbers attending the school?—No; on the contrary, they are increasing.

8556. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—The report of the Assistant Commissioner, in 1855, as to the then state of education in the school was—

"I heard the boys read and also examined them in geography, grammar, history, and arithmetic; with one exception they answered badly. The master informed me that when he came to the school (August, 1853), he found that the boys' education had been exceedingly neglected, they are certainly still very backward."

Does that description apply now?—Not at all; the schools are in a very efficient state.

8557. Are the buildings sufficient?—Quite.

Rev. Basil Stanford, &c.

Rev. BERNELL STANFORD, A.B., examined.

8558. CHAIRMAN.—You are the vicar of the united parishes of St. Luke and St. Nicholas Without, in the City of Dublin?—I am.

8559. What number of teachers are there in the three schools?—There are at present a schoolmaster in the boys' school, a mistress in the girls' school, and two teachers in the infants' school.

8560. Are there any monitors?—There are not; but the master is under consideration. The mistress gets some assistance from the senior girls.

8561. Is there any instruction given in any subject beyond ordinary English?—No.

8562. Are these purely primary schools?—That is all.

8563. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I suppose the class of pupils would hardly require anything else?—No; the children attending the school are of the poorest class.

8564. CHAIRMAN.—What fees do they pay?—None whatever.

8565. Dr. HART.—Are they all Protestants?—Yes, with the exception of a few Jews.

Rev. A. Cohen, M.A.

Dr. AMBROSE COHEN, M.A., examined.

8566. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the managers of the Bethgheween school, Co. Kildare?—Yes. I am Commissioner to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, one of the trustees; the other trustee is the Lord Primate, who has appointed Colonel Gosford as his Commissioner. It is in the Vicar of the parish that I manage the school.

8567. How often do you inspect the school?—I visit it at least once a week; and as the boys come to Sunday school, and to Church practice on Fridays, I see them twice or three times a week.

8568. Is it exclusively a Church school?—It is.

8569. There are no Roman Catholics attending it?—None.

8570. Are there any Dissenters?—I know nothing of them in that connexion.

8571. What number of children are there in the school?—Twelve.

8572. Is that the largest number which has been there?—That is the largest number there has been, at any time; but I have heard there were fifteen at one time. There was a proposal before the Lord Chancellor at present to bring the school into such a position that there would be a much larger number in attendance, by which the efficiency of the school would be greatly increased, and the matter has been favourably received.

8573. Where do you wish to remove the school to?—Very close to Clons. It will be then within range of the church and no.

8574. How far is it from Clons now?—About three miles.

8375. Have there been any objections made in the neighborhood, to the moving of the school?—I heard of no formal objection being received, but there was an objection made by a clergyman in the neighborhood—the Rev. Mr. Colton—who threatened me with Chancery proceedings, and wrote letters to the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, by whom he was referred to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and the answer he received was that his objections were frivolous, and that he had no locus standi.

8376. Is it your idea, that, in the present locality in which the school is situated, you can only have boarders, but that if you remove it to the place proposed you would get in addition a number of day boys?—There are still more forcible reasons. One is that the boys are isolated, and another that the manager has not the opportunity of seeing them whenever he likes.

8377. Is the school left entirely under the control of the master?—Practically it is so. There is another objection to the present situation, namely, that the school is situated close to a bog. There is a large unenclosed tract at the back, and those interested in the school, or having an opportunity of observing it, know that boys want the opportunity of being rubbed up against their fellows. In fact, it has been decided by parties in the neighborhood, who take very great interest in the matter.

8378. Is the instruction given in the school of a primary character, or is it of a higher class?—The boys who come to us are, as a general rule, wholly uneducated. The founder's will provides for—

"As every boy and girl in the trustees think fit, and may be conscientiously interested in the principles of the Protestant religion, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and those perhaps qualified to be bound out as apprentices to trades, and the proper fees shall be paid."

8379. Have you had any scheme for the management of the school drawn up by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests?—I produce an extract from the final decree of the Court of Chancery, dated March 30th, 1824.

8380. That provides, "The school to be kept on the lands of Ballynagown." Do the lands of Ballynagown extend to the proposed new site?—No.

8381. What fees do the pupils pay?—They pay no fees. Food, clothing, bedding, and, in fact, everything is provided for them out of the endowment.

8382. What does the endowment now consist of?—The rental from land is £406 10s. 9d., and there is a sum of £1,948 4s. 11d. Three per Cent. Stock, invested in the names of the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin.

8383. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The report of the Commission of 1837 states the income derived by the school from land to be £219. How has the great increase since?—A lease which comprised nearly the whole property at 10s. or 12s. an acre expired. There were under-tenants on the lands, paying to the middle-man nearly double the sum that he paid to the trustees, and to those under-tenants we gave the land as the same rate that they had it before.

8384. Who are the agents?—Messrs. Leonard, Dobbin and Co.

8385. How is the expenditure managed?—Prior to the employment of our present master, his predecessor or son quartered his bills to me. I certified them, and then they were sent to Messrs. Dobbin and Co., by whom they were immediately paid. The master at that time used to provide all things necessary for the boys, and charge for them in his accounts, but recently the Primate's Commissary and myself agreed that it would be better that I should look to the clothing, and such other details, and provide for them myself. The Primate's Commissary now examines the accounts, which I send in to Messrs. Dobbin and Co.

8386. What is your exact position with reference to the school?—My position is as Vicar of Clons,

and Commissary to the Archbishop of Dublin. The Archbishop in appointing me put it in this way:—"Whosoever power I have I transfer it to you."

8387. Do the trustees ever meet for the purposes of this endowment?—There was a meeting of the trustees, at which I was present, before the proposal to change the school was made.

8388. How often do the Commissioners meet?—I do not know that there is any specified time. The Primate's Commissary has met me eight or nine times, during the past three years, by appointment; both in Dublin and also at the school.

8389. Do you keep any minutes of those meetings?—No.

8390. What was done at those meetings?—The state of the school was considered, and the payment of part of the expenses, and on a recent occasion the appointment of a new master.

8391. Who keeps the accounts of the school?—Messrs. Dobbin and Co. keep all the accounts.

8392. Do you and the Primate's Commissary pass the accounts?—The Primate's Commissary has only been appointed about three years. Since his appointment we have both passed the accounts.

8393. You have no other audit?—I am not aware of any.

8394. You change the agent for the clothing which you provide?—I do.

8395. How much does it cost to clothe each boy? I cannot exactly say, as I only undertook it about four months ago, but I calculate I will be able to clothe them for a trifle over £3 each per annum.

8396. Why was the former system of the master providing the clothing changed?—I thought it was better that I should undertake it myself, when a new master was appointed; our former master had been over forty years in the institution.

8397. When the master clothed the boys, how much did it cost per head?—I examined the accounts each quarter, and as far as I can see it was about three guineas.

8398. Do you also supply the food for the boys?—The present master is allowed 8d. per head per day for the food. The former master had only 6d. a day, but then he had the use of twenty acres of land.

8399. CHURCHMAN.—Is Mr. Bonyage the master?—He was the late master.

8400. What salary did he get?—He was paid a salary of £200 a year, and was allowed £40 a year for servants, and £30 a year for fuel, and he was also allowed for kitchen utensils and things of that sort, which are returned as sundries in his account. Our present master receives a salary of £100 a year, but has no allowance for servants, and I supply the fuel.

8401. What does that come to?—I calculate that the fuel will cost from £20 to £25 a year. The fuel formerly used was turf; but, unfortunately, I did not cut turf this year; I was a little late.

8402. LORD R. CHURCHMAN.—In the accounts for the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, which you have produced, I find there constantly occurs this item, "Quarterly account of Mr. Bonyage," opposite to which are set large amounts, such as £483, &c.; what are those sums principally made up of?—The details were:—his salary; quarterly account for servants; quarterly account for fuel; quarterly account for clothing and shoes, 6d. a day for the feeding of each boy; what we call sundries, which come to something very considerable; and also repairs of the house. All these things passed through Mr. Bonyage's hands, and were done by him.

8403. Is there any other master employed?—No.

8404. Do you consider that it is a better arrangement that you should supply the fuel and clothing than that the master should do so?—I am under the impression that it will be more economical, and a better arrangement in every way.

8405. Has the expenditure been kept within the income, since you have been connected with the school?

Sept. 24, 1878.
REV. A. COOKS,
M.A.

Sept. 28, 1878.

Rev. A. Cooke,
W.C.

—I next nothing to do with the income; so I am hardly in a position to answer the question; but, I think, that since I came into the management we have kept within our income.

8096. Before you became connected with it the income was exceeded by the expenditure?—I think the charity was, generally speaking, in debt. I am only about two and a half years acting for the Archbishop with reference to the accounts.

8097. What were you before that?—I was the Vicar of Clons and manager of the school, but had nothing to do with the accounts. Mr. Barlow used to set for the Priests, and when I spoke to him once or twice about money matters he told me very plainly to mind my own business.

8098. When did you become connected with the accounts?—About three years ago.

8099. Was there any debt upon the charity then?—There was, but I can not state the exact amount.

8100. How often in the year are the accounts now presented?—I pressed very much that the accounts should be presented half-yearly. I had not got an account for, I think, a year and a half, until I got one within the last few days.

8101. Do I understand that you have only recently received the accounts of 1878?—That is all.

8102. Is that a system which you think good for the management of the charity?—I did not like it, and I objected to it.

8103. Have you not complete power, as the Archbishop's Commissary?—I did not think I had. Perhaps I might have been remiss in not having insisted on it.

8104. Has anybody the power of interfering with you besides you, brother Commissary?—No, except the Priests and the Archbishop.

8105. They have clearly committed all their powers to you?—They have, except in special cases.

8106. LOAN JEROME FRINGEMAN.—Does not the account, which was furnished in 1878, comprise the rental ending 1st May, 1878?—Yes. It was furnished on the 31st August, 1878.

8107. And, therefore, the next account should end 1st May, 1879, and be furnished on the 31st August, 1879, so that it appears to have been less than a month late?—I merely spoke from memory.

8108. LOAN R. CHURCHMAN.—How often do you see the head master's account?—He comes personally to me every quarter, and brings his accounts and the receipts for every item of his expenditure. I examined them carefully, and wrote my name to the account, and he forwarded it to Messrs. Debbins, the agents, who, on my certificate, sent him the money.

8109. You have no professional audit of the accounts?—None that I know of.

8110. What are the reasons in favour of the change in the locality of the school which you say is in contemplation?—It has been considered, by those who have had the best opportunity of observing, that the present position of the school is unsuitable, for various reasons—chiefly, that the locality is too lonely; secondly, that the house is unsuitable; and, thirdly, that it would be more desirable it should be amalgamated with our day school.

8121. What do you call your day school?—Clons Parochial Day School. Not only is the Betaghstown school too lonely, but it is too far distant from the incumbent of Clons, who is the manager, and also from the church—in fact, three miles is too much for small boys to walk to church.

8122. In what way is the present house unsuitable?—It is a big, rambling house, expensive to keep up. There is no advantage in the building whatsoever.

8123. How do you contemplate replacing it?—We contemplate building a suitable schoolhouse, within half a mile of the church and vicarage, in a position where we can have our present school amalgamated

with Betaghstown, the parish undertaking to pay £50 a year.

8124. Is the present parochial school a mixed school?—We have no Roman Catholic children attending it.

8125. Are there any Roman Catholics in the village?—The great majority are Roman Catholics.

8126. The parochial school is a denominational Protestant school?—It is.

8127. Is it under the National Board?—It is not under any Board.

8128. You wish to have the two schools amalgamated?—Yes. The proposition has been officially brought before the Lord Chancellor by the trustees, and, as far as I can gather, the plan has been most favourably accepted.

8129. You have not received an official reply?—We have not.

8130. What will be the expense of erecting the new building?—There have been plans and specifications prepared. Mr. Trench, who is very much interested in the matter, has promised £300 towards the erection of the new building, which will cost, I think, about £700 more.

8131. How do you contemplate disposing of the old premises?—Different plans have been proposed, but, I presume, they will be put into the market, and the highest price obtained.

8132. Have they been valued?—I do not think they have been valued with reference to sale, because they are not yet in the market; but the Free Valuation is, I think, between £40 and £50, including the twenty acres of land which belong to them.

8133. Do you contemplate selling the land with the buildings?—Certainly not. Mr. Trench, in addition to giving £300 towards the cost of the new building, has provided, as a site, two acres of land, of which he has promised a lease, or even, at a late date.

8134. Do you think that the sale of the present premises would pay for the erection of the new building?—I think it would leave a margin for the interest.

8135. How many boarders are the present buildings suited for?—I think the building itself would give sufficient accommodation for twenty.

8136. Mr. O'SHEEN.—Is it, owing to its position, quite unsuitable as a day-school?—The position is very lonely, and it is too far from the clergyman who have the responsibility of the boys.

8137. LOAN JEROME FRINGEMAN.—Did not Mr. Hovinson, who supplied the money, desire that it should be a boarding school?—He did.

8138. LOAN R. CHURCHMAN.—How many boarders do you contemplate having in the new building?—As many as the charity can afford. I am inclined that the building will be sufficiently large to accommodate more than we have at present.

8139. Have you been paying the head master £100 a year for looking after twelve boarders?—We have.

8140. Do not you think the salary rather high for the work done?—No, for this reason:—I think it is harder to teach twelve than twenty-four.

8141. Is the education given anything higher than elementary?—It is very elementary; but I expect when the school is moved, that, with our new master, the education will rise higher.

8142. Where do the pupils in Betaghstown school come from?—From the neighbouring parishes.

8143. In what class of life are their parents?—The form of application, which must be sent in, contains a statement that the applicant is desirous of expert, and is between eight and ten years of age.

8144. After they have been educated, do you do anything for them?—We ought to apprentice them, but I have always been told we have not had money.

8145. How long do you keep them in the school?—Until they reach the age of sixteen. In very many cases I have provided situations for them. For instance, the other day I got a boy into the police, and I was obliged myself to pay some £3 or £4, the ex-

pages necessary to get him an outfit. We get nothing from the charity for them.

8646. Do you think the income of the charity is turned to the best account?—Certainly not.

8647. Do you think the change of site proposed will enable you to do more good?—I think it will scarcely do the evil very much.

8648. In what way?—I think it will raise the tone of the school, and increase the number of pupils; and with higher education, and more pupils, I think there will be a great advance.

8649. I understood you have not funds to support more than twelve boarders?—We have not had heretofore.

8650. CHAIRMAN.—What is the endowment of the (late) parochial school?—It is our parochial school, and has no endowment, but is supported by subscriptions. The parochial contribution to the united school will be £50 a year.

8651. How will the change of site increase the fund?—Inasmuch as we undertake to give £50 a year from the parish.

8652. You think that the two institutions can be managed more thoroughly combined, than separately?—Yes.

8653. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—One of the suggestions not being intended to be maintained at all with the money?—Yes.

8654. Who guarantees the £50 a year?—The Select Vestry.

8655. What funds have they to draw upon?—The parochial funds, as we collect them.

8656. How many registered vestrymen have you?—About forty.

8657. How many are in a position of life to subscribe?—I could not say how many are not likely to subscribe anything, but we collect in the parish, for church purposes, about £300 a year.

8658. Do you expect to increase that by £50 a year?—No; but we spend at least that amount of money on our parochial school. We have no master in the parochial school, but we pay our schoolmaster £40 a year. So it will merely be continuing the expense which we are at present incurring.

8659. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—As present you have an endowment of nearly £500 a year, large premises and lands adjoining, rent free, and you have only been able to educate twelve boarders, and not able to do anything for them afterwards. I want to know how, by changing the site of the school, you propose to increase your funds, so as to be able to educate more boarders?—In the first instance, the present site (land and house) will cover the expense of our moving, and leave a margin of profit, and then we will have the schoolmaster to teach, not only the twelve boys, but also the children of the parish, and £50 a year will result from the funds of the parish. There will also be the increased efficiency.

8660. Do you propose to give the schoolmaster the same salary?—I think the schoolmaster will expect, and probably be entitled to, an increase of salary, but that is a matter for the trustees, and far after consideration.

8661. Are there many schoolmasters in Ireland, in country parishes, who get £100 a year in the elementary schools?—I know that several who applied for the position, when the vacancy occurred, were receiving more. I know the income is an exceedingly good one, but it is a very responsible position for a man to have the charge of boarders. It is different from a day school, and I think the masters of boarding schools generally receive much higher salaries.

8662. Do you mean to take fees from boarders in the new school?—No; we cannot take fees.

8663. How do you mean to support a greater number of boarders?—I think the funds of the charity will be better worked. The total of the present expenditure will not come up to the £500 a year. The tuition of 12 boys at 6s. a day each will only come to £4 10s.—£160 a year for the master's salary; £24 for fuel; £24 for clothing; and for repairs of the building,

kitchen, washroom, and things of that sort say £50 a year; which would bring up the total expenditure to £236, leaving a considerable balance.

8664. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Are you not merely telling us of a proposal which has been made on the part of some of the parishioners of Clonsilla?—Exactly.

8665. Has your attention been called to the fact that to carry out the proposal would be violating Hewitson's will?—That is for the Chancellor to decide. The matter is before him.

8666. Who applied to the Lord Chancellor?—The Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, as the two trustees.

8667. Have any funds of the charity been applied towards the expenses of the application?—Not a farthing.

8668. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Have there been any expenses incurred in making the application?—Nothing is done in law without expense; but there has been no draw on funds of the charity.

8669. How do you contemplate paying the expenses?—I do not know. I have not paid anything.

8670. Will they be charged against the funds of the charity?—I am quite sure they will not.

8671. Are both boys and girls educated in the present parochial school in Clonsilla?—Yes.

8672. You contemplate amalgamating the Beulahstown endowed school with your parochial school, and getting rid of your parochial schoolmaster?—Certainly.

8673. How do you intend to teach the girls in the amalgamated school?—The master's wife will teach them so far as is necessary.

8674. Without receiving any extra salary?—I presume so. It was contemplated in the engagement of her husband that she should undertake it.

8675. Is she a certificated schoolmistress?—She is a schoolmistress; but whether certificated or not I do not know.

8676. You do not contemplate by your scheme giving up the education of girls?—We do not.

8677. Do you know that under Hewitson's will his endowment was left for the instruction of boys and girls?—Certainly.

8678. There have been no girls educated in the school founded under his will?—Not in my time.

8679. Was your attention ever drawn to the fact that the Commission of 1857 particularly noticed the neglect of applying this endowment for the education of girls?—I am not aware of any notice having been taken of it. I have had no communication on that head.

8680. By whom was the idea of moving this school suggested?—I could not say that the matter did not originate with the Archbishop of Dublin. It was brought before the parishioners of Clonsilla after the trustees gave their consent.

8681. Who first undertook to remove it?—The matter was one of consideration as to what was best to be done. I could not say with whom it originated.

8682. Was it your idea?—I can say most humbly it delighted me when I heard it, but I would not take upon myself to say it originated with me. I would be very proud if it had done so. Colonel Gaisford who is present, reminds me that it was his suggestion.

8683. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—In Hewitson's will three trustees are mentioned—the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin as the Bishop of Kildare, and also a lay trustee. Is there anyone now representing the lay trustee?—I never heard of him before.

8684. Under what authority did the two acting trustees appoint Commissioners?—I do not know.

8685. There is no provision in the will authorizing them to do so. Was there any application to the Court of Chancery?—I could not say.

8686. Who appointed the agents over the property?—That was a matter reserved, but I think the present agents were appointed by the Primate.

Sept. 24, 1879.

Rev. A. Cooke,
M.A.

Sept. 26, 1875.

Rev. A. Cooke,
et al.

8687. Do the agents' accounts come before the trustees, as well as before the Commissioners?—They come before the Commissioners, and we examine them.

8688. The two accounts handed to me were furnished in 1877 and 1878. Are they in the ordinary form received each year?—Yes.

8689. The account furnished in 1877 purports to be an account to November, 1876—in this account is it so passed?—Yes.

8690. The rental is stated at £375 10s. 9d., and the rental in the next year is returned as £405 10s. 9d. How does the difference arise?—Within the past few years several leases have fallen in.

8691. The difference I refer to does not arise from that cause. I find it is caused by a mistake in the tot of £30 against the charity in the first account, which if correctly added up would come to £395 10s. 9d., and not to £375 10s. 9d., and in the last account there appears this additional item—"Christopher Rynd £10"—He gave me £10 for the game on the property.

8692. That had not been let before?—Not before.

8693. Under the will of the founder twenty acres of land were allotted to the school. How is that managed?—The former master had £60 a year salary and the twenty acres of land, now the twenty acres of land are let simply for the season, but there is one small field reserved for the boys to play in.

8694. When was the system of letting the land first commenced?—About three or four months ago, when the late master left us.

8695. How much was it let for?—£30 for the season.

8696. Do you mean that twenty Irish acres of land, in the county of Kildare, were let for the season at £30?—Messrs. Dobbin are the agents. I do not interfere, but I may mention that a field for playground and the garden, which are reserved, form part of the twenty acres.

8697. Do you observe that this account does not carry forward the amount from the former account?—So I observe now, but I did not do so before. It is a very important omission.

8698. This is an account ending November, 1876. Do you know what period is covered by it?—No, I do not.

8699. Does it show on the face of it what period it covers?—I do not know.

8700. It contains amongst the items of expenditure a charge for two years' exchange paid to Lord Trillickstown, and for rentcharge paid to the Irish Church Commissioners, to 1st May, 1876, without saying for what period. Have you been in the habit of passing accounts which do not show on the face of them for what period they are, or what arrears were due when the account commenced?—I never passed an account of the kind in my life before.

8701. Have you any fixed period for asking your agent for an account?—I cannot say that there is.

8702. The other account which I have before me purports to be an account to 1st May, 1878, and, therefore, ought to be an account for a year and a half. Is not that so?—Yes; certainly.

8703. In this account I find charged a payment of five years' rent of the lands of Colclington, 1873 to 1877, at 16s. a year, and also a payment to Lord Trillickstown of two years' rent to November, 1877, so that you have four years' rent to Lord Trillickstown appearing in two accounts—one to November, 1876, and the other to May, 1878. Can you explain how it was these head-rents were allowed to run into arrears?—I cannot.

8704. Who fixed the rent to be paid by the tenant for the portion of the twenty acres he was to occupy?—The agents.

8705. The agreement, which is dated 18th April, 1875, has been handed in, and in it is as follows:—

"It is proposed to allow Mr. Thomas Henshaw, of Betaghstown, one of the trustees, the temporary custody of the lands, to determine on the 1st November, 1875, he

paying for such occupation and use thereof the sum of £20, and undertaking to deliver up the quiet and peaceful possession on 1st November next, in good condition, and in as good a state as value, and this agreement to be construed as within the 66th section of the Irish Land Act, 1870."

How has the land been used?—There was about one and a half acres in stubble at the time, and about the same quantity was under potatoes and turnips. The rest is in grass.

8706. Has it been meadowed?—A portion of it was; I should think between three and four acres.

8707. Did anyone look after the land in Mr. Bonyage's time, to see that it was fairly treated by him?—I do not know that anybody had the power to do so, except the agent of the property. I never considered that I had the power to interfere with his farming operations at all.

8708. What is the letting value of land in the parish of Kildare?—I think that the land at Betaghstown is fairly worth 80s. an acre.

8709. How much of the land has Mr. Henshaw got?—There was a small field taken off, and also a large garden. I think there is about an acre in the field, and about another acre in the garden.

8710. You may leave the garden out of consideration, because what were originally given, were the offices and garden belonging to the dwelling-house, and twenty acres of the demesne, with a sufficient quantity of terry. Has the terry been made use of?—Not this year, as, unfortunately, there was a dispute about the draining of the bog among the tenants.

8711. Was anyone consulted about the letting to Mr. Henshaw, so far as you know?—I was under the impression that was the agents' business. I could think myself quite out of place, particularly in my own parish, valuing land.

8712. Was it not your duty to see that the land of which you were a trustee was let for the best value?—That is putting it hard on me, and perhaps I deserve it.

8713. The last account of Messrs. Dobbin and O'Connell with a balance due to them of £77 or 31s. It contains a number of payments made by them to Mr. Bonyage, the schoolmaster. How were the accounts which were payable to him quarterly certified to Messrs. Dobbin?—Mr. Bonyage used to come to me with his receipts every quarter, and I certified the accounts, which Messrs. Dobbin paid on my certificates.

8714. What check, if any, was there on Mr. Bonyage's expenditure?—He brought all his accounts for repairs and things of that kind to me. He had an allowance of 6d. per boy per day. His salary was £60 a year, with an allowance of £40 for servants and £30 for fuel.

8715. How does it happen that the maintenance and education of twelve boys of this class have cost so much in this school?—It has always been to me a mystery. I think it is a most unsatisfactory state of things.

8716. How many Protestants are there in the parish of Clane?—180 is an total Church population.

8717. What advantage to the school for poor Protestants, which Henshaw directed should be established and kept up upon the lands of Betaghstown, is proposed by moving it?—I can tell you the advantage, which seems to me to be very great, getting out of the question any advantage to the parish of Clane—namely, the house is unsuitable; and secondly, it is three miles away from the clergyman and superintendent.

8718. How does the will clearly contemplate a boarding-school. This house stands in twenty acres of its own lands rent free. What is there unsuitable in the house itself?—It is a rambling sort of large house—too big for twelve boys. There is also the position of the house.

8719. Is there anything in the position except the distance from the clergyman?—It is an exceedingly lonely place, such that if it were proposed to build a house for twelve boarders, and to establish a school

there, I would exclaim against the selection of the site as a most unsuitable one.

8729. Recollect Mr. Hewitson selected the site, and directed the school to be built there?—I cannot enter into that.

8731. Would you exclaim against getting an endowment in the same place, on the condition of keeping up the school?—That would alter the aspect of affairs.

8732. What are the advantages to be gained by this charity, by its removal to Clane?—There is one great advantage—the boys being associated with other boys—we cannot have other boys where the school is now.

8733. What is the population of the village of Clane?—About 360 or 400; but it is not proposed to remove the school to the village, but to about half a mile from it, my opinion is that isolating twelve boys is very undesirable. The more you associate them with other boys the better.

8734. What other boys will they have to mix with?—There are the boys now attending the parochial school, and I expect that boys will come into the neighbourhood for the advantage to be derived from the school which we will establish.

8735. The will of the founder contemplates a school for both boys and girls. Is the house that at present exists large enough to have a department for girls as well as for boys?—No.

8736. What is the largest number that has been maintained there?—I do not know as to girls, but the largest of boys that ever came under my notice was fifteen.

8737. Had they not at one time girls there also?—I have heard so.

8738. Why was the practice discontinued?—I heard it was not found advisable to have the girls in the same building with the boys.

8739. Was not the house built for all?—No; it was the house in which old Hewitson himself resided, but there were two large wings built by the Bishop of Kildare, one of which has been taken down.

8740. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You say you expect an increase in the number of boarders by removing the school, how do you propose to support the increased number?—I think the funds ought to be able to support some boys than we are supporting now.

8741. Do you contemplate selling the twenty acres of land if you effect the removal of the school?—No; it is only to be set from year to year, I presume the house and twenty acres will be let to a tenant.

8742. Where, then, do you expect to get the money to build the new schoolhouse?—Mr. Trench is to give £200; the other £700, which will be required, will be secured by the rent of the house and the twenty acres.

8743. Are you then going to saddle the charity with a debt of £700?—I think the £700 could be borrowed, on the security of the present house and twenty acres of land.

8744. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Has it ever occurred to you to manage the charity as other char-

ties are managed, and support twenty-four boys instead of twelve?—So many things have occurred to me about it that I am often at a loss; I was pretty well mystified about it before, but I feel more mystified now.

8745. Where did the twelve boys, at present in the school, come from?—From the adjoining parishes.

8746. Do you advertise when vacancies occur?—We send notice to a certain number of parishes; and where a clergyman has in his parish a boy whom he wants to get in, he applies for the vacancy.

8747. Have you had any vacancies recently?—I have one at present.

8748. How many applications have you for it?—This one has only occurred within the last couple of days; the number of applicants varies very much, sometimes there are six and sometimes only two.

8749. There have always been sufficient candidates to fill any vacancies that occur?—Yes.

8750. Who makes the actual selection of the boy to be admitted?—If there be a candidate from the parish of Clane he is necessarily appointed, on having the first claim, in other cases Colonel Gurneaford and myself recommend in turn, and unless there be something very extreme the other agrees, and we send the name forward to the two archbishops.

8751. Does your position in the parish of Clane give you any official connection with the school?—I am chaplain or manager by reason of my official position as Vicar of Clane.

8752. Who was your predecessor?—The Rev. Mr. Oulfield, who was in the same position as regards the school, except that he was not Vicar, and had no connexion with the money matters.

8753. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Has your school ever been inspected by anyone?—Yes; it was inspected regularly, for some time, by Mr. Hamilton, who was the Inspector of the Church Education Society. His last inspection was about two years and a half ago.

8754. Did he make a report?—Yes.

8755. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—To whom did he make his report?—He sent it to me.

8756. Was it on your invitation he inspected the school?—It was.

8757. Does anybody inspect the school now?—Our present master has been appointed only about three months, and there has been no inspection since his appointment.

8758. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What is the value of the property belonging to this charity?—Some time ago the trustees took into consideration whether it would not be desirable to sell the property and fund the money. I know that it was offered to one gentleman at twenty-five years' purchase, and he refused to give so much. The trustees consider that unless they get a close twenty-five years' purchase they could not sell it.

8759. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Do you give the preference as to admission to boys who belong to the parish of Clane, in consequence of any direction in the existing scheme?—Yes, I am bound to do so. The Clane boys could claim it as a right.

MR. THOMAS HANNA, EXAMINED.

MR. T. HANNA.

8760. CHAIRMAN.—You are a member of the firm of Leonard Dobbin, and Co. I.—I am.

8761. Your firm are agents to the Betsaghtown estate?—Yes, Mr. Dobbin was appointed agent by the late Lord Privy Seal in 1856, and he acted as such for many years. He is now a very old gentleman, and for the last year or more has given up business. Mr. Dobbin's son looked after this estate for a time, but he has died, and it is only recently that I have taken up the accounts, and received the rents.

8762. Have you any other duties in connexion with this property except receiving the rents?—Only to look over the estate, and receive the rents.

8763. Have you a half on the property?—No; there is a great difficulty about that, because the people are not on very good terms with each other.

It is rather a wild district, and I would be very cautious about the class of men whom I would appoint to act as bailiff. I have been very anxious to get a suitable person.

8764. Who sees that the cropping is suitable, and that the land is not exhausted?—There are leases on all the farms, with the exception of one, the tenant of which refused to have a lease.

8765. What is the Government valuation of the estate?—I could not say.

8766. What is the acreage?—321A. 2R. 24P., statute measure.

8767. It is returned in the report of the former Commission as 321A. 1R. 27P.—There is a quantity of bog. The quantity I have named does not include the bog.

Sept. 24, 1878.

Mr. T. Hamlyn.

c. 11

8736. What sort of land is comprised in the 323 acres?—There is some of it very poor, but on the average it is fair land.

8739. Is it principally pasture land?—Young cattle are reared on it; but the bog is about 51, and there is a great deal of wet lying on the bog, particularly this year, which has been unseasonably wet. I consulted with Colonel Galsford in reference to having a main drain made through the bog. We proposed to contract with one of the tenants to make this drain, and that each man should drain his own piece, thus making this the principal gully to drain the land. There is a portion of it very bad, indeed.

8760. What is the letting value of the land?—I should think it is let fully at its value. There was a valuation made by Bramington and Gals some years ago, and on that the lettings were based.

8761. There has been a considerable rise in the rental in the last twenty years. Was that owing to the falling out of a lease?—Some leases fall out of very small tenants, and it was arranged that there should be leases given to the tenants remaining on. The under tenants were quieted, and compensation was given to them. There was a re-adjustment made of the lands.

8762. What was the date of that re-adjustment?—I think about 1873 or 1874. It was based on the valuation I have mentioned.

8763. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—What leases have the tenants got?—All, with the exception of Mr. Henningway, have leases for 51 years. Mr. Henningway's is a building lease for 61 years.

8764. Is there a map upon each of the leases?—Yes.

8765. The amount of arrears now due is not large. Do the tenants pay the rent punctually?—They pay remarkably well, considering this year. The first tenant in the rental is McCracken, who pays £109 a year. He pays his rent at any time he is called on for it. Thomas Henningway, who pays £37 11s. a year, has paid his last May rent. Lawrence Flood and Patrick Brady are two tenants who have not paid for two years, and we have brought ejectments against them; but there is nothing on their farms.

8766. You do not appear to have any fixed time for furnishing your account?—The tenants for some years were very irregular in their payments, and Mr. Dobbin furnished the accounts when he got in the rents.

8767. The account furnished to November, 1876, states what arrears were due at the expiration of the account, but there is nothing to show what arrears were due at the commencement?—There were no arrears.

8768. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Is there any debt upon the charity now?—No. On the contrary, there is a balance in favour of the charity.

8769. What was the debt on the charity three years ago?—It never much exceeded £90. Mr. Cooke mentioned that our firm keeps the accounts. All we do is to receive the rents and pay the husbandry, which are very small. A number of accounts, which had been examined and signed by Mr. Cooke or Colonel Galsford, were formerly furnished to us quarterly by Mr. Bonynge, the then schoolmaster, and we paid them out of the rents without asking any further consideration of them.

8770. What is the present balance in favour of the charity?—There is a balance of about £170, but against that there is a claim of £165, which must be paid at once, so that the balance is really only about £55.

8771. How was that £170 accumulated?—A lease to a Mr. Wilson expired, and the rent was considerably increased.

8772. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—In the account ending November, 1876, there is a charge for two years' husbandry paid to Lord Triminstown, and in the

next account there is a further payment of two years' rent to him, and of five years' rent to Mr. Cassidy. The two years paid to Lord Triminstown, and charged in the first of those accounts, was up to November, 1875, and the other payment was up to November, 1877. We did not know to whom to pay Mr. Cassidy's rent, until he came into our office one day, and told us he was the person entitled to it, but that he had not applied before the amount was so small. The items have been received.

8773. My objection is that these accounts do not enable the trustees of the charity to see how they stand from year to year?—If they are taken with the vouchers belonging to them, they will clearly show for what periods they are.

8774. Are the dividends, which are received by a number of your firm, collected under power of attorney?—Yes.

8775. The rentals show that there have been considerable deductions for income tax. Have you applied from time to time to have that money refunded?—Never. The income tax was allowed to the tenants, and I was not aware that we could get it returned.

8776. Have you any fixed times for visiting the property?—No; we go down whenever there is a complaint.

8777. Do you not go down to collect the rents?—The tenants come to town and pay them. Most of them are connected with the markets.

8778. How do you manage the bog, upon the property?—The tenants have always had the right of cutting turf. Each family has had a portion from time immemorial.

8779. Do you make any money of the rest of the bog?—Nothing, except the shooting.

8780. How is the property in Drumcra left?—The tenant holds under a fine-farm grant, at a rent of £31 4s. 1d. a year.

8781. How is the Cooke property let?—On lease for 999 years.

8782. When was that lease made?—It is dated April 28, 1786.

8783. What was the date of the Drumcra grant?—The grant, which was dated 19th July, 1875, was made in pursuance of a covenant in a lease of 1774.

8784. How was the letting of the land adjoining the school made?—We let it for the season at the highest rent we could get.

8785. What is it worth to an ordinary tenant?—I should say 30s. or 35s. an acre. It is very fit land.

8786. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Does your firm also manage other estates?—We do not do much in that line, but we have got other agencies.

8787. Do you keep the accounts of the other estates in the same way as these accounts are kept?—Mr. Dobbin kept the accounts himself, until within the last few years, but I believe the rule has been to follow that form.

8788. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—The last account you have furnished was up to the 1st May, 1878. When will the next account be furnished?—We are preparing an account at present, and will furnish it as soon as we get in the rent from two of the tenants. Four tenants owe rent up to May last. Two of them are particularly good, and will be certain to pay between this and November; the other two are under agreement.

8789. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Can you form any idea of what would be the gross value of this property if it were in the market?—I never contemplated that, but I should think this is a property that would sell very well, since it lets very well.

8790. Chairman.—How many years' purchase would it bring?—Land just at present is selling very low, but I should think that on the present rental it would sell for twenty or twenty-one years' purchase.

Rev. SAMUEL GEORGE CUTTAR, M.A., Chairman

April 24, 1878.

Benjamin G. Cuttar, M.A.

8791. CHAIRMAN.—You are the master of the parish of Cough, near Clane?—I am.

8792. You desire to give some evidence with reference to Beaghstown school?—I wish first to make a personal explanation, as the Rev. Mr. Cooke has mentioned me as the person who opposed the removal of that school. This I did twelve months, or a little earlier, the matter was brought to my notice by one of his parishioners, who objected to the removal. I at first thought that bringing it nearer to Mr. Cooke's residence would be an advantage, but I made inquiry of others, and they appeared to think it was a job, to locate the parish of Clane, at the expense of the charity. The benefit of the present school is not confined nearly to the parish of Clane, but boys are received from different parishes round. Several people in the locality agree in thinking that if the school is to be removed at all, the expense of building a house, which I hear would be £1,000, might be saved by moving to an empty Diocesan School-house in the town of Naas. That is a large building, where the movement of the Beaghstown school might be very usefully employed by having pupils on the foundation. A clever man would, I am sure, undertake such a school in Naas, who would not go as parochial schoolmaster to Clane.

8793. How far is Naas from the present site of the school?—About three and a half or four Irish miles.

8794. In fact Naas is about the same distance from Beaghstown as Clane?—The two parishes, Naas and Clane, abut; but Farnham, the site which I hear is proposed, is not more than two miles from Beaghstown.

8795. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Am I to understand from you that the parishioners of Clane are opposed to the change?—I am by no means able to say that, but the matter was brought before me by two of the parishioners; I could not speak as to the rest. The Rev. Mr. Cooke asks for the names of the two parishioners, but the Commissioners will understand there are various reasons why I should not mention the names.

8796. Is your own parish one which has the right of sending children to this school?—I only learned to-day, for the first time, that notices had been sent round to the various parishes when vacancies occur. I have been, for fifteen years, incumbent of Cough, and I never got a notice of any vacancy in the Beaghstown school.

8797. Do you know of any child from your parish having been admitted to Beaghstown school?—No.

8798. How far is your parish from Beaghstown school?—The borders of my parish are about two miles from the school, and my own residence is five miles.

8799. What is the population of your parish?—Between 1700 and 1800, including persons of all denominations.

8800. Are there many poor and dissolute among them?—A good many.

8801. Are many of these of the Protestant religion?—No.

8802. Are there many in your parish who would be qualified to derive benefit from the charity?—Some, but not many.

8803. Have any of your parishioners complained as to the fact that no child from your parish has been admitted to Beaghstown school?—No. I should mention that I have had a boarding school myself, since 1845, and if there was a desirous case the probability is I would receive it myself.

8804. The actual moving from one site to another would not inflict any injury on your parish?—No.

8805. Are there any other parties the inhabitants of which have made complaints about the project of moving the school?—Yes, a parishioner of Kilmagee, a parish which adjoins mine, spoke of it as likely to injure the people in Kilmagee, to the benefit of Clane. There can be no possible doubt that it would be great

inconvenience to the parish of Clane to have a good endowment, with the teacher of the endowed school as the parochial schoolmaster of Clane. I wish also to mention that a parishioner of Clane told me that within his own memory there were fifteen boys and fifteen girls boarded in the school at Beaghstown.

8806. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—He must have been a very old man, for there were no girls in the school in, or since, 1836?—He may have made a mistake.

8807. In the report of the Commissioners of 1837, it is stated:—

"In justice to the present Lord Priests, it is to be observed that he was not aware of the duties of 1836, or of his being a trustee of the charity at all, until many years after that date had been pronounced, and that as soon as he became apprized of the facts he adopted immediate steps to establish the school pursuant to the scheme of the Court of Chancery. This object was effected in the year 1836, since which period the school has been in operation. It is also to be observed that although the founder directed that girls as well as boys should be admitted to the establishment, yet the devise does not confer any provision for the reception of girls; the solution was not contentious, for it seems that the above possibility of boys and girls was not favorable to morality."

It appears from that, that if they had girls there at any time, it was, at any rate, without the authority of the scheme?—So it appears. I do not find any direction in the will of the founder that the school should be solely a boarding school.

8808. The will contains the words "to maintain and clothe." Does not that seem to imply a boarding-school?—Perhaps so.

8809. MR. O'BRIEN.—Has your suggestion that Naas should be selected instead of Clane been discussed?—Yes, frequently.

8810. Has it not with general approval?—Every person I spoke to approved of it.

8811. This will does not confine the benefits of the school to the parishioners of Clane?—Certainly not.

8812. Under the existing scheme a preference, however, is given to the boys from the parish of Clane?—I did not know that until the Rev. Mr. Cooke mentioned it to-day. In 1874 a Science Masterman of Trinity College would have taken the Diocesan School at Naas on the chance of making it a good school, but the Diocesan schoolmaster, who was even then very infirm, would not consent to it.

8813. Does the parish of Naas border on the parish of Clane?—Yes.

8814. Therefore, the inhabitants of Naas might be considered if a vacancy did occur which was not wanted by a Clane boy?—Of course. I know that one or two boys from the town of Naas are at present pupils in Beaghstown school.

8815. Is there not a pretty large Protestant population in the town of Naas?—Yes, in and immediately adjoining Naas, there is a large Protestant population.

8816. Do you not think that the movement to Naas, if a day school were to be at all joined to the present institution, would bring a much larger class of Protestant boys, who would require a better style of education than the poor in Clane?—That is my decided view. A first-rate commercial and classical school could be opened in Naas if there could be a certain amount of money guaranteed from the endowment, for which the teacher might be obliged to have pupils on the foundation.

8817. Therefore, if the intention of the testator as to the locality of the school were to be departed from at all, you think Naas would carry out his intentions more fully than Clane?—Yes.

8818. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—And there are, in Naas, the Diocesan school buildings which have been abandoned?—Certainly.

8819. MR. O'BRIEN.—Are you acquainted with the structure of the Diocesan School-house at Naas?—I am.

8820. Would it be possible to have boys and girls

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Rev. Edward G.
Cotton, M.A.

safely under that roof together?—I think it would be quite possible to have the Diocesan School at Naas so divided as to have two separate schools.

8871 LORD JEREMY FITZGERALD.—The Diocesan School at Naas was referred in 1857 as having accommodation for fifty-two pupils, of whom sixteen might be boarders?—I should say there would be accommodation for fifty-two boarders.

8872 MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there at present a good Protestant school in Naas?—Opinions differ upon that subject.

8873 Is there any Protestant school there?—Yes; but a very small number of pupils attend it, and some of the people consider the school so indifferent that they are sending their children—some to the Naas' school and some to the Christian Brothers'. I personally regret that very much.

8874 If the Belginstown funds and institution

were transferred to Naas, do you consider that, with the aid of the fees paid by Protestant children in the district attending as day scholars, you could have a good Protestant school there?—Certainly; and not merely would Protestants send their children, but also a great many Roman Catholics. The Rev. De Lane, the present, or rather the late Diocesan schoolmaster, had Roman Catholic boys attending his school.

8875 LORD R. CRENSHAW.—Is it your opinion that the public feeling in the neighbourhood is against the proposed change?—I think that it is decidedly against the change. If the residents in the neighbourhood were polled, they would say, "Let the school be moved to Naas," but I may add that if the parishioners of Clane were polled the majority might say, "This will be a benefit to our parish, and we will vote for the proposed move."

Rev. Andrew
Cooke, M.A.

REV. ANDREW COOKE, M.A., recalled.

8876 CHAIRMAN.—You desire to make a statement in reply to Mr. Cotton's evidence?—Yes. First of all, Belginstown has been described as distant from Naas three and a half or four miles. If I were to hire a car from Belginstown to Naas I should pay for eight miles. Clane, which is three miles distant from Belginstown, lies between them. Another thing that has been insisted on by Mr. Cotton is that the removal of this school to Naas has been canvassed in that town, and the idea favourably accepted. In the first place, I know that the Archbishop of Dublin, who is one of the trustees, would not allow it to be moved to Naas; secondly (and this Mr. Cotton knows perfectly well), the Vicar of Naas would not allow it to be moved there. In the third place, I was appointed on a committee by the Select Vestry of Naas to inquire into the state of education in the town, and to recommend what was best to be done with the diocesan school, and at that committee, which consisted of the Dean of Kildare, Dr. Hayes, and I may say all the influential people of the neighbourhood, this proposal was considered, and I did not hear a single word of approval of it. Moreover, there is a Protestant school at Naas—or at least there was one up to within the last few weeks, when the school, which has about seventy children on its roll, was put under the National Board.

8877 LORD JEREMY FITZGERALD.—In reference to your statement that this matter was considered by a

committee of whom you were one, why was it that the application to remove the Belginstown School was considered at all?—It was in reference to the Diocesan School-house at Naas which was then shut up.

8878 Why was the proposal to remove the Belginstown endowment to Naas instead of to Clane unfavourably received?—The matter was not really discussed at all, it was so unfavourably received by the Vicar and the whole assembly. They thought that the endowment was for the parish of Clane under the will.

8879 As a matter of fact, if the will is to be departed from at all, would not the diocesan building now lying idle at Naas be a better site for the school than one in Clane?—I do not think so. In the first instance you could not get it, as Mr. De Burgh, to whom it belongs, would not give it. In the next place I would object to those boys being in the town at all.

8880 One of your objections to the present site was that it is too far from a town?—Clane could hardly be called a town, it is a small village.

8881 Does it not come to this, that you want to bring the school nearer to the church?—That is a very important reason.

8882 Is it not the only one?—No; but in that way it will be under the inspection of the clergyman of the parish. I also consider that the uniting of the parochial school with Belginstown school would benefit the Belginstown boys.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

Sept. 16, 1879.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1879, 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

In the Town Hall, Belfast.

PRESENT:—THE EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., M.P.; with JAMES CREED MERRITT, Esq., M.P., Secretary.

Rev. RICHARD JOHN BAYNE, M.A., examined.

Rev. Richard
John Bayne,
M.A.

8883 CHAIRMAN.—You are principal of the Belfast Academy?—I am.

8884 How long have you held that position?—I was appointed in February, 1876.

8885 Had you any other office in the Academy before that?—I was the head of the Mathematical department in the Academy for two years prior to my appointment as principal.

8886 What are your duties as principal?—There is some peculiarity in the constitution of this institution. It comprises four schools which are quite distinct from one another, and each of which has its own head master. These masters receive all the fees accruing from their respective departments, and employ their respective assistants. The principal is charged with the general superintendence of the establishment, and is bound to see that all are attending to their duties. He has a veto on the appointment of the assistant masters, and also upon the books that they may choose to use. I am also ex officio a trustee of the Academy, and in that way I am connected with the management

of the property. For some portion of the time that I have been principal of the Academy I was also the head master of the classical school, and taught in that department. That, however, is an office which in my opinion ought to be separated from the office of principal, and it is expected that in future the principal will not be in charge of any one department. It has been found that wherever the head of the institution has a particular department of his own he is under a strong temptation to favour that branch of education, and secondly it is considered desirable—and this is my suggestion—that the principal should touch something which will bring him into contact with all the pupils in the institution, in order that he may judge, not merely as to their actual knowledge, but also as to the general culture they receive, and that he may be able to form an opinion, without any special consultation, whether the masters who communicate the knowledge are communicating it in such a way as to train and develop the faculties of the children. The Academy was founded in the end of the year 1788, by

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Jas. Erskine
John Bryon,
c. l. c.

subscription (the subscribers being called patrons), and it was opened for teaching only in 1786. The original subscription, £288 13s. 6d. (Irish), appears to have been transcribed for the purpose of purchasing the ground, and buildings intended for the use of the Academy, and adapting the latter to the purposes of teaching. Thus a sum of £700 (Irish), was borrowed from a fund which had been created for Presbyterian Church purposes, by the will of Mr. Arthur Maxwell, in 1790, but a great portion of which had been expended in litigation with his heirs. One of the objects of this fund was to assist in the education of young men for the Presbyterian ministry; and as the new seminary was intended to furnish not only a school education, but also classes equivalent to the undergraduate course of the Scotch Universities, to which Presbyterian students then resorted, it was thought that they, along with other professional and non-professional students, might thus obtain the requisite college training in their own country, and the Maxwell trustees thought this was the nearest approach they could make to fulfilling the testator's instructions. To secure this loan the premises were mortgaged, and there was an understanding that while the premises were used as a place of education, no interest should be charged, but the mortgage itself continue as covenant to that effect. No record of this transaction appears in the minutes of the institution, but the existence of the debt and mortgage is recognised in a minute, dated 13th May, 1793, the mortgage is dated 27th October, 1786, and no interest was ever paid on it. Subsequently two mortgages dated, respectively, 30th April, 1803, and 28th August, 1822, and amounting, together, to £700 (Irish), were granted to the Rev. Dr. Bruce, the then principal, for monies expended by him in improvements upon which mortgages, Dr. Bruce was to receive no interest while he held the office of principal, but it was agreed that after his resignation the money due to him should bear interest. He was succeeded in 1822 by Mr. Gray, who had to undertake to pay the interest upon these charges; and when I was appointed in 1830, I was in like manner obliged to pay the interest upon the mortgages to Dr. Bruce. The property was, at that time, held under a terminable lease, of which only thirty-nine years were unexpired, and I repeatedly urged the patrons to endeavour to raise funds to pay off the debt to Dr. Bruce, and to procure a renewal, in perpetuity, of the lease, but no such attempt was made; the trustees, however, themselves, advanced money in equal shares to take up Dr. Bruce's mortgages (£700 Irish); and one of them took out a renewal, in perpetuity, advancing the amount of the renewal fine, £700 (British). Thus the position of the Academy was improved, though its debt was increased. Continued appeals to the patrons to raise funds for paying off these debts and rebuilding the Academy, having proved unavailing, we, the principal and trustees, offered to undertake to raise the money, by affixing value to teaching to subscribers, on condition of our having a share in the patronage and management of the property secured to us. This offer was accepted, and the constitution of the Academy was accordingly modified in 1834. A new subscription was then opened, on the understanding that the proceeds thereof should be used in paying the debts (on clearing the title), and in erecting new buildings, and it was agreed that if the subscription did not prove sufficient for both purposes, the deficiency should be made up by borrowing, which it was thought could easily be done, on the title, when simplified by the clearing off of the mortgages. The subscription was opened, and when £1,200 had been collected, two of the trustees having died, their executors pressed for payment of the amounts due to them, and the remaining trustees then advanced the sum necessary to make up, with the £1,200 so collected, the entire amount due on the institution, and the whole debts were paid off, and the three mortgages were conveyed, leaving only outstanding the sum advanced by the

surviving trustee, and the Maxwell £700, which we were at that time unable to liquidate, and was not a subsisting charge. Attempts were then made to borrow £1,500 upon the security of the property for the purpose of rebuilding, but lawyers, of the highest standing, who were then consulted, gave very various opinions as to whether the Maxwell mortgage was or was not a subsisting charge on the property, and they all advised an appeal to the Court of Chancery. From this the great majority of those interested mutually shrunk, till Sir Hugh Curzon, now Lord Chancellor of England, being one of the patrons, and an old pupil of the institution, overcame their objections. The Court of Chancery declared that the Maxwell mortgage had lapsed, but to dismiss a threatened opposition, on the part of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, it was arranged that two free scholarships, bearing Mr. Maxwell's name, should be instituted, on terms in accordance with Mr. Maxwell's will. About the year 1796, the Donegall-street frontage of some ground adjoining the Academy, and included in the lease thereof, had been sold to Dr. Bruce, under a lease which expired on the 1st May, 1805; and as several valuable houses had been built upon that ground, the value of the property was greatly increased. The whole property has, since that date, been let at a gross annual rental of £635, one of the tenants paying £1,500 on getting his lease, in consideration of getting it at a lower rent than was at first asked. Another, whose rent was fixed at £560 a year, agreed to fine down £460 of that within four years, by payments to be due on the 1st of November, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881; those four payments will produce for the institution a capital sum of £8,500. A fresh subscription was opened in 1855, which, with interest, amounted at 25th November, 1870, to £1,328 2s. 4d., which sum was invested in New Three per Cent. stock. The dividends thereon were annually reinvested till, in December, 1878, the entire stock was sold. A sum which had been declared charged on the property, under the decree in the Chancery proceedings of 1864, was paid, and the balance, which amounted to £1,129 7s. 9d., was lent, on good security, at call, at 5 per cent. The tenants are John McKenna, who paid the fine of £1,500, which I have mentioned, and whose rent is, in consequence, only £235 per annum; William McGrath, who pays £120 per annum; John Hogg, whose rent was fixed at £560 a year, to be reduced in the way that I have stated, by the payment of £8,500, to the sum of £180 a year; John Franklin, who pays £10 a year, and John Gordon, whose rent is £30 a year, making a total rental of £265 to be reduced by £460 per annum, on 1st November, 1881, from which date the rental will be only £805, subject to a head-rent payable to Lord Donegall, of £10 7s. 6d. The Peer Law valuation of McKenna's holding is £55, of McGrath's, £70, and of Hogg's, £189. The other two tenants have only portions of their respective holdings under the Academy. Their valuations are respectively £58 and £40, but what share of this falls on the portions they hold from us I cannot tell, nor what rent they pay to the landlords of the other portions.

8837. Have you selected a new site for the institution?—Yes, one has been taken near the Antrim-road, containing 2½ ac. 17½ p., at the annual rent of £143 10s., and new school buildings are being erected thereon. Deducting the rent of this ground from the gross profit rent arising from the old premises, there will remain a rental of £401 2s. 6d. as an endowment.

8838. Mr. O'SHEA'S QUESTION.—How did the apparent confusion arise, as to Franklin's and Gordon's holdings?—Franklin's holding comprises ground forming the site of other premises held by him, but not under the Academy, and Gordon has ground situated circumstantially. The confusion arose in this way—Dr. Bruce, who was tenant to the Academy, under the lease I have mentioned, sublet the ground, and one of his undertenants, who had taken, for a longer term, an adjoining piece of ground, which did not belong to the Academy, erected buildings, partly on the ground belonging to the

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Rev. Endow.
John Brett,
M.A.

Academy, and partly on his other holding: the consequence of this was, that, in 1865, when the old lease to Dr. Hume expired, the sub-tenants were in a very awkward position, and we, as trustees of the Academy, were obliged to deal with them in a way which may have seemed very hard. We called upon them to pay rent to us for the portion of ground which belonged to the Academy, and finally we made agreements with them, under which they pay us—one £10 a year, and the other £30.

8839. How much of the £8,000 have you already received from Mr. Hogg?—£3,500.

8840. How have you invested that money?—We have applied it in paying the instalments to the contractor for the new buildings, which are going on, on another site.

8841. CHAIRMAN.—Is the school closed at present?—It is not absolutely closed, but there are only a few boys remaining. Some persons were in favour of closing the school entirely while the new buildings were going on, but others thought that it would be better not to suspend the continuity of the school, and so a few boys are kept on at a little sacrifice of income. The new school-house will be ready in May, and just now we have, properly speaking, no school-rooms, but are carrying on our work in two rooms temporarily hired for the purpose.

8842. You are investing in the new buildings the first you receive on letting your old premises?—The first instalments payable to the contractor for the new buildings were met out of the funds that had been collected by the subscription I have already mentioned, but after we made the agreement with Mr. Hogg we let these funds remain at interest, at 5 per cent, and applied Mr. Hogg's instalments. Our agreement with him is that we will allow the money to remain in his hands, he giving us each instalment as we want it, and paying us interest for what balance he holds.

8843. Mr. O'SHEA.—What rate of interest does he pay?—5 per cent.

8844. How much have you already paid to your architect and builder?—£4,500.

8845. £2,500 of that came from Mr. Hogg?—Yes.

8846. Whence did the other £2,000 come?—It consisted of the £1,500 which McKenna paid as a fine, and subscriptions.

8847. Therefore only £500 has come from the subscriptions?—The first money that was paid was £500 from the subscriptions, on the 23rd August, 1873. We have £716 of our subscriptions remaining.

8848. Are not the subscriptions intended, under the scheme, to provide for the education of pupils?—Yes.

8849. And for the maintenance of the teaching staff, and so on?—No; not for the maintenance of the teaching staff. To provide suitable buildings was the primary purpose for which they were intended.

8850. Does that appear by the scheme?—I am not certain whether it appears from the scheme; but it appeared from the circular which we issued when we were asking for the subscriptions.

8851. The principle appears to have been that subscribers of certain sums of money were to have the power of nominating pupils at reduced fees?—Yes; in entirely free according to the amount of the subscription. The principle was this, that every man who gave £50 or upwards was to have tuition to the amount of 5 per cent, on his subscription; but this alternative was introduced—if a man gave 200 guineas he was entitled, if he so preferred, to have his name perpetuated by a scholarship, to be called after him and to be awarded by public competition. In framing the scheme it was thought more desirable to make use of the scholarships, as a stimulus to pupils of lower schools, and, therefore, that there should be open scholarships. When asking a man for 200 guineas you could not prescribe whether he would keep the scholarship in his own hand, or throw it open to competition. We gave him his choice.

8852. Then it was intended that some of the money of the subscribers, if they so desired, should be devoted to giving scholarships?—I should rather have said to giving free teaching. The teacher is paid for taking these free pupils, by having his school-rooms and some modest fees.

8853. Then all the subscriptions are in reality available for building purposes?—Yes.

8854. And you have hitherto spent only £500 out of the subscriptions on building purposes?—That is so. The rest is bearing interest, and will be the last thing we shall touch.

8855. CHAIRMAN.—How much shall you require to pay off the contractor?—The contract is for £9,100, and when that is all paid we shall have about £1,500 left out of Mr. Hogg's fine, and with that we shall probably build a master's house.

8856. Is Mr. Hogg's £8,000 secured to you?—Yes, it is arranged in the lease that he is bound to find down the rent.

8857. Mr. O'SHEA.—I suppose it is charged on the property, by way of mortgage?—Yes, virtually.

8858. CHAIRMAN.—How do you hold the site of the new buildings?—We held it under a lease for 999 years.

8859. What was the object of moving the school?—It will be in a better situation. The old building was entirely surrounded by places of business, having a crowded thoroughfare on each side, which was considered undesirable. The present building is on higher ground, and very beautifully situated.

8860. The result of all that has taken place, that when you are in possession of the new premises you will have something about £400 a year, as an endowment, after paying your rent?—Yes.

8861. Then, in fact, the institution is a good deal better off now than it was 20 years ago?—A good deal, indeed. I ought to add that there are a number of subscriptions unpaid. Some gentlemen paid part of the subscriptions they promised, in order to make them selves eligible as directors. One gentleman, who subscribed 250 guineas, said, "I have gone so deeply into my allowance for public matters this year as I can. I will give 100 guineas now, and pay the other 150 next year." That has not been asked for since.

8862. Mr. O'SHEA.—You consider that money is secure?—Yes. There are a number of subscriptions, to the amount of £200 or £300 outstanding, which we will call in now.

8863. CHAIRMAN.—How did you ascertain the value put on the lettings of the property?—By consulting people who were judges. The part Mr. Hogg took had been for a long time advertised to be let, either in one lot or in parcels. We were very glad to get an offer for it as a whole. Mr. Hogg got it cheap, but, as it was a wholesale transaction, we thought he was entitled to consideration. It is a great advantage to the Academy to have it all in one occupier's hands, and the rent well secured. Mr. Hogg has already created a store on it, which must have cost him £1,500, and he has paid us £3,500. So that our security is very safe.

8864. Who made the lettings?—They were made in accordance with the rules laid down in the scheme on the subject, and I think that the bargain made was as good as we could have expected.

8865. Mr. O'SHEA.—How many nominations for pupils, free or partially free, have been already secured to individuals, by reason of their subscriptions?—There are only three persons at present entitled to absolutely free nominations—two subscribers of £300 each, and another of £315, and then there are also the two Maxwell scholarships, which I have already mentioned. That will make five pupils absolutely free. Then there are a number of subscribers of £100, who will be entitled to nominate pupils at half fees, and the subscribers of £50 are entitled to nominate pupils at a reduction of one-fourth.

8866. You have no fear that the diminution of revenue, consequent on these reductions or remissions of fees, will prove hereafter a burden to the school, and

all your classes with non-paying boys, to the detriment of the masters?—No; there will not be more than a dozen.

8867. Do you intend, after you have condensed the building, to continue the practice of condensing these free or partially free places, by receiving subscription?—That point has never been considered; but I wish very much that we had two or three more 100 guinea subscribers.

8868. You do not anticipate any exaggerated or dangerous number of free pupils?—No; I do not apprehend that at all. I think very few of the subscribers will avail themselves of their privilege, and I think the scholarships given by competition will be an advantage; because we shall advertise the competition for those scholarships, and thereby we shall get the ablest boys out of the class for whose benefit they are intended.

8869. CHAIRMAN.—In fact some of the scholarships will lapse, owing to the donors not claiming their right to nominate?—Not the scholarships, but the nominations to instruction at reduced rates.

8870. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is the right of nomination to descend from the subscriber to somebody else here?—Yes, we thought the best way of raising money was to give value for it.

8871. CHAIRMAN.—In the report of 1857 it is stated that the school, as it then existed, was seated in twenty boarders, has it seemed to be a boarding school now?—It has, in consequence of the boarding house having been let. There is just now no accommodation for either boarders or masters. I live in a house of my own, and derive no income as principal, which is a purely honorary office.

8872. Have there been boarders in the school within your recollection?—Yes; I had eighteen or twenty myself.

8873. When did they come?—The buildings were getting so dreadfully dilapidated that the boarders desisted during the last few years of my residence. In 1845 I withdrew from the classical school, left the school residence, and went to live elsewhere on my private means; but I still continued to superintend, and spent a good deal of my time in the Academy for a number of years. Latterly I have not been able to do so much; but I am still superintending it, and I undertake but winter to teach a class. However, I was obliged to give that up in consequence of a severe illness.

8874. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you intend to make provision for boarders in your new building?—Yes.

8875. Dr. CURRIE.—Is it intended that the boarders are to reside in the head master's house?—That is not decided. My opinion is that there ought to be two boarding houses; that the head master should take boarders at a very high figure, and that another master should take boarders on more moderate terms.

8876. Should the houses for that purpose be part and parcel of the school?—I suppose they will be, but perhaps we may prefer to have a house, at a little distance from the school, for the head master, and to let the house, on the ground connected with the school, be used as the second boarding house; but there is nothing whatever settled.

8877. Is it contemplated that that shall be the only remuneration of the head master?—We contemplate guaranteeing a certain sum for three years to start the institution, and to secure suitable masters, there are at present no assistant masters; I am now myself the only master on the regular foundation of the institution.

8878. You can hardly expect always to get an efficient head master without a salary?—Not at first.

8879. CHAIRMAN.—What fees are the paying pupils charged?—Four guineas for classics; four guineas for mathematics, including arithmetic; I give the fees now as they were before I retired; and I do not think they will be lowered. Arithmetic, without classics, £2 2s.; geography, £2 2s.; writing, £2 2s.; English, £2 2s. There are all paid to the several masters.

8880. Then £16 16s. is the most any boy will be charged?—Yes.

8881. Is it the intention to give the masters fixed salaries out of the endowment, and also to let them have their fees as well?—No, we do not intend to give any fixed salary, but only to guarantee, for three years a minimum income—that is, if the fees do not amount to the stipulated sum, we shall make it up.

8882. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there any provision made for instruction in the physical sciences?—My first care on becoming principal, in 1839, was to institute a leading library for the use of the pupils. There had been no provision made for the physical sciences, and my next step was to make arrangements for having Natural Philosophy taught. However, peculiar circumstances led us to begin with Natural History, instead of Natural Philosophy. The Academy had not an article of apparatus, not a single specimen in Natural History. In 1838, my brother and colleagues, the late Dr. James Blyde, introduced Geology as part of his course of Geography; and as the study of geology requires a knowledge first of mineralogy and then of Zoology and Botany, these sciences also were introduced, and to promote the study of these subjects he founded a museum, which on his removal to Glasgow, in 1844, had so increased as to contain a complete suite (for the purposes of instruction) of minerals and rocks, the latter comprising a very complete collection of specimens of all the important geological formations in the north-east of Ireland, but since 1844 it has been much neglected. Since the letting of the old premises the library has been stored in rooms kindly lent by Mr. Young, the relative in the chancery suit, till the new buildings be ready. The museum is lodged in the same place for the present. As natural history in its different departments—mineralogy, geology, zoology, and botany—formed part of the geographical course, and as geology is intimately connected with geography, my brother introduced it as part of that course. So, in like manner, Natural Philosophy being closely connected with mathematics, he made it part of the work of his mathematical classes, but he had to get apparatus at his own expense. When his pupils had gone through the first six books of Euclid, and a corresponding amount of algebra, he taught them first the elements of Natural Philosophy, and then of chemistry, on two days in the week, and pure mathematics on the other days. This plan, of having the natural sciences taught by one of the regular staff of masters, appears to me to be much better than that of employing a separate master for physical sciences, as is usually done. It will be my wish, if I can prevail upon the Council to carry it out, to make it a first object in appointing the new master of the mathematical school, to have one capable of carrying on that system. It is vastly more important that that should be taught by a man knowing the boys and constantly communicating with them, than that a hiring should be brought in for an hour or half an hour twice a week to teach it.

8883. Do you intend that the course of mathematical and physical science shall be included under the £4 4s. now payable for mathematics, or must there be an additional fee?—My desire is that there should be no additional fee; that was the way in which it was done before, and it answered so well that I would be very sorry if the Council will not revive it.

8884. CHAIRMAN.—Do you intend to make any provision for teaching modern languages?—Yes; we have had teachers of modern languages. There was a French master who was considered part of the staff; but, according to my view, he was not one of the foundation masters, but was merely an accessary; there has, however, always been a French master.

8885. Do you mean there has been a foreigner?—Yes.

8886. Do you consider a foreigner would be superior, as a teacher of modern languages, to an Irishman or an Englishman?—No; I think not. I think that, as a rule, no Frenchman can teach the elements of French properly, because he does not know the difficulties which the

Dep't of 1878.

Rev. Charles
John Blyde,
1846.

Sept. 25, 1878.

Gen. Robert
John Bryon,
G.D.

pronunciation presents to English organs. An English-speaking gentleman who has thoroughly mastered French pronunciation will be found, for beginners, better than a Frenchman. Certainly for the advanced pupils a native of each country would be preferable; but you cannot have a native of every foreign country amongst your masters. My opinion is that French and Latin ought to be taught together, and that as soon as a boy has a tolerable stock of Latin vocabularies he should be taught French, and be shown the laws of mutation, whereby the Latin has passed into the French. In that way you lay the foundation for a good knowledge of the higher studies of comparative philology. I am decidedly of opinion that no man should be taken for the classical mastership that is not able to teach French. There knows only one Frenchman who was able to teach French pronunciation well to beginners. French masters, as a rule, will pronounce a word for you, and if you can let it off, well and good, but if not, they let it alone in despair. That is the chief reason why so few people pronounce French well.

8897. Would it not be possible, in Belfast, to find a Frenchman, a German, and an Italian, who would be employed elsewhere in the neighbourhood, and to secure their attendance at the Academy, say three times a week?—I think that would be desirable after boys have, in the first place, learned the pronunciation as well as a person who is not a native can teach it, and in the next place after they have got a tolerable acquaintance with the derivation of French words from Latin roots, and the comparison of French constructions with Latin constructions. Latin ought to be made the foundation of instruction in all the Romance languages. In the same manner the teacher of English ought to compare the German with the English, which would make the learning of German vastly easier. I have myself drawn up a series of rules for the mutation of Latin words into French, Italian, and Spanish, and for the difference between the German and the English, and I shall probably publish it.

8898. Is the Academy a denominational institution?—It is not at all denominational. There is no restriction whatever on the religion of the pupils.

8899. It appears that certain bodies are entitled to send forward candidates for the Maxwell scholarships?—Yes. The history of that matter is—when we instituted the proceedings in Chancery to which I have already referred, the Master reported in our favour that the Maxwell charge had lapsed. The Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, one of whom is a Presbyterian minister, threatened to appeal against the Master's decision; and when the matter came before the Lord Chancellor, it was proposed, as a compromise, that we should allow free scholarships constituted in the spirit of Mr. Maxwell's will, and they would withdraw the threatened opposition. In that way the Maxwell scholarships were established, and they were limited to Presbyterians, because Mr. Maxwell's will was entirely for the benefit of Presbyterianism, and one part of it referred specially to the education of students for the Presbyterian ministry. Without contravening Mr. Maxwell's will, we could not have opened these scholarships. The several bodies of Presbyterians in Ireland, it was arranged, should select candidates, and send them forward to compete for the scholarships.

8900. Do *Clerics*—but in contemplation to establish any school exhibitions, assisting scholars from free scholarships?—I think it would be very desirable to do so.

8901. They have been established in other places?—Yes.

8902. And the general opinion is that they work very well?—Yes, I hope some of our old pupils who are wealthy will give exhibitions.

8903. You have an endowment fund of £400 a year?—If that be not required for other purposes, we may devote some of it to that object.

8904. CHAIRMAN.—With regard to the religious denominations of the pupils, I find that in 1857 there were 133 on the roll, of whom 25 belonged to the United Church, 1 was a Roman Catholic, 95 were Presbyterians, and 21 belonged to other denominations.

How any appreciable number of Roman Catholics taken advantage of the school within your recollection?—Yes, I have had under me, in the classical school, many Roman Catholics, two or three of whom are now *eligibles* in the Roman Catholic Church.

8895. Mr. O'SHEA.—Did that continue up to the time you left your old buildings?—I think when the opposition to mixed education arose Roman Catholics ceased to attend the Academy.

8896. What was the latest date at which you had Roman Catholic pupils?—We really never took cognizance of the religion of the pupils.

8897. Was any religious instruction given to leaders in the school?—Certainly.

8898. Were the boarders all Protestants?—I have had Roman Catholic boarders.

8899. Were they allowed to absent themselves from religious instruction?—In one instance the religion of the boy desired that he should not attend family worship, and, of course, he was excused.

8900. CHAIRMAN.—How does the Academy differ from the Academical Institution?—Simply in this—that the Academical Institution has no Principal, the masters are all on a par. In the Academy the masters are associated with the directors in the general management in the Academical Institution they are not. I am not aware of any other distinction.

8901. The educational course is very much the same?—Quite the same. The constitution of the Academy arose in this way—in Belfast, prior to its date I have given you as the foundation of the Academy, there were a number of different schools, conducted by independent masters, in different parts of the town, and boys went from one to the other, and when the Academy was founded these were combined. I believe that Dr. Croghan, the first principal, and a Scotchman, intended the Academy to be a college as well as a public school, and the plan was followed on for a little while, but the funds which they raised were not at all adequate for that, and the college department was dropped about the year 1796.

8902. Mr. O'SHEA.—When you speak of a college department, do you mean an institution for passing higher studies?—Yes. I mean a course equal to the undergraduate course of the Scotch universities. The idea was afterwards taken up by the founders of the Academical Institution, who carried it out vigorously and well. They had an undergraduate course on the model of the Scotch universities, which was what Dr. Croghan originally intended.

8903. CHAIRMAN.—Was it always the practice in the Academy, up to the time the school closed, that the pupils were, some of them in one school, and some in another?—Constantly, but the senior pupils generally attended all the four schools in our department or another. The Academy consists of four schools, as stated in the scheme. They are the Classical, the Mathematical, the Writing, and the English schools. The scheme gives the Principal a defined authority over the other masters, but they have a share in both the internal and external government of the institution. Their position is, therefore, very different from that of the "under-masters" in other public schools. They are also guarded against arbitrary dismissal, and are associated with the directors to form the council.

8904. Mr. O'SHEA.—I find in the report of the Commissioners of 1857, this sentence:—

"If the pupils are designed for mercantile pursuits, their attention is—should seek the wish of their parents—confined to the branches that bear upon commerce; and if intended for professions, they can follow the studies necessary for such pursuits."

Do the boys who choose to pursue a mercantile course omit classical?—They may do so, but a great many intended for business study classical.

8905. What does the mercantile course consist of?—English, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. Of course geography involves the study of natural history; and a great many Belfast merchants have studied natural history in the Academy.

8906. Does the commercial course, as a rule, re-

value the study of mathematics?—No; not necessarily.

8907. Does it involve the study of the other physical sciences beyond natural history?—It does not involve anything beyond what the parents choose.

8908. As a matter of practice, if you wanted to train out commercial gentlemen, what branches would they be taught?—If they take mathematics, that entitles them to instruction in natural philosophy and chemistry; but if they do not take mathematics they would not receive instruction in those branches.

8909. Has any considerable number pursued this so-called commercial course?—Yes, a great many.

8910. Is it quite possible to turn men out with well-cultivated minds without a knowledge of the classics?—Yes, but not so highly cultivated.

8911. They are capable of appreciating what is good in culture afterwards?—Yes; a number of them study French; a few German; and a few Spanish.

8912. Is it contemplated, in the future of the Academy, to give facilities for that exclusive commercial education?—Yes. The decision as to such

boy is, of course, left entirely to his parents; we give them all the good advice we can, but they do not always follow it. I do not remember that I ever knew a pupil whose father entirely submitted to the direction of the Academy, except one, and that was in the case of the present Lord Chancellor of England; his father did exactly whatever we wished.

8913. CHAIRMAN.—Was he educated in the Academy?—Yes.

8914. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you expect that in future a reasonably large number will pursue the commercial course?—I do.

8915. CHAIRMAN.—We hope that under the new regime you will continue to send out, not only distinguished men, but also good average men?—That is what I most desire; I have always said, "I am willing to count distinguished pupils with any man, but I would rather count dozens." The true test to apply to a school is not the sending out of the greatest number of distinguished men, but the smallest number of dozens.

Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, examined.

Mr. R. Young

8916. CHAIRMAN.—You produce the plans showing the ground on which you are erecting the new buildings for the Belfast Academy?—Yes; and these other plans will show the general arrangement of the building.

what less than two statute acres; there is also to be a covered playground, in the basement of the building.

8918. Is it to be entirely a boys' school?—Entirely.

8919. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The plans show that there will be room for twenty-four borders?—Yes; and without incurring any extra expense.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY BRIDE, examined.

Mr. Charles H. Bride

8920. CHAIRMAN.—You have been solicitor for the Belfast Academy?—I have.

8921. Is the property of the institution entirely composed of house property?—It is.

8922. How is it held?—It is held in the names of William Erwin, M.P., Thomas Sinclair, and Rev. Dr. Bryon, as trustees. The site for the new buildings is also held in the names of the same trustees.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN CAMPBELL AILEY, examined.

Mr. Wm. J. C. Ailey

8923. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold in connection with the Belfast Academical Institution?—I am now one of the Vice-presidents. I was for 35 years Secretary to the Institution, and was so at the time of the report of the last Endowed Schools Commission.

8924. For what period do you hold the office of Vice-president?—The Vice-presidents are appointed for a period of four years, and we retire by rotation.

8925. Is the retiring Vice-president eligible for re-election?—No. According to the constitution of the Institution, no man can be re-appointed to the same office he has previously held, but he may be appointed to some other office. In that way they are generally retained, unless for some good reason. Sometimes deaths, resignations, or gentlemen leaving the country necessitate the appointment of new men, and we find some difficulty in that, as the number of persons qualified to act, and who are resident in the town, is very small.

8926. Of what does the present endowment of the Institution consist?—We have very little to add in that way to what was stated in the paper which I had the honour to submit to the Endowed Schools Commissioners in 1883, and which is contained in the first volume of the evidence given at that Commission, pp. 343-345.

8927. In the schedule to the report of that Commission I find this statement as to the foundation of the institution:—

"Subscriptions expended in building, £16,979; Lord Dorset, grant of land, comprising nearly part of £22 12s. 10d., 1669; John Park, M.P., 12th November, 1615, devise of house property; Professor Sullivan, donation, £100; Dr. Drummond's bequest, £117 1s. 8d.; Mr. Tennant's donation, £46 2s. 1d."

Have you still those various sums?—They all remain; but the sum expended in building has been largely increased since that return was made. Within the last year we spent about £1,000 in additional buildings. At the date of the former Royal Commission there was a debt of something about £1,500 due by the Institution, and we have since entirely cleared that off, and raised several thousand pounds in addition, which we have spent partly in building, and partly in maintaining the premises. So that the amount expended on the buildings has been increased to close on £30,000, which was all raised by voluntary contributions.

8928. Where is the building situated?—It is on the western side of Belfast.

8929. Is it the same building which existed 20 years ago?—Precisely.

8930. Have you any endowment except what is invested in the buildings?—Nothing. We are entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions. We have, however, recently had two or three bequests and donations for the founding of scholarships in the Institution. For instance, the late Mr. John Porter of this town, by his will, ordered that a sum of money should be paid by his executors, sufficient to pay two annual premiums of £25 each to scholars in the Institution. That sum is now invested in three per cent. Consols.

8931. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In whose name does it stand?—In the Corporate name. The Institution is, by Act of Parliament, a Corporation. A Miss Clouston also gave 5,000 dollars, Equitable Trust bonds of New York, for the creation of certain premiums. She made it almost a *surplus* was that we should retain the money in that form, at least so long as these bonds continue in force.

Sept 16, 1879
Mr. William
I. C. Allen.

8932 Have you done so?—We have done so, of course.

8933 CHAIRMAN.—What income is derived from that fund?—It has varied a good deal. One year it did not exceed £20, and another year it reached £30.

8934 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you any person to inquire of from time to time as to the suitability of that investment?—Certainly.

8935 Are you satisfied that it is a sound investment?—It is. I believe the bonds have now matured, and will be paid off at par.

8936 CHAIRMAN.—Is there any other endowment?—I am not aware of anything that we can call, properly speaking, an endowment, except these two sums. A subscription of 20 guineas constitutes the subscriber, under the Act of Parliament, a proprietor. The word, "proprietor," however, is a very improper one; because they have no property whatever in the Institution, and derive no profit from it. It is a mere franchise.

8937 Have the proprietors a right to nominate pupils?—The subscribers of 100 guineas alone have a right to nominate pupils to be educated free on the foundation. When once that right has been exercised by an individual it is entirely extinguished.

8938 Are there any more enduring rights, for life or for ever?—None.

8939 What do your subscriptions generally amount to now, taking one year with another?—It varies very much. Some years we do not get a guinea, but in other years, when exertion is made, we get something substantial, for instance, while the debt was hanging over the institution some of us made rather extra exertions to get it cleared off; and we got in the course of two or three years £4,000; and we got for the purpose of extending our buildings £2,000 within the last four or five years.

8940 You had at one time a Government grant?—We had £1,500 a year.

8941 That was discontinued on the foundation of the Queen's College?—Yes; and the withdrawal of that grant placed us in a very awkward position; for although Parliament appropriated about £1,350 of the grant to particular gentlemen, professors in the institution, to whom we were obliged to pay the money, it still left us a margin of £150 a year, which we could apply to the maintenance of the buildings and library, and to awarding exhibitions or prizes as we chose for the purpose of promoting education.

8942 How is the site of the school held?—Under a fee-farm grant from the Donegal family.

8943 What rent is it subject to?—£22 14s. 1d. In speaking of the property belonging to the Institution, I should have mentioned that we own the site of the old barracks in this town. At one time, before the foundation of the Queen's College, we had a medical school attached to the Institution, and as we required premises for the purpose of that school we purchased from the Government, or rather the Government partly made us a grant of, and we partly purchased, the site of the old barracks. We have that property still.

8944 For what purpose is it now used?—We have set the greater portion of it to the Poor Law Board, for the purpose of a dispensary, and we get £50 a year from them for it.

8945 You mentioned that £30,000 was spent on the buildings?—The £30,000 includes some money spent in paying salaries to the professors. We were obliged to live from hand to mouth, and make use of our money as it came in for the current expenses of the place.

8946 It appears that portion of the main building of the Institution is used as the Government School of Art?—Yes; instead of maintaining a drawing school in the Institution, we thought it was as well to give facilities for the Government School of Art.

8947 Do any of your pupils attend that school?—Any of them who desire to be taught drawing or design attend there.

8948 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you give facilities

for students, male and female, not belonging to the institution, to attend that school of art?—Certainly, it is connected with South Kensington. For the classes not connected with the Institution there is a separate entrance to the school.

8949 CHAIRMAN.—Have your pupils any privileges, owing to your having let the ground to the Department, or have they to pay the same fees as others?—Precisely the same fees.

8950 What rent do you get from the Government for the school of art?—£20 a year.

8951 Are the old barracks subject to any rent?—Yes, we pay £12 2s. 6d. for them, and they bring in a profit rent of £43 17s. 6d.

8952 It was stated that the Institution is absolutely non-sectarian—is any religious instruction given?—None whatever is given in the school.

8953 Is it a boarding school?—The head master of the Chemical school, and the head master of the English school have boarders. They both reside in the Institution.

8954 Is that a private speculation of their own?—Entirely. The only control the Management exercise over it is to take care that the charges are not extravagant.

8955 Is there any record kept of the religion of the pupils in the day schools?—There is not, and no inquiry whatever is made on the subject.

8956 What is the total number of pupils attending the Institution now?—About 573. Five years ago it was upwards of 350.

8957 Do you think that the depression of trade has influenced the falling off?—I attribute it, very largely, to that source.

8958 Are the boarding-houses you have mentioned exclusively occupied by members of one religious denomination?—I do not know how the fact is now, but when I was a pupil there myself there were all denominations among the boarders.

8959 Of what religious persuasions are the masters?—We do not officially know even that; but I believe that at present they are all Protestants, of one denomination or another, the question of religion never enters into consideration when election of a master. We look entirely to the qualifications of the candidates. Almost since I remember the Institution, and up to a very recent period, at least one of the masters has been a Roman Catholic.

8960 What staff of masters have you?—A head chemical master, Dr. Robert Stoen; a head mathematical master, Mr. Randall Nixon, a head English master, Mr. Culliffe; Mr. Dodd is the master for Modern Languages; Mr. Howell teaches writing, and Dr. Henry Harben teaches Chemistry and some of the Natural Sciences.

8961 Have you ever considered the question whether a foreigner or a native of Ireland is the best teacher of Modern Languages?—I should say that an Englishman who is a competent scholar in a foreign language, is a better teacher for English pupils than a foreigner; and my principal reason for that opinion is, that he knows the difficulties which he has been obliged to overcome himself, in order to learn the foreign language. We have had foreigners as teachers in the Institution, and, without speaking disrespectfully of any gentleman who has occupied the position, I would say that our present teacher of Modern Languages, who is not a foreigner, is a great success, as compared with two or three foreigners we have had. Mr. Dodd was for five years a teacher of English at Leipzig.

8962 Are all the masters expected to devote their whole time to the school?—They are; and they have also competent assistants to assist them.

8963 Have you any system of inspection or examination connected with the Institution?—No, there was nothing of that kind until the Intermediate Education Act, when a number of our pupils went up to be examined.

8964 You have had no means, in past years, of dis-

measuring the relative proficiency of scholars from this Institution, and from the Academy, except by the places they took in college, or at other such examinations?—None other.

8865 Do the Managers inspect the Institution personally?—It is the duty of the Visitors to do so, and I believe some of them do occasionally look in, to see that matters are going on satisfactorily.

8866 Mr. O'BRIEN.—What are the fees payable by day scholars in the Institution?—The fee for Latin, Greek, Ancient History, and Ancient Geography is one guinea; Mathematics, including Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy, are also a guinea a quarter; Amateurs alone for one hour in the day is 15s., for two hours, 17s. 6d. In the junior classes in English the fee is, for one hour a day, 15s., and for two hours, 17s. 6d. In the senior classes they are 17s. 6d., and a guinea respectively. For French or German, or both, we charge a guinea a quarter; for Writing, Book-keeping, or Shorthand, 10s., and for Writing and Book-keeping, or Writing and Shorthand, 13s. a quarter.

8867 Do many pupils learn Shorthand?—From 10 to 15 per cent.

8868 Are these boys intended generally for commercial pursuits?—They are generally boys who intend to enter the Queen's College, and desire to acquire facility in taking notes.

8869 Do you encourage Shorthand?—Yes, I think it is now regarded as part of the best system of education.

8870 Is Finsen's system the one that is taught?—Yes.

8871 Have you compiled the list of the fees charged?—Chemistry, Zoology, or both, are charged one guinea per quarter for the senior class, and 7s. 6d. for the junior; Practical Chemistry, one guinea; Zoology, one guinea; Botany, 10s.; Vocal Music, which is not taught, however, at present, is entered on the list of fees at 2s. per quarter. In the preparatory school for children under ten years of age the fees are £1 a quarter.

8872 Is the sum realised by fees adequate to maintain the teaching staff of the Institution?—I would be very glad if we were able to give the masters something more permanent than the mere results of their teaching, or if they could be relieved, either wholly or to a large extent, of the cost of employing their assistants.

8873 Have they to employ their own assistants?—Yes, they must, at their own cost, keep up a sufficient staff of assistants.

8874 What do you do with the income arising from the various sources you have mentioned?—The portion which is not devoted to prizes is required for the purpose of keeping the place in repair, and for current expenses, such as stationery, and so forth.

8875 Are the tuition fees paid direct to the masters, or to the secretary of the Institution?—I believe the masters have arranged that the secretary of the Board of Masters should collect the fees for them all, and distribute them according to the number of pupils in the school.

8876 Then the only sum which the governing body manages is the income arising from the endowments you have mentioned, and amounting to about £176 a year?—Yes.

8877 You keep books showing the mode in which that money is disbursed?—Certainly.

8878 Who acts as treasurer?—The treasurer is a member of the Board.

8879 How often does the Board meet?—Once a month, and occasionally at other times, when any business arises.

8880 Is it from amongst the members of this Board that the Visitors are chosen?—No; there are two Boards—a Board of Management, and a Board of Visitors for general purposes. They have their distinct duties laid down by the Act of Parliament, but they meet as a joint Board once a month to manage the general affairs of the Institution.

8881 Have the Visitors any fixed time for visiting?—No. Sept. 22, 1876.

8882 How many persons constitute the Board of Visitors?—Eight. Mr. William J. C. Allen

8883 Would it not be desirable to have some regular system?—That is a matter for arrangement amongst themselves. There is nothing of that kind laid down. When I was a member of the Board of Visitors I found it was best always to go in without notice.

8884 You mentioned that you had recently raised an additional sum of £5,000 for the institution. On what have you expended that amount?—£2,000 of it has been expended this year in erecting additional buildings.

8885 What was the object of those buildings?—We required additional classrooms for the mathematical school, and the school of natural science.

8886 On what was the remaining £3,000 spent?—That was spread over several years; £1,000 was employed in paying off a mortgage which existed on the premises, and the remainder was spent on what might be called the current expenses of the institution.

8887 Was the remainder spent on ordinary expenses, which should have come out of the revenue of the establishment?—I would say from memory that it was on items which, if we had the funds, ought to have been charged to revenue.

8888 Have you, then, any hope of a continued flow of subscriptions at the same rate?—We do not know; we got a windfall—a legacy of £300—this very last year. Some of the old pupils have a great respect for the place.

8889 Do you expect that the revenue from subscriptions will continue so large as heretofore?—I should hope so; but it is rather a precarious foundation to rely upon. There are very often years in which we do not get a penny of subscriptions, and in other years they flow in pretty freely.

8890 Were any of these subscriptions given on condition that they should be regarded as capital?—No; it was always understood that they could be applied according to the discretion of the Board.

8891 I presume the Commissioners may assume that the object of the Governors will be, whenever possible, to treat the subscriptions as capital?—I can only answer for myself, and I certainly should advocate such a course, but it has been impossible up to the present time. Our Assistant Secretary has given me a note of the subscriptions, from which I find that I was in error when I mentioned £5,000 as the amount of the subscriptions received since 1857—I should have said £4,027 1s.

8892 Do you think, from your experience of the last few years, that the tendency to give subscriptions is likely to be continuous?—They have been a little more liberal recently; but I do not know how long that may continue.

8893 You mentioned that, until recently, you generally had a Roman Catholic as one of your masters?—We very often had. It was not made a sine qua non, but it just so happened that there was a Roman Catholic amongst them.

8894 Did the Roman Catholic happen to be a professor in any one particular branch?—No; sometimes a Roman Catholic was master of one school, and sometimes of another.

8895 I feared it might be that you had a Frenchman?—Not at all; indeed the Frenchman who was master when I was a pupil there was a Protestant.

8896 You have got premises in Burnside-street, let at a profit-rent of £48 a year—when was the letting made, under which that profit-rent arises?—It must have been thirty years ago.

8897 Will the tenant's interest in those premises terminate soon?—I think the lease he got was for sixty-one years.

8898 Has the value of the property improved since that lease was made?—I have no doubt it has, although I should not like to be obliged to offer it for sale at the present time.

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Mr. William
J. C. Allen.

5999. Although there is no actual record kept of the religion of the young men attending the Institution, can you say whether there have been any Roman Catholics of late years?—I could not say, but when I was there myself there was a considerable number of Roman Catholics. The present Mr. Justice O'Brien was a pupil in the Institution, in my young days.

6000. How are the accounts of the Institution audited?—They are audited by three members nominated annually by the general meeting of the proprietors.

6001. Are these auditors members of the Board?—No, but they are subscribers, and members of the proprietary body.

6002. CHAIRMAN.—It appears from the returns furnished to us that each master does not get the entire of his fees, but is charged a certain sum for taxes on the buildings?—Each master pays the taxes on his

rooms, and a small sum to the Corporation, in the nature of rent, those sums form portions of our ordinary income, and are devoted to the repairs, &c.

6003. Is there any interference by the Managers with the salaries paid by the members to their sons?—The only control the Managers exercise is, that the names of the proposed assistants, and a statement of their qualifications, must be submitted to them, so that they may see they are proper persons.

6004. In fact, they reserve the power of vetoing the appointments?—They do.

6005. Your son has recently obtained very distinguished honors at Cambridge?—Yes, he was Senior Wrangler last January.

6006. Was he educated in the Academical Institution?—Yes; and he was only one of several who have recently gone to Cambridge from it, and all have gained places in the Wrangler class.

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLS, M.A., continued.

Mr. William
Nichols, &c.

6007. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the Professors of the Queen's College, Belfast?—I am.

6008. What position do you hold in connection with the Academical Institution?—I am one of the Visitors.

6009. Can you add anything to the information we obtained from Mr. Allen?—Two or three points occurred to me on hearing the evidence here. The first matter that I should wish to bring under your notice is the question of endowment. My experience, as a Visitor of the Institution for a long time, is that the absence of any fixed endowment is very crippling to the Institution.

6010. We gather that the present endowment is £170 a year, and the rents that the masters pay?—I should wish to distinguish between the sums that are fixed and those that are provisional. In that way alone you can see what the real resources of the Institution are. In the first place, the rent of £80 a year, which is our mainstay at present, is received from the Science and Art Department, and it is precarious. The Department holds under a short lease—for, I think, seven years, of which one has already expired—and it may stop them at any time to seek other premises, and, if they did so, we should be just placed in the position in which we were before the South Kensington authorities established a branch of the Science and Art Department here. Then, not merely have the masters no salary, and not usually are they obliged entirely to pay their own assistants, but from sheer necessity, most reluctantly we have to turn them to profit, and charge them a rent. That is to say, we are obliged to tax them for the purpose of obtaining a small fund for general purposes. The truth is, the only endowment upon which we can calculate, or regard as, in a certain sense, permanent, is that from Park's Trust, which is about £10 a year, and the profit-rent from the old barracks, which is about £48, making a total of £58 a year for general purposes, from which I, of course, exclude exhibitions. Thus we find to be utterly inadequate. I never knew a Board more anxious to extend the benefits of an Institution than that which I have the honor to represent before this Commission, but we have been obliged to forego the most pressing requirements for want of funds; for instance, our gymnasium was absolutely suspended for some years, but we have now, through a vigorous effort, obtained funds enough to put it in a very efficient state. I passed the point so strongly, and the Board took it up so kindly, that the want will be remedied, and in a very satisfactory way. I only give this as an instance of the many wants that press upon us, and to show the Commission the extreme importance of having some fixed endowment for general purposes in connection with this subject, I should wish to bring under the notice of the Commission the fact, that, when the Institution was absorbed in the Queen's College, not merely did it lose the salary of its professors,

but it also lost the sum that was applicable for the payment of the assistant secretary, and those general purposes of which I speak. Now, if we had a small sum for those purposes, such as we used to get, it would be extremely important. I do not think that any expenditure you could recommend would be productive of more benefit than this.

6011. Mr. O'BRIEN.—I do not think you need be very nervous about the Science and Art Department removing that school from you, because there is about to be a rather powerfully organized branch of that department established in Dublin, and it will be much more easy for Irish towns like Belfast to make their wants felt there, than by applying to South Kensington?—I have no fear that Belfast will lose its Art school, but it is possible that the Department might find more suitable premises.

6012. You consider that you ought to have a fixed income of say £250 a year, which would require in addition of about £100 a year to your present income. If the subscriptions continue coming in as they have done in recent years, do not you think it would be possible to find a sum which would reduce £100 a year?—I do not think so. The subscriptions enable us to go on, but we have never, with our present resources, been able to find any sum whatever.

6013. You have provided for the gymnasium and bath rooms, and the other desirable improvements?—Yes; they are completed, and is an admirable way, but the maintenance of these involves a very considerable charge.

6014. Now that the structures are completed, would it not be possible in the future, if large subscriptions came in, to turn them into principal, and to appropriate the interest to the maintenance of all things necessary for the Institution?—If you could ensure to us a constant stream of subscriptions, of course it would.

6015. What arrangement have you made with you masters as to the results term under the Intermediate Act—are you, the Governors, to get them, or are the masters to get them?—We have made no arrangement whatever, but I know that the feeling of the Board is that we should be only too glad to supplement the very inadequate emoluments of the masters by the small sum to be received from that source.

6016. Do you suggest that the Academical Institution should be assisted by the State?—I do not know what powers of recommendation your Commission has, but I presume that from the endowments with which you will have to deal there will be a considerable sum to be disposed of, and I think regard should be paid to the claims of this Institution.

6017. We have no power to make recommendations, but, of course, it would be our duty, when a gentleman in your position makes any suggestion, to lay it before the Lord Education?—I presume there will be some redistribution of existing endowments,

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Mr. William
Smith, M.A.

and I do not think that any allocation of money, for educational purposes, would be more productive of public good than that which I suggest.

9018 Can you say generally whether the pupils who attend the Institution are Belfast and Antigua pupils, or do they come from different parts of Ulster?—They come from various places; in some instances even from Dublin.

9019 You are aware that in Ulster there are Royal schools which enjoy considerable revenues?—Yes. I wanted to say a word with regard to these Royal schools, and their scholarships. I think I ought to mention that two very distinguished masters of Endowed Schools have spoken to me of the desirability of allowing pupils from their schools to choose their own place of Collegiate Education. They pointed out to me that a number of these pupils would, perhaps, wish to receive that education near their own homes. A number of them are going into the Presbyterian Church, and these naturally look to the Belfast College as their place of education, on account of its vicinity to, and its practical connexion with, their theological college. And it does appear hard that those boys should not be able to hold the Royal school scholarships in the State College instituted for their special benefit.

9020 Do you endorse the suggestions of those gentlemen?—I do.

9021 You would wish to see the exhibitions awarded to pupils from the Royal schools, and now tenable in Trinity College only, allowed to be held by young men going to the Queen's College?—I do not say to the Queen's College alone, but to any colleges which can give University teaching.

9022 Do you, as a gentleman of authority on the subject, think that the purpose of education in Ulster would be served by the appropriation of some of the surplus funds of the Royal schools in Ulster to the assistance of the local institutions, such as the Belfast Academical Institution, which is doing active service for the maintenance of Ulster?—I do not wish to touch on the funds of the Royal schools. I have the highest opinion of their efficiency, and I should not wish to diminish it in any way. I do not think that any one of them is too snugly endowed, and the effect of my proposal, if adopted, would be to place them in a more favourable position. These scholarships, I need not say, do not increase the emoluments of the master, except indirectly, by attracting pupils to his school, and if you allow the pupils to hold their exhibitions in colleges of their own choosing, instead of diminishing the revenues of the master, you would increase them; because at present those masters are obliged to turn their whole attention to one college, and consequently to discourage the coming of pupils who mean to go to other colleges for their education.

9023 Dr. CURRIE.—I presume your remarks apply equally well to the Erasmus Smith's Schools, such as at Galway, Drogheda, Kinn, and Tipperary?—Certainly, and also to Foyle College. In fact, Dr. Haug actually came to Belfast to consult with me, and try to make some arrangement by which those scholarships might be made tenable in other institutions, both in his own interest and in that of the boys. There is another matter, that is, the teaching of the schools, in which I take a great interest, and in reference to which I think I should bring before you a suggestion from the masters. Several masters of schools have brought before me the extreme difficulty in which they are placed by the variety of the extraneous courses in different colleges in Ireland, representing it as a serious hindrance to the efficiency of their teaching. In fact, since the Intermediate Education Act, a crisis has set in. One of the masters came to see the other day, expressing me to do something for him, and I perceived, as far as an individual with very limited power could act in the matter, that I should do so.

9024 I think something has been done in that direction?—Not to my knowledge.

9025 There was a committee appointed, and I can

speak for the Galway college, where they have instituted the entrance course to that reported in the Dublin University?—I was not aware of that. There is no reason why you should teach Latin from one book rather than another. A uniform course will give quite as complete a course of instruction as a varied one. At present, a master is obliged to fritter away his time and attention upon several classes, whose one would suffice. I spoke to Professor Tyndall about the matter when in Dublin, and tried to bring about some concert as regards scholarship courses, but I did not get much encouragement. The only suggestion made was, that we should assimilate our courses to those of Trinity College, and to this I have no objection; but there is a difficulty in the way, as our scholarship courses are announced a year in advance, while those for the Royal scholarships vary, I understand, from year to year. I should, however, like to see the matter taken up by all the institutions in Ireland which hold entrance examinations. A sensible arrangement, based on a common understanding, would, I believe, greatly increase the efficiency of Irish schools. There is another matter to which I wish to refer, namely to prevent misapprehension as to the evidence that has been given to you upon one or two points of interest, with regard to the conduct of our own Institution. It has been stated to you that, as there are a number of head masters, pupils might attend any schools they please. That is only true within certain limits. Every pupil at our Institution, unless hindered by delicate health, is obliged to attend for the entire five hours during which the school is open. He may, it is true, pass all his time in one school—be say, for instance, spend the five hours at mathematics, which is very unlikely, but no boy can be a full pupil of the Institution, or get a prize, or enjoy any of the external advantages over and above the teaching, unless he attends three schools at least. So that, although we have a number of head masters, we have a certain co-ordination, and all the teaching of the different schools is strictly relative—arranged so that there shall be no clashing of hours. This is really a distinctive feature of the Institution. We do not wish the boys to be taking a portion of their education in one of our schools, and going to some other school for another portion. The Managers, therefore, determined that no person shall be a regular pupil of the Institution, who does not attend, at least, three schools.

9026 Does that occupy the entire five hours?—Not necessarily; but, as I have said, five hours' daily attendance is ordinarily required. I also wish to say a word as to the falling off in the attendance. The only explanation of that which has been mentioned, is the expansion of the times. But there is another cause, which has largely contributed to it, and that is the institution of new schools. Thus there is an important school—a Church of Ireland school—which has been recently established in Belfast, and in which, I understand, there are now some seventy pupils.

9027 CHAIRMAN.—That is an undenied school?—Yes.

9028 When was that established?—I think three or four years ago, but it has naturally prospered, for the leading members of the Church of Ireland are members of its committee, and any school so supported must prosper. Thus the Methodist College, at which the attendance is between 200 and 300, has also sprung into existence. Besides the Academical Institution draws its pupils from all the neighbouring towns, Lisburn, Lurgan, and so forth. Now an important endowed school has been recently established in Lurgan and similar schools are everywhere springing up, under the operation of the Intermediate Education Act; so that, considering all matters, the wonder is that we have suffered so little.

9029 May not the closing of the Belfast Academy have had a counteracting effect?—The attendance at the Academy has for many years been very limited.

Sept. 26, 1875.

Rev. J. A.
Chancellor.

Rev. J. A. CHANCELLOR, examined.

9030. Dr. CURRIE.—You are the secretary to the Belfast Academy?—I am.

9031. The number of pupils on the roll of the Belfast Academy at the time of the last Commission, was 133. What is it now?—There are eighteen or nineteen boys attending the school now. But the school is held just now, under very disadvantageous circumstances, we are not bringing it before the public at all.

9032. What has been the average attendance for the last year?—There have been about twenty pupils on an average.

Mr. W. Stans.

Mr. WILLIAM STANS, examined.

9034. CHAIRMAN.—You are the assistant secretary to the Belfast Academical Institution?—Yes.

9035. How long have you held that position?—Over twenty years. The first minutes in my writing are dated 1857.

9036. Can you give us the particulars of the accounts?—Yes, I have kept the account books since the time I was appointed.

9037. Is there a printed report, like the one which has been handed to us, issued every year?—Not every year. I was not called upon for it. The one produced gives only an abstract under proper headings, but it does not give all the details.

9038. Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—Do you reside on the premises?—No.

9039. Beyond keeping the accounts you do not know much about the management of the place?—I do not.

9040. Nor the state of the buildings or furniture?—No.

9041. CHAIRMAN.—There appears to be no item of £114 10s charged as for "the hall-key." What does that mean?—The hall-key was quite unnecessary, and that money was spent on repainting it.

9042. Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—What is your salary from the institution?—£20 a year.

9043. I presume you have not to devote a great part of your time to the keeping of those accounts?—It takes a good deal of time, but, when I was appointed, the funds of the institution being very low, they could not afford to give a higher salary.

Mr. J. Currie.

Mr. JOHN CURRIE, examined.

9047. Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—What position do you hold in the Belfast Academical Institution?—I am the head master of the English department, and I act as secretary to my colleagues, the Board of Masters.

9048. Have you anything to say to the Governing Body?—Nothing whatever.

9049. CHAIRMAN.—Are you the occupier of one of the boarding-houses?—I am.

9050. That house belongs to the Corporation of the Institution?—It does.

9051. Do you pay rent for it?—I do.

9052. What number of boarders have you in it?—At present I have seven.

9053. You are limited as to your charges by the Corporation?—Yes, my whole charge is £80 a year, for tuition, boarding, and washing; no extras. The fee was not so high when I was first appointed, but general expenses were much lower then.

9054. Dr. CURRIE.—How many boarders could you accommodate?—The dormitories and other rooms would accommodate from forty to forty-five.

9055. CHAIRMAN.—Do you take in all that come?—Generally.

9056. You do not think you could make a profit by charging less than your present fees?—I could not. I devote my entire time, morning and evening, to the superintendence of my boarders, and I do not think I am at all adequately paid.

9057. There is another boarding-house belonging to

9058. That is a very considerable falling off from what the number was in 1837?—Yes. When the principal masters were changed, we allowed the secondary masters to take their places, so as to avoid expending money until we got the new buildings completed. We are simply teaching the boys that wish to attend the Academy, without seeking to get new boys. For a certain number of years, the buildings were so bad that we found we could not carry on the school properly, and we allowed the attendance gradually to fall away. We expect the new Academy to be opened in the summer of 1880.

9044. CHAIRMAN.—In the bank book of the institution I find an entry of a cheque for £1,600. What was that for?—Mr. BEAN made a present of £1,600 for the new building; but he gave it with the proviso that it should constitute a number of propositions, appropriating various sums from twenty to fifty guineas to each, instead of placing it all in his own name. Connell, however, was consulted, and was of opinion that the condition could not be fulfilled, because when Mr. BEAN paid the money the other people could not be regarded as proprietors, and he recommended that the money should be returned to Mr. BEAN. It actually came back again; as the individuals all got it, and paid it themselves. The late Mr. John Martin gave 100 guineas to be appropriated in a similar manner, and the money was returned to him also, but he died soon after, and his executors could not refund the money.

9045. The bank book produced is marked account No. 2. What does that mean?—It is for the new buildings. There were some subscriptions which were put into the building account at once, and others were transferred afterwards from our ordinary accounts.

9046. Mr. O'BRAUGHEN.—Is there any sum to the credit of the institution which you would regard as capital, either invested or uninvested?—There is no balance of the subscriptions, but there was a legacy of £500, left lately.

the institution?—Yes; it is kept by my colleague Dr. Stans, the Chemical master.

9068. What number of boarders has he?—In the last return presented to the Managers it appeared that he had fifteen.

9059. Dr. CURRIE.—What accommodation is there in his establishment?—Much the same as in mine.

9060. CHAIRMAN.—Are his terms the same as yours?—I think so, but he makes a nominal difference, inasmuch as he charges forty guineas for board and twenty for washing, tuition &c., &c.

9061. Are the houses kept in repair for you by the Institution, or have you to spend money yourselves on repairs?—I have spent £200 in eighteen years, but that represents the rent which the Governors give me back, and I spend it upon the place. When I was appointed they allowed me three years' rent to put the place in order. It was then in a very bad state of repair, and before I ever received *Le Tréport* 1856, so that the Governors very considerably did not ask me to pay the rent to which I was liable for twelve years.

9062. Were the repairs done by yourself?—They were done under my superintendence. I made the agreement with the contractors, and submitted the accounts to the Managers, to show how I had spent the money.

9063. Is that the way also with the Chemical master?—The Chemical master was appointed at a time when the Governors did not charge a rent to any

master. He was appointed in February, 1854, and is expected to keep his own premises in repair at his own expense. I was not appointed till the 1st August, 1851.

9064. How are the repairs to the general school buildings carried out?—When any repairs are required I submit the matter to the Managers at their monthly meetings, and they instruct me to get estimates for the necessary work, and when they pass them I am instructed to see them carried out, and submit the accounts for payment when the work is done.

9065. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you pupils of all religious denominations?—I have not the slightest idea of the religious denominations of the pupils generally.

9066. Even of your boarders?—I know the religion of my own boarders, because the parents tell me what churches they are to attend. But with regard to the day scholars, I have not the slightest idea, except I happen to meet the parents in the place of worship to which they belong.

9067. Do you know whether there are any Roman Catholics amongst the pupils at present?—I cannot say. I know that two were ordered, by their clergy, to leave in some time ago.

9068. CHATELAIN.—I suppose that none but Presbyterians or Church of Ireland people ever apply to become boarders?—Since I became master I have had Episcopals, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics living in my house. They all attended their own Sabbath schools and places of worship, and I never interfered with their religion in any way.

9069. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—It appears that there was a new ball-alley erected in August, 1878?—It was rather re-covered and repaired. Mr. Donville built it several years ago at a cost of 260 guineas, but about five years ago a great storm blew off the roof, which was of felt. To let light into the building, part of the side walls had been left open, but now the building is entirely closed in.

9070. Was it used for any length of time after the accident?—Yes, on fine days the boys played in it, but they were not able to do so in wet weather.

9071. The repairs to the ball-alley cost £110?—Yes.

9072. The accounts show a payment to W. H. Lynn of £19 10s. for plans for additional buildings in 1873-4. Have those works been carried out?—Mr. Lynn's plans were not adopted, and the matter was dropped at that time.

9073. The accounts also show payments for a hospital, medicine-stand, and other articles of furniture in the board-room, amounting to £17 13s. 6d. Was there a hospital and medicine-stand in the board-room before these new ones were got?—No, there was not. The board-room has been entirely fitted up within the last two years. I used it as a class-room in many years, to the great inconvenience of the Board of Managers.

9074. There is another sum of £58 4s 10d for a new table, carpet, and other furniture for the board-room. Was that on the same occasion?—It was.

9075. Was that an absolutely necessary expenditure?—It was, indeed. The Board of Managers and Visitors had no suitable place to meet in.

9076. There is a payment entered thus—John O'Shaughnessy, balance of account due for swimming bath, £18? How did that money come to be payable to you?—The Board of Managers constructed a large swimming bath, and made great efforts to obtain subscriptions for the purpose, but did not succeed in raising the entire amount which was necessary. I advanced the deficiency out of my own pocket, and, after some time, when the income of the Corporation increased, I asked the Board to refund me that sum.

9077. What was the entire cost of the swimming bath?—It was a little short of £1,000.

9078. Was the £48, so repaid to you, the only portion of the expense of the construction of that bath that came out of the general funds of the Corporation?—That was all they subscribed directly.

9079. In the account for 1878 there is an item of £30 for premiums?—That is the only sum given annually by the Board for the purpose.

9080. Is that sum given out at their ordinary income?—It is.

9081. Is that money expended in books or models?—It is expended on books, which are beautifully bound and stamped with the Royal Arms. The binding costs about 6s. a volume.

9082. You do not think that it would be possible to save anything of that?—The Managers allow us to give only one prize to every twenty pupils in a department. Formerly the Masters gave one to every five pupils.

9083. It appears that in September, 1876, a large number of subscriptions of twenty, thirty, and fifty guineas each were received. Were these subscriptions towards the swimming-bath?—Not one of them; those were for the new buildings to which Mr. Allen has referred.

9084. CHATELAIN.—Then the cost of constructing the swimming-bath does not appear in the accounts?—I kept a separate account of that, and the only item which appears in the ordinary accounts is the £48. The money for erecting the bath was obtained chiefly from old pupils, who gave subscriptions of from one to ten guineas. A few gave sums of from twenty to sixty guineas each.

9085. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have the general subscriptions dropped off during the last three or four years?—We have not received any lately, and, indeed, I may say we have seldom got subscriptions without earnest solicitation. I think if some member of the Board did not go to ask for them not a single subscription would be received. These subscriptions, expended on the new buildings, were collected within a very short period. Mr. Allen gave subscriptions of twenty and fifty guineas on former occasions, and his third subscription was 260 guineas.

9086. We may take it that subscriptions are not a permanent source of income?—They are not. I have been myself the means of raising between £3,000 and £5,000 among my friends.

9087. CHATELAIN.—Is there an abstract of accounts printed every year?—There is.

9088. Are the ball-alley and swimming bath used by the day scholars?—They are common to all the pupils.

9089. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you think the expenditure on the removal of the ball alley was a wise one?—Indeed it was unavoidable, for we had no place for the boys to play under cover in wet weather.

9090. Have you any suggestion to make as to any mode by which this valuable institution could be saved from any danger of getting into debt?—I do not see any way, except that proposed by Mr. Nesbitt; because I cannot expect that the Belfast people will do all that is necessary to support a non-sectarian institution, such as ours is.

9091. Do you think that the fact of its being a non-sectarian institution is a difficulty in the way of obtaining support from the Belfast people?—I should say so, because many are going in for schools connected with their own denominations—there are Methodist schools as well as Presbyterian schools, and Church of Ireland schools; and we stand aloof from all considerations of sectarian.

9092. Are those sectarian schools well supported?—Very well, I believe.

9093. Do you think the Institution is likely to be restored to its old number?—It may increase. It has increased a little during the present quarter.

9094. Do you attribute the falling off in the last few years to the depression of trade?—Yes; I am able to trace it to that clearly, because I keep a record of what becomes of the boys when they leave us.

9095. Do they go to schools of a cheaper class?—Yes, to the model school where the fee for English is £1 per annum, which with us is £3.

9096. Is the Methodist school endowed?—It is not, except by the funds of its own denomination.

9097. Have the Church of Ireland people a sectarian school in Belfast?—I suppose it must be considered as by sectarian.

Sept 28 1878.
Mr. J. Carlin

Sept 26, 1895.
 Wm. J. Corliss

9098. When was that school established?—About three years ago.

9099. Has that a large and increasing number of pupils?—It has increased very considerably. I understand it has now about eighty.

9100. Have the Presbyterians established a sectarian school?—Not to my knowledge.

9101. Are the majority of the pupils in the Academical Institution, Presbyterians?—I should suppose so, from my knowledge of the places where their parents worship.

9102. Do you think that your establishment is tending practically to become less sectarian than it was, and to become more Presbyterian?—It was always sectarian. The attendance is not so mixed as it was twelve or fifteen years ago.

9103. Is not the number of Church of Ireland children less in proportion to the general number than it was a few years ago?—It is.

9104. In that way the Academical Institution is becoming more Presbyterian than it was?—It is.

9105. The Roman Catholics have also established a large school in Belfast?—Yes, they have always had a academy here.

9106. Is that becoming more a place of resort for lay instruction than it was?—I cannot say.

9107. Your evidence amounts to this—that the general tendency in Belfast is in favour of sectarian education?—From the opening of those schools, I infer that such is the case.

9108. CHAIRMAN.—How is the model school supported?—It keeps up its numbers very well, but I think the religious proportion is not what it was fifteen years ago.

9109. There are fewer Roman Catholics?—I should think so.

9110. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is it not a fact that some few years ago an attempt was made to raise the fees payable by pupils of the middle-class going to that model school?—Yes.

9111. Did not the attendance drop off immediately?—I think there was dissatisfaction expressed, and the officers very wisely did not press the matter.

9112. Then that model school, supported by state funds, is now educating a very large number of the children, who, if there were no model school, would be able to pay ordinary fees in a day school?—Some of them could not do so. They are chiefly the sons of skilled artisans.

9113. Apart from those sons of skilled artisans, are there not at present, enjoying the extremely cheap state education of the model school, a considerable number of children whose parents could fairly afford to pay for their education?—I can only answer that by saying that a few occasionally come from the model school to us and pay our fees.

9114. You do not know the proportion of middle class children who attend the model school?—I do not.

9115. Dr. CURRIE.—Amongst the books which you have produced there is one in which Lord O'Hagan's name appears—was he educated at this institution?—He was, chiefly; and there were at one time out of the twelve judges on the Irish Bench three who had

been educated in the institution—namely, Judge O'Brien, Judge Hayes, and Judge O'Hagan.

9116. We heard of a sum of £500 dollars or £1,200. What is that applied to?—The interest forms a fund to educate four boys selected from the model school. It amounts to a little over the sum required for their education, and so long as there is a balance of that fund the Governors give an extra prize of £20 in Miss Charter's name.

9117. Is there any expenditure in contemplation which will invade the £500 now standing to the credit of the institution?—We have just undertaken to fit up a new gymnasium at an expense not to exceed £100.

9118. When that work is done, do you anticipate there will be any other capital expenditure?—Many friends think that a common hall is greatly required. Every room has been renovated and done up within the last few years, and with a new school furniture provided.

9119. About how many new pupils enter the institution annually?—About 180, and of these an average of thirty enter college.

9120. Do those who intend to enter college pursue the classical studies?—They do.

9121. Do the remainder pursue a more purely commercial course of study?—They do; they have of late largely entered the French and German classes.

9122. Do you find that a separate department in commercial education, including modern languages, is much sought after by the commercial classes in Belfast?—It is.

9123. Is it considered of utility and so tending to success in commercial life?—It is.

9124. Are those who desire to pursue this commercial course generally persons going to be merchants, or are they those beginning as merchants' clerks?—A great many are merchants' sons preparing for business.

9125. With good prospects of a respectable business before them?—Yes, a large proportion.

9126. And you find it quite possible to give them not merely such knowledge as is necessary for the actual wants of commercial life, but also a good natural English education?—Yes.

9127. And they leave the institution with natural talents, and a capacity for enjoying the English writer, and knowing modern languages?—That is the result of training we aim at.

9128. By that means you include a good deal of literary education as distinguished from commercial book-keeping?—A great deal. I wish, however, to add, for fear of misconception, that the greater number even of our pupils intended for commercial life learn civics. Out of 340 pupils, whom we have at present, 140 learn civics.

9129. CHAIRMAN.—Then your course is a higher one than that of the model school?—Very much larger.

9130. In arithmetic and book-keeping do you go farther than the model school?—Only for those pupils going into colleges, or trying for exhibitions. The only advantage that our pupils have over those in the model school is that they remain longer with us. Boys attending the model school leave it at fifteen years of age, whilst those who come to us generally remain till sixteen or seventeen.

Miss Mary B. White.

Miss MARY B. WHITE, examined.

9131. CHAIRMAN.—You are the mistress of the Belfast Free-school-union National school?—Yes.

9132. How long have you occupied that position?—For twenty-two years—since February, 1857.

9133. By whom is the school managed?—Mrs. Johnston is the corresponding with the National Board, and the school is managed by a Ladies' Committee. Mr. Taylor is secretary to the trustees.

9134. What is your salary as mistress?—I receive £200 a year from the Committee, in addition to my salary from the National Board.

9135. Have you any assistants in the school?—Yes; three. They get £5 a year each, besides their salaries from the National Board.

9136. What number of pupils are there in the school at present?—The average daily attendance is about 148.

9137. It is entirely a girls' school?—Not entirely. There are between forty and fifty boys.

9138. Are they all young boys?—Yes.

9139. I suppose it is an infants' school?—It is next to an infants' school; but there are a great many infants attending it, perhaps more than half.

9140. The returns furnished to us show that it is a mixed school, having on its roll 101 Episcopians, 77 Presbyterians, 24 Roman Catholics, and 6 of other religious denominations. Are the children who attend a poor?—They are very poor.

9141. Do they pay any fees?—It was originally a girls' school, and all were admitted free; but somebody persuaded the Committee to admit a few little boys, and since then pay a penny a week each, so that now a few boys pay a penny a week; but the girls do not pay anything.

9142. Do all the 40 or 50 boys pay a penny a week each?—Nearly all.

9143. What is done with that money?—It goes into the hands of the committee.

9144. What is the average age of the pupils attending the school?—The average age is seven years.

9145. Do the children get anything beyond a good education?—Yes, they are given articles of clothing. They are selected from the very poorest, without regard to religious denomination.

9146. What is the cost of supporting the school?—About £500 a year.

9147. Where does that £500 a year come from?—It is derived from subscriptions. The Ladies' Committee divide the town into districts, and collect the money every year.

9148. Some of the children are not awarded clothes by the committee?—No. The children attending another National school, which is held in the same building, receive neither food nor clothing; they come at ten o'clock, and leave at three. The Industrial School children, however, come at eight in the morning, and leave at half-past five in the evening.

9149. Is it only to the girls that clothes are given?—To both boys and girls.

9150. Are the children apprenticed when leaving the school?—No, but we get them places when they remain long enough, which, however, they seldom do.

9151. What is the class of education given in the school?—It is the same as in the ordinary National schools.

9152. Up to what age do the children continue in the school?—Very few at these seasons until they reach twelve.

9153. I suppose the girls are taught sewing?—Yes, and industrial work. They are taught to cook, to

wash the stains and floors, to clean graves, and to do such things as would fit them for being servants.

9154. Do the children dine on the premises?—Yes, they both breakfast and dine; there are four selected every week to assist in the kitchen.

9155. Who actually does the cooking?—There is a cook.

9156. Is there anything in the way of a laundry-kept?—Yes, the children are taught to wash, and have to wash their own clothes.

9157. Do they bring their own clothes and wash them on the premises?—No; but when they come in at eight o'clock in the morning they put on the clothes provided for them in the institution, and they have to take those clothes off before they go in the evening.

9158. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do they change all their clothes?—Not all their clothes. They get some underclothing, which they are allowed to keep, and they change their frocks and petticoats.

9159. CHAIRMAN.—Do they make their own clothes?—They do.

9160. Is there any sewing taken in for the public?—Sometimes. I make the best sewers work at fine white work, and sell it. It is an encouragement to the children to work neatly.

9161. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You have got a certain number of Roman Catholics among the children?—Yes.

9162. I suppose the rules of the National Board are strictly complied with, with regard to religious instruction?—They are.

9163. There is no interference with the religion of the children?—None whatever.

9164. Do you find that these children turn out well as servants afterwards?—Generally speaking, they do.

9165. You have not had many complaints?—Not many; but the parents constantly send the children to the mills, instead of sending them to service, which is a great pity.

MR. JAMES H. RAINEY, examined.

Mr. James H. Rainey.

9166. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master of the Ranger Endowed School?—I am.

9167. How long have you held that position?—I was appointed in January last.

9168. Have you any assistants under you?—I have two at present, but one of them has been only recently appointed.

9169. Is there any land belonging to the school, except the site on which it stands?—There is sufficient for a play ground attached to the house, and one field, which is let.

9170. How long has the school-house been built?—Since 1859.

9171. Is it a leasehold, or is it a grant in perpetuity?—I think it was granted in perpetuity.

9172. Whose property was the land?—It is on Lord Ranger's estate, but the endowment consists of a charge on the estates of Lord Ranger and Mr. Ward.

9173. Is the charge a general one, over the two estates?—Yes.

9174. It appears, from the Report of the former Royal Commission, that the endowment consists of the interest on £3,246 in the Government Stocks?—I know nothing of that.

9175. It is stated in the same report that there is also an annuity of £18 8s. 3d. Do you know anything of that?—I do not.

9176. What salary do you receive?—I receive from the endowment alone £60 a year, and the use of the house.

9177. Do you also receive the fees from the pupils?—I do.

9178. What subjects do you teach?—I teach

Classics, and English, including arithmetic and elementary mathematics.

9179. Who teaches French?—An Austrian, Stein Berger, who comes out from Berlin two days in each week.

9180. Do the pupils come chiefly from the neighbourhood?—So far as the inhabitants of Ranger proper are concerned, the school is of very little service to them. The attendance is made up of the children of Belfast families, residing in the neighbourhood of Ranger.

9181. Your returns show that you have sixteen scholars, made up of five Church of Ireland boys, ten Presbyterians, and one Roman Catholic?—The number has increased to thirty since I furnished that report.

9182. When you were first appointed were there any pupils attending the school?—There were only three.

9183. There are free scholarships attached to the school?—I do not know that they were originally attached to it; but we thought it well, in the interests of the town, to establish a system of scholarships, which we did, and the first examination for one will take place in October next.

9184. The endowment appears to amount altogether to about £80 per annum. Can you give any particulars as to the expenditure of the surplus after payment of your salary?—I think that the balance must be spent upon keeping the house in repair.

9185. Are there any subscriptions?—There are none, except a subscription of £10 for scholarships given jointly by Lord Ranger and Mr. Ward.

9186. Have you any of the deeds connected with the endowment?—No, they are in the possession of Captain the Hon. Somerset Ward.

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Mr. James H. Essey.

9187. Is there any provision for boarders?—Yes; I have two boarders at present.

9188. What number of boarders can you accommodate?—I could easily accommodate twelve.

9189. And what number of day boys?—I could accommodate sixty.

9190. What fees do you charge for boarders?—

Under thirteen years of age £25, and over thirteen £45 a year.

9191. I suppose your pupils are principally the sons of shopkeepers?—They are principally the sons of Belfast merchants.

9192. Do the day scholars come from Belfast?—Yes, they live in the neighbourhood, and are the sons of the landed gentry, and the business men.

Mr. Charles H. Brett.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY BENTY, recalled.

9193. CHAIRMAN.—You can give us some information as to the Frederick-street industrial school?—The only trust deed in existence is a lease for 99 years, of a piece of ground in Frederick-street, from the Marquis of Downall to Thomas McCabe.

“Is trust for the exclusive purpose of building thereon a public Sunday or charity school or house for the use and benefit of the scholars, teachers, and scholars themselves and thereof, and for no other use, trust, or purpose, whatever.” That lease will expire in 1908, and there is a small head rent of £12 Irish payable under it.

9194. It is stated in the report of the Commissioners of 1867 that there was also a bequest, left by the will of Mr. John Puke in 1816, of a share in house property, part of which had been sold for £255?—Yes. That is now represented by a property in Anne-street, the rents of which are received by Mr. William Burns, and divided, in accordance with the provision in Mr. Puke's will, among three institutions, of which the Frederick-street school is one.

9195. Is there any other property belonging to this school?—There are accumulations of income, which now amount to £660, and are now invested in Belfast Harbour Bonds, producing four per cent. interest. The sums, as they accumulate from time to time in the treasurer's hands, are placed in the Belfast Savings Bank till they reach about £100, and then they are

invested in the purchase of some security, such as harbour bonds.

9196. Is that capital belonging to the school increasing?—It has always been slowly increasing. The expenditure from the endowment is almost exclusively confined to the repairs of the buildings and the payment of the head-tenant.

9197. Mr. O'SHEAHERNESS.—Have you anything to say to the management of the institution?—I am one of the trustees. We meet once a year to audit the accounts, and see that the expenditure is not in excess of the income.

9198. Do you think the institution is a useful one?—It is very useful.

9199. Who makes the selection of the destitute children?—The Ladies' Committee manage that. We, the trustees, have nothing to do except to manage the structure and the income.

9200. Dr. CURTIS.—Is the rent of £12 Irish still paid?—Yes. The trustees are trying to arrange with Lord Downall's agent to get a renewal of the lease, but I do not know whether we may succeed or not.

9201. CHAIRMAN.—Is the house in good repair?—It is an old building, but it is kept in good order.

9202. Have you added to the school recently?—Yes. [The Commissioners adjourned to next day at 11 A.M.]

Sept. 27, 1879.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879; 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

In the Town Hall, Belfast.

Present.—The EARL OF ROSSE, CHAIRMAN; RICHARD O'SHEAHERNESS, Esq., M.P.; and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CROED MINNENTON, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. William J. C. Allen.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN CAMPBELL ALLEN, recalled.

9203. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to ask an explanation?—Yes; I was reminded yesterday as to a matter upon which I was not then prepared, and speaking from vague recollection, I said in one part of my evidence that the amount of contributions that had been received for the Belfast Academical Institution, since 1854, was about £5,000. I have since looked into the matter and I find that I overstated the amount by about £1,000. It did not come quite up to £4,160, and the payment of the debt to which the Institution was liable, and the reaction of the new

buildings which the Commissioners visited this morning exhausted £3,300 of the sum, so that, in a period of twenty-four years, we have only to account for an expenditure of £160, which is very little, considering that we have only about £176 a year, as a permanent income, out of which the assistant secretary's salary, the porter's wages, and the cost of the ground upon which the Institution stands, swallow up about £130, leaving but little over £50 a year for prizes, repairs, and all other incidental expenses.

Mr. William Nesbitt, M.A.

Mr. WILLIAM NESBITT, M.A., recalled.

9204. CHAIRMAN.—You desire to make a statement, in addition to the evidence you gave yesterday, with reference to the Belfast Academical Institution?—Yes, as a Professor of the Queen's College, and an examiner at the industrial school examinations for many years, I have had naturally very large opportunities of estimating the efficiency of the Academical Institution, and I wish to state that I have from this experience formed a most favourable opinion of it. I am quite sure that Dr. Curtis, one of the Commissioners, will endorse this opinion, as many of the students of the Institution go to Queen's College, Galway. As the results of the Intermediate Education examinations have just been announced, I may be permitted to place them before the Commissioners as the most recent test of the efficiency

of this school. Those results have been very brilliant. The school sent in sixty-three candidates, of whom fifty-two have been successful. Twelve of those have obtained exhibitions and eight others have been included in the prize list. The number of exhibitions exceeds that obtained by any other school in Ireland. I may add, both from my personal knowledge of the school, and from what the masters have told me, that a considerable number of the best boys were prevented from going into those examinations by their preparation for the Queen's College, which they propose to enter. These would have very considerably increased the list of exhibitors and prize men. This circumstance, I think, affords a good illustration of the importance of a matter which I ventured to bring before

the Commissioners yesterday—that is, the desirability of some concert in the arrangement of the various courses in which boys entering colleges are instructed. The boys to whom I have referred, and the course for the Intermediate division examinations have been identical for as far as went with the scholarship course of the Queen's College, would have been enabled to compete; but the variety of courses prevented them from doing so. I wish to bring this matter specially before you on two grounds—first, to show that the successes actually obtained do not represent the strength of the school; and secondly, to prove that a variety of course for testing school teaching is productive of very grave inconvenience. There is another point to which I wish to refer—there have been two exhibitions founded in the Academic Institution, by the gift of Miss Claxton, a lady of this town, two boys from the model school, by means of which two boys at the month of competitive examinations, get free

education at the institution for two years. These small exhibitions have been productive of most valuable results. The best boys of the model school have been enabled by means of them to obtain classical and mathematical training which fits them to enter college, and to pursue their studies for the University; and the pupils who have been selected have in many cases achieved the highest distinctions. The last two holders of these exhibitions for boys from the model school that entered the Queen's College took double scholarships—that is, both in the library and the science side—which is a very unusual distinction.

9503 Dr. CURRIE.—Were they first in each?—No. As public education has of late been so much directed to devising some means by which primary may be connected with intermediate and higher education, I think it right that the reasons of this experiment should be widely known.

MR. JAMES NICHOLSON RICHARDSON, examined

Mr. James M.
Hubbard.

5894. CUNNINGHAM—You are treasurer of the Brook-
land Agricultural School?—I am.

8537 How long have you occupied that position?—
About twenty-five years.

1906. How is the school managed?—By a Committee, most of the members of which are resident in Utah. The school is entirely under the management of the Society of Friends, and the Provincials of Lancaster and Marston appoint a few of the members of the Committee. The school is intended for the whole of India, and was commenced in 1839, in a very small way. There were two small farms of land purchased, which have been increased from time to time. At first there were only about ten pupils in the institution, but the numbers increased largely, and we have had more than seventy; the buildings also have been very largely increased. The original purchase money was something about £200, but now the amount charged to capital account under that head is \$6,377 1/2 1/2, and the Superintendent tells me that sum will be needed this year.

12293. What has been done with the legacies left to the trustees from time to time?—Some were applied to the purchase of land, and erection of buildings. We have £3,000 invested in a mortgage on land, in the Province of Leicester, and there is also, bearing interest, £1,035 2s. 8d.

Q110. Have you got the bank account book here?
—We have no bank account. The Institution keeps
an account with a firm in Belfast.

1911. There appears to be some North Eastern Railway Stock mentioned in your report. What is that?—That was a bequest, left for special purposes, and it is held in the names of trustees.

Q213 For what purposes was that left?—It is not left in any way for the maintenance of the school, but for the promotion of the education of the pupil teachers, and in fact for anything that cannot come within the bounds of the regular expenditure. The Friend who left it was interested in the children, and wished that the pupil teachers should have a benefit, beyond what the usual expenditure of the Institution would afford. Here is an extract from the deed of settlement, dated in 1838, by the trustees of the charity:—

"They (the Trustees) shall from time to time pay the usual produce of the said tract premises, and when the same shall be due, unto the treasurer or cashier for the time being of the school, now carried on at Brookfield, near Kana, in the county of Astoria, in Indiana, under the control of a Committee, hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee of Management' appointed by a Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in the Province of Ohio, Indiana or otherwise, parents, such trustee or cashier, for the time being, to receive the same, to be applied by him in such sums to the keeping up of a Library, for the use of the children of the said school, and in the purchase of Maps, Globes, Tools, scientific, philosophical, or astronomical

apparatus, and any other articles of a like nature, and in making arrangements, from time to time, for the giving to the children of the said school, or the expenditure by them of Lectures on Subjects connected with Art, Science, Natural History, History, or general Literature, or in any way or ways of the said objects, as the said Committee of Management shall, for the time being, think the most likely to promote the general improvement of the children of the said school, and to make the said Committee of Management shall, for the time being, be of the judgment that so further expenditure is, for the time being, desirable in or about the aforesaid objects, or any of them, it shall be lawful for such Committee to apply the annual produce of the said trust monies, for the time being lawfully applied, in such manner for the general benefit of the children of the said school, or any portion of them, or for the encouragement of the apprentices, for the time being, of the said school, or any of them, as the said Committee of Management shall, for the time being, think most advantageous and desirable: and it is hereby declared that the receipts of the treasurer or cashier, for the time being, of the said school, for any money payable or receivable by him, under or by virtue of the trusts hereby created, shall not thereby discharge the trustees and treasurer, for the time being, of their respective and several fiduciary responsibility in respect of the management of the said endowment, and such being in any wise bound to see that the application of the money, in such receipts respectively acknowledged to be received."

9813. I suppose the capital is invested and that you only spend the interest!—The money is in railway stock, and we get the dividends. The expenditure for this year appears to me but repeat, this —

* Travelling expenses at vacation and quarterly meeting, £3 15s 9d; premiums to children, £3 10s 10d; assistance to pupil teachers in passing their studies and for obtaining re-examinations during their vacation, £10 12s 3d; books, maps, and periodicals, £14 6s 1d; tools, chemicals, and apparatus, £3 1s 3d; expenses connected with the printing office, £1 15s 6d; playgrounds, shrubs, lawns, &c., £2 6s 10d."

making a total including £10 T₂ balance from the previous year's account of £62 15s 1d, which was £91 13s 10d more than the dividends we received during the year.

Q214. How much land is attached to the school?—Between eighty-three and eighty-four statute acres, but the original take was only forty-eight acres. We have a lease for 999 years of ten acres round the buildings; the lease of the rest has expired, and we now hold at will.

9315. Do the children work on the farm?—Yes, they do, for twenty hours per week.

9216. Are they all expected to do so?—The boys do. There are about thirty girls who are engaged at industrial work in the houses. They make almost all their own clothes.

—Yes; they do, and in the house work.

9218. What is the income of the school?--The income last year consisted of subscriptions amounting

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—
J. James N.
Chairman.

to £488 15s. 4d.; interest on legacies invested £46 3s. 1d.; and on £2,000 lent on mortgage, £100; we charged to the fund £75 as the interest on the money expended on the farm. We also received from the children's relatives for tuition £180 13s. 4d.; and from William Green's bequest £204 12s. 9d.; and from the farm account, for the boys' labour £53 17s. 6d., for superintendence £40, and for the profit on the farm £14 6s. 4d.; making a total of £1,200 7s. 1d.

9219. What was Green's bequest?—A sum of £3,000 was left by a Friend named Green, to establish another school for the children of Grange and Richhill, and we went before the Court of Chancery, and got leave, instead of expending the money in the building of another school, to have it applied in this school, specially for the benefit of the children of the district which the testator intended to benefit.

9220. Mr. O'SHEAUGHNESSY.—Was that application made long after Green's death?—I am informed by one of the trustees of the will, who is present, that we only received the legacy after the death of Mr. Green's widow, who was entitled to the income during her life. She died about 1841, having survived her husband for about thirty years. We made our application about two years after we became entitled to the money, because we had sufficient buildings and we thought it quite unlikely that we should have been able to support two such schools in the province. We got permission to spend £1,500 of the legacy, but we never availed ourselves of it, and invested it all. The income I have mentioned is derived from the fund as it now stands, having been increased by £500.

9221. CHAIRMAN.—There is a sum of £75 included in your receipts as interest on money expended on the farm. Is that accrued by the Ulster tenant right custom?—Yes; we consider we are better off now without a lease. We would be allowed by our present landlord, Sir Richard Wallace, to sell the land for whatever it was worth.

9222. You also include in your receipts a sum of £53 17s. 6d. for boys' labour on the farm?—Yes; we have charged for each boy's work 4d. a day, or 1d. on four.

9223. Do the boys get any portion of that money?—No.

9224. Your accounts for last year show that the expenditure of the school exceeded the income by £173 3s. 11d. Was that an unusual occurrence?—It was the largest deficiency we have had for many years. We have frequently had the balance on the other side of the account. The chief reason of the deficiency last year was that the profit on the farm was so very small.

9225. The children are all boarded and clothed?—Boarded, clothed, and educated.

9226. What fees do they pay?—The fees they pay vary from £1 to £5, according to the circumstances of the relatives by whom the money is paid. An occasional one might pay £10.

9227. What is the course of instruction given in the school?—A good English education.

9228. What staff of masters are there in the school?—There are three apprentices who each receive a certain sum increasing annually. They are bound for five or six years, and get provisions of 2s. 6s. each, when leaving the school, if they have conducted themselves properly.

9229. You have a visiting tutor to teach Latin and French?—Yes. He is paid out of the fund for the improvement of the teachers.

9230. Where does he come from?—From Lisburn.

9231. Is the school near Lisburn?—Between five and six miles of Lisburn.

9232. Have the Society of Friends other schools in Ulster, and other parts of Ireland?—There is one in Ulster. There is also a school in Leitrim, and another in Munster.

9233. Mr. O'SHEAUGHNESSY.—Where is the school in Munster?—In Waterford.

9234. Is that an Agricultural school?—No. There is no Agricultural school except this one.

9235. CHAIRMAN.—Where is the Leitrim school?—At Moormullick.

9236. Is the Brookfield school exclusively for the education of children of members of the Society of Friends?—The children there are contained to be connected with the Society of Friends, although not in actual membership. The school was established for the children of Friends who had married persons who were not members, and who, not having joined any other religious community, almost considered themselves as not belonging to any profession.

9237. Of what class are the pupils attending the school?—They are chiefly the children of farmers. A great number of them are in poor circumstances, not able to pay more than £1 or £2 a year.

9238. What callings do they generally follow after leaving the school?—They generally become apprentices in shops, or to handicraft trades, &c.

9239. Do you apprentice them in Belfast and other places?—Yes, all over Ireland. It is our custom to get them into a situation before they leave school.

9240. How is the expenditure of the school managed?—such as purchase of meat and other provisions—managed?—That is done by the Superintendent, and all the accounts are passed by the Committee monthly, and they then order a certain sum to be paid by us to the Superintendent to enable him to discharge the monthly accounts.

9241. Who keeps the farm accounts?—The Superintendent keeps all the accounts.

9242. Is the farm entirely under tillage, or is there stock kept on it?—There is a quantity of stock kept, and a considerable dairy, producing milk for the use of the children. A portion of the land is also employed in growing wheat, oats, turnips, and potatoes, for the use of the school.

9243. Do you kill some of your own meat?—We very frequently kill pork, and occasionally beef. The entire value of provisions of all kinds supplied by the farm to the house last year was £332 14s. 2d.

9244. What is the use of the farms in the neighbourhood of the school?—They vary from thirty to sixty acres. In latter years the farmers have all sought to increase them, as it is difficult to make a livelihood from small holdings.

9245. This is about an average sized farm?—I think it is.

9246. Do you consider that it is useful to give instruction in farming at school?—I should say that I do not think this school could have been established since 1836 without giving a great deal of instruction and information, not only to the pupils, but to the whole of the neighbourhood.

9247. Mr. O'SHEAUGHNESSY.—You find that the farming is conducted at a fair profit?—It has been so in years past, but during the last three years everyone knows there has been depression in prices, and bad crops.

9248. Do you compel all the boys, even those intended for commercial pursuits, to take part in the agricultural work?—Yes; all must take their part, but, of course, the little boys are put to less laborious work than the others.

9249. Has any objection been made by the parents on the ground that that work interferes with the literary work of the institution?—I think not. The children come in upon the terms, which are well known, that every boy will have to work four hours a day on the farm.

9250. Do any considerable per centage of your pupils afterwards become farmers?—We have not found any large proportion. Some, however, go home to their parents, many of whom are farmers.

9251. Are they remarkable for their success as farmers?—I do not think we could say so; we have watched those who have been educated in the institution, and in other pursuits their success in life has been very much blessed.

9252. To what do you attribute their want of success as farmers?—The children are only three years with

us, from eleven to fourteen, and you cannot come to a conclusion as to what a boy of fourteen will be.

9255. Do you think, then, that a school where agriculture is taught to older boys, would be more likely to be productive of success in after life?—I think boys would more probably attend such a school, with a desire of learning farming.

Mr. WILLIAM W. DAVISON, examined.

Sept 27, 1878.
—
Mr. JAMES H. Richardson.

9256. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold in the Brookfield school?—I am the Superintendent.

9257. Is that the same office as head master?—It includes the duties of head master, as I have the oversight of the whole working of the institution.

9258. Do you also teach in the school?—I do.

9259. Do you give any special instruction in agriculture, from books, during school hours?—Yes; we have a class, in connexion with the Science and Art Department, in which the principles of agriculture are taught, as well as practical agriculture on the farm.

9260. Are there yearly examinations held by the Science and Art Department in the usual way?—There are.

9261. Do the Committee of Management of the School act as a Committee for the Science and Art Department?—Some of them do.

9262. Is the school inspected by the Department?—It is. We have several other classes, in connexion with the Science and Art Department, as well as agriculture; for instance, Magnetism, Electricity, Inorganic Chemistry, and Physiology.

9263. What number attend these special classes?—Twenty-five children attended last year; there will be about thirty this year.

9264. Do they attend all the classes?—No; moreover, no child is permitted to attend any Science instruction, in connexion with the Science and Art Department, until he is fairly up in what would be considered the fifth class under the National Board—able to work properties and practice, and parse sentences.

9265. In fact a child must have a general English education before going into these special departments?—Yes.

9266. Who superintends the work on the farm?—I do so, by giving directions to a trusty, practical farmer, and he has charge of the children, at various kinds of work. During the working hours I go over the farm; but I have also to look after other things within the house, and I have occasionally to go to market, so that it is necessary for me to have a person whom I can trust to take charge of the children who work on the farm.

9267. Is the practical farmer you speak of one of the staff?—Yes; but he is not included in the list of officers I returned to your Commission, inasmuch as he has nothing to do with the teaching staff.

9268. How is he paid?—As a farm labourer, he has 15s. a week.

9269. Does he devote his whole time to the superintending of the farm?—Yes. He labours on the farm.

9270. Who manages the cropping of the farm, and buys and sells the cattle?—I do that.

9271. How did you acquire your knowledge of farming?—Previous to my appointment as superintendent, I was more than eleven years in the institution being the work done; during that time I was nearly head master, attending only to the educational department, but after that I took charge of the other department besides.

9272. Have you any difficulty in getting the boys to work industriously on the farm?—None.

9273. Is there any special reward offered, to induce them to labour on the farm?—None.

9274. It is simply that the discipline of the establishment requires them to work?—Yes; and I

9254. CHAIRMAN.—How do you get the stock on the farm valued each year?—Two or three farmers, members of the Committee, who understand stock, are appointed to value it.

9255. Is the school visited regularly by the members of the Society of Friends?—Very frequently.

may add that they like to work; and in harvest time they take it as a pleasure to be allowed an extra hour upon the farm, taken from their school hours.

9275. What are the usual hours for the children to work on the farm?—During the winter they work on it from ten to twelve, and again, from half-past one to half-past three, but in the summer, the hours are from eight to ten, and from four to six. Our object is, to have them on the farm in the mornings and evenings, when it is cool, in the summer; and in the middle of the day, when it is temperate, in the winter.

9276. The pupils are required to pay £1 a year each?—Yes, that is the minimum. The object of requiring them to pay is, that they may appreciate the education more than if it was given for nothing; to many of those who have to pay it, £1 would be as much as £10 to a well-to-do farmer.

9277. The children are all of a very poor class?—Generally; but there is one child paying £16 10s. this year; or rather, it is being paid for her.

9278. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—We heard from Mr. Richardson that many of the pupils are the children of mixed marriages—that is, of persons of different religions?—I have the reason for the founding of the Institution before me—

"In the year 1848, some friends in Ireland, and a few from England, then on a religious visit to this country, were introduced into much feeling for the suffering and neglected condition of a large number of children, mostly residing in the province of Ulster, who were either the immediate or remote descendants of those who, at various periods, had forfeited their membership with the Society of Friends, chiefly by engaging in marriage. . . . Possibilities have been stated, no number of which could read, and many children were almost destitute of the very rudiments of learning. In some of these cases, notwithstanding that the claim to membership with Friends had long been forfeited, the parents still appeared desirous to be called by that name, and desirous to unite with other professions. . . .

The object of this institution is to educate, in a manner consistent with the doctrinal principles of the Society of Friends, a number commensurate with its means, of children of persons in low circumstances, who may be descended from Friends, though not in membership, and who are not brought up in connexion with any other religious society, the boys to be instructed in handicraft or other husbandry employment, and the girls in domestic labour suitable to their sex, in addition to such literary instruction as may contribute to their advantage in usefulness after life. It is intended to be supported by donations, and several subscriptions, and by any sum of money paid for the education of the children, together with the profits arising from the farm, and from the labour of the children."

9279. The children are all brought up as Friends?—Yes. While in the institution they attend the ordinary worship of Friends.

9280. CHAIRMAN.—What is the proportion of boys and girls?—The accommodation is for fifty boys and forty girls. The number at present in the institution is twenty-five girls, and thirty-one boys.

9281. Are they in separate wings of the building?—They are.

9282. Have you found any difficulty, owing to its being a mixed school, in keeping up discipline?—There is no difficulty in keeping up the discipline. Occasionally, in past years, we have had some difficulty arising from that.

9283. Do the girls work at all on the farm, in harvest time?—They do not.

9284. What men do you employ on the farm?—We have always three men—the one already referred to, a ploughman, and an ordinary farm labourer.

Sept. 27, 1879.
 Mr. Elias H. Bell.

MR. ELIAS HUGHES BELL, continued.

9285. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold in connection with the Licham Endowed School?—I am the Treasurer, and Clerk of the Committee of Management.

9286. Of what does the endowment consist?—Of lands, some rent-charges, money invested in mortgages and on deposit.

9287. The school was founded by John Hancock, who left £1,000, Irish currency?—That was the original endowment.

9288. Is that money invested?—Yes. It is invested partly in lands, and partly in the purchase of the Licham property, on which the school is situated.

9289. It appears from the report of the Royal Commission of 1857, that J. Richardson and Thomas Haughton each left the institution £500, Irish; is that money invested?—That is bearing interest on deposit.

9290. The same report shows that in 1857 the institution had £5,379 13s. 2d., including those legacies already mentioned, invested in Government stock and other securities. Have you any money invested in Government stock at present?—No. The property now belonging to the school consists of ground-tenants in Licham, valued at £200; the Prospect Hill premises, valued at £2,336 4s.; and our new school buildings, valued at £4,837 15s.; they have just been completed, and are very large, fine valuable buildings. Then we have the Munster fund, £1,300; the Leicester fund, £2,337 8s. 7d.; and the Ulster fund, £711 10s. 4d.; which were raised by donations, from members of our Society in these Provinces, for the support of the school. Legacies and money at interest amount to £2,786 2s. 6d. We have also the lands of Brough, which we value at £1,000. There is also a charge on the Belfast Meeting House for money advanced, £436 2s. The furniture of the house, value of stock, cash balances, and moneys to the credit of our building fund, &c., assessed at the close of last year to £248 4s. 2d.

9291. How are the lands of Brough held?—They are held on lease from Francis O'Neil, and are liable to a head-rent of £3 13s. 10d. per annum.

9292. The property belonging to the school amounts altogether to £17,397 6s. 6d.?—There is a sum of £1,736 4s. 4d. and £16 11s. for interest thereon, due to the Female Bazaar Fund, which appears at the other side of our capital account, and which leaves the balance in favour of the institution at the end of 1873, as £15,456 11s. 6d.

9293. What is the Female Bazaar Fund?—It is a fund belonging to the Society of Friends, which the school has borrowed, and on which we pay interest.

9294. What was the money borrowed for?—To enable us to complete the new buildings. We have spent on them over £5,000, a large portion of which was contributed from the members of the Society, and as we had not quite sufficient to complete them we borrowed this fund.

9295. What led you to borrow rather than sell out some of your stock on deposit?—A good many of the legacies we have no power to sell out, and so the Committee, in whom the principal management really rests, decided that it would be better in the interests of the institution to borrow the money than to use our own funds.

9296. How are the Committee appointed?—By a meeting of the Society of Friends, composed of representatives from all the different meetings in Ulster.

9297. For what period are they appointed?—For

three years. The rule with regard to the Committee of Management is—

“This institution was established for the purpose of affording a sound English education to the children of Friends of the province of Ulster, to be conducted with a strict regard to the moral and religious training of the pupils, in accordance with the principles of the Society. This institution shall be under the control of a Committee of eighteen men and twelve women to be appointed by the quarterly meeting.”

9298. How often does the Committee meet?—They meet once a month.

9299. What is the usual attendance?—Generally from six to eight.

9300. Are there any representatives from the other provinces on the Committee?—The members of the Committee all belong to Ulster.

9301. Do the pupils come from other parts of Ireland?—Leinster and Munster have the right to send a few, if the school is not filled by those belonging to Ulster.

9302. How are the pupils selected?—There is really no selection. Any member of the Society of Friends that applies can get in, if there is a vacancy.

9303. Is the school full at present?—No. In our new buildings we could accommodate nearly 100 pupils.

9304. Your returns show that you have at present twenty-eight boys, and seventeen girls; and as day scholars eight boys, and one girl; making a total of fifty-four. I suppose the old buildings were pretty full?—Yes. The old buildings scarcely accommodated the fifty-four.

9305. In the table of fees charged in the school, I find the charge for day scholars is £4 10s. and for non-boarders 24s. What is the difference between the day boys and the non-boarders?—Some have their dinners and pay a little more.

9306. The charges for boarders appear to vary from £7 10s. to £20?—The lowest scale of charge now is £12, but some of the poorest pupils were in the school before that regulation was made, and the Committee decided not to advance the charges to those who were in the house at the time of the change.

9307. I suppose the pupils generally come from the middle and upper classes?—Yes, but more generally from the middle classes.

9308. Are the boys and girls kept in different wings of the building?—They are.

9309. Your returns show that your principal assistant resident master has a salary of £100 a year?—Since that return was furnished the master who was receiving £100 a year has been dispersed with, and we have now got another, a junior teacher.

9310. Is the education given a good commercial education?—Yes, that is what we chiefly aim at, but the pupils are also taught in some higher branches.

9311. Is it not a school frequented by the children of large merchants belonging to the Society of Friends?—There have been some of their children there, but the institution is designed for the middle classes, or rather for the lower classes; for, though our maximum charge is £12, the actual cost of each child in the institution is £26 10s.

9312. Dr. Currier.—Do any of the boys understand modern languages arranged for?—There is a visiting French teacher who comes to the school from Licham. He is a native of France. We charge £1 a year extra for French.

Mr. JOSEPH RALEY, examined.

Sept. 25, 1878.

Mr. Joseph
Raley.

9314. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Superintendent of the Licham school?—I am.

9315. What walk in life have your pupils generally followed, after leaving school?—They are principally turned to commercial pursuits. I may mention that a number of the leading merchants of Belfast, Friends and not Friends, were educated at Licham school.

9316. The school is not exclusively confined to children of members of the Society of Friends?—It is almost exclusively, but some who are now in leading positions in Belfast are people who have been Friends, but have left the Society.

9317. There is no other religious denomination recognised in the school?—No. If we have pupils who are not members of the Society they conform in every way. We have never had any request that any of the pupils should be allowed to be absent from religious instruction, and they all attend our meetings for worship.

9318. Do you ever send any pupils to the Queen's College?—No, not at present. I may mention that a few years ago I endeavoured to interest the President of the Queen's College in the question of examining schools in the country, and at our request the first thing of the kind took place directly from the authorities of the College, and we were sent by Dr. Henry, the President of the College, the request made to him by the Examiners, Mr. S. J. McMillan, M.A. (*Wide Awake* No. 15). The school has been examined in the same way three times. My design as a schoolmaster was to interest those educated in the school, and rather to point the way to the university by keeping it in view through having a university examination coming to us, in the same way that the examinations by the Syndicate of Cambridge are carried on in England. I believe ours is the only one of the kind adopted by the Queen's College at present. In preparing our boys for commercial occupations, we also direct their education with a view to their being employed largely as managers and so on, in manufacturing works, and for that purpose we have a laboratory, and instruct the boys in inorganic chemistry. We have also one or two classes in connection with the Science and Art Department. So that our boys to the number of about twenty, and girls to the number of about twelve, constitute science classes under the direct superintendence of the Science and Art Department. We had the same thing in regard to art—the second grade. Some of the boys on leaving us go to higher schools, and a few get into professions; but as a rule commercial education is the main thing the Society of Friends in this province require.

9319. Did you send up any of your pupils to the Intermediate Examinations?—We allowed fourteen boys and one girl to go up for those examinations, and have not yet received the final awards, but three of our boys passed in the division of merit. The programme for that examination came out rather late last year, and we had then entered into three courses in the Science and Art Department, and we thought it wiser to keep on with these. That was the reason we had not a larger number of pupils in for the Intermediate Examinations. We obtained fifty-six certificates in the Science alone alone, and several in the advanced or teachers' grade.

9320. Are modern languages taught in the school?—The average time of the boys in the school is only three years, and it would be impossible to do more

than teach the rudiments of a language in that time. They are taught more as a means to etymological studies. About 30 study French, and some German.

9321. Why do the boys leave school in that short time?—Because they are wanted to go into business. The theory is that a boy makes a better man of business if he goes to it before fifteen, than if he begins afterwards. We therefore never have a chance of bringing boys on to a very far advanced education. There is hardly one professional man in the Society of Friends in Ulster. They are almost entirely successful peasant-business men, and the tendency of our education is to make business men.

9322. Have you found any difficulty from having a mixed boarding school for boys and girls?—No. I have lived in a number of boarding schools in England, where boys and girls have been educated together, and in several of these very rapid discipline was observed in order to keep the children as much as possible from each other. When I went to the Licham school, there was a high wall between the playgrounds, and I was enabled to remove it. The boys and girls now play in the same playground, they take their meals in the same room, and many of the girls have been taught together with the boys in the same classes. My experience of our school where this is allowed has been strikingly different from what I have seen where the opposite is insisted on—they now mix without any degree of familiarity, or inconvenience; and it has been, in fact, an evident advantage to both sides of the school, of course it requires constant supervision, and the continual mixing of the teachers with the children.

9323. Dr. CURRIE.—Do you teach physical science at all?—Yes. At present we are having a course of lectures on physics. Last year in addition to inorganic chemistry we had magnetism, electricity, and physiography. This year I am dropping these two, and we are to have lectures on anatomy and astronomy.

9324. Do you illustrate your lectures on physics by apparatus?—We have not any apparatus. In many of the other branches we have sufficient apparatus.

9325. How do you lecture on magnetism?—We have sufficient apparatus for that. We are restricted in the means of getting apparatus, because none of our funds are specially devoted to that purpose. The funds are for the education, and to some extent for the clothing as well as boarding of the children, and the committee feel restrained from spending that money on such things as apparatus. In some of our schools there are funds available for that purpose; but we have none, and it is one of the things for which we have to exercise patience.

9326. You do not lecture on the subject of heat?—Yes, occasionally we do.

9327. CHAIRMAN.—Do the girls learn Latin?—Two of the girls are reading *Cæsar* with me. Several are writing Latin exercises. There is also some instruction given in Greek. Some of them are at Xenophon's *Anabasis*. A few are learning German; but as a rule they do not stay long enough to do so. The educational position of the school has considerably improved of late years. Provision was made a few years since for enabling some of the children, who are likely to take to teaching, or who are promising in other respects, to be drafted off from the school at Brookfield to this school; but we have no kind of scholarship, or anything of that kind, to act as a step up higher when they leave us.

Mr. JOHN FAN, examined.

Mr. John Fan.

9328. CHAIRMAN.—Can you give us any further information as to the Licham school?—The school was established for children, if I may so express it, not in different circumstances. A few years ago, when unfortunately the state of education was not

such as was satisfactory, and the number of scholars was reduced to a very low ebb, and the amounts they paid were so small, it was seen that the school might have to be closed, but a very vigorous effort was made by engaging the present superior head master, and in

Sept. 27, 1879.
Mr. John Pies.

various other ways, to try and improve the education; and to carry out this plan we were obliged to raise the terms. Formerly we had a minimum, which commenced at £3; then it was raised to £5; then to £7 10s., and now it is £12. If, however, a parent was not able to give the amount himself, contributions were collected from the members of the Society to make up the required sum, and in that way some parents got their children educated there for nothing.

9329. As day scholars?—No, as boarders; and that was such a strain on the institution that it was impossible to carry it out.

9330. I find in one of your circulars, a statement that the present charges are for members out of Ulster, twenty-six guineas, and for all non-members, thirty guineas. Is that a new arrangement?—Yes. We have had a good deal of difficulty in arranging that, as some of our members objected to the advance, but the Committee in charge of the school found that, unless the charges were raised, the school would have to be closed from want of funds to carry it on, although that course would involve the loss of much of the endowment; while the school is not quite full, we allow parents of any religious denomination to send their children there, provided they pay the full sum. We

thought that by so doing, we could get larger receipts, and educate the children in a better style than hitherto; and we have succeeded.

9331. The parents are comfortably off as a rule?—Some are wealthy, and others quite in the humble classes. Of course no one in the Society of Friends is allowed to be in absolute poverty. The object is to give the children, even of the poorest members, such an education as will enable them to earn their living honestly and fairly in life. A number of the humble classes are in membership with the Society of Friends throughout Ulster.

9332. The Society, I believe, always endeavours to assist any member who is in struggling circumstances?—We do, by trying to make them assist themselves, but some of us felt that, unfortunately, this school had a pauperising tendency, as it reduced some parents who could afford to pay for their children's education to object to do so, as they thought they could by means of this foundation have their children educated for nothing, especially when only a small number of pupils were in the establishment permitted a large sum, often £20 per head, being available for each child which request this assistance.

Rev. James
O'Lanterny, F.R.

REV. JAMES O'LANERNY, F.R., examined.

9333. Mr. O'BRIEN.—You are the parish priest of Holywood, county Down?—I am.

9334. I believe there are some endowed schools in your parish?—Yes; one was endowed by means of a donation given by Dr. Sullivan, in his lifetime, and another by means of a bequest left in his will.

9335. Have you any suggestions to make, as to an inquiry with regard to the first of these schools?—I think not; because, before the Primary Education Commission, all that was necessary with regard to that school was brought out.

9336. With reference to the second school, what have you to suggest?—I understand that the late Dr. Sullivan, by his will, left to his trustees the residue of his estate for the purpose of benefiting National education in Holywood.

9337. CHAIRMAN.—What was the date of that?—He died about 1865.

9338. Mr. O'BRIEN.—What has been done by the trustees?—They have obtained a large sum, approximately to £7,050 or £8,000, diverted it from what I consider to have been the intention of the testator, and erected therewith a school which they have built on the same grounds as the school erected during Dr. Sullivan's lifetime. They did not place that school under the National Board, and what management it has I know not, but, as the parish priest, I feel aggrieved that I know nothing about it. I myself was excluded from the Committee of Management of the ordinary National school, though one of the rules, made by the trustees, provided that every clergyman of the district should be upon that committee. My predecessor, the late Dr. Kilkeny, was also excluded from the committee, under pretence that he did not live in Holywood.

9339. You are now speaking of the ordinary National schools?—Yes, Dr. Kilkeny's curate was excluded because, being a curate, he was not permanent, and I was excluded, I believe, because I had written something about National education in the newspaper.

9340. Your suggestion then is, that as to the school endowed under Dr. Sullivan's will inquiry should be made as to the real intentions of the testator, not evaded by the expressions used in his will, and as to the extent to which these intentions have been carried out?—Exactly; as to his intentions, formed long previous to the making of his will. He wrote this letter to

Mr. Greg, of Holywood, in reference to the school founded in his lifetime—

"Education Office, Dublin,

"24th September, 1866.

"Dear Mr. Greg, . . . The school to be called the Holywood National School. It is, when completed, to be put under the Board of National Education, in order that it may have the benefit of the inspection of their officers, grants in aid of the salaries of the teachers, and books and school supplies for the pupils at reduced rates. And should the National system of education be broken up or discontinued—which, for the sake of Ireland, I hope may never be the case—the principles of that system are, nevertheless, to be always acted upon in this school."

Now, what I complain of is, that while Dr. Sullivan acted distinctly that in the event of the National system being broken up, his trustees were empowered to erect a school; yet without the National system having been broken up, the trustees have erected a school, and expended enormous sums of money on a school, running parallel with the system of National education, but doing without that system while that system is still in existence. I complain still more that as he left the money for National education in Holywood, and as there are three sets of National schools in Holywood—one under the Episcopalian minister, another under Mr. McAllister, commonly called "Sullivan's School," and another under my management, each of these is entitled to share in the benefit intended for the use of National education in Holywood.

9341. CHAIRMAN.—Who are the managers of the new school?—I really do not know, I am perfectly at sea with regard to it.

9342. As far as you know, is it a mixed school or a Presbyterian school?—What is meant by a mixed school in Holywood is this, that if Catholics go they will be received.

9343. Mr. O'BRIEN.—We will endeavour to have the witnesses who can give information about this school, and Dr. Sullivan's will here on Tuesday next at ten o'clock?—Thank you.

9344. CHAIRMAN.—There is one endowed school at Holywood mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of 1867, as having a small endowment of £6 10s. a year, arising from trust funds, besides the value of the site £2 14s.—which school is that?—That is probably the school at present under the management of the Episcopalian minister.

Mr. JOHN HASTOCK, J.P., examined.

Sept. 25, 1893.

Mr. John
Hastock, J.P.

9245. CHAIRMAN—Can you give us an account of the endowment of Watts' School, Lurgan?—Yes. I am the senior trustee of that school. The other trustees are, Mr. James Anderson, and Mr. John W. Greer, J.P. Mr. Samuel Watts was born in 1787, and died in 1850. Here is an extract from his will dated 3rd August, 1847, viz. :—

"I hereby declare my Will to be, that my said Trustees and the successors and survivors of them, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall (subject to the directions herein contained) have the direction and control of the instruction to be given in the said School, and of the general management thereof, and shall have full power to determine how many of the scholars taught in the said school shall be boarded and reside therein, or whether any of the said scholars shall so reside therein. And the said school, being intended for giving instruction in English, Science, and English, and in agriculture, I hereby declare my Will to be, that no person being in Holy Orders, or a minister of any religious denomination, shall at any time interfere in the management of the said School, or ever be appointed or act as a master, officer, or servant of the said School, and that as exercises of religion and religious creed be taught, no persons of any religious sect or denomination, in the said School, during School hours, provided that the scholars may be instructed in their different religious opinions by their parents and their respective clergymen at home, or at any reasonable time not set apart for the business of the said School."

9246. Of what does the endowment consist?—Of about £3,000, lent out on mortgage, on good security.

9247. How is the building, in which the school is situated, held?—The building is held by lease for 1,000 years, under Lord Lurgan.

9248. Was the building erected before the trustees took the premises?—No. The house was built by the trustees on two and a half acres, which they took upon the promise of a lease which has since been executed.

9249. Where did the funds, for the erection of the building, come from?—Out of the accumulation of interest on the capital.

9250. I find that in addition to the two and a half acres which are held for 1,000 years, there are also seven acres held on a terminable lease. What are those seven acres used for?—For agricultural purposes, under the will of Mr. Watts.

9251. Is the school carried on in accordance with the principles of the National Board?—It is. And Mr. Watts wished that it should be so.

9252. Are the wishes of the testator, as regards agriculture, carried out?—The wish as to agriculture is extensively complied with, as it was found not successful.

9253. Then how are the seven acres used?—They are occupied by the master as part of his residence.

9254. Are the trustees the sole managers of the school?—They are. We are getting to appoint two new trustees to assist us.

9255. Do the trustees appoint the masters?—They do.

9256. How many masters are there?—Three.

9257. How many pupils are there at present?—There are fifty-six, of whom twenty-four are boarders.

9258. What fees are charged to the pupils?—The boarders pay fifty guineas a year, and the day boys from six to twelve guineas. The day school is perfectly non-sectarian, but the private school, or boarding establishment, is sectarian.

9259. The testator does not appear to have contemplated a boarding school at all?—Not at all.

9260. Does the boarding department pay for itself?—It is paid for by the persons who send their children.

9261. What is the religion of the master of the boarding house?—He is a Presbyterian, and I take it that the whole of the boarders are Presbyterians. I may mention that the trustees are all members of the Irish Church, and in the selection of the master we acted on what we believed to be the best for the interests of the public.

9262. Do any of the day pupils pay more than £12 12s 6d?—No.

9263. Have any, at any time, paid more?—Not that I am aware of.

9264. It has been suggested to us that some have been charged as high as £20 a year?—I have not based any such complaint. We have the utmost confidence in our master, who is a very respectable man and does his work well. If any such complaint as you indicate, be furnished to us, we will be glad to look into the matter, and, if there is ground for it, see how far it can be rectified; but I do not believe the complaint is well founded.

9265. Mr. O'BRIEN—Was this school intended, by the will of the testator, to be for the benefit of the middle and lower classes in Lurgan, rather than for the benefit of the spiculate classes?—Certainly that was the feeling of the testator, when I knew personally. He sprang from an humble origin; and, having made his own money, he was anxious, so far as he could, to apply it so as to benefit the humbler classes.

9266. Do you think that intention has been carried out, having regard to the scale of fees charged under the present management of the school?—As far as we could we endeavored to do so. One of the trustees, Mr. Anderson, is a nephew of the testator; and Mr. Greer and myself were his intimate personal friends, so that we all are particularly anxious to carry out his wishes.

9267. What are, as a rule, the occupations in life of the parents of the children attending the school?—Some of them are of the better class of life, and some of the humbler class. I myself give a prize in the school, and that prize was won the other day by a shoemaker's son.

9268. Are the majority of the pupils the children of parents of that class?—The majority of the day pupils are of the humbler class; but the majority of the boarders are of the better class, and chiefly Presbyterians.

9269. What is the salary of the head master?—We pay him £100 a year out of our funds.

9270. What calling in life do the humbler day boys generally follow, after they leave the school?—We want some to be an intermediate school—that is, that boys should come from the Model school up to our school. I think the boys that attend our school are of the better class than the ordinary labourers of the country.

9271. Do the majority of the boys in the school learn Greek and Latin?—I do not think they do.

9272. The charge for the ordinary English course appears to be, a guinea and a half, a quarter?—Something like that.

9273. Assuming French, and German, to form part of the ordinary education, to which the humbler classes might aspire, the terms would come to £2 2s, a quarter?—Yes.

9274. Do you think that that sum can be paid by what are called the humbler classes there?—They pay it.

9275. Are many boys, sons of artisans, paying £8 8s. a year?—I should say not.

9276. Is there any difference of opinion between you and your two co-trustees, as to the management of the funds, or of the school?—None whatever. We have never had any such difference, and are perfectly harmonious.

9277. CHAIRMAN—What other schools are there in Lurgan?—There are several National schools.

9278. Is there a Model National school at Lurgan?—There is.

9279. Is that successful?—Perfectly.

9280. Do you know whether that is a mixed school?—It is mixed in every way. We all give prizes. Lord Lurgan and the manufacturers give £10 a year in prizes to the school. It is very successful. Nothing could be better.

9281. Is there any Roman Catholic school in the town?—The Roman Catholics object altogether to the Model school, and will not have anything to say to it. They, however, have their own schools. I was myself

Sept. 27, 1879.
Mr. John -
Belfast, S. F.

one of the persons, who started the Model school; and I got the Priest, the Presbyter, the Clergyman, and the Rector to join me in doing so; but the moment the Synod of Thurles promulgated its decree, the Priest

refused to have anything more to do with the Model school, and, from that day to this, the Catholics will have nothing to say to it.

Mr. George
Hampden.

Mr. GEORGE HAMPTON, examined.

1982. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Solicitor to the trustees of Mr. Watts' will?—I am.

1983. What is the exact state of the funds of the endowment, at present?—The estate of the late Mr. Watts, after payment of debts and testamentary expenses, realized £2,307 11s. 8d. Of that £5,666 13s. 4d. was invested, on the 27th November, 1851, on mortgage on property in Belfast, and the rest of the trust fund amounting to £1,440 18s. 4d. with £359 1s. 8d. accumulations, which made the amount to £1,800, was also lent on mortgage, on the 28th October, 1853. These two sums—£1,800, the principal sum of £2,307 11s. 8d. and accumulations amounting to £359 1s. 8d. still remain out on mortgage. Under the terms of the will, the school was not to be erected until the accumulations reached £4,000; but the deceased's widow, who was entitled to a large portion of the revenue during her life, lived to a very advanced age. In 1875 the trustees, finding that the accumulations then in their hands, amounted to £2,826 1s. 5d. and that they had also the £359 1s. 8d. that formed part of the £1,800, secured by the second mortgage, I have mentioned, took counsel's opinion, and he advised them that they might go on with the building of the school, without waiting till the accumulations reached the sum of £4,000, and accordingly, in September, 1875, the trustees entered into a contract, and had the school built.

1984. What was the expenditure on the school?—The contract was paid £2,871 6s. 10d. and then there were extras and incidental expenses, architect's fees and so on, making the total only £3,362 18s. 8d. but the original endowment has not been infringed upon. The accounts of the trustees were audited last June, and there then appeared a balance due to Mr. Hancock of £850, for money advanced by him. He did not wish to disturb either of the investments and so he

advanced whatever money was required. There still remains a sum of £351 19s. 1d. due to him.

1985. Is the school, as it is now managed, paying off that debt?—It is.

1986. Was the agricultural department of the school ever worked at all?—There was never sufficient money to carry out that idea. I understood from the wording of the will, that it was not the intention of the testator, that the school should be for the humblest classes. When we have authority to give a classical and agricultural education it gives the idea of something higher. In fact I believe Mr. Watts had been travelling through Scotland, and had there seen some of the better class of agricultural schools.

1987. Where has the school been erected?—Within half a mile of the town of Lurgan, according to the terms of the will.

1988. There has been no land purchased as provided by the will?—A lease has been procured of two and a half acres at £8 an acre, for a term of 1,000 years, and an agricultural lease for thirty-one years of about seven acres at £3 an acre.

1989. Is there any religious instruction given in the school?—To the boarders there is, but not to the day boys.

1990. The clergy do not attend to give religious instruction at the school?—I think not.

1991. Has the school proved successful at the Intermediate Education Examinations?—Very successful. The master sent up eleven boys for examination, and of those seven passed in the worst list, and two got exhibitions. One of the exhibitions was a boy who had come from the Model school, and was educated five at our school. There are always two or three educated free.

[The Commissioners adjourned to Monday, 29th Inst., at 11 o'clock.]

Sept. 29, 1879.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1879, 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

In the Tower Hall, Belfast.

PRESENT:—THE EARL OF ROSS, CHAIRMAN; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CRISP MERRITT, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. JOHN FOSTER, examined.

Mr. John
Foster.

1992. CHAIRMAN.—You were a member in the Belfast Academy for some years?—I was appointed in 1846, and as I never resigned, I am still one of the foundation members.

1993. You desire to make a statement to the Commissioners?—Yes; Dr. Boyce in his evidence made several misstatements. He said that I was not a foundation master, and he spoke of the large number of pupils attending the academy. Now, the mistake of the Belfast Academy was, that it was filled up with Dr. Boyce's brother, his sister, his brother-in-law and their children. As to my position, Dr. Boyce said that in the Belfast Academy there were four schools, quite distinct. Now, from the very foundation there have been five schools, quite distinct, as proved by the following extracts from local newspapers and notices of the Academy:—

"The first institution given to the public of the contemplated Academy is recorded in the *New York* of the 13th December, 1838, in an advertisement requesting—'Such gentlemen as wish to subscribe to this laudable institution to signify their intention to Dr. Hahley, Dr. Connelley, &c.' The next public document turning up is the original prospectus of the Academy, dated January, 1840, appointing

the four of the several schools before they actually were opened, and the French school is recorded in the chart. In order to prepare the youth for the academical classes, schools will be opened to suit throughout the year in which the following branches will be taught:—

| | Per Quarter |
|---|-------------|
| English, | 8 s. 2 d. |
| Latin and Greek, | 0 11 4 |
| French and Italian, | 0 16 3 |
| Writing, Arithmetic, | 1 2 0 |
| Geographical course for six months, | 0 15 5 |
| | 3 2 5 1/2 |

1994. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I think I recognize in your opening words language identical with a statement which you have handed in to us?—Yes; I have confined it altogether to the two points.

1995. We have read over your statement very carefully, and it appears to us *prima facie* that the decision of the Court of Chancery, and the adoption of a certain scheme is, so far as we are concerned, final. Be kind enough to direct your evidence, or suggestion, to show that the scheme of the Court of Chancery is not final, and what it is that those gentlemen have done outside the decree, and against the scheme, of the

Court of Chancery!—I will shortly apply myself to that matter!—

By advertisement of the 20th January, 1786, the subscribers to the Belfast Academy were requested to meet at the Green Tavern, on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., Dr. Haldry in the chair, it was resolved: "That Dr. Haldry, Messrs Maxwell, Esq., Dr. Macneil, and Dr. Combe be appointed a committee to prepare rules for the internal regulation of the Academy, the same to be laid before the next general meeting of the subscribers, for their approbation." By advertisement of the 7th April, 1786, the subscribers were requested, by order of the last general meeting, a full attendance of the subscribers to the Academy, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., precisely at the hour of twelve, for the purpose of establishing rules and regulations, and appointing additional masters, and electing a president."

Let me now show how the mistake took place in Chancery. By the rules of the Academy adopted on the 19th April, 1786, five masterships were founded. In 1834 the property was given to the masters in trust for the town of Belfast, and M. Lo Pan, the then French master, was excluded as one of the masters of the foundation. Then rules were written by Dr. Bryne, I think in his own handwriting, stating that there were only four schools instead of five, but that there might be classes for French, and so on, and he presented to the court those rules, instead of the rules of the original founders, and thus the Lord Chancellor was misled; because he took for granted that the rules before him were the rules from the foundation, whereas they were only the rules of 1834 or 1835, written by Dr. Bryne. My letter of appointment is as follows:—

"Belfast Academy, 26th Sept., 1846.

"DEAR SIR,—Your excellent testimonials, and the favourable notice given of you from personal knowledge by Mr. Brown, my brother-in-law, have decided me to appoint you to the office of French master to the Secretary, and from all I hear of you I rely on finding in you a colleague able and willing to co-operate effectually in carrying out the approved principles of instruction and discipline which I have been long labouring to establish.

"You are aware that the endowments depend entirely on the fees of pupils.

"The hours of attendance are from eight till nine in the morning, and from one till two in the afternoon, every day, with a third hour, probably from three till four in the afternoon, when required.

"The interests of the Academy, and, still more importantly, your own interests, require that you should be here at the earliest possible moment. A small class has been kept up for you, and the sooner you enter upon the management of it the better. You are not likely to have many pupils till the 1st of November, but it is highly desirable that you should be in town, and actively engaged in teaching, several weeks before that time, as I have no doubt that

the talents and skill in teaching, of which your testimonials speak so highly, will produce a favourable impression on the public mind, and increase your business when the quarter day arrives.

"I am, very truly yours,

"R. J. BARNES.

"I have omitted to mention, that the afternoon classes do not meet on Saturday.

"A note informing me when I may expect you will oblige me much."

The last document I have to bring before you is also one from Dr. Bryne himself, and it proves, conclusively that the schools were five in number, and not four, as he stated to you, and swore to in the Court of Chancery:—

Extract from Belfast News-Letter, 26th July, 1848.

"Belfast Academy, founded in 1783.

"Rev. R. J. Barnes, M.A., Principal.

"The experience of more than sixty years has proved the expediency of the Constitution of this Society and the wisdom of its founders. In a school conducted by a single head master and his assistants, one or two branches of education are often conducted with great vigour and efficiency. In a Seminary consisting of distinct schools, with Masters or Tutors assigned, a very extensive course may be undertaken. The Belfast Academy combines the advantages of both. It is an assemblage of schools, each conducted by a head master and his assistants, but all are under a Principal, whose duty it is to maintain discipline, and keep up a uniformity of system, and vigour of operation, in all departments.

"Justice to the masters requires this explanation of their position and standing, as it has of late become usual for the head master of any respectable school to assume the title of PRINCIPAL, and call his others Masters.

"The Heads of the several schools are as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Classical, | The Principal. |
| Mathematical, | Mr. McClellan. |
| Writing, | Mr. Armstrong. |
| English, | Mr. Barr. |
| French, | Mr. Fyvie. |
| Drawing, | Mr. Molloy. |

(Signed)

"R. J. BARNES, M.A., Principal."

3386 Mr. Molloy, the drawing master appears to have been included in that list!—You, but merely to swell the number; he was not a foundation master.

3387 That does not profess to be a catalogue exclusively of the alleged foundation masters!—No; it does not. I wish to add that Mr. Burt, who is present, and who is Dr. Bryne's solicitor, distinctly recognised me as one of the masters of the Academy. I have always been master of a school since I was appointed in the Belfast Academy, in 1846.

MR. CHARLES HENRY BURT, recalled.

MR. CHARLES H. BURT.

3388 Mr. O'SHEAGHNESSY.—I have some questions to put to you, but you say, if you so desire, in the first instance, make a statement as to any of the matters to which M. Fyvie has referred!—I think perhaps I could assist you by making a short statement. The proceedings in the Court of Chancery were instituted by information at the suit of the Attorney-General in 1861. The respondents named were representatives of the former subscribers, and the masters who were believed to be upon the foundation. The proceedings were very slow, and before the year 1864, when Master Fyvie made his report, advertisements had been published in the Belfast papers, calling, in the usual manner, on all persons who had shares, or were interested, to appear. So far as I know M. Fyvie made no objection to any of the proceedings.

3389 Was there any appearance entered by him?—None on that occasion, but there was on a subsequent occasion. The information sets out fully the history of the Academy, even before the foundation that M. Fyvie has mentioned, and goes back as far as 1790. It states the will of Arthur Maxwell, mentioned by

Dr. Bryne in his evidence, and the deed of 1834, which created the trust under which, as I apprehend, M. Fyvie was appointed a master.

3400 That deed appears to have altered, to some extent, the constitution of the original foundation!—I think it probably did.

3401 It gave the property to the masters!—It gave the property to trustees. This is an extract from the deed:—

"By the word 'masters' in these rules it is intended to designate those teachers who are parties to the proposal considered, which the patrons at the first meeting, held on the 17th Dec., 1833, ordered to be printed, namely, Dr. Bryne as Master of the School of Classical School; Mr. James Bryne, jun., Master for the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences; Mr. Thomas Armstrong, Master of the Writing School; also Mr. William Hamilton, Master of the School for English Language and Literature, should be decide on becoming a party to the present agreement before the perfecting of the first deed, also the future masters of the schools; and also all other teachers who may be hereafter appointed on the same footing—namely, receiving the fees of their own pupils, and holding their situations while their

Sep 15, 1875.
Mr. Charles H.
Brick.

conduct is satisfactory to the Principal or whatever other person or persons may hereafter be vested with the power of dismissal? But can a teacher be engaged for a special term, without having a claim, to be regarded as master within the meaning of these rules? Should any doubt arise as to whether a particular teacher is entitled to be considered a master? In the same above explained, the decision of the question shall rest with the Principal and master."

9402. That did not include the French master?—Certainly not.

9403. M. Feste wants to know why M. Le Fan was excluded from that?—I cannot answer that, as I was not born at the time. Subsequently, in 1866, a scheme was settled by Master Brooke, and in 1876 it was considered advisable to apply for an amendment of that scheme. An application was made by counsel, under the leave reserved in the decree of the Lord Chancellor to all persons interested to apply at any time.

9404. Was there any application on behalf of the French master, when the original scheme came before the Lord Chancellor?—No.

9405. What was done in 1876?—Upon the motion of counsel on behalf of the petitioner or relation, his lordship made an order amending the scheme. M. Feste appeared by counsel on that occasion, and the Lord Chancellor heard him, but said he did not see in any way that he could interfere with the arrangements that had taken place on a previous occasion.

9406. Do you wish to make any personal explanation with reference to the adoption of M. Feste, that you recognised him as one of the masters of the Academy?—That statement of his was untrue. I entirely deny it. M. Feste has been carrying on a system of villification, about this subject, for a number of years, and I have published a statement in answer to anything that was personal in the matter.

Rev. Edwin J.
Byes, M.A.

Rev. HERBERT JONES BRUCE, LL.D., recalled.

9407. CHAIRMAN.—Have you any further statement to make as to the Belfast Academy?—I desire to point out that in the constitution of 1834, there is a circumstance which has been overlooked—that is to say, that the constitution of the Academy was changed about the time of Dr. Bruce's appointment in 1799, as is shown by the minutes. At that time the power of appointing masters and dismissing them was vested entirely in the Principal, so that he became absolute master of the Academy. It was in order to change that, and to restore it to something of the form of a constitutional limited monarchy, that the change of the constitution in 1834 was directed. My opinion from the beginning was—and my experience has confirmed me in it—that it was not right, that a master should be reduced to a position of absolute dependence upon the head of the school, and I thought it was not likely that gentlemen of sufficient standing could be got to accept masterships on those terms. From the time I became Principal, I always treated the masters as if the constitution which I considered most desirable had been actually in operation, and considered them in everything up to 1834, when the constitution, mainly devised and drafted by myself, was adopted. We had masters of very high literary reputation in the Academy, and my view was that the Academy should not depend for its masters upon the taste and judgment of the Principal, and so I got the constitution of 1834 adopted, and by that constitution we must be guided. I have to add that the constitution has been represented by M. Feste as if it had been *hisse*. It was drafted by me, but was most carefully considered by the scholars under the direction of counsel, so that every security should be given that it was legally done. Not only that, but there were meetings called,

as the minute book shows, by circulation to the parents, and by public advertisement, and every precaution was taken to give full legal force to that constitution. Both in the constitution of 1834, and in the recent scheme which was framed upon it, the definition of "masters" was given:—"The masters of the four schools of which the Academy at present consists." In the *Register* of 1834, or 1835, it was stated that the Academy then consisted of four schools, and as I did not become Principal until 1839, I am not responsible for that. With regard to M. Feste's claim to be one of the masters of the foundation, if my letter or advertisement is to be taken as any authority, according to M. Feste's principle there ought to be six masters, not five. But in my view the number is four. In the constitution of 1834, and the scheme of 1864, it is distinctly stated that extra masters might be engaged for a specified time. M. Feste was engaged for a specified time—that is to say, a certain number of hours per day.

9408. As I understand the French master was in a different position, as far as his duties were concerned, from the other masters, as his time was not necessarily devoted entirely to the Academy, whereas the others were supposed to be the servants of the Academy, and bound to devote their whole time to it. Was that the case?—That was the case.

9409. Dr. CURRIE.—Did M. Feste teach elsewhere while he was a master in the Academy?—I believe he did.

9410. Was there any restriction to prevent him from doing so?—No restriction whatever.

9411. Was there such restriction upon the other masters?—They had no time to give, but there was no exact rule on the subject; it was understood.

Rev. Samuel
M. Dill.

Rev. SAMUEL MARCUS DILL, examined.

9412. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold in reference to Guy's school, Ballymena?—I have been one of the trustees since I came to reside in Ballymena, in the year 1874. I hold the position of trustee, as Minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Ballymena.

9413. Who are the other trustees?—Lord Waverley, Messrs. William Gehan, William R. Wilson, and John Bewick.

9414. What does the endowment consist of?—The endowment consists of houses in Ballymena, left by a man named Guy in the year 1813. One portion is situated in Church-street, and the other in Wellington-street and High-street.

9415. How is the property held?—By lease in perpetuity. The houses were built on ground leased by Lord Waverley's predecessors, the Adams, to the trustees, for the support of the school, and for giving money to Mercantile widows.

9416. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Do you hold the six of the school-house free of rent?—We pay a landlord of 6s. a year, to Lord Waverley, for the part of the property in Wellington-street and High-street, and on that the school-house is built, as well as residences for the teachers and other houses which are not.

9417. How is the property in Church-street held?—We have a lease in perpetuity of that, and we pay a head-rent of between 25 and 210 a year for it.

9418. How is that property used?—There are houses upon it, and we derive a certain income from it.

9419. CHAIRMAN.—What are the annual receipts from the property?—The property in High-street is leased, for a term of years, to William John Adam Easty, the net sum received from him was 24 11s 16d. Another part of the property is leased to a Mrs. Engle for ninety-one years from 1835, and the rent received from her last year was 233 5s. 3d.

9430. In the lease, under which Mr. Atkin holds, an old lease?—It is for 91 years, from 1834.

9431. What other property is there belonging to the schools?—The property in Church-street is leased to William B. Wilson, McInley & Co., William Young, and Alexander Young. The net rent, after the usual deductions for poor-rate, &c., paid by McInley & Co., is £26 13s. 6d.; by William B. Wilson, £38 6s. 9d.; by William Young, £1 9s.; and by Alexander Young, £3 16s. 4d. In connection with that property we have what is called a town park, or field, on the outskirts of the town, used for grazing purposes, the rent of which is £2 10s. a year.

9432. Are all these various holdings on lease?—William B. Wilson has a lease for thirty-one years, from 1875. McInley has one lease for thirty-one years, from 1875, and another for thirty-four years, from 1868. William Young, and Alexander Young, who have only small holdings, have got them in perpetuity, and the town park is let from year to year.

9433. Is that the entire of the school property?—There was £200 left by a Mrs. Oshan eight or nine years ago, the interest of which was to be expended on the school. We had that money invested in United States Bonds, which are to be paid off this year. We received £12 last year as the interest on that investment.

9434. What is the total income of the schools?—£133 14s. 6d. per annum is the entire income of the endowment, but only a part of it belongs to the schools.

9435. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—That amount includes the interest on the £200?—It does.

9436. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any other property connected with the endowment?—No.

9437. Do you receive subscriptions for the support of the schools?—The schools are under the National Board, but Lord Waverley gives £15 to supplement the salary of the mistress in the female school, which, however, is paid direct to her, and not to the trustees.

9438. Are there two schools?—There are three schools—a boys' school, a girls' school, and an infants' school.

9439. How many pupils are there in the boys' school?—The present number is 200, made up of 150 Presbyterians, 34 Episcopals, 4 Roman Catholics, and 12 others.

9440. You have a teacher who teaches French and drawing?—Yes; he is a trained teacher of the second class from the institution in Dublin, and professes to be able to teach those extra subjects, as the trustees allow him, if he can get up a class, to give instruction to the advanced boys.

9441. How is the endowment expended?—Our expenditure last year was—John Alexander, the teacher of the boys' school, £35 10s.; William McGee, his assistant, £8; James Taylor, second assistant, £5. Jane Boyd, the assistant teacher in the girls' school, £6 6s. 6d.; Mrs. Buchanan, the principal teacher in the infants' school, £9; and Sarah Harvey, first assistant, £4 10s.

9442. Those payments exhaust about half the endowment. What do you do with the remainder?—According to the will of Gray we have to pay a certain sum for the support of the widows in connection with the Missionary settlement at Ballymena. The sum we paid last year for that purpose was £34 14s. 16d.

9443. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—On what principle was that preparation struck?—That is the proposition that it has been calculated the widows are entitled to, under the will of the founder. I should explain that I have been speaking from what I find in the books, as our treasurer and the oldest of the trustees, Mr. John Patrick, who managed all the money matters, died a few months ago, and the books have come into new hands.

9444. CHAIRMAN.—What other items of expenditure are there?—We paid in taxes last year £4 15s. 3d., for a lease for the children £2 19s. 10d., and for coal

for the school £5 11s.; for premiums, £3 8s. 9d.; and for a houseman for the infants' school, £3 15s. 3d.

9445. You mentioned taxes. Do you pay income tax?—We do.

9446. Have you applied to have the income tax refunded?—Not heretofore. I will call attention to the matter.

9447. What other expenditure have you incurred?—We propose to make some additions and improvements to a house for the male teacher. We had to employ an architect, and his account was £1 10s., and we spent on repairs, painting and cleaning, and some carpentry work £18 16s., and there is a small sum for insurance every year. I produce the account book, showing exactly how we stand.

9448. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How does the account now stand?—There was a balance on hand, on the 25th May, 1879, of £37 11s. 5d.

9449. CHAIRMAN.—What class of children attend your schools?—The poorer children.

9450. Is there any school in Ballymena of a higher class?—There is a school, which formerly was a Diocesan school, but has now come into the hands of a committee. It is called the Intermediate School of Ballymena, and the Rev. Mr. King is the rector of it.

9451. Has that school any endowment beyond the house?—I think there is an endowment connected with it under the old diocesan scheme. The present Principal has a certain income during his life, so long as the school is kept open. The school, however, is in the hands of a committee of gentlemen, who have guaranteed a certain sum to put the school on a new foundation.

9452. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are you on that committee?—Yes.

9453. Do you pay any rent for the school premises?—No, we have got the use of the Diocesan school.

9454. From whom did you get the use of them?—From Mr. King, who was the diocesan schoolmaster. Lord Waverley claims that when Mr. King dies the property in the school premises will revert to him; but I believe that that is disputed.

9455. You appear to have, since 1857, added an infants' school to the schools then existing upon Gray's foundation?—Yes, I think the infants' school has been added since that date.

9456. What assistance do you get from the National Board for your teachers?—Last year the salary received by Mr. Alexander from the National Board was £44; William Magee, first assistant, was paid £32; James Traynor, second assistant, £25; William Templeton, first class monitor, £17; Alexander McIlroy, second class monitor, £8. William McIlroy, second class monitor, £8. And in addition, John Alexander received in remuneration, £28 14s. 10d.; William Magee, £15 3s. 4d.; and James Traynor, £15 4s. 10d.; and Mr. Alexander also received £9 18s. good service money; so that his income from all sources last year was £117 14s. 10d.

9457. Does the National Board pay those teachers the same salaries as they would pay, in another school, to unendowed masters?—Yes.

9458. So far as the instruction in religious matters is concerned these schools appear to be unendowmental?—Yes.

9459. Are they attended by children of all denominations?—Yes; but principally by Presbyterians.

9460. The majority of the population are Presbyterians?—They are.

9461. You have some Episcopalian children?—Yes.

9462. And some Roman Catholics?—A few.

9463. Have you any Roman Catholics in the infants' school?—Yes. There are furnished to me, on Saturday, shows that there were on the roll, in the infants' school, 165 Presbyterians, 28 Episcopals, 9 Roman Catholics, and 4 of other denominations.

9464. The rules of the school provide that part of the religious instruction shall be the reading of the Scriptures by all who are able to read?—Yes; the Scriptures are read every morning, but the rules of the National Board are observed, and during the hours

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For General
M. D.L.

appointed for secular instruction the Scriptures are not read.

9456. When the Scriptures are read, do the Roman Catholic children attend the reading of them?—Not that I am aware.

9457. Who audits the accounts?—The trustees. —9458. Is the inspection of the schools conducted in the usual manner by the officer of the National Board?—Yes, the National Board Inspector inspects the three schools regularly.

9459. Do the masters show proficiency at winning large reading fees?—Yes; I was speaking lately to the Inspector, and he considers our male school a very good school. The girls' school, he says, is a fair school, and the infants' school is also very good.

9460. In the girls' school you have an advantage from this endowment, beyond that available in ordinary National schools?—Yes.

9461. Do you avail yourself of that to teach there anything in the way of cooking or domestic duty?—No, but they are taught to sew.

9462. What advantages do the children attending the girls' school derive from the endowment, beyond the ordinary National course of education?—We are able to get, perhaps, better teachers than we could under other circumstances.

9463. CHAIRMAN.—Do you give higher salaries than the average in the district?—Yes, and we keep the school-house in good order, and comfortable, neat, and clean.

9464. Mr. O'SHEEN.—SHE the girls' school is not spoken as favourably of as the boys' school?—I do not think it is. The girls are all young. There are very few, for example, in the sixth class.

9465. Are they taken away too early?—They are put into the mill.

9466. Have you ever attempted to provide educa-

tion for the factory girls by forming evening classes?—Not for the girls, but we have done so for the boys. —9467. Why not for the girls?—I do not know. A year or two ago there was a night school, kept by some ladies, not in connexion with Gray's school, to teach the mill girls, and I believe one will soon be opened again.

9468. How often do the trustees of Gray's school meet to consider the state of the schools?—We have not stated meetings; but I, as secretary, summon a meeting whenever any matter of importance arises.

9469. What fees are charged in the schools?—The school fees received in the boys' school in 1878 was £15 14s., and in the girls' school £8 18s.

9470. What is the proportion between the number of boys and girls?—The average on the roll in 1878, in the boys' school, was 211·6, present, 154·5; while the average on the roll in the girls' school was 148·5, present, 159·2.

9471. Then the girls, even making allowance for their smaller numbers, do not pay in the same proportion as the boys?—No; they do not pay in proportion, but they are younger, and possibly the boys' school is in a greater state of efficiency.

9472. Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Did any of the boys or girls from Gray's schools go up to the Intermediate Education examinations?—No, the course is too elementary.

9473. Are the accounts balanced at fixed periods?—They do not seem to have been so kept hitherto.

9474. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any National school in Ballymore under the management of the Catholic priest?—Yes, there are two National schools in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church.

9475. Do all the Roman Catholic children, with the exception of the four you have mentioned, go to these schools?—That I cannot say.

Mr. John B.
McConnell.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON McCORMACK, examined.

9476. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold with reference to the Downpatrick school?—I am the steward of the charity. The trustees are Lord Dufferin, Colonel Forde, and Rev. G. T. Payne. The late Dean Woodward was the fourth trustee; but no successor to him has yet been appointed.

9477. What are your duties?—My duties are to pay all charges against the charity, to keep a general superintendence over the establishment, to see that the buildings are in fair order, and to communicate with the trustees.

9478. You do not take any part in the teaching?—No.

9479. Is there one school for the boys, and another for the girls?—Yes. I should perhaps explain that this charity consists of almshouses, and the Binn schools, and the funds devoted to the whole are administered under one account. The amounts appropriated from the funds of the charity to the schools are— to the male school £75 Irish, and to the female school £70 Irish. In addition to which each school should of course be charged with a proportion of the rent of the whole premises—that is, of the almshouses and the schools, and also with a proportion of my salary as steward, and of that of the apothecary, as well as with a proportion of the cost of the repairs of the premises.

9480. What is the gross value of the endowment?—£237 Irish, that is about £218 14s. British.

9481. How is that secured?—It is a mortgage upon two townlands.

9482. What was the date of the endowment?—It was established as a school under a codicil to the will of the Right Honorable Edmund Southwell, dated in 1750; but the actual date of the building appears in figures upon the stonework to have been 1735.

9483. How is the proportion of the £237 apportioned for the almshouses?—There is £90 Irish paid by the will for the old people, who are in the almshouses.

9484. Is the remaining £147 a year Irish, applicable to the schools?—No. The schools are entitled to £118 a year Irish. The remainder is applicable to the rent and repairs of the premises, the apothecary's salary, and the steward's salary.

9485. Has there been any fresh endowment in the last twenty years?—There has not, but the present proprietor of the estate, Mr. John Mulholland, following in the footsteps of the previous proprietor, Mr. D. S. Ker, expended considerably more money upon the establishment than is fixed by the foundation of the charity.

9486. What are the expenses connected with the schools?—The salary of the schoolmaster according to the foundation was £15 Irish, but that is quite insufficient to pay a master at the present day, and accordingly the master is paid £60 a year British, covering board, lodging, his house and garden. The next item fixed is £40 Irish, to pay for food for the boys. That amount is allotted to; but instead of being expended in food for the boys, it is handed to them in cash every quarter. The next fixed item is £15 Irish, for the clothing of ten boys, which is quite inadequate, and, as the boys are dressed in tweed, the cost varies a little. In the year 1875, it was £22 1s. 10d.; in 1877, it was £35 2s.; in 1878, £37 7s. 10d.; and in the year ending 30th April, 1879, £36 14s. 3d.

9487. In the case of the schoolmaster, is the whole amount paid out of the funds of the charity, or by subscription?—It is entirely paid out of the private resources of Mr. Mulholland. His Irish notions to me, to keep up the establishment respectably and comfortably, and I do so to the best of my ability. He furnishes all the necessary funds.

9488. You mentioned that the money which was directed to be expended in food is given in cash to the scholar—has the school come to be a boarding school?—Yes; if it ever was one, of which I am not aware. In addition to the sums I have mentioned, there is, according to the foundation, a sum of £20 Irish, paid

for apprentice fees for the boys, and there is a sum of £3 Irish, fixed for the firing or warming of the school, and £1 Irish, for books. These are the sums for the male school. As regards the female school, the mistress's salary, according to the foundation, was £12 Irish, which, of course is quite inadequate, and Mr. Mulholland makes that £30 Irish currency in addition to a house and garden. The children were allowed according to the foundation £90 Irish, for food. That sum, as in the case of the boys, is handed to them in cash every quarter. A sum of £15 Irish was fixed by the charity for the clothing of the girls, and that not being sufficient they are clothed properly at the expense of Mr. Mulholland. The expenditure for clothing varies the same as in the case of the boys, the average being about £26 or £28 per annum. There are also fixed by the foundation apprentice fees, £9 Irish, and also £2 for firing for the school, and £2 for spinning wheels and books, but we do not use any wheels now. Thus the expenditure on both of the schools according to the foundation should be something like £131 18s. 7d. Irish, and if you take into account a proportion of the house rent, the steward's salary, and the repairs, it would be about £147. Whereas the actual amounts expended directly for the schools, and proportion of the other sums I have referred to, would come on the average to £215 a year, for the schools alone.

1488. Mr. O'SHEEN.—The balance is made up entirely by Mr. Mulholland?—Yes.

1489. CHAIRMAN.—Are the children clothed in any distinct uniform?—They are. The boys have blue cotton coats with brass buttons, blue breeches, and waistcoats and shoes.

1490. Do they wear this uniform at home?—Yes. The children on first going into the school get two sets of clothes—one the regulation blue, and another a dark coloured suit for the purpose of serving the lace. The girls still wear dresses of the same distinguishing colour as have been worn probably since the school was established.

1491. Are the schools denominational?—The children attending them are all Protestant Episcopalian.

1492. Do they all come from Mr. Mulholland's estate or the vicinity?—The school is confined to what is called the manor of Down, which is principally on Mr. Mulholland's estate, but a good portion of it is in the hands of gentlemen who pay very small head rents to Mr. Mulholland. The children must have been either born there, or their parents must have resided there for twenty years.

1493. Mr. O'SHEEN.—Who appoints the masters and mistresses?—The trustees.

1494. Do they appoint teachers that have had experience in other places?—It has so happened that they have always done so. Applicants come forward when vacancies occur.—Mr. Mulholland recommends, and the trustees appoint.

1495. You were not connected with the establishment in 1857?—I was not.

1496. In the report of the Commission of 1857, complaint was made of the inefficiency of the school teachers. It seems that under the present careful patronage of Mr. Mulholland, that cause of complaint has ceased?—Yes. Mr. Ker had new teachers appointed, after that report was published.

1497. Are the schools at present regularly inspected by anyone?—They are. Being Protestant schools, by the foundation, the Rev. Tawney Blackwood Piles exercises an active supervision over them. He visits, examines, and superintends the schools generally, and also the course of instruction pursued in them. In fact, he is there continually examining the pupils in the ordinary classes, and there has been a regular inspection besides.

1498. By whom?—The last inspection was by Dr. Muir, the principal of the High school in Downpatrick.

1499. Did he report favourably?—He did on both

the schools. Then there are occasionally diocesan examinations in religious subjects, in which the children, from these schools go forward in competition with children from other schools, and the results are very satisfactory indeed.

1500. The education given is entirely primary?—It is.

1501. Do the trustees keep accurate account books?—I do so for them; I keep an accurate account of every penny expended, in connection both with the Alma House and schools.

1502. CHAIRMAN.—As a matter of fact the pupils are all Episcopalian at present?—They are.

1503. I find in the report of the last Royal Commission that the course of instruction at that time included "scripture and church catechism to Bismarck scholars and church children." That would seem to imply that the school was at that time to a certain extent a mixed school?—At that time the management of the school was somewhat different from what it is now; because the master had a right, or at least was allowed to have other pupils besides the children of the Bismarck schools; and probably the question which you have read, is with reference to those other children. But, at the present time, the master's salary, being £40 a year and a house, enables us to keep a fairly efficient man, and accordingly he teaches only the children of the Bismarck schools, and ten other free scholars. The same observation applies as regards the mistress.

1504. Are the Bismarck scholars quite free?—Quite free; and they moreover share thirty pounds in cash amongst them, and are clothed.

1505. Are the pupils all Bismarck scholars at present?—There are ten Bismarck children in the male school, and ten free children—that is, who get educational advantages free, but no clothing or money. The same observation applies as regards the girls' school.

1506. How are the children selected by the Trustees?—The children for the Bismarck schools are selected and recommended by Mr. Mulholland, and appointed by the Trustees, but the selection rests, virtually, with the clergymen of the parish, and Mr. Mulholland. Of course I need hardly say, Mr. Mulholland himself takes no part in it.

1507. Are there many Presbyterians in the neighbourhood?—There are.

1508. Are there any National schools at Downpatrick?—There are four National schools.

1509. Is there one under the management of the Roman Catholic priest?—Yes, and one under the management of the Sisters of Mercy. There is also a Presbyterian National school, and another, which is not directly under any of the religious denominations. A Church school also is about to be put under the National Board.

1510. Is there any Dissident school there?—There was a Dissident school, but it ceased as such in 1870 or 1871, and the house leased to Mr. Mulholland, who has given it to a committee, and an Intermediate school, for boys and girls, has been established there, and is actively working.

1511. Has that school any endowment?—None, except the house. The teachers were appointed at salaries, guaranteed by several gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood, who have put down their names for various years, to make up the salaries, in case the fees should prove deficient.

1512. Mr. O'SHEEN.—Was the Dissident school-house held under a lease from Mr. Mulholland?—It was from the Downpatrick estate, and having ceased to be a Dissident school, according to the terms of the lease, it then reverted to the county, and the county authorities were bound to hand it over to the owner of the estate, who happened to be Mr. Mulholland.

1513. You spoke of the house as an endowment to the present school. How is it now held?—Mr. Mulholland has given the old Dissident buildings, free of rent, to the committee of the Intermediate school,

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Mr. John B.
McConnell.

Sept. 18, 1878.

Mr. John R.
McConnell.

and he has within the last three or four years, at a cost of nearly £300, built an additional school-room, because the old buildings were not sufficiently large. That is also in the possession of the Intermediate school committee, and probably some rent may be charged for it.

Rev. John
Kingdon.

Rev. JOHN KINGDON, examined.

9514. CHAIRMAN.—You are principal of the Ulster Deaf and Dumb Institution?—I am.

9517. How long have you held that post?—Since May, 1863.

9518. What does the endowment at present consist of?—£5,000 is invested on mortgages of landed property in the province, and a 1850 over £6,000 is invested in United States Bonds and a first mortgage on some United States railways.

9519. The Royal Commission of 1857 reported that £11,000 had been expended on buildings. Are those the same buildings the institution occupies at present?—There was a new school-room built since then, which cost £1,400 or £1,500.

9520. What is the tenure by which the site is held?—The same as at the date of the former Commission—always for lives renewable for ever.

9521. It has not been converted into a fee-farm grant?—I think not.

9522. Have any additional endowments been given to the Institution within the last twenty years?—There have been some legacies, which have been invested, and form part of the amount I have referred to. There has been an increase in the accumulated property of the institution since that date to the extent of about £6,000. I do not think, however, that the amount invested will exactly correspond with the amount derived from legacies, because it was sometimes found necessary, when funds were low, to apply some legacies, which had been left unconditionally, to meet the annual expenses of the Institution.

9523. At present the finances of the Institution are in a more flourishing state?—Yes, they are in a very favourable condition.

9524. You have not had to expend any of your capital recently?—Not for some years.

9525. What is the average income of the Institution?—About £3,000 a year. The accounts for last year contain these items:—contributions remitted by subscribers, £1,840 8s. 2d.; annual subscriptions, £280 4s. 6d.; receipts for pupils, £789 0s. 5d.; interest on bequests and investments, £581 13s. 5d.; interest from Northern Banking Company, £13 13s. 1d.; rents and letting soil, £6 14s.; bequests, £501 7s. 10d.; printing, £24 13s. 10d.*

9526. Is the item of £13 13s. 1d. interest from the Northern Bank for interest on the current balances lying in bank?—Yes.

9527. Does not the Institution receive some small bequests almost every year?—We have to acknowledge some almost every year—sometimes more and sometimes less.

9528. How is the Institution governed?—By a committee.

9529. How are they appointed?—By the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Institution, which is usually held in December.

9530. Who are the trustees of the funded property?—Mr. Charles Wolfe Shaw, Sir Thomas McIlwaine, Mr. H. H. McNeill, and Mr. J. B. Houston.

9531. Do they form part of the committee?—They do.

9532. Do they attend the meetings of the committee?—They all attend occasionally.

9533. How often do the committee meet?—Usually once a month.

9534. Is there usually a large meeting, whenever there is anything important to consider?—There is.

9535. Is there a better attendance at the annual meeting?—There is not much difference.

9514. CHAIRMAN.—Is the apprenticeship carried out in the Blue School?—Yes, that is carried out regularly. 9515. The sum mentioned by you, as paid under the foundation, was nine pounds Irish for each school. Is that sum devoted to the purpose?—Yes, as nearly as possible.

9536. What is the average attendance at the meetings of the committee?—Sometimes seven or eight, and sometimes not so many.

9537. What is the lowest number that can transact business?—Five is the usual quorum.

9538. Who signs the cheques for the expenditure?—The chairman of the meeting, and one of the honorary secretaries.

9539. Has there been always a quorum for the transaction of business?—Sometimes when nothing but formal business is done there may not be a quorum, but the business is confirmed afterwards at the next meeting.

9540. Must there always be a quorum present when ever cheques are drawn?—There may not be.

9541. Are the minutes of each meeting of the committee always read at the following meeting, and confirmed by the chairman?—They are.

9542. Have you had any scheme drawn up, and submitted to the Court of Chancery, for the management of the Institution?—No, not that I am aware of.

9543. What number of pupils are there in the establishment?—It varies. Our vacation has just terminated. The pupils who have completed their term go away at the commencement of the winter. At present we have only 101 on the list, but we have a number of new pupils, I could not exactly say how many,—coming forward.

9544. How are the new pupils admitted?—By the committee.

9545. Are there more applications than there are vacancies for?—We take in all that apply if they are eligible.

9546. Some of the pupils are free, and others pay. How is that regulated?—It is decided chiefly by the circumstances of the parents. The committee make inquiries in each case, and get as much as they can from the parents, but a considerable number pay nothing.

9547. Are they all on an equality in the institution?—No, some of it.

9548. Clothes and diet are supplied to all?—There may be an exceptional case where the parent prefers to supply the clothing himself.

9549. Then the pupils are not obliged to wear the clothing of the institution?—Not exactly.

9550. There are some blind pupils in the Institution?—There are.

9551. Is the admission of the blind a new thing?—No, they have been connected with the Institution since 1835.

9552. Are they in the same or in separate buildings?—In the same building; they are separated in the school room, but there only.

9553. At what age are they admitted?—From eight to thirteen are supposed to be the eligible age, but the committee have power to make exceptions in special cases.

9554. Is there any limit of age?—We have no rule on that subject.

9555. Is the Institution in any way a blind asylum for growing-up pupils, or is it merely an educational institution?—It is merely an educational establishment, but there are workshops in Belfast for the adult blind. Our object is not so much to give an industrial training as a literary and religious training, and to aid the pupils as much as possible after they leave the institution, by getting them apprenticed to suitable trades. We have a printing press in the institution, at which some of the deaf and dumb boys are employed com-

sionally, in giving assistance out of school hours, and we have no department in which the blind work; but it is more desirable that they should be apprenticed to suitable masters when they leave the Institution.

9564. In the case of the blind, and deaf and dumb, a special training could be more easily given in such an Institution than outside?—There is hardly time to teach them a trade during their training in the Institution, and besides the health of many of them is not sufficiently strong. We tried it for a number of years and were obliged to give it up, as the pupils gained very little by it. The arrangements of trades societies prevented their going into a workshop, unless they commenced their apprenticeship over again. It was therefore thought better to add the parents in giving them trade by means of small apprenticeships, after leaving the Institution, than by teaching them a trade while in it.

9565. Do you find that deaf and dumb children are not so strong as other children of the same age?—There is a great deal of weakness among them.

9566. CHAIRMAN.—Is the school regularly inspected by anyone qualified to judge of a deaf and dumb school?—There is nothing of that kind in any of the schools in the three kingdoms. There is only the inspection of the committee.

9567. Have you had any consultation with the managers of similar schools in England, with a view to improve the special training?—There has been a conference occasionally among the teachers, but it is a very rare thing. The last was held about two years ago.

9568. Dr. CURRIE.—Is there any limit as to the locality from which pupils may be received?—We receive them from any part of the province of Ulster.

9569. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose the subscriptions come chiefly from the province of Ulster?—Yes.

9570. What are the religious denominations of the pupils?—They belong to the various Protestant denominations.

9571. Is there any similar institution, for Roman Catholics, in this part of Ireland?—No; the Roman Catholics deaf and dumb go from Belfast to Calcutta, and the blind to a school in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

9572. Mr. O'SHEA-DUNNE.—How do you get the supplies of groceries, meat, &c.?—By contract.

9573. Do you advertise for tenders?—We do, once a year.

9574. That rule is not departed from?—No.

9575. The children are supposed to enter the Institution at from 8 to 13. Up to what age do they remain?—That depends on circumstances. Some of them do not remain long enough, as their parents think that when they have been learning for a year or two they are sufficiently educated. We try to keep them there six years if we can. In the American schools they try to keep them ten years, and those they are supported by the Government. I find, from correspondence, that the experience in other institutions is very much the same as our own, as to the necessity of a longer period of training.

9576. You do not receive any support from the Imperial Government?—None, except you consider payments from Poor Law Boards such.

9577. What amount of assistance do you get from the Poor Law Boards?—Some will not grant anything, no matter what the circumstances of the child or parents may be, while others give £15, and some £15 per annum, in the case of children who are completely idiotic.

9578. CHAIRMAN.—Do you not insist upon payment in such cases from the Guardians?—No, the wording of the Act is "The Guardians may."

9579. Mr. O'SHEA-DUNNE.—Does the Belfast Union contribute?—It does, in every available case, not only to our Institution but also to the Calcutta Institution.

9580. Would you suggest that such contributions should be made compulsory on Boards of Guardians?—I certainly would.

9581. You find a difficulty in obtaining payments from rural Unions?—We do.

9582. Is this Institution intended for the benefit of the Protestants of all Ulster?—Yes.

9583. Do you think that it exhausts all the cases of deaf and dumb in Ulster, of all Protestant denominations?—I cannot exactly say that. I believe we would have room for all, and we make every effort we can to bring the Institution under the notice of all. Every year we issue, through the province, about 4,000 or 5,000 circulars, in connection with our auxiliary meetings, to which we send the pupils round on a deputation, and, in those circulars, we state that we are ready to receive applications from candidates.

9584. You are willing, if suitable pupils come forward, to take charge as to getting voluntary contributions?—We are.

9585. It would aid you very much in getting all the deaf and dumb of your creed, if the Local Authorities like the Boards of Guardians, were compelled to send them in?—Certainly; after the last census we got, from the Census Commissioners, a list of the localities in which the returns showed there were deaf and dumb people, and we communicated with dignitaries in those districts, but we did not get many pupils by that means.

9586. Did it appear to you that you had virtually got in all the children?—There were numbers we could not find at all.

9587. Do you think there are many cases in Ulster of deaf and dumb children, who are not in any such Institution as yours?—Taking the Government census as being correct, there are a good many; for instance, a case came before the committee lately, where there were three in a family, in the county of Antrim, and some of whom had grown up to be fifteen years of age, and yet there was no clergyman who seemed to be aware of the fact.

9588. When they grow up without instruction they are ignorant of the fundamental truths of religion?—They are.

9589. What does the support and training of a deaf and dumb child of average age cost, including establishment charges and everything else?—Something over £20 a year.

9590. Have you had more than your present number of pupils—101?—We have had as many as 149 on our list; but there have not been so many lately, as many children of the class who were formerly sent to us now go to the Calcutta Institution.

9591. Do you think that the introduction of compulsory payments by Boards of Guardians would diminish the number of your voluntary contributions?—I do not know. It might do so; but how far, of course, I could not say.

9592. Can deaf and dumb children, after the scanty education which the brevity of their stay with you compels you to give them, learn trades as well from an ordinary teacher as they would from a skilled teacher in your school?—As a rule they learn their trades with remarkable facility. Though there is a prejudice among tradesmen against them at first, thinking they would have difficulty in teaching them—yet their testimony afterwards is that they have less trouble than with other boys, their imitative powers are so sharp that they become perfectly skilled tradesmen.

9593. It appears that cheques have been drawn by meetings of the Committee which did not consist of a proper quorum. Can you say whether, on the occasion of the next meeting, when the minutes were being confirmed, the attention of the properly constituted meeting was drawn to the fact of so important a thing as a cheque having been drawn at the former meeting?—I cannot answer.

9594. The accounts show that cheques were drawn in your favour on more than one occasion for £105 5s. What were those for?—Partly for salary and partly for board allowances.

9595. What is your salary?—£250, and an allowance for board.

9596. I suppose your time is altogether devoted to the Institution?—Yes.

Sept. 25, 1892.

Rev. John Hughes.

April 29, 1878.
 Rev. John
 Vaughan.

9589. Are the pupils of the two sexes kept quite separate?—Out of school they are, but we educate them together.

9590. Do you find any difficulty in providing due separation between them?—No.

9591. Have any unpleasant consequences arisen from having boys and girls in the same Institution?—Not in my experience, which extends over thirty-four years altogether.

9592. Dr. CURRIE.—Have you had grown-up boys in the Institution?—Very few.

9593. Are they free pupils?—In many cases they are.

9594. CHAIRMAN.—What annual charges do you make to Boards of Guardians for destitute children?—Whatever we can get from them. We cannot fix the amount.

9595. What is your maximum charge?—£15 a year. Some Boards pay only £13, and others not even so much. We just work with them as they work with us.

9596. Are all the pupils boarders?—We have three or four day scholars, the children of parents who reside in town.

9597. Dr. CURRIE.—What religious services do the pupils attend?—The children who belong to the late Established Church go to the Rev. Mr. Hartnoll's Church, and the Presbyterian children are sent to a Presbyterian Church.

9598. Can they follow the services?—They cannot follow it exactly, but the teacher is with them and explains it to them, and sometimes gives them a text of Scripture to learn. The deaf and dumb take the blind there, and they can hear the service.

9599. There is no conducting the service by signs?—We have service in the school-rooms, which suits the deaf and dumb better.

9600. They read a portion of the Scriptures and are examined in it?—Yes.

9601. CHAIRMAN.—Have you visited institutions of a similar character in England?—Frequently.

9602. Have you informed yourself of the best way of carrying on such institutions?—Yes.

9603. Dr. CURRIE.—We have heard of some instances in which the deaf and dumb were taught to speak?—We have not tried that here, except in cases where the child did not lose its hearing until it was four or five years of age.

9604. You do not think this system desirable?—On the whole, I think not. There are cases however where I think it is. For many years it has been followed in the London school, with little success. The matter had dropped very much in other schools in England and Scotland, but there is an effort being made to revive it again, and I see that there is a German system introduced into a number of schools with the object of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak.

9605. The question was asked in Dublin, and the feeling of the Clermont authorities was that it was not desirable to pursue this system?—I know the Clermont Institution has not practised it, and I think the Cavers Institution has not either. I do not know what they are doing now; when I was there some years ago they had not followed it there.

9606. CHAIRMAN.—The Institution is, as to religion, essentially a mixed one, as there are forty-seven Episcopalian, fifty-seven Presbyterian, and a couple of Methodists. Is there any distinction made between the religious teaching imparted? For instance is the Catechism taught?—The Episcopalian children who are so far advanced as to be capable of understanding the Catechism are taught it.

9607. What is done with the Presbyterians?—They are not taught the Presbyterian Catechism, for, as a rule, we think it rather too difficult. We teach Scripture in the simpler form. Some of the blind have learned the Presbyterian Catechism.

9608. In the case of the deaf and dumb, the distinction is the omission of the Catechism, as regards the Presbyterians?—Yes.

9609. It appears from the minutes of the monthly meetings held on the 29th May, 1878, that Mr. Shaw re-

ported certain United States bonds had been drawn by payment and were to be paid off, and it was then resolved "That the Bank be requested to sell same, and that £7,000 be invested in New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, or Pennsylvania Railroad, all first mortgages." And in the minutes of June 19, this appears—"Secretary reported sale of United States bonds ordered at last meeting, and purchase of £1,000 Pennsylvania General, and 2nd New York Central." That does not seem to be in accordance with the resolution adopted at the former meeting?—Mr. William Shaw, who is the honorary secretary, informs us that the bonds were bought in accordance with the resolution, and at all events the resolution as passed was headed by Messrs. William A. Robinson and Nowell, and they sold the one set of bonds and bought the other. What appears as "2nd" in reference to the New York Central is really 2nd—meaning £2,000—and not 2nd Bonds, as appears from the broker's docket which I can produce.

9610. What per centage do these bonds yield?—They are seven per cent bonds, but they cost £125 per cent.

9611. Do you consider them a good investment?—They are considered so in Belfast. The quotations show that they are considered safe.

9612. What is the allowance which you receive for board and washing, in addition to your salary of £250?—There is £125 a year allowed to me.

9613. Is that the total of your emolument?—I have also a house on the premises.

9614. Do you get any allowance for fuel?—I do.

9615. What is that?—The fuel is not kept separate.

9616. How are the various expenses of the establishment controlled—who orders the supplies?—The Committee contract for them. The matron is the person who orders in the provisions, &c., as they are wanted. The committee contract for coal, and we get in a supply, once a year.

9617. Trunks are advertised for, and they are sent in to the committee?—Yes.

9618. How is the clothing supplied?—We get traders for clothing, and we have a contract with a tailor for making the clothes.

9619. Is there any clothing made in the establishment?—The girls' dressings, but the boys' is not.

9620. Dr. CURRIE.—Is the washing done by the girls?—It is done by a handmaid, but the girls assist.

9621. CHAIRMAN.—In your accounts for last year I find a charge of £207 2s. 1d. for advertising, postage, carriage of parcels, and incidental expenses, school-books and requisites, paper for printing Annual Report, circulars, notices, &c. That appears to be a large amount?—We have about 150 circulars through the year, and they are asked to circulate the Report.

9622. How many copies are printed?—About 3,500, annually.

9623. There is also a charge for expenses of deputations visiting auxiliaries?—Yes, about 150 sometimes must be visited every year, and to these we send thousands of circulars in arranging for our annual meetings. We send a eleganza (a teacher) and two pupils round the province of Ulster, the tour occupying about a quarter of the year every summer.

9624. The expenses of collection of your income seem very high. Last year there were dispositive expenses, £131 18s. 1d., advertising, postage and so on, £207 2s. 1d., making together about 10 per cent of your income?—We cannot judge very accurately from those items, because some charges of a different nature are mixed up with them, for instance the carriage of parcels which ought to be under a separate head, and besides we do printing for the public, and the cost of the materials used, for that purpose, is included in the items you have quoted.

9625. Dr. CURRIE.—The object of these deputations is to keep up an interest in the Institution?—Yes, and to distribute cards among the collectors in the province.

9626. Do you think that requisite?—We have sometimes been obliged to start our usual visit to an auxiliary, and we have found as a rule there is no return from that place in the next year's account.

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Rev. John
Kingsland.

When there are young people at a meeting, and you distribute cards among them they take an interest in the work. Of course when we pay travelling and hotel expenses, and everything else, the expenditure amounts to a considerable sum; but I believe, on the whole, the collections made at the public meetings would more than cover the expenditure upon them; and we would not get that money if we did not hold the meetings.

9437. I think that the Governors of the Claremont Institution do not act in that way. They hold deputations, but not so frequently as once a year. They have a person travelling I think occasionally; but they have no authorities than we have, and probably they cannot visit them all so regularly. I do not know their rule.

9438. CHAIRMAN.—Is the printer employed with the view of training the boys to become printers?—Quite so.

9439. Dr. CURTIS.—Do you print any of your own notices?—We print them all ourselves, and do a good deal for the public besides.

9440. CHAIRMAN.—What does the printer receive?—15s. a week.

9441. The accounts include an item for the gardener's wages. Does he attend to the cultivation of the fire acres?—Yes, to the garden.

9442. Deputy of the pupils assist him?—Occasionally.

9443. Vegetables are grown for the use of the Institution?—Yes.

9444. Dr. CURTIS.—Do you keep any account of the outgoings and incomings of the ground, in order to judge whether it pays or not?—I think not.

9445. CHAIRMAN.—What wages does the man-maker get?—15s. a week.

9446. Do the pupils work under him?—They do.

Rev. Canon MacInnes, D.D., examined.

Rev. Canon
MacInnes,
D.D.

9437. CHAIRMAN.—I believe you wish to make a statement?—I do; and, if the Commissioners will not think me taking too great a liberty, when I have made the statement, I desire to offer a suggestion. I have been, I may say, interested, from my youth, in the class of persons, especially the deaf and dumb, that are the objects of the charity, in reference to which you are now inquiring. The Institution was founded I should say over thirty years ago; and I may state, as an apology for appearing here to-day, that I am one of the original contributors to the building, and also one of the original founders under the trust deed, in conjunction with the late Dr. Horgan, Dr. Rigby, and, I believe, the then Vicar of Belfast. I continued to act on the committee for a good many years. At the time of the appointment of the present principal, I retired from the Institution. I did so then in consequence of what I now then believed to be very good reasons. I do not wish to enter into details, but I will merely say this, that I brought these reasons forward at the time, that there was an investigation, that at a public meeting I was rudely overborne by a paid multitude, that the late Lord Downshire, who presided, obtained us a hearing, and I made statements on the occasion which were debated, and afterwards, in the space of a year or two, every one of them was proved to be a fact. I do not know whether the former principal is living or not, but my charges against him were of a most serious kind, and were proved to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction, too, of a good many others. I was at that time obliged to retire from the Committee. I am entirely dissociated with the present working of the Institution. I shall only mention two or three particulars. In the first place, there was a trust deed drawn up in stringent, plain terms. The Institution was then a denominational one—that is to say, it was religious in a doctrinal aspect. There were but two religious bodies recognised—the Presbyterian body, and the then Established Church. I wish to know whether the articles of that trust deed are observed, as I have reason to believe they are not.

9438. Dr. CURTIS.—The report of the last Royal Commission states that the Institution was founded in 1831, that is 48 years ago?—I was one of the original founders of it; but the correct date is later.

9439. Did you not say 50 years ago?—I said over 50; I believe it is about 40.

9440. CHAIRMAN.—State shortly in what particulars you think the Institution is improperly managed?—The first point is, that I want to know on the terms of the trust deed observed with regard to the religious instruction of those in the Institution, who belong to the Church of Ireland. It was distinctly provided that there should be a chaplain, and a regular course of instruction. I wish to know if that carried out.

9441. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The religious education was to be in accordance with the doctrinal standards of the Churches of England and Scotland,

that is to say, I presume, Presbyterian teaching for Presbyterians, and Episcopalian teaching for Episcopals?—Yes.

9442. CHAIRMAN.—What is your next objection?—Two-thirds, or perhaps three-fourths of the original subscribers to the building belonged to the Church of England and Ireland. I am one of them, and my strong suspicion is that one element has been excluded from the management, and that the Institution has gone altogether under the control of one party.

9443. Is that the Presbyterian?—Yes, you have heard how the Committee is arranged. I will not say anything about that; but whether it consists of a committee of twenty or thirty, or only of four or five individuals, I would like to ascertain if that party is dominant, and if it is virtually a Presbyterian establishment. I think you will find from the Committee books that the Institution is managed entirely by—I do not like to use the word—a clique.

9444. You mean by gentlemen of one particular persuasion?—Yes; and in fact, in my opinion, the whole control of the Institution is virtually in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Kingsland himself. I have just one observation to make with regard to the education given in the establishment, which I believe is technically wrong.

9445. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you mean that the children are not taught trades there?—No, I refer to the education proper to the deaf and dumb. When I was intimate with the concern, I was entirely dissatisfied with the persons who taught, and with the way in which the children were taught.

9446. In what respect do you consider that the education is technically wrong?—I believe those public examinations are worth nothing. The pupils are taught to answer in theology as to justification by faith, sanctification and so on, the papers say, but as to the common facts of Scripture and everyday life, the children are ignorant.

9447. You think that the religious education is defective?—I do, I believe it is wholly defective, and that their other education is wholly defective too.

9448. With regard to the reading and writing, for instance, have you any evidence that they are deficient?—I have, my opinion is this—I was very well acquainted with the manual alphabet. I formerly visited the children regularly, and conversed with them, and they attended my Church, but they were removed from it, and they now attend different places of worship, where they are I understand in a back-gallery. I have seen some of their writing, which is fair, but, I believe, the education is radically wrong. If I asked the children what the table was made of, they could not tell, although they could enter into questions of astronomy, hydrometry, and so on. I have evidence that they were not properly taught at the time I left the Committee.

9449. Have you been in the Institution for the last few years?—Never.

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Rev. Canon
Macfarlane,
&c.

9650. Or have you come across instances of ignorance of common objects?—Not personally; but from very credible witnesses, and the public papers.

9651. How often have you been present at examinations of the children?—Never since I left the Committee.

9652. Have you come across any former pupils of the school serving their apprenticeships?—I have, many.

9653. Have you come across many failures?—A good many.

9654. To what do you attribute their failures?—I do not know. Some are Scripture readers; others are fiddlers going about the country, and many of them are not at all creditable.

9655. Surely the wandering musicians must be a small percentage?—I hope so.

9656. Have you come across any who were working as shoemakers and carpenters, and at other useful trades?—None.

9657. Do you wish to make any further observation?—I have had statements made to me, again and again, of the dietary being deficient, and as to the treatment of officials in the house.

9658. CHAIRMAN.—There are two chaplains—Rev. E. J. Hartwick, member of an Episcopalian Church, and Rev. H. M. Williamson, minister of one of the Presbyterian churches, and one would think that each would look after those of his own religion in the Institution. The Committee too seem to be pretty well divided?—What I suggest is that the attendance of the Committee should be looked into.

Rev. John
Kingsham.

Rev. JOHN KINGSHAM, recalled.

9659. Mr. O'SHAGHERY.—Who is the Episcopal chaplain to the Institution?—Rev. Mr. Hartwick.

9660. How often does he attend?—I take no note of his coming; but he attends fully three times as often as the Presbyterian chaplain does.

9661. Does he attend once or twice a week?—He does not come at any fixed times; but, when a confirmation is about to be held, he attends and prepares the candidates, and the pupils attend his ministry on the Lord's day.

9662. Can the deaf and dumb follow what is said in church?—Not unless interpreted by a teacher.

9663. Does Mr. Hartwick attend and catechise the pupils systematically?—He could not, and no ordinary minister could do so, but, with the assistance of myself or one of the assistants, he examines them, and prepares them for confirmation; but as to their ordinary religious instruction we are responsible for that.

9664. CHAIRMAN.—By whom are the chaplains appointed?—By the committee.

9665. What are their qualifications—are they expected to be able to converse in the sign language?—They can do so very slightly, but not efficiently. They must do it through the aid of an assistant teacher.

9666. Mr. O'SHAGHERY.—Might not the chaplain attend, and with the aid of an assistant teacher, no matter what his religious denomination might be, give religious instruction?—That is a matter for the chaplain himself.

9667. Are the chaplains paid?—No.

9668. Do similar questions exist as to the religious instruction imparted to the Presbyterian children?—Mr. Hartwick comes occasionally, but the Presbyterian chaplain does not.

9669. Are the great body of the subscribers Presbyterians or Episcopians?—I could not say. They are scattered over the entire province of Ulster.

9670. I asked the question to ascertain whether there was, as I am sure there is, a guarantee for a fair mode of election of the committee?—Certainly. At the public meeting names are read out, and are proposed and carried.

9671. Can the subscribers vote by proxy?—No, I do not think they can. The committee is appointed

9672. The attendance on September 2nd appears from the minutes to have been?—Rev. Mr. Williamson, Rev. Dr. Johnston, D. J. Killen, Mr. Thomas McClure, and William Shaw?—They are all very respectable gentlemen, some of them friends of my own, but all belong to one religious denomination.

9673. At another meeting there were present, Mr. Killen, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Connor, and Mr. Williamson?—They are all of the same denomination.

9674. At another Mr. McNighton, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Killen, and Mr. Williamson?—All of the same denomination.

9675. The only distinction in instruction has been stated to us to be that the Episcopians receive instruction in the Church catechism; but that the Presbyterians, with the exception of some of the blind, receive no such special instruction. If that evidence is not controverted are not the Episcopians better looked after than the Presbyterians?—I venture to doubt that; as to the management I have been told, not merely on rumor, but on the most reliable authority, that there are—shall I say—abuses.

9676. Mr. O'SHAGHERY.—Does that coincide your statement?—My humble suggestion and request would be, that an investigation as to compliance with the trust deed, and the general management of the Institution should be held by a competent authority and on oath; because the Institution is too valuable to me, and of too much public utility to be stepped by me, and I am afraid by many others.

in the same way that all committees are usually appointed in Belfast.

9677. A suggested list is prepared?—Exactly.

9678. It is given to propose an amendment?—Yes.

9679. CHAIRMAN.—What constitutes a person a life member?—A donation of £10 or upwards.

9680. What rights have they?—They have a right to vote at the annual meeting for the election of the committee. At one time subscribers had a right to vote for the admission of children, and got a vote for every £10 subscribed, but now the committee are able to receive all applicants, and there is no voting for the admission of pupils.

9681. Have the other subscribers any voice in the election of the Committee?—The subscribers of £1 annually have also a right to vote.

9682. Mr. O'SHAGHERY.—Who prepares the list to be submitted to the annual meeting as the Committee?—As a general rule, except in the case of deaths or removals, the old Committee are usually re-appointed.

9683. When a selection has to be made, in consequence of a death or removal, is that done by the Committee?—It is usually, but the name must be proposed and accepted by the annual meeting of members.

9684. If a member has not attended for a number of years, is too infirm, or too neglectful to attend, is that fact brought under the notice of the members at the election?—Not usually. If he asks to be removed his name is struck off, but not otherwise. Occasionally however the Committee have removed the name of a member who has not attended.

9685. Is it the practice to keep up the proportionate representation of the two Protestant denominations which have been mentioned?—Certainly.

9686. Have many of those who were educated in the Institution become poets and fiddlers?—No, there may have been one or two, but I cannot recollect it. I knew one boy was taught to play the harp.

9687. Those vagrants might have been those who failed in their apprenticeship. Do many of the apprentices turn out failures, and lose their trades?—No. As a rule they succeed remarkably well, at intervals, on two occasions, inquiries were made from

the employers of apprentices, and from clergymen in their neighbourhoods, and the followers were found to be remarkably few.

9688. Were they 10 per cent.—I do not think they were anything like that.

9689. You keep up a constant system of looking after the welfare of the pupils until they are well launched in life?—We have on two occasions at least sent out a list of queries regarding all our former pupils, and have published reports of clergymen, and masters with whom they were employed; but we have not done so for some years past.

9690. You have a regular medical attendant?—We have.

9691. Is he a paid officer?—He is.

9692. Has he to see that the dietary is adequate?—He looks at the food if he happens to be in the house at meal times, and he is consulted as to the dietary of the children.

9693. Does he approve of it?—He does. He has never expressed any disapprobation of it.

9694. Is it not requisite that it should be rather a generous dietary, as for children of a scrupulous tendency?—It is fairly so.

9695. CHAIRMAN.—Is the annual meeting a large one?—It is usually so. The Maine Hall of Victoria is pretty well filled.

9696. Are there generally 100 people at it?—There are more than that.

9697. Are there 300?—There were not 300 at our last meeting, as the day was a severe one.

9698. Are the Committee balloted for, or elected in globe?—A resolution for the election of the Committee a proposal and seconded, the Chairman puts it to the meeting, and, if there be no objection, he declares it carried.

9699. Would you not secure a better Committee

if there were a ballot for them?—There would be a difficulty in finding out who were subscribers, and who were not, in a mixed assembly.

9700. How is the annual meeting called together?

—We publish in the newspapers, usually for a fortnight before the date, the intention to hold the meeting, and we send a notice of it to all clergymen, within seven or eight miles of Belfast, and ask them to announce it to their congregations, and we also have a number of placards distributed through the streets, and 5,000 handbills are placed in the pews in the various churches. I should like to state in reference to what Dr MacLisnac has said, that his charges were made in 1848, and refused in 1849, before an independent committee of enquiry, and that since I became principal in 1853, he has never been across the threshold of the Institution, and never attended any of the examinations either public or otherwise.

9701. What similar institutions did you yourself go to?—Brighton, London, Birmingham, Manchester, Doncaster, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Cairn, and Clarendon, Dublin.

9702. Did you study the mode of instruction in all those places?—In some of them.

9703. Were the masters under you trained by your self?—Some of them have been trained in our own Institution and others in other institutions.

9704. Dr. MacLisnac desires to ask, whether you were at the institutions you have mentioned, as a visitor, or as a student?—Only as a visitor.

9705. Were you in any institution, for a time, with a view to acquainting yourself with the mode of instruction?—No, except at our own Institution. I was under two principal masters before I myself became principal in the Institution, in 1853. One of them was trained in the London Institution. I joined our own Institution, as an assistant teacher, in 1848.

MR. WILLIAM SHAW, examined.

MR. W. SHAW.

9706. CHAIRMAN.—You are a regular attendant at the meetings of the committee of the Ulster Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belfast?—Yes, I am one of the honorary secretaries.

9707. You desire to make a statement?—I merely wish to say, in explanation of some of the remarks made by Dr. MacLisnac as to the examinations, that an annual examination of all the pupils (deaf and dumb, and blind) is held in the month of June, every year in the Institution, and the public are invited to attend and one of the first things done there, is to request that any person present will put questions to the pupils, in order to show that it is not the desire of the master or the committee to examine the pupils merely themselves, but to have them examined by independent persons, coming there as visitors. We also

send a deputation to the 140 auxiliaries in the province, accompanied by a clergyman, two of our pupils and one of our masters, and at the meetings in the provincial towns it is requested that the people present should put the questions to the pupils and not let the deputation put them. I think the general evidence you would receive from the public at large, would be an expression of astonishment at the proficiency of the pupils, and the ability with which they answer questions on geography, history, and other subjects.

9708. MR. O'SEATHURST.—As a member of the committee, you will bear in mind the propriety of cheques being signed at a properly constituted meeting?—I will. Almost all the cheques that were drawn at the small meetings were in payment of previously made contracts.

REV. HENRY HENRY, examined.

REV. H. HENRY.

9709. CHAIRMAN.—You are the President of Saint Melachy's Roman Catholic College, Belfast?—Yes.

9710. How long have you filled that office?—I was appointed in May, 1876.

9711. When was the institution established?—In 1833.

9712. How did the endowment arise?—The buildings were erected by subscription.

9713. Where is it situated?—On the Antrim road.

9714. What is the extent of the site?—About one and a half acres, Irish plantation measure.

9715. The object of the foundation is stated, in the report of 1857, to have been?—

"The maintaining a Diocesan School for candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood in the diocese of Down and Connor, and in education generally, under regulations to be framed." It is now exclusively an institution for the training of candidates for the priesthood?—Not at all. It is for education generally.

9716. Do you send students on to Maynooth from your Institution?—We do.

9717. Is it a preparatory school?—It is an intermediate school.

9718. It is exclusively a Catholic institution?—Yes, but it is not more denominational than other schools in Belfast. There have been gentlemen of different denominations educated there. One of the professors in the Queen's College at present, a non-Catholic, got his intermediate education in our college.

9719. How much does the present endowment amount to?—We have only the buildings and the land. The land comprises three holdings.—The first consists of nine acres held from the Marquess of Downgall, under a lease with a covenant for renewal, at a yearly rent of £20, the second is held in perpetuity from Mr. Kinnear, at a rent of £60, and the third in Clifton Avenue is held from Mr. Dixon, at a rent of £20. These rents together come to £100 a year. The establishment is also held to two other sums of £20

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a year each, left as a mark on the place by a gentleman who made a bequest at the building of the Institution, in 1833.

9720. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The foundation is stated in the report of 1857 as "Assignment of renewable lease, subject to £11 head rent, reserving £70 a year to Roman Catholic Bishop." Is there any such payment to the Bishop now?—I am not aware.

9721. CHAIRMAN.—Has the Institution any sum of money invested in securities of any kind?—Nothing that I am aware of.

9722. Would the endowment invested in building?—In the buildings and land.

9723. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I understood that there was some small annual sum which the Bishop divided?—Certain sums were bequeathed to the Bishop of the choice for the education of candidates for the priesthood; but I believe it is within his right to give the benefit of that money to students studying elsewhere than in Saint Malachy's.

9724. CHAIRMAN.—What are the numbers attending your school?—Last year we had between 140 and 170.

9725. What proportion were intended for the priesthood?—Of these, last year, about thirty were actually going to the Church.

9726. Is there a special course for them, in addition to the Latin and Greek, and ordinary English course?—No.

9727. Do they then receive their theological instruction after they leave your college?—They do.

9728. At what age are the pupils admitted to your school?—From twelve upwards; but as a rule they do not enter till sixteen or seventeen.

9729. To what age do they remain in the institution?—That depends on the age at which they enter.

9730. Are they all boarders?—From fifty-six to fifty-eight are boarders. The remainder are day boys.

9731. Could the buildings accommodate more than that number of boarders?—They would accommodate seventy boarders.

9732. Could you accommodate more than the present number of day boys in the school-rooms?—I do not think we could. In fact, the accommodation at present is not up to the mark. We would require additional class-rooms, and also dormitories, bath room accommodation, and recreation rooms, and also professors' rooms.

9733. I suppose an ordinary English education forms a part of the school course?—Elementary English is taught in the commercial English class; the pupils are also taught classics, mathematics, and Natural Science.

9734. Who teaches Natural Science?—I teach a class myself, and so do two other gentlemen.

9735. Are you a member of any religious order?—No, I belong to the secular clergy.

9736. How many teachers are there in the institution?—Five clergymen, and five paid lay teachers.

9737. What fees do you charge?—The fees for mathematics and English are 10s, 15s, 21s, 21s 6s, and 21s 10s a quarter, according to the class in which the boys are; French, 7s. 6s a quarter, classics, 21s a quarter, and drawing, 3s. 6s. a quarter. Natural Science is included in the charge for mathematics and English. There is a reduction made in the case of three brothers.

9738. I suppose a great number of your pupils are trained for commercial pursuits?—Most of them are.

9739. Are there any free pupils?—As a rule all pay the fees; but, at present, owing to peculiar circumstances, there are three free pupils.

9740. Are the fees graduated according to the class the boys are in, or according to the income of the parents?—According to the classes the boys are in. We pay a high pension to the kind teachers.

9741. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there any rule against the admission of Protestants to your school?—None. I do not think there would be any objection to their attending.

9742. Would there be any suggestion that they

should take part in religious instruction?—Not at all, they would not be asked to do so.

9743. When you speak of there being three free pupils at present, do you mean entirely free?—Yes.

9744. Have you often a larger number of free pupils than that?—I should say we have rarely seven or eight on an average, but not altogether free. Sometimes parents who are in good positions get into reduced circumstances, and we think it a pity to let their children go elsewhere.

9745. How many Catholics are there in Belfast?—70,000.

9746. Are there a large number of Catholics in Belfast requiring an education beyond primary education?—Of course there are a very large number.

9747. What earnings in life do the young men who require the higher education usually follow?—They go to the Law, Medicine, the Church, the Civil Service, office work, and various commercial pursuits.

9748. Is the class that will be likely to seek, and to require, a higher education, amongst the Catholics of Belfast, increasing?—It is. They are rising in the social scale in Belfast and the neighbouring towns.

9749. Your school provides the intermediate education for the Catholics, not merely of Belfast, but of the Diocese of Down and Connor?—It does.

9750. Do you consider that the demand for such education is likely to increase?—I do. It is increasing every year.

9751. There are also a very large number of Catholics who require an intermediate commercial education?—There are.

9752. I suppose you are alive to the desirability of giving all those who enter the church or high an intermediate classical and scientific education as can be given?—Certainly. They ought to get a higher education than is given to the commercial or even to the other professional students.

9753. Do you endeavour to separate the commercial and classical intermediate course in your school?—We do.

9754. What steps do you take for that purpose?—We have separate special teachers and hours for the commercial and the classical subjects.

9755. Do you find that arrangement suits?—It suits the wants of the pupils.

9756. Do you give boys the opportunity of diverging from one or the other course at a certain time, as their circumstances require?—We do.

9757. There has been a good deal of evidence given on the subject of the payment of masters with regard to certain other sects in the country. Although your payment is not derived from endowment perhaps you would have no objection that I should in order to catch a proper comparison ask you a question as to it. Are not the five priests who teach in your school paid altogether out of the pensions paid by the boys in the school?—Altogether. There is no endowment to pay them.

9758. What is your own salary?—It is as an average £50 a year, with board, lodging, and attendance.

9759. Is yours the highest?—Yes; I have the highest salary.

9760. What does the next in order receive?—He has board, and attendance in the house, but gets no salary, as he is paid by a chaplaincy.

9761. How much do the other three receive?—About £60 a year each.

9762. What do the teachers who are employed from the town receive?—We pay the senior master £120 a year, the next £100; the next £70, the next £50, and the next, who is the drawing master and who comes only at certain hours, £20. The fees of the pupils for English scarcely cover the expenses of the masters.

9763. It appears that your total payments to masters, for which you have no endowment, amount to £845 a year. You have fifty-six boarders. What pension do you charge them?—£33 a year.

9764. Does that cover everything?—Everything except instrumental music, and the German language.

9765. We may take it that the maximum payment from day pupils would be £5 or £9 a year?—About £5, but it would not average that, because there is a large number of junior boys, to whom we charge only 18s. or 15s. a quarter.

9766. You stated that your school was not more denominational than others in Belfast. What did you mean by that?—I mean to say that all the other schools are generally known to be sectarian. The Presbyterians have their college or school. The Methodists have theirs. The other denominations too have their own schools. They would not exclude Catholics from these institutions. Neither would we exclude Protestants from ours.

9767. Does the training of the young men preparing to be lay preachers, and of those intending to go to Maynooth—on the chemical side of the school—run in the same groove?—It does.

9768. Were any candidates sent forward for the Intermediate examinations from your school?—We sent in thirty-nine, of whom thirty-two passed, and of these, two got exhibitions, and eight passed with merit.

9769. We heard a suggestion that the Belfast Academical Institution should, from some source or other, get some assistance, which it appears to need, have you any suggestion to make on that subject?—If it is right that the Academical Institution should get a public grant, I think that other institutions should also get such grants.

9770. Can you make a suggestion as to any source for providing educational endowments?—I suppose from the Royal Schools Endowment.

9771. Why do you point to them?—Because the Royal Schools are, in the eye of the law, said to be for all denominations. In the report of the Endowed Schools Commissioners of 1857, it was stated that those schools were essentially non-exclusive, whereas they are virtually exclusive, for their government, their staff, and their system is Protestant Episcopalian, and very few but Protestant Episcopals derive much benefit from them. Therefore, I say, they are substantially Episcopalian Denominational Schools. The Catholics of Ulster are entitled to a share of the property, and the income of those schools, upon the principle of equality, and because they are, in the eye of the law, intended for all denominations. If the Catholics of Ulster do not get the exclusive control of any of those schools, or a fair proportion, they have a right to demand that those schools should cease to exist as denominational schools; and that the income or revenue should be utilized in some scheme, such as the Intermediate Education scheme, under which all could gain an advantage, and I think that, as the property of those schools is situated in Ulster, Ulster alone should have the advantage of it.

REV. JOHN CORWAY, examined.

9772. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold in Saint Malachy's College, Belfast?—I am Dean and Rector of the College, and have charge of all the monies.

9773. Can you give any explanation about the £70 a year mentioned in the report of 1857 as payable to the Bishop?—Yes; when the lands, which now belong to the College, were purchased in 1853, a sum of money, which had been left in trust for charitable purposes in the hands of the parish priest of Loughlin, and of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, was employed to make up the purchase money, and the interest on that sum has to be paid to the Catholic Bishop, and goes through his hands to the parish priest of Loughlin. The interest at first amounted to £70 a year, but a portion of the £70 was otherwise provided for, by the late Dr. Devlin, and the payment was in that way reduced from £70 to £30 a year.

9774. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Was that by paying off the principal?—Dr. Devlin invested money, left in

9772. That would be rather hard on the people of the south of Ireland?—The Ulster Catholics above all should have the advantage of them.

9773. Do you mean as distinguished from the other Catholics of Ireland?—Yes; we, Ulster Catholics, feel more acutely aggrieved than others with regard to education and other difficulties—the effect of the penal laws.

9774. You do not make any such suggestion as to endowments of private origin?—Certainly not; I refer only to state endowments.

9775. Dr. CURRIE.—What particular branches of the physical sciences do you teach?—We teach the entire course—Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Electricity and Chemistry.

9776. Do you teach Heat?—Yes.

9777. Have you apparatus for the purpose?—Yes; we have the laboratory that belonged to Dr. Devlin.

9778. Do any of your pupils present themselves for the Science and Art examinations?—No.

9779. CHAIRMAN.—The retainer sent in to us from your school state the fees of boarders to be from £53 to £57 per annum—£53 is the ordinary fee; but some wish extra fees, such, for example, as an egg at breakfast, and that is supplied for an additional £1 a term.

9780. Do you ever send forward students to the Queen's College?—We do not allow them to go to the Queen's College; we do not encourage them; but we give them every facility to pass successfully at the College of Surgeons, Dublin, and a number of our boys have obtained high places there.

9781. You do not arrange the course so as to facilitate their entrance to the Queen's College?—We do not.

9782. As a matter of fact, do any of them go to the Queen's College?—There are Roman Catholics in the Queen's College, Belfast?—None go from our school.

9783. Do you object to their going there?—We do.

9784. You spoke of the report of the former Commission. Are you aware that that was the report only of the majority of the Commissioners, and that Dr. Stephens, a sound lawyer, differed from his fellow Commissioners, and was of opinion that the Royal Schools were Church schools. His opinions on the subject appeared in a separate parliamentary paper?—I have not seen that.

9785. You are aware that in past years some Roman Catholics attended the Royal Schools?—They were very few, compared with the population.

9786. There was one whom I knew myself. The late Judge Monahan was educated at a Royal School; but I believe the attendance of Roman Catholics at those schools has, as a rule, been given up lately?—It has been given up. "One swallow does not make a summer."

9787. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold in Saint Malachy's College, Belfast?—I am Dean and Rector of the College, and have charge of all the monies.

9788. Can you give any explanation about the £70 a year mentioned in the report of 1857 as payable to the Bishop?—Yes; when the lands, which now belong to the College, were purchased in 1853, a sum of money, which had been left in trust for charitable purposes in the hands of the parish priest of Loughlin, and of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, was employed to make up the purchase money, and the interest on that sum has to be paid to the Catholic Bishop, and goes through his hands to the parish priest of Loughlin. The interest at first amounted to £70 a year, but a portion of the £70 was otherwise provided for, by the late Dr. Devlin, and the payment was in that way reduced from £70 to £30 a year.

9789. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Was that by paying off the principal?—Dr. Devlin invested money, left in his hands for charitable purposes, in some other security which produced £60 a year, and this reduced the sum payable from £70 to £50, which £20 a year still remains to be paid. In addition to the land purchased originally there have been several plots of land taken, within the last nineteen years, upon trust.

9790. CHAIRMAN.—What is that land used for?—Part of it is used as building ground. It was simply taken as a speculation, and has not been built upon yet.

9791. The Rev. Mr. Henry stated that some of money had been bequeathed to the Catholic Bishop for the education of ecclesiastical students—does not that money constitute an endowment?—No. The Bishop has received a large number of bequests; but he is not bound by the terms of the wills to spend the money on the education of students in Belfast. That money might be spent in the education of ecclesiastical students either in the Irish College, Paris, or in Maynooth, or in Rome, as well as in

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Rev. H. Henry.

Rev. John
Corway.

Sept. 25, 1875.
Rev. John
Conway.

Belfast. He has invested between £3,000 and £5,000 of that money in building houses; but the interest, which is for the education of ecclesiastical students, is not an endowment of any Institution.

9792. In fact, it is an endowment limited to ecclesiastical students, but not restricted to a particular Institution?—That is so; but at present the Bishop gives the greater portion to the students in Belfast. Last year seventeen ecclesiastical students received aid and assistance.

9793. We must consider that an endowment; for it is really for educational purposes?—It is completely in the hands of the Bishop who is a trustee. It does not either reduce any rent or go to pay salaries.

9794. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The Bishop does not hand Father Henry a certain sum of money, and require him to take a certain number of boys at reduced fees?—No. He gives the money to the students, to be applied in part payment of their education, but only to ecclesiastical students.

9795. CHAIRMAN.—In the nature of exhibitions?—Yes. Last year eight received exhibitions of about £18; six of £10 each, and the rest of £5 5s each.

9796. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The Bishop might employ the money elsewhere?—He might employ it in reduction of the expenses of the students in Maynooth, and at present he is paying for fifteen students there from the same fund. Since the disavowment of Maynooth the number of free places has been decreased. Properly speaking that money does not constitute a local endowment affixed to our institution.

9797. CHAIRMAN.—Do you ever send forward students to Trinity College, Dublin?—No, we send forward students to the medical profession. According to the regulation of the Catholic Bishop, Catholic young men are prevented from going to the Queen's College. So the only course open to them is to pursue their studies in the Medical School of the Catholic University, or the other Medical Schools of Dublin.

9798. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—There is no prohibition against their going to Trinity College, so far as you know?—No; there is no prohibition against it.

9799. It does not stand on the same footing as the Queen's College?—It does not.

9800. CHAIRMAN.—There is a prohibition as to the Queen's College?—We are strictly prohibited from encouraging our pupils to go there.

9801. Do you ever shape your educational course with a view to any other institution except Maynooth?—Yes; we have special classes for those going to the College of St. Ignace, and as attorneys' apprentices.

9802. Do you send pupils to Stomachbury?—No, we have no place to send them to, to obtain degrees, except the University of London.

9803. I suppose you intend, if things look fair, to prepare for the new University?—It is to be hoped we will get a University College.

9804. Do you ever send students to any institution in France, or elsewhere abroad?—No; except to the Ecclesiastical Colleges in Rome, Paris, and Louvain.

Very Rev.
George Bell,
B.D.

Very Rev. GEORGE BELL, D.D., examined

9805. CHAIRMAN.—Are you rector of Carrickfergus, and Dean of Clogher?—I am.

9806. How long have you been rector of Carrickfergus?—Twenty-four years.

9807. As such you have the management of the parochial schools?—I have.

9808. Is there anyone associated with you in the management of them?—My curate.

9809. Have the churchwardens any voice in the management?—No.

9810. What does the endowment consist of?—A rentcharge of forty guineas a year, under the will of the late Mr. R. D. Wilson, and charged on his estate.

9811. The Ecclesiastical Board appear to have given a building grant of £300?—I never heard of that; but I suppose it is so. We do not pay any rent for the school-house, and a most excellent house it is.

9812. Do you receive any subscriptions or other endowments?—The schoolhouse is kept in repair by the churchwardens, who receive £8 annually from the Church Education Society. This sum goes towards repairs, coal, candles, and other expenses.

9813. Is it exclusively a church school?—No child is excluded on account of his religion. Children of all denominations have been in attendance, including Roman Catholics. There are attending, at present, about thirty children belonging to the Church of Ireland, and about twenty Presbyterians.

9814. Is there any distinction made between them?—None.

9815. Are they all taught the Scriptures and Catechism?—Yes; they are also taught reading, mathematics, music, singing, history, and drawing. I should say they receive a thoroughly sound English education. There is a most attentive master, who has been there now for some fifteen years.

9816. What is the master's salary?—£40 a year, and the children's fees, which amount to about £6, making £46.

9817. Is it only a boys' school?—No, over the boys' schoolroom there is a very good girls' school, and there is opposite an infant school. The house is a good one, and accommodates seventy children. It is well attended to and looked after. The wall provided originally for forty boys and twenty girls, and the schools as

worked are not strictly according to the will, but I believe it would be a bad thing to alter the present system, because I do not think the boys and girls would be as well attended to.

9818. Does not the girls' school receive any share of the endowment?—No; the endowment is applied exclusively for the boys' school.

9819. Are the girls' school and the infant school under the National Board?—Yes; and really good schools they are, with very good teachers—there could not be better.

9820. You stated that the endowment was forty guineas, and that the master gets £40?—The difference, namely, 50s., is expended in payment of income tax and some other small expenses. The agent of the estate on which the annuity is charged is Mr. C. W. Stewart, and he pays it to me half-yearly, on the 1st May and 1st November, according to the clauses in the will, but I pay the master once a month £3 6s. 8d.

9821. The repairs to the schoolhouse are met out of the expense of the Select Vestry?—Exactly so. I have a sermon once a year for the schools, of which we generally collect about £5. I subscribe to the Christian Knowledge Society, and if I send in £5 they give me books and paintings, and things of that sort, to the value of £10. The children always select their own prices and their paintings, which are neatly mounted on millboard, so that they can put them up in their houses, thus inducing them to keep their houses clean and neat.

9822. Does the number of pupils remain pretty stationary?—Two or three years after the present master was appointed the number reached 60. It varies from various circumstances. There are 46 on the roll just now, but next week there may be 50, the number has never been higher than 60.

9823. Is the school inspected by anyone?—Yes, by the Diocesan Inspector, Rev. Mr. Darkey, and also by the Inspector of the Church Education Society, Rev. E. P. Roe.

9824. How often do they inspect the school?—Once a year. The master gets the result first, generally about £2, and the children who pass creditably receive prizes in books.

Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, D.D., examined.

Sept. 25, 1879.

Rev. Robinson Scott, D.D.

1825. CHAIRMAN—You are the Principal of the Methodist College, Belfast?—I am.

1826. The foundation stone was, I believe, laid in 1845?—Yes; and the College was opened in 1858.

1827. How many acres are there in the plot on which the College stands?—Fifteen acres.

1828. How is that ground held?—In perpetuity, at the rent of £311 a year.

1829. A portion of it has been let off as building ground?—Yes; and on another portion we have ourselves built a terrace of six houses, which are now all let, and form part of our endowment.

1830. Did your endowment arise from subscriptions?—Entirely.

1831. What amount of money was subscribed?—In round numbers we have now about £20,000.

1832. Was that all expended in building the College?—The building and outfit of the College cost about £38,000, altogether apart from the £20,000 of endowment, which we regard as invested capital.

1833. Is the interest on the endowment applied towards the payment of the current expenses of the College?—Yes.

1834. How is that money invested?—First we built six houses, of which we receive the rents. We also receive ground rents to the amount of £190 a year, and we have £4,000 invested on mortgage of landed property, and there are also some American Securities which, in round numbers, produce about £1,900 a year.

1835. Mr. O'SHEAHERIDY.—Then you have altogether received a sum of nearly £20,000?—Yes, a sum of £27,000 had been expended on the building when we published our report, we have expended considerably more since then; and we say that we cannot complete the whole thing under, in round numbers, £49,000.

1836. You still contemplate adding to the building?—We contemplate various improvements connected with them.

1837. CHAIRMAN.—What is the present number of pupils?—We have a collegiate department, and a school department. In the College we have only a comparatively small number at present—twenty or the like of students. The majority of those are intended for the Wesleyan ministry; some of them pass through the Queen's College course, and some do not. There are also young medical men, who have been educated in our school, and have entered the Queen's College, but remain with us, and get assistance from our teachers, while they are passing through their collegiate course.

1838. What is your total number of pupils?—The total number in all departments for the last four years, has been 275, including those in both the school and College departments.

1839. Of those how many are boarders?—The lowest average per year has been fifty, we have had higher numbers, but latterly the depression of the trade has had an effect on the number of the boarders.

1840. What staff of teachers have you?—We have seven teachers, besides the drawing-master; to that teacher I do not include either myself or Dr. Parker, who is the head master. Several of our teachers are university men. Our course runs at paragon for the university, as well as for the professions and commercial life; in fact we desire to make ours as high a first-class school as we can.

1841. What salaries do the masters receive?—The head master has a salary of £350 a year, with a furnished house. My own, I may say, is somewhat meagre—I have, nominally, £100 a year and a furnished house, but we ministers always have prospective advantages that laymen have not, and, therefore, we regard the laymen as entitled to something more. The mathematics master has £200; the classical master, £150; the French master, £160; the commercial master, £150; the elocution master, £120; the head English resident master, £130. We have five resident masters.

1842. Do they get their board?—Yes. We have a resident master, who has a good deal of the responsibility of the discipline of the boarders, and he has private rooms, all the others have a single room each.

1843. There is also a girls' department connected with the school?—I include the girls in the 275; we have generally about eighty of them.

1844. Who are the instructors in the girls' department?—The masters and professors in the other departments take that up in turn, but we have also ladies, including one who attends chiefly to the department of the young ladies.

1845. Is there any special mistress, actually to give instruction?—We have, in what we call our junior department, two mistresses—a perpetual and an assistant—for the very young people, boys as well as girls.

1846. At what ages do you take the girls?—From seven years of age for the junior department.

1847. The same ages nearly as the boys?—We do not, as a rule, take boarders under ten.

1848. Were any pupils from your school sent up for the Intermediate examinations?—Yes, we got four exhibitions, eleven passed with honours, and there were twenty-one other passes, in all thirty-six.

1849. Mr. O'SHEAHERIDY.—Do you provide for a commercial education?—Yes.

1850. Have you a separate curriculum for that?—Yes, we have, in the English department, a gentleman who attends to book-keeping. A very considerable number of our boys are designed for commercial life.

1851. Do you take care to give them not merely a knowledge of book-keeping, but a higher education, to suit commercial gentlemen?—We always are of that, and the majority learn both French and German.

1852. And I suppose Experimental Physics?—Yes.

1853. CHAIRMAN.—The endowment is invested, of course, in trustees?—Yes, in the trustees of the College.

1854. Who are they?—They are scattered over the country, and are about thirty in number. I am myself the treasurer, and everything has passed through my hands from the beginning.

1855. Are the trustees appointed by the Methodist body?—Yes; they were originally appointed by the Methodist body. Any appointment to a vacancy must be sanctioned by the Conference.

1856. The school is not confined entirely to Methodists?—No; we have members of other denominations, both as boarders and day pupils.

1857. In fact, to a certain extent, it is a mixed college?—The pupils are at present all of Protestant denominations. We had one Roman Catholic, but he has finished his education and left the College. We have, of course, religious instruction, which, however, we did not require him to attend. We have persons coming to attend certain classes only.

1858. I presume that those who do not enter the collegiate department are not required to attend any religious instruction?—The Theological department is purely denominational, but the school is not. When I say purely denominational, I do not mean that none but Methodists would be admitted. Presbyterian students, not theological, have attended, and even very lately, a gentleman going forward for the Congregational ministry resided here, and he attended our theological lectures the same as the others.

1859. Have you any special endowments in your college department?—There are some small endowments connected with it, for instance, the Fowler endowment, £1,000 given to establish a scholarship for young men training for the ministry; £400 to endow the Mercer Scholarship, to aid in paying the fees of such as study for University degrees; and £200 by a lady to provide scholarships for two ministers' daughters. There is another aspect of it, one of the original designs was to provide a thorough education for the sons of our ministers, and apart from the endowment I have mentioned, and in connection with

Sept. 28, 1875.

Rev. Edmund
Scott, D.D.

the enterprise by which we raised the college, there was £9,000 set apart to aid in the education of the sons of our ministers; but the proceeds of that are available not only for our College in Belfast, but for the one in Dublin. So, no matter where the minister may select to send his son, the money goes with him either to the Dublin school or the one in Belfast. Then all the young men sent to us by the Conference, to be trained for the ministry, are trained free, and they each receive £12 a year to cover incidental expenses.

1860. Mr. O'BRAHENSEN.—Are there any students in the College not intended for the ministry?—Yes; we have some for medicine, and some for law.

1861. Is not you get the same education for your students very much better and cheaper by sending them to the Queen's College, than you could if you had to import it in your own buildings?—Our position is, that what is already provided by the State we will avail ourselves of, and what is not provided by the State we will provide for ourselves. We have in all those matters more faith in ourselves than in the State.

1862. De CURTIS.—You make one supposition for other?—Yes; we must recognize denominationalism as a fact in the country, and we must recognize endowment on equal grounds, on a common platform. We wish to do that and give every man perfect liberty to have his own denominational teaching, as he pleases.

1863. CHAIRMAN.—Do you restrict your lay teachers, as to the denomination to which they belong?—No; some belong to the Church of England and others are Presbyterians. Our head mathematical teacher is a Presbyterian. We select the best men we can get, none of high position, who are also capable of raising the boys to the same position.

Mr. Henry R.
Parker, LL.D.

Mr. HENRY RICHARD PARKER, LL.D., CHAIRMAN.

1864. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master of the Methodist College, Belfast?—I am.

1865. You are yourself a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin?—Yes.

1866. How long have you been head master?—Since 1871, nearly eight and a half years. I was head master of the Wesleyan School in Stephen's-green, Dublin, before coming here. I was there, I may say from the time I took my degree. In fact I hardly ever left that school from the time I went there as a boy till I left it as head master.

1867. What is your special department?—My work is general superintendence of all except the Theological department, and I take up the head classes in classics and English literature. I also teach the Hebrew of the theological students.

1868. In fact you exercise a general supervision, and also teach in the departments which you specially studied in college?—Just so.

1869. Is the school inspected in any way?—No; except by visitors appointed by the Conference of the Wesleyan body; but we have a committee of management and also trustees. The committee of management meet once a month, and the trustees once a year.

The officials must present an annual report to the Conference through the committee.

1870. I suppose the committee of management confine themselves principally to the discipline and financial affairs of the College?—Just so. We have, however, had strangers to examine, Professor Nisbet, Professor Purser, and others. We have not had them uniformly; but it was a pleasant thing to get them in to examine the boys.

1871. Is there any stated examination?—Yes; there is a half-yearly examination.

1872. Who examines on those occasions?—Generally ourselves. We award exhibitions, so far as we are able to give them, on the total answering. Is not ours a large public school, nominally a Methodist College, but its advantages are open to all, of any denomination, that choose to avail themselves of them. The sons of clergymen of all denominations are admitted at half price.

1873. Mr. O'BRAHENSEN.—Is there supervision exercised over the boys during play hours?—Yes, there is always a master present.

[The Commission adjourned to next day at eleven o'clock.]

Sept. 30, 1875.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY--TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.—11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

Present:—The EARL of ROSS, Chairman; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; and ARTHUR HOL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES OBED MERRITH, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

In the Town Hall, Belfast.

Rev. Charles J.
McAlister

Rev. CHARLES JAMES McALISTER, CHAIRMAN.

1874. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the trustees of the Holywood school?—I am a trustee of Sullivan's Schools, Holywood.

1875. Can you give the history of the endowment?—There are two schools coming under the name of Sullivan's. One is a National school, the buildings of which were erected by a grant from the late Dr. Sullivan, and at his death that school was largely endowed. There was also a rectory property, which became available for educational purposes under his will, and with that the trustees erected what we call the Upper School as distinguished from the other, but it is not in any way connected with the National Board. This Upper School, is somewhat in the nature of an intermediate school. The National school is supported by the endowment which Dr. Sullivan bequeathed by his will, and the Upper School was created by the rectory estate.

1876. Were both schools mentioned in the will?—The Upper School could not have been mentioned, as it did not then exist. The rectory property was left to the trustees to expend as they thought best for the promotion of unsectarian education in Holywood.

1877. When did Dr. Sullivan die?—He died on July 11, 1848. The Sullivan National school had

been opened on April 28, 1863, more than six years before his death.

1878. Did he leave the National school any endowment by his will, or had he endowed it in his lifetime?—He built the schools in his lifetime, or rather gave the money for the building and endowment to Mr. Greg, who was then resident in the parish of Holywood.

1879. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In Dr. Sullivan's will I find this passage:—

"To the trustees and executors of this my will, I have four thousand pounds (£4,000) in trust for the benefit of the schools which I have established in Holywood, in addition to the £2,000 which I have already given, and it is my wish, that at least £2,000 of the aforesaid £4,000 should be invested as soon as practicable in a perpetual endowment in aid of the salaries of teachers of the aforesaid schools, the payment of the rent, and repairs of the houses. The remainder may be applied to the building of additional schools, or apartments, according to the judgment of the executors."

Does that refer to the school which he had created during his life?—It does.

1880. CHAIRMAN.—Has any addition been made to the National school?—There were four additional buildings erected, necessary for the accommodation of the school, which is a very large one. I think it right

to explain the arrangements as to the committee. The whole money was originally conveyed to Mr. Greg to expend as he thought right for the purpose; and Mr. Greg and several others agreed to have a committee consisting of each of the ministers of religion in the parish, and a layman representing each of the congregations.

1881. Mr. O'BRIENHURRY.—In Dr. Sullivan's will was further passage occurs:—

"The residue of my property is to go to the trustees by procuring in their judgment National or non-sectarian education in Holywood. My views on the subject of National or non-sectarian education are given in the letter which I addressed to Thomas Greg, Esq., J.P., Ballymoreack, dated 24th September, 1859."

Was the letter referred to, written on the occasion of the building of the National schools?—No, it was written on the occasion of the gift for the purpose of meeting the school. It is as follows:—

"Education Office, Dublin,
24th September, 1859."

"Dear Mr. Greg,—I had intended, as you are aware, to bequeath the sum of £2,000 for the purpose of building and endowing a National school in Holywood, my native place, but as I heard from you recently, that there exists at present a great necessity for a good school-house there, and as I feel that I can, without much inconvenience, spare the money, I have made up my mind to give you now, provided that you will kindly undertake to carry out my intentions in this respect. This request I make with the less reluctance, because I know that both you and Mrs. Greg take great interest in popular education, and that you have done much to promote it in the town and neighbourhood. Should you, therefore, kindly undertake the task which I venture to impose upon you, I will, upon hearing from you, lodge in the Bank of Ireland, to your credit, the sum of £1,000, which you will oblige me by expending upon the school buildings in strict accordance with your own judgment and taste; and at three months from this date, I will lodge in the same bank to your credit, a similar sum, which is to be applied for the benefit of the school in any way which you may consider the most desirable. The only wishes or suggestions which I have to make on the subject are:—

"1. The School is to be called the Holywood National School.

"2. It is, when completed, to be put under the Board of National Education, in order that it may have the benefit of the inspection of their officers, granted in aid of the salaries of the teachers, and books and school requisites for the pupils at reduced rates.

"3. And should the National System of Education be taken up or discontinued—which for the sake of Ireland I hope may never be the case—the principles of that system are, nevertheless, to be always acted upon in this school. These principles are easily understood. In fact, they were explained in two words by the Archbishop of Dublin, in his speech on the subject in the House of Lords, in early in the year 1853, namely, that the foundation of the National System of Education in Ireland is this:—'that, with regard to religious instruction, there is to be no restriction, no compulsion.'

"4. That system of education founded upon such a principle as this, should have met with much more opposition has always been to me a matter of wonder and regret, particularly as I knew, by the experience of every day for the last eighty and twenty years, that it was producing the most beneficial and the most important results in every part of Ireland. In fact I am firmly convinced that the general and gratifying improvement which has taken place in the country of two years or so, is in no small measure, due to the operation and effect of the National System of Education; and should the British House of Commons ever permit it to be broken up, and a separate and sectarian system of education to be substituted in its stead, I venture to predict that the country to which this country would be most disastrous. In fact, to do as 'would be,' in the words of an eminent poet, 'so deadly Ireland into two hostile camps, with clerical satellites piling up and down to persecute the people from holding any timely conscience.'"

"I have to add that it was my wish (as a mark of respect to your excellent father, to whom I was under great obligations in early life), that the school-house should be built on the Ballymoreack estate; but as no part of it has unfortunately now Holywood, I leave the selection of the site, as well as all other matters connected with the intended school, to your kind management.

"I have also to add, that the building is to contain

comfortable and commodious apartments for the teachers, which, in my opinion, should form a necessary part of every school-house.

"I am, dear Mr. Greg,

"Yours faithfully,

"ROBERT SULLIVAN.

"P.S.—You will be sorry to hear that no improvement has taken place in my health since I saw you in Harrogate. In fact, it is so completely broken up, that I have made up my mind to resign my office under the Board, in a few months at furthest.

"R. S.

"Thomas Greg, Esq., J.P.,
Ballymoreack, Holywood."

1882. CHAIRMAN.—Beyond the endowment of the building has there been anything done for the National school since Dr. Sullivan's death?—No, but we are enjoying the annual interest of £2,000, which is expended partly to increase the salaries of the teachers, and partly to meet other expenses connected with the building, and to keep it in order. I have all the accounts of that school from the beginning.

1883. Mr. O'BRIENHURRY.—Dr. Sullivan gave for the National school £2,000 altogether, £2,000 originally, and £4,000 by his will?—Yes.

1884. CHAIRMAN.—What did the trustee, which came into the hands of the trustees under the will, amount to?—The account, which was furnished by the solicitors, shows that there was £8,501 7s 7d, New Three per Cent. Stock, and £482 10s 3d, cash.

1885. Mr. O'BRIENHURRY.—That account is dated November 25th, 1874?—I should think, from looking at the date, that a portion of that sum consisted of dividends.

1886. Who are the present trustees?—Mr. James Gibson, Q.C., Mr. John Russell, of Marlborough-street, tanning school; and myself.

1887. Is the intermediate school a mixed school?—It is, if by a mixed school you mean one attended by children of different religions.

1888. It is conducted on the National Board principle?—It is conducted strictly on non-sectarian principles.

1889. Is there a conscience clause observed?—There is better than a conscience clause—there is no religious instruction whatever given in the building. Of course the different children have religious instruction conveyed to them by their parents and others; but in the school there is no religious instruction whatever. It is different in that respect from the adjoining National schools.

1890. Are the trustees the managers?—To a large extent they are. The scheme provides:

"That the superintendence of the internal management of the said upper school and local government thereof (save as in this scheme otherwise provided) shall belong to a committee. The committee of the said upper school shall, in the first instance, consist of the trustees of the testator's will, and of the persons who at the date of this scheme, the committee of the trustees of the testator's will shall always be ex-officio members of the committee of the upper school. In case any member of the committee hereby constituted, or hereafter to be appointed (either than the said trustees of testator's will for the time being), shall die, or resign, or refuse or decline, or become incapable to act, or cease to reside in the parish of Holywood, the trustees of the testator's will for the time being, shall appoint such person in his stead and stead, being resident in the parish of Holywood, as they or the majority of them shall think fit to be a member of the committee of the said upper school. The committee of the upper school shall not, at any time, exceed in number, exclusively of the trustees of the testator's will for the time being, the number of the persons who, at the date of this scheme, constitute the committee of the Sullivan schools; and no person, appointed as aforesaid, shall be entitled to act as a member of the committee, until he shall signify in writing, addressed to the trustees of the testator's will for the time being, his approval of non-sectarian education, as intended by the testator."

1891. What was the cause of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery?—The proceedings before the Master of the Rolls, originated with the trustees.

Appt. 25, 1898.
Rev. Charles
W. Alden.

There was considerable opposition in Holywood, on the part of, I should say, the leading members of different denominations, who thought that the scheme which we were adopting was not a judicious one. The trustees kept distinctly before their mind what probably would have been Dr. Sullivan's wish. They all knew him intimately, and they felt that Dr. Sullivan's desire mostly would be—and I state this from conversations I had with him from time to time—to promote the higher education of the humbler classes, who would otherwise have difficulty in obtaining a better education, and therefore our scheme afforded great facilities to pupils in the National schools. The arrangement was, that while children not connected with the National school, and in a certain position in society, should be admitted at a certain rate, children from any National school in the parish of Holywood, should be admitted at one-third of that rate. There are two gentlemen now present who were the leaders of the opposition. They thought that the voluntary property might be very wisely expended in creating a kind of high school, in which the children of the wealthy classes might go. I do not, however, remember that Mr. O'Lavery raised any opposition at that time.

9892 Was Dr. Sullivan's letter to Mr. Greg submitted to the Master of the Rolls?—The letter as a matter of course must have been submitted in connection with the will, because it is necessary to explain its terms.

9893 What was the objection to the scheme founded on?—It was proposed that the school should be in juxtaposition to the National school. It has not been built on the same ground, but the roads are in contact, so that a stranger might suppose it was all one school; and the opponents to the scheme seemed to think that the building being thus connected with the National school, there would be a prejudice against sending the children of the higher classes to the school. That was the main, but perhaps not the only, ground of objection.

9894 Dr. Sullivan, in his letter to Mr. Greg, speaks in one place of the education he wished to secure as "popular education"—I think he means education for the people.

9895 So far the erection of a higher school with complete facilities for the people comes out in its intentions?—I think so.

9896 What fees are charged to the richer class who attend that school?—They are, per annum, Latin, 10s. 6d.; Greek, 10s. 6d.; Latin and Greek, 15s.; English literature and composition, 10s. 6d.; mathematics, 10s. 6d.; French, 10s. 6d.; German, 10s. 6d.; French and German, 15s.; and to those who have been pupils at any National school in the parish of Holywood one-third of those fees. The scheme provides:—

"Provided also that every pupil of such National school, previous to his or her application for admission into said upper school, shall be required to produce a certificate of having passed the examination in the subjects in the time being prescribed by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for the fourth or any higher classes of National school pupils, as prescribed at the date of this scheme, or in the case of change of such examination on the subjects thereof, such other examination as, in the judgment of the trustees for the time being of the testator's will, shall be considered equivalent to the present examination."

9897 It would appear that the fee chargeable to a boy of the better class entering all the branches, would be £10 4s. per annum?—Yes.

9898 Then the fees for the children from the National schools, would amount to £3 8s. per annum. Do you find that the classes of the people who were intended to be benefited are well able to pay so much?—No; the school has not been long in operation, and up to the present we have been disappointed, but I am so satisfied of the reasonableness of the scheme, that I hope it will, in the end, answer all our expectations. With regard to National school pupils severely more than two or three come. The reason of that, it is not my place to conjecture; and even of the better classes very few have come.

9899 Are there any children of an humble class attending the Upper School, who did not attend the National Schools?—I do not think there are.

9900 Did the gentlemen you spoke of, as having taken part in the opposition to the scheme before the Master of the Rolls, belong to various Protestant denominations?—They were gentlemen of two denominations.

9901 What denominations (d) they belong to?—The Protestant Episcopalians, and Calvinistic Presbyterians, or perhaps I should say simply Presbyterians, I call Calvinistic, because I thought it was confined to them, but on reflection I remember that some of the Presbyterians, of the body to which I myself belong, were opposed to it, too.

9902 Were they heard before the Master of the Rolls?—They were.

9903 Was there any opposition to the scheme by Father O'Lavery, or by any of the Roman Catholics?—I am not aware that at that time he offered any opposition. I speak only from my recollection, but I do not think he felt the objection the others did. His opposition is from another point of view entirely.

9904 Was it well known in the neighbourhood that this scheme was being discussed before the Master of the Rolls?—Very well known.

9905 The opposition of the Presbyterians and Roman Catholic gentlemen united, as I understand, on the ground that they wished this to be an intermediate school, more exclusively for the middle and upper classes?—Perhaps I should be wrong in saying "exclusively," but they thought we should chiefly contemplate their advantage.

9906 Have you had vacancies among the trustees since the building, and foundation of the school?—Yes, I am happy to say we have not.

9907 Who appointed the members of the Committee of the National School?—They were appointed in the first instance by Mr. Greg, at the time the school was opened; and when vacancies arose, from time to time, the Committee themselves exercised the power of re-appointment, but there was no provision in that. The arrangement was so loose we had no rule to guide us, but acting on the principle Mr. Greg adopted at first, when the Rev. Mr. Deane, who was a Presbyterian minister, died, we elected his successor, the Rev. Henry Osborne in his place.

9908 In the sixth clause of the scheme the following provision occurs:—

"No person appointed as aforesaid, shall be entitled to act as a member of the Committee, until he shall signify in writing, addressed to the trustees of the testator's will (at the time being, his approval of non-sectarian education, as intended by the testator."

That, I presume, was inserted to insure the testator's wishes being properly carried out?—Exactly; but we have never yet had occasion to set on that clause, as there has been no vacancy since the scheme was settled.

9909 At whose suggestion were those words drawn?—At the suggestion of the trustees; I was one of those who inserted the clause.

9910 Was there any opposition to the insertion of that provision?—None whatever. I could not conceive any opposition.

9911 CHAIRMAN.—The scheme contains this clause:—

"That the rates of tuition in the said several branches respectively, or in any two or more of them conjointly, shall, from time to time, be fixed by the trustees for the time being of the testator's will, and all pupils of any National School in the parish of Holywood who shall have been such for the continuous period of one year previously to their entrance into the said Upper School, shall be admitted into the said Upper School and be entitled to receive instruction in all or any of the branches taught therein, at the payment of such rate or rates of tuition as shall then be fixed."

That is, shall pay smaller rates. Is your scale of fees fixed in accordance with that provision?—Yes; but I do not think we have a single pupil from any other than the Sullivan National School. The privilege however is given to the pupils of all National Schools in the parish.

9912. The scheme does not exclude religious instruction altogether; it provides —

—That no child or pupil attending the said Upper School shall be required to attend any religious instruction to be given in the said Upper School, unless his or her parent or guardian shall specially direct, it being a fundamental principle of the trust that the said Upper School shall be open to the children of all religious denominations, without any interference whatever with the particular creed of any?"

—I speak of the school as it is actually carried on at present; but at some future time religious instruction may be given in it. In the National School there is an arrangement by which the clergy of the different denominations attend one day in each week, Thursday there has room for each, in which they give instruction to their pupils.

9913. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you not think that the absence of facility for giving religious instruction is to some extent a departure from the National system?—No.

9914. Surely if it is provided in the National Schools, and not provided in the Upper School, that is precisely a departure?—I think there are some National Schools in which religious instruction is not given. Many of the best advocates of the National system think that religious instruction is more properly given in other places than the school.

9915. Are there any National Schools in which, with the full knowledge of the Board, religious instruction is not provided?—I think there are.

9916. Are you quite sure of that?—I think so. There is an arrangement, I know, in most schools for the reading of the Scriptures at a certain time, but I think there are National Schools in which there is no religious instruction given. Perhaps however I am incorrect in that statement.

9917. Was any objection made to the scheme for the Upper School, upon the ground that it was proposed to give education of an intermediate instead of a primary character?—I think that in conversation one of my neighbours made that objection; but I do not recollect any objection of that kind coming before the Com. It may be that there was some such, but certainly the great objection was what I have mentioned.

9918. CHAIRMAN.—You admit that, from some cause or other, the school has not been hitherto a success?—It has not. So far it has been a disappointment.

9919. Have you any suggestion to offer as to what change would be desirable, in order to make the Upper School a greater success?—No, I have not. I simply entertain the hope that it will still succeed.

9920. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you any latitude under the scheme for altering it slightly with reference to its present condition?—I think not, we should go before the Master of the Rolls again.

9921. Was it originally proposed to make the parish priest of the place a member of the Committee of the National School?—There was, in one sense, no parish priest at that time in the parish. Mr. Killeen, of Ballymacroot officiated in Holywood, and my own desire was that he should be on the committee, but it was objected that he was not a resident in the parish.

9922. Then he was left out on the ground of being non-resident?—He was left out, ostensibly on that ground.

9923. When you say "ostensibly," what do you mean to convey?—I think there was a further objection, on the part of some, to his being on the committee.

9924. What was the nature of that further objection?—At that time some of the Roman Catholic clergy, and those who were the leaders of the clergy, were less hearty supporters of the National Board than they had been at one time; and, I think, perhaps, that some were quite willing that there should be no priest on the committee, having an apprehension that, if there were, matters would not work smoothly. I myself had no apprehensions whatever of the kind.

9925. When did Father Killeen cease to be administrator?—I cannot recollect.

9926. Who succeeded him?—I do not know. I think he had a curate in Holywood at a later period—

but not when the committee was first arranged—the Rev. P. McAlister.

9927. Was there, at that time, any Catholic clergyman resident in Holywood?—I think not.

9928. When vacancies occurred, after there was a resident Roman Catholic curate, or a resident Roman Catholic parish priest in Holywood, was any attempt made to put a Roman Catholic clergyman on the committee?—There would have been no necessity to wait for a vacancy to arise, because the number of the committee was not restricted; but I find in the minutes of the committee, in the year 1867, this entry:—

"In reference to the representation of the several denominations on the committee, the following resolution was adopted:—That it seems to this committee to be for the interests of the Sullivan School, and in accordance with the principles on which it is founded, that the members of the religious denominations in the parish should be represented on the committee of management, and we, therefore, agree to request Mr. Greg to appoint representatives of the Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches, viz. the resident Methodist minister and a lay member of his church, and, in the present Roman Catholic clergyman is avowedly opposed to secular education, two lay members of the Roman Catholic Church."

9929. Who was the parish priest referred to in that minute?—I think it was Mr. O'Lavery.

9930. Is not Father O'Lavery the manager or patron of National Schools?—I do not think he had a school at that time. My reason is, that at one time, and it must have been subsequently to 1867, a large number of Roman Catholic children were withdrawn from the Sullivan School, and transferred to a new school opened under Mr. O'Lavery's management.

9931. Can you state the grounds on which it was then alleged that Father O'Lavery was opposed to the National system?—I cannot do so from memory, but I think the files of the newspapers of that day would supply them. At that time the arrangements of the School Committee was in the hands of Mr. Greg, and I think I am not violating any confidence in saying that, when I communicated this resolution of the committee to him, I received the following reply:—

"As it seems to be the opinion of the Committee, that members of the different religious denominations in the parish should be represented on the Committee of management of the Sullivan School, I have no hesitation in complying with the request of the Committee, provided that Dr. Sullivan having been consulted (as he ought to be), his opinion is found to be in accordance with that of the present Committee. With this reservation, therefore, I have much pleasure in consenting to the adoption of any measure which may most conduce to the greater efficiency of the schools, reserving to myself the power, in case the admission of so many different denominations into the Committee should prove harmful (which I trust sincerely may not be the case) prejudicial to the interests of the school, of withdrawing my sanction from it, but I wish to repeat again, first, first and above all things, Dr. Sullivan should be consulted and his wishes, whatever they may be, complied with."

I have a letter from Dr. Sullivan, in which he entirely coincides with the views here put forward.

9932. Did you appoint the Roman Catholic hymnist?—We did; but they would not act. I have their letters declining to do so.

9933. Has there been any appointment since the Rev. Mr. O'Lavery became manager of the National school in the district?—I am sure there has been. Sometimes a gentleman has removed from the neighbourhood, and his place has been taken by another person belonging to the same church. The principle on which we proceeded was to take the principal churches, and select the minister and a layman from each.

9934. But you did not add the Rev. Mr. O'Lavery, or any other Catholic priest?—We never thought of him, but I should say, speaking for myself as one of the trustees, and as a member of the Committee, that I would be delighted to see Mr. O'Lavery on the Committee. I do not think there is a single member of the Committee who has not a great deal of respect for him, but their opinion is, that he is opposed to the principle of education on which these schools are based.

Sept 26, 1878.

Rev. Charles J. McAlister.

Sept. 30, 1875.
Rev. Charles J.
McAlister.

9935 But he is manager of a National school?—National schools are not all National. However, I need not enter into the question.

9936 That is very fair. You may do so?—When the National system was first established it was easy to understand what was meant by a National school; but gradually a large majority of those schools have become essentially denominational. And I can understand Mr. O'Leary being manager of a National school, though not in the sense in which Dr. Sullivan understood the term.

9937 Do you think that the state of things has practically arisen, which is referred to by Dr. Sullivan in his letter where he says—

"And should the British House of Commons ever permit it to be broken up, and a separate and sectarian system of education to be substituted in its stead?"

—No; but I think it is tending that way, though it has not yet practically come about.

9938 Then although Mr. O'Leary is at present the manager of a National school, and, selfish, as he must, the rules at present in force under the National Board, you do not think he is exactly, though saying nothing against him personally, a suitable person to be on the Committee?—I think the condition introduced into the scheme is a wise one, that any person appointed should certify in writing his approval of the non-sectarian principle of education.

9939 Perhaps you think Mr. O'Leary would not accept the position under those terms?—If he would, I am sure I speak the feelings of all the Committee when I say that we would gladly have him as a co-worker. I do not think he would accept the office, if he did not conscientiously adopt the principle.

9940 CHAIRMAN.—What number of masters are there in the Upper School?—Only two. One, the principal, takes the classical, mathematical, and English departments, and the other takes the French and German.

9941 Is he a native, or a foreigner?—He is a native, but lived in Belgium for a long time.

9942 Is physical science taught in the school?—We have, at considerable expense, had a laboratory fitted up; and I must confess my statement, as to the number of masters, by adding that Mr. Spence, the principal of the male department of the National School, teaches the physical sciences in the Upper School. He formerly taught those branches, under the Science and Art Department, in the National School building; but the Upper School building being better adapted for the purpose, he conducts these classes there now.

9943 Dr. CURRIE.—Have the boys of this school

competed in the Science and Art examinations?—They have, and with wonderful success. There have been most gratifying results.

9944 Did any go in for the Intermediate Education examinations?—Several went forward, and one of them obtained an exhibition, on very distinguished answering. He had been educated by Mr. Spence until a year or two ago when he came to the Upper School, and from that time his education has been conducted there.

9945 How many candidates went up for the Intermediate examination from the Upper School?—None.

9946 How many passed?—Five.

9947 CHAIRMAN.—You keep the accounts of the schools?—I do.

9948 In fact you act as Treasurer?—I am to a certain extent Treasurer, and I also act as Secretary of the Committee.

9949 The stipend paid to the contractor for the building of the Upper School passed through your hands?—They did. The other trustees live in Dublin, and all moneys that are paid come through my hands.

9950 Do you sign the cheques?—I do. The money is lodged to my credit in the Ulster Bank, where I keep a separate account of money belonging to this trust.

9951 Are you authorised to sign cheques, or have you to bring them before the Committee?—I have not to bring anything before the Committee. If I were making any unusual payment I might think it right to consult the Committee, but this point has never arisen.

9952 How often do the Committee meet?—There is a recent arrangement by which the Committee shall meet once a quarter—on the first Monday after the quarter days of the National Schools.

9953 What is the quorum?—Three. At the last meeting only two members attended, so that no business was transacted.

9954 You do not transact business without a quorum?—Never, we cannot do so.

9955 Where do the Committee meet?—They used to meet in one of the school-rooms of the National School building; but there is a small room in the new building, which we consider as our Committee-room, and we now meet there.

9956 Mr. O'BRIEN.—Have the members who reside in Dublin to come to Belfast for the meetings?—The trustees have never been at our Committee meetings, although as a matter of course they are members of the Committee.

Mr. John
Anderson.

Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, examined.

9957 CHAIRMAN.—How are you connected with the management of the Sullivan Schools?—I am a member of the Committee. I have been Chairman of the Town Commissioners for twelve years, and am a county magistrate.

9958 Are you one of those who are not altogether satisfied with the scheme that has been adopted?—I am.

9959 Did you take any steps to offer opposition to the scheme when it was brought before the Mayor of the Bells?—At the time that it became known that this roadway fund was applicable to Holywood for intermediate education, it was also known that the testator had already given a large sum towards the building and endowment of the Sullivan National School, and the whole of the furnishings—I may say I do not know any objection unless those opposed to the system—considered that this roadway money should be applied to the building and endowment of an Intermediate School, between the National School and the Queen's College. There was a clause in the will which gave the trustees full power, as they thought, to erect such an Intermediate School, on the same basis as the institution in which Dr. Sullivan himself received his education, namely, the Belfast Academical Institu-

tion, which he referred to as being, he considered, the first National School in Ireland. When it became known that the trustees intended simply to enlarge the National school house, and make that an upper school, there was a spirit of indignation roused, meetings were held, and resolutions passed, and a memorial to the trustees was got up, which was signed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and by all the clergymen and Town Commissioners who were in favour of such education, also by all the magistrates, and by 250 or 300 of the members of the respectable classes in Holywood, asking them, instead of enlarging the existing school, to have a separate building erected, and to have it endowed, so that the middle and better classes could send their children to it, and thus supply a great want felt in the district, as they considered that the system of the lower class were already completely supplied. The memorialists did not see the necessity of going before the Mayor of Bells at all, and thought it would be only wasting the funds, as in their opinion the trustees had scope sufficient to enable them to build and endow a school such as I have mentioned. Despite this memorial, those gentlemen went before the Mayor of the Bells, and we—the people of the town and neighbourhood—considered it our duty to pursue

in opposing the scheme. However, the Master of the Ball was of opinion that any scheme within the scope of the will, proposed by the trustees, ought to be sanctioned, and their scheme was sanctioned accordingly. What we complain of is, that the school does not supply the existing want, and our suggestion is, that the trustees should have the scheme altered. If they do not do that, it is probable the want will be supplied in some other way. We say now that the funds, which were left by Dr Sullivan for the purpose of benefiting children of the inhabitants of Holywood, are being applied against the wishes of the inhabitants, by the trustees, two of whom reside in Dublin, and that, notwithstanding a resolution which was passed at a public meeting and forwarded to them, as follows:—

“Moved by Mr. PATRICKS seconded by Mr. ASKEW and carried unanimously.—That this meeting recognises the excellent address and improvements to the Sullivan school made by the trustees under Dr. Sullivan's will (that is, the address to the lower school); but they strongly deprecate the application of the trustees' fund to any of the expenditure of the existing Sullivan's school and they believe the trustees' benevolent intentions will only be carried out by creating as soon as practicable a separate intermediate school on the non-sectarian principle of the National Board for the education of the people of Holywood.”

An alteration that we suggest is—That the trustees should, even now, take a school-room or a house elsewhere, or erect a new building in some other locality; because the children of the better classes seem to object to a school that is considered to be a National school.

2940. Is not the Upper School quite a separate institution from the National school?—There is a separate foot, but it is in the same block of building.

2941. Do you then object to the site?—Certainly. The people afraid to will not send their children there.

2942. Do you also object to the provision for charging reduced fees to children from the National schools?—We do not object to that. We also think that the scheme should be altered in some respects, so as to provide a larger number of teachers. I have no doubt but there would be a larger attendance if the children had a different place to go to.

2943. You think that if the school was removed to another site there would be a large addition to the endowment in the shape of fees from the middle classes in Holywood?—Certainly there would; the scheme being also altered to what we want. In the meantime a separate house might be taken, by way of trial, to supply the want which decidedly exists.

2944. Is the school-house in a very poor part of the town?—It is just in the centre of the town.

2945. Would the middle classes prefer that it should be outside the town?—Yes, and the trustees could have had a free site for the building if they had de-

cided upon having a separate school, and I am certain contributions would have been forthcoming if needed.

2946. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are the premises in which these intermediate studies are carried on neat and properly kept?—Yes, I think so.

2947. And properly furnished?—Yes.

2948. These has never been any charge of neglect, or anything of the kind?—Never that I have heard.

2949. Is your objection altogether to the site, or would you object to an intermediate school into which poor children were allowed at reduced fees?—We contemplated certain marks in the National school, and wished a higher class of education, should be admitted at a lower scale of fees, or that some other advantages should be given to them.

2950. Then the sole objection is on account of the site?—That is the great objection, but not the only one. We think the trustees have hampered themselves with a scheme which they would have been better without, and that they should have left things more in the hands of the Committee, which has now no power, comparatively speaking.

2951. You also complain that there is not sufficient number of teachers in the Upper School?—Looking at the work proposed to be done, I think two teachers are not sufficient.

2952. They have only got a small number of scholars?—That is so, and for the reasons which I have given.

2953. If the middle classes sent their children, the receipts from fees would be higher and there could be more teachers appointed?—Yes. There was formerly a large private school in the neighbourhood, containing about sixty children of the middle classes, which has been shut up since this school was opened.

2954. Do you think that the taking of a separate building, and the teaching in it of the same classes, consisting of a mixture of National school boys, would satisfy the wishes and feelings of the middle classes of Holywood?—I do think that, in a great measure, it would.

2955. Is the school in a good part of the town?—Very good, but the people to whom I allude do not like the idea of sending their children to a National school, supported, in part, by Poor Rates. The school in question is, from its proximity, very much stamped with that character, although it is called the Upper School.

2956. Wherever it is put, it must, according to Dr. Sullivan's will, be an Upper National school—according to the National system—non-sectarian?—We do not object to an association school. I think it is only the scheme which calls it an Upper National school.

MR. WILLIAM J. ANDERSON, EXAMINED.

Mr. William J. Anderson.

2957. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master of the Upper School at Holywood?—I am the principal of the Upper School.

2958. How long have you held that position?—Since the opening of the school, in October, 1877.

2959. What number of scholars attend that school?—I have twenty-seven on the roll at present.

2960. What is the usual attendance?—About twenty-four or twenty-five every other day, and a much smaller number on the remaining days of the week.

2961. What proportion of your pupils come from the National School adjoining?—We have had as nearly as possible one-half, presenting a certificate of a year's attendance.

2962. Had you any pupils from the other National Schools—Father O'Leary's School, or the parochial National School?—No; but there is one from a National school outside the parish.

2963. Where had your other pupils received their education before they came to you?—I think one or two had been attending the Methodist

College, Belfast, one had been attending Bangor Endowed School; and several others had been, and some are still, attending a private school in Holywood.

2964. Do you think that you would have an increased number of pupils if the school was not in such close proximity to the lower school?—I think so.

2965. Have you ever heard objections made by parents as to the site of the school?—Not of late; but at the time I went there first, I heard very strong objections on the part of several.

2966. Were there any objections, except on the ground of the two schools being so near together?—There was a serious objection to the limitation of the English course of instruction, but the grounds of that objection are now removed. I remember particularly another objection to any association or bringing of pupils in the playground.

2967. Have not they distinct playgrounds?—At that time, I think, they had not; but very shortly afterwards there was a railing erected between the

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Mr. William J.
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two playgrounds. Conversation, however, can still be carried on. Where there is any association between the pupils of the two schools—and from the contiguity of the buildings and playgrounds there will be association—the higher classes will refrain from sending their children. I do believe, with a separate building, the school would be better supported by the higher classes.

9938. Do you think if there were a wall erected that they could not climb over that would make any difference?—I scarcely think so. Whether there were a wall or only railings, people would think there was some unpleasant association with persons of the lower classes, and they will continue to think so as long as the two buildings are connected.

9939. Dr. CURRIE.—Could not these two schools be kept as distinct from one another, as two neighbours'

houses can?—They are kept so at present; but there is an unfortunate prejudice among people. We may deprecate it; but it still exists.

9940. Where is the real objection to the buildings being next one another?—I have recognized the prejudice as worthy of consideration, for this reason, that a proper number of teachers cannot be obtained for the money in the hands of the trustees, unless there be a considerable amount received from fees. Prejudiced persons will not send their children at the higher rates of fees, and so proper teachers cannot be provided; and therefore the persons who come at the small rates do not receive as good an education as under other circumstances they might.

9941. The masters of the two schools are quite distinct?—Quite distinct.

Mr. Adam
Spence, B.Sc.

Mr. ADAM SPENCE, B.Sc., examined.

9942. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master of the Sullivan National School, Holywood?—I am.

9943. So far as you know is there any communication between the pupils of the two schools during play hours?—No, and for the simple reason that the pupils of the two schools have their recreation at different times. I have not observed any communication at playtime between the pupils of Mr. Anderson's School, and the pupils of mine.

9944. At what hours do the two schools break up?—My school breaks up at 3 o'clock, and Mr. Anderson's at about a quarter to 3 o'clock.

9945. At what time do the pupils assemble in the morning?—Mr. Anderson's pupils begin to assemble at 9 o'clock for modern languages, and mine come at 10 o'clock. A considerable number of pupils from my school are also pupils of Mr. Anderson's School, that is to say, pupils from my school and also from the female National School, go to the Upper School to learn modern languages, and return to us at 10 o'clock.

9946. Do you desire to make any observations?—I should like to correct a wrong impression, which may have been made upon your minds, with reference to the class of pupils that attend the Sullivan National School. I have been fifteen years head master of the male department of that school, and during that period an increasing number of the children of the respectable classes of Holywood and the neighbourhood have been attending that school, even some Belfast people send their children down by rail, and not only so, but children have been sent from a distance, and £40 a year paid for their board, their education being paid for in addition, in order that they might have the advantage of the education given at my school.

9947. Did they board in Holywood?—Yes, mostly at my house. I wish to state that, so far as I am aware, there is no prejudice among the respectable inhabitants of Holywood against sending their children to the National School. I have at my school the children of some of the most respectable families in Holywood, and it is altogether a mistake, in my opinion, to imagine that the respectable people of Holywood, as a body, have any objection to sending their children either to my school, or to Mr. Anderson's.

9948. Mr. O'BRIEN.—How do you account for the comparative ill-success of the intermediate school?—I account for it in this way, that the Protestant school-going boys of Holywood, with the exception of a small number that attend a class conducted by the Rev. Mr. McAister, are really in attendance at the Sullivan Schools at the present moment. We have 160 boys on the roll of the Sullivan National School. The Rev. Mr. O'Lavery has a National School, at which a large number attend—in fact all the boys of

his communion, with the exception of one who attends my school, and the Rev. Mr. Wynne the clergyman of the Episcopal Church has also a National School very largely attended. In the Sullivan National Schools the total number on the rolls at present is upwards of 600 pupils, including those in the infant, female and male departments, in addition to those attending the Upper School, and I do not see where there is much to attend and fill up any school that might be established in Holywood as an independent institution.

9949. Do you think all the middle class children in Holywood first education in Holywood as pupils?—I do. The children of the best families in Holywood attend, in addition to the Sullivan National School, the select classes which are conducted in the Sullivan Upper School, where there is a laboratory as good as a college laboratory.

10000. Are the children who attend those classes included in the twenty-seven whom we understood to be on the roll?—No. There were seventy-seven students last winter attending my science classes in the Sullivan Upper School. Of these, forty students passed, in one or more subjects, under the Department of Science and Art, and my results fees—which are a very fair measure of the amount of success that a teacher has in teaching such subjects—came to £213.

10001. CHAIRMAN.—Are those classes taught after the regular school hours?—They are.

10002. Mr. O'BRIEN.—As you know Holywood and its educational requirements, suppose Sullivan's Upper School were transferred to other suitable premises, what do you think would be the effect?—An utter failure.

10003. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any private school in Holywood to which the merchants' sons go?—There was a private school at one time in Holywood which was very largely attended, but it went gradually down. The Sullivan School was the chief cause of its extinction, as the class of pupils going to it began to come to the Sullivan School.

10004. Dr. CURRIE.—Then you do not consider the Upper School a failure?—I do not think the Sullivan Upper School could have succeeded much better than it has done, except at the expense of the Sullivan National School. When the Sullivan Upper School was opened I gave up teaching Latin, Greek, and French, and that school got all my classical pupils, which lowered my income by about £40 the first year.

10005. CHAIRMAN.—Are there, owing to the facilities afforded by the railway, a great many boys sent into Belfast to the Academic Institution?—I am not aware of any boys going at present, except two or three.

Right Rev.
Robert Knox,
B.D.

The Right Rev. ROBERT KNOX, B.D., Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, examined.

10006. CHAIRMAN.—Can you give us any information in reference to the Holywood schools, in addition to what we have heard?—I cannot give much information; but I desire to explain why I signed the memorial

alluded to by one of the witnesses. I signed it as a memorial for a separate intermediate school, under an impression, which still exists in my mind, that by keeping up a separate intermediate school we would

have a higher class of pupils. To all intents and purposes the primary school, and the Sullivan Upper School are so intermingled that they hardly form two separate institutions. Some of the boys in Mr. Spens' very excellent school occasionally go and receive instruction in the Upper School. It has been already stated to you that there was formerly in Holywood a very prosperous private school for the better classes, and I thought if we had the Sullivan foundation entirely removed from the primary school, we would probably succeed in getting that class again. But perhaps it is more of a sentimental grievance at present than anything else. I should not wish that any school should be established with Dr. Sullivan's

money, which would deprive the poor of any portion of the endowment which he evidently intended should be given to the school, which in the first instance, he intended for the poorer classes, but I am convinced that, if funds were sufficient, Dr. Sullivan would, if alive, wish to have a higher class of intermediate school established on a totally distinct basis, with a separate building, and in a separate locality. I think if we had a large building for the higher class intermediate education, the effect would be that we would attract a good many to receive their education in Holywood, and probably some would even come down from Belfast. I do not desire to press the matter very strongly, but only to give my reason for signing the memorial.

Sept 10, 1878.
Right Rev.
Edmund King,
D.D.

REV. JAMES O'LAURENCE, P.P., recalled.

10007 CHAIRMAN.—You are the parish priest of Holywood?—I am.

10008 What are the grounds of your dissatisfaction as to the way in which the trustees manage the Sullivan legacy?—In the first place, it appears that this legacy was to have been managed by a Committee composed of the old Committee of Holywood School. It consequently became absolutely necessary to enter into the history of that Committee, which is rather a curious one. They agreed to appoint the clergyman, and two members of each congregation to form that Committee.

10009 Who made that agreement?—I believe Mr. Grogan made the arrangement, and probably Dr. Sullivan, but I am not quite certain. Suffice it to say, that was the understood arrangement, and it was also arranged that the clergyman must reside in the town. They knew well that the then parish priest resided outside the town, though he was in it every Sunday, and several times each week. The principal objection I have to make in the matter is, with regard to Mr. McAlister's statement that there was no Catholic clergyman residing in the town at Holywood at the time. Now, Mr. Richmond, the Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Commission on primary education, on the 2nd December, 1848, wrote to the Rev. Mr. McAlister, the present parish priest of Ballycotton, and asked him the question. Here is his reply:—

"Referring to your letter of 2nd instant, regarding Holywood National Schools &c., I went to reside in Holywood in the month of January 1852, but I had been previously well acquainted with the locality, having charge of the district from 1838 to 1850 inclusive."

As the Holywood National Schools were publicly opened for the reception of pupils on the 28th of April, 1852, it follows that the Rev. Mr. McAlister had been residing in the town for the previous three months, yet he was not put on the Committee. There were plenty of Catholics in the town, most respectable men, some of them magistrates, and yet none of them were put on, and it was only when I drew public attention to the matter, that then explanation was asked, and some reason was put up for excluding me.

10010 It has been stated, that two Roman Catholic laymen were appointed, but declined to serve!—Observe the date of their appointment. They were not appointed until I made a great deal of noise about the matter, long after the creation of the schools, and then it was only as insult to them to exclude their parish priest and appoint them, as if they were Protestants, as if in fact the laity could rule the Church. It was the general principle in its worst development, as far as the Catholic Church is concerned. I wish to draw your attention to the very curious working by which only those on the old Committee could be on the new, I being already excluded.

10011 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you mean under the scheme?—I do.

10012 Do you object to the Upper School, upon the ground that it is locally attached to the lower school?—I by no means object to the position of the school. I think that on the whole it is a very strange thing

that the people who object to the presence of the children of the poor at Sullivan's lower school, as being in proximity with the Upper School, are not unwilling to take the benefit of the money that was intended for the education of the poor. I also heard it stated here, that the whole of the people, and all the Clergy, wished and recommended to have the school located at another place. The whole of the people, without the Catholics, is a very curious thing; and the whole of the Clergy, without the Parish Priest, is another very curious thing.

10013 Then as far as you know the great body of the Catholic middle classes in Holywood do not object on the ground of locality?—No, they do not object to that at all.

10014 Do you object to the institution being intermediate in the Upper School?—Precisely.

10015 You saw that the scheme involved an intermediate education—did you make any objection to it?—I did, but not before the Court, because I understood if I did that I must be at personal expense. In fact I was informed so, by a member of the Bar whom I consulted.

10016 Was objection made by any person, so far as you are aware, on the ground of the intermediate character of the education?—I believe not; but now I object to it for this obvious reason, that it is a robbery of the poor, and doing no good.

10017 Then, according to your view, it was intended that this education should be National, both as to the principle on which it was conducted, and also as to the quality of the education—namely primary?—Yes.

10018 The construction of Dr. Sullivan's will has been pronounced upon by the Court of Chancery, and a scheme has been prepared, which we cannot now go behind, but, whenever the scheme comes to be reviewed, it will then be possible to anyone, who may object to the present form of the scheme, to come forward to the Court and state his reasons.—It is my duty to show the injustice of the scheme, and that a new scheme is required. In order to show the utter futility of the scheme, it appears that there are only twenty-seven pupils on the roll, and I believe that a large number of these twenty-seven attend only for an hour in the day; that they are in fact at other schools; and merely go to the Upper School for special instruction. It further appears that nine candidates presented themselves at the Intermediate Education examination from that school, and four of those were rejected. It appears in addition that one of those who did pass was well known in the town as being clever. I had heard the teachers at Sullivan's school talking long before about his extreme cleverness, and his having got high distinctions and premiums in some of the examinations held by the Science and Art Department, so that in fact the credit of that boy is surely not to be given to the Sullivan higher school, but to the common school.

10019 You heard the master of the Sullivan National school say that he has virtually the great body of the middle class children in Holywood—of course he means of his own school—attending his

Rev. James
O'Laurence,
P.P.

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 Rev. James
 O'Leary,
 &c.

school?—He has by far the most respectable Protestant and Presbyterian boys in the town.

10030. Do you attribute the failure of the Upper School to the fact that the great body of the children of the middle class go to the primary school?—I believe they go to the primary. I know nothing about the secret working of the Upper School.

10031. But, as a matter of fact, you know the great body of the upper classes do go to the primary school?—I have seen them there.

10032. What is your objection to the Committee?—The filling of places on the Committee is left in the hands of those who have it to themselves, and, considering that Protestantism means the absence of Catholicity, those would be only myself and two others as against 30, even suppose that I were on that Committee.

10033. Surely the Committee does not now consist of 30 members?—There are 8 or 9 different forms of religion in Holywood, and as there are 3 representatives of each that must be about the number. Consequently, the Catholics would be about 3 to 27, and, therefore, it would be perfect nonsense to suppose there would be equality there.

10034. Do you then suggest that the Catholics should have a larger representation than the other denominations?—If there was going to be anything like fair representation that should be so; but I am not going to make any suggestion in the matter, as I feel no grievance as to those schools. You will observe they attempted to exclude me by requesting signature of a certain document which I was supposed I would not sign.

10035. When did you become the manager of a National school?—In the year 1899.

10036. Have you continued so since?—Yes, and I have faithfully carried out the rules.

10037. Would you be prepared to sign such a declaration as is contemplated by the scheme?—I would be prepared to sign it under the present arrangement of National schools through the country, but not for a position in which the Catholics would be only 3 to 27. I do not consider that is National Education at all.

10038. CHAIRMAN.—As I gather you object to forming part of a school body where all the various denominations are equally represented?—I do. It is not part of the National school system at all that the school should be managed by a Committee.

10039. Mr. O'SHEA.—But surely it was the intention of the founder that the school should be

managed by a Committee of some kind?—Yes, but in his will he mentions two distinct things. In the first place he gives to the Sullivan's school such and such things, and in another part he says, "I leave . . . for promoting National or unsectarian education in Holywood."

10040. Yes, but having regard to his letter to Mr. Grogan, and to the fact that Dr. Sullivan himself adopted, even with regard to the National school, the machinery of a Committee, we must take it that he intended that a Committee should be part of the system?—It is obvious that the late Dr. Sullivan wished to have the people of Holywood educated, and yet there are in the town of Holywood, perhaps more than in any other town in the North of Ireland, a number of children roaming about who do not go to any National school, or only seldom go to any school. I wish that Mr. Speers, who is thoroughly conversant with the working of his own school, were asked whether that school is sufficiently supplied with funds. I hold that education would be very much benefited had the money left by Dr. Sullivan been handed over to the National schools of Holywood, or some scheme adopted by which every child at any National school in Holywood would have derived some advantage from it.

10041. CHAIRMAN.—You object to the scheme which has been settled, and you would prefer that the fund should be divided among the various denominations. Is not your school exclusively Roman Catholic?—No, I have had Protestants at it.

10042. I suppose very few?—Very few. But I may also state that Sullivan's school is purely sectarian, and when I use the word "sectarian" I mean "Protestant or Presbyterian." There is no Catholic at it except one, and he is the child of a parent over whom I can exercise no control.

10043. Dr. CURRAN.—And if you could exercise control you would have him removed?—I certainly would, because the parents are taught that the Church disapproves of a school in which their priest has no participation whatsoever in the management, or any right to interfere.

10044. CHAIRMAN.—But you refuse to take any part in the management, unless you have the sole control?—I did not say that. I never was asked to take part on the Committee.

10045. Mr. O'SHEA.—You do not want to insist on anything like sole control?—Certainly not.

Mr. William
 J. Anderson.

Mr. William J. ANDERSON, recalled.

10046. Mr. O'SHEA.—You have 27 pupils on the roll of your school?—Yes.

10047. Do the majority of those 27 attend for the great part of the day, or are there any of them in the position spoken of by Father O'Leary—only attending for a short time?—Father O'Leary is quite correct. I said that on an average 24 or 25 attended every alternate day in the week, and that on the other days the attendance was much smaller. Some of the boys, who come in the mornings for French and German, are attending Mr. McAlister's private school, and others are attending Mr. Speers' National school during the day.

10048. Nine boys went in for the Intermediate

examination from your school, and five of them passed?—Yes, and, of the five, three of them passed in three subjects.

10049. Were the four who did not pass, boys that attended regularly during the entire day or only casually?—One of those who failed attended the French class in the morning, and the Latin class in the middle of the day, and for the rest of the time he attended Mr. Speers' school. Another attended the whole day; but he is only a young boy, and failed to attend for the examination one afternoon. He might have passed otherwise. The two others were attending me all the time and failed through want of merit.

Mr. Adam
 Speers, &c.

Mr. ADAM SPEERS, R.Sc., recalled.

10050. Mr. O'SHEA.—What is your salary?—My salary comes from various sources. As a teacher in connection with the National Board, I have the highest position—first of first—and good service salary, so that I get, as salary, from the Board £71 a year. I get £30 a year endowment from the Sullivan trustees, about £100 a year as school fees

from my pupils, and besides I have results fees which vary in amount. When I taught classical and French my results fees amounted to nearly £70 a year; now they are from £40 to £50. Altogether, from the National school, my income is about £230 a year. And from my connection with the Department of Science and Art for the last 14 years my average income may have

been £90 a year. This year, my results show alone from the Department amount, as I have mentioned, to £131.

10041. Are your servants paid out of the endowment?—I have two servants who get £8 a year each from the endowment; the principal of the infant school, and the principal of the female school, also receive each an endowment from the Sullivan fund, but the assistants in the infant school, and the assistant in the female school, get no endowment.

10042. Father O'Lavery alleges that there are a number of children either going to no school or attending school very irregularly about Holywood—is that so?—Well, I think that is not peculiar to Holywood.

10043. Is it so in Holywood?—It is so. There are a number of children going about in Holywood, as in every other town, that cannot be got to attend school.

10044. Do you think that could be remedied by the appropriation of additional funds out of the Sullivan bequest?—I do not think that would entirely remedy it. My opinion is that Holywood is a town better attended to, in the matter of education, than any other town of the same population in Ireland, and I think that the clergy of Holywood are exceedingly active in endeavouring to get the children of the poor educated. It is, perhaps, to that mainly that the happy state of matters which exists, is due.

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Mr. Adam
Spence, s. 103.

Mr. WILLIAM J. ANDERSON, recalled.

Mr. William
J. Anderson.

10045. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make a further statement?—Yes. Father O'Lavery stated that the credit of the successful pupils of the Upper School as the Intermediate examination did not belong to the Upper School, but belonged to the Lower school; and that he had heard long ago of the ability of the most successful pupil who was sent up at that examination. That pupil became a free pupil at the opening of the Upper School, and he attended it for six hours a day until a few weeks ago, and all his education has been received there except such as he has obtained in Mr. Spence's Science and Art classes. Of the other eight sent in, only one had any connection with the Lower School. There is also another statement that I have to make that I did not put clearly before you—another reason why the success of the Upper School has not been good. The evidence of the previous witness led me to dwell chiefly on that unfortunate prejudice existing

among the higher classes, but in addition I wish to express my belief that the number of teachers is not sufficient to conduct all the classes, which are necessary for Intermediate Examinations, in the six different subjects proposed to be taught, no matter how few the pupils are. I have always amongst my pupils representatives of the various grades; and, since I teach single-handed four different subjects to the different grades in those subjects, I think I am justified in expressing my belief that we are short of hands in the school, and require more money. I suggested that more money could be obtained by directing our arrangements to attract the higher classes who could pay higher fees. Then a number of teachers could be had sufficient to teach all the grades in all the subjects, and thus not only the higher but the lower classes of the community would have a better opportunity of education than at present.

Rev. CHARLES JAMES McALESTER, recalled.

Rev. Charles J.
McAlester.

10046. CHAIRMAN.—Do you wish to make a further statement?—Yes; I desire to say that there was no opposition ever offered to our scheme, so far as I know by the Roman Catholics. I also wish to point out that the play grounds of the Upper and National schools are quite distinct. If it were necessary to erect a wall between them, we should do so at once. At present we have only two teachers; but we are quite ready to employ more, and, if the school had been larger, we would have had additional teachers as now; we have the means, and are willing to use them. When I said that the properties of the National School pupils was unusually small, I had not present to my mind the number that were in for French in the morning; I spoke only of the pupils that attend regularly during the day. I also wish to correct Mr. O'Lavery about the Committee. The arrangement was not one clergyman, and two laymen, but the minister of religion and one layman from each congregation; the number of the Committee is ten.

10047. Of what denominations are they?—Protestant Episcopalians; Presbyterians of the General As-

sembly, doubly represented for their two churches; and the Methodists; and I myself belong to the Non-subscribing Presbyterians. The laymen represent six Churches.

10048. Do you yourself keep a private school?—I do.

10049. Is that for the sons of the gentry?—Yes, of merchants and others.

10050. Mr. O'SHEAGHNESS.—Is that largely attended?—I wish to limit the number to twelve, but I have at present sixteen.

10051. What are your school hours?—Only from 10 to 1 o'clock, three hours in the day.

10052. What fees do you charge?—Two guineas per quarter.

10053. Do a good many of the children of the shopkeepers and middle classes go to the Sullivan primary school?—A good many. There are children of all classes there. The children of the labouring class pay one penny a week; others pay 2s. 6d., and others 5s. a quarter.

10054. Is there a pretty large number of children in the National School paying 5s. a quarter?—Yes.

Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, recalled.

Mr. John
Anderson.

10055. CHAIRMAN.—Do you wish to add anything further?—I wish to say that the memorial I have mentioned was signed by all the magistrates in the neighbourhood with one exception; by the Bishop, and all the clergy in the parish of all denominations with one exception, by all the Town Commissioners except two; and by 250 residents of the more educated classes; and I would call attention to this passage in it:—

"That it appears to memorialists upon a perusal of the petition's wish, and the documents directed to be read thereon, and from the fact that in his lifetime he founded institutions in connexion with the Royal Academic Insti-

tution of Belfast, which he commanded as bishopric-scholar as also from his letter to James Gibson Esq., &c. dated the 29th December 1835, in which he says that he regarded that Institution as having been the first great "National School" established in Ireland, that memorialists plain and obvious meaning could only be by his voluntary bequest to provide a higher education, like that given in the Institution, in a separate building, for people who had been first trained in elementary schools."

That your memorialists are of opinion that vested in the trustees are with the most absolute discretion, they will best shew the responsibility of administering the fund by applying the whole of the secondary money in conformity with the foregoing

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 Mr John
 Anderson.

expressed wish of the residents who have testified their deep interest by attending their sittings. That a despatch representing the foregoing views will, at any time arranged, visit upon the trustees to confer with them in regard to the propositions contained in this memorial.

In addition to the matter of the site, I wish to make this objection to the scheme. The course consists of the ancient classics, comprising Greek and Latin; of

modern languages, comprising French and German; and also of English Composition, Mathematics, and Science as taught by the Sciences and Art Department. As I understand it, "English Composition" keeps the teachers as they can only teach "Composition," and "Mathematics and Science" taught as natural also injure the school.

Rev. Richard
 R. Coote, A.B.

REV. RICHARD HENRY COOTE, A.B., examined.

10066. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Rector of Donaghadee?—I am.

10067. How long have you held that position?—About two years.

10068. Are you acquainted with the circumstances of the endowment of Donaghadee school?—To a certain extent I am.

10069. Of what does the endowment consist?—It consists of an annuity of £18 3s 4d left by the late Countess of Mount-Alexander for the payment of a master, also of a sum of £27 13s 10d a year, left for the clothing of 30 free boys who are in the school; and of a further sum of £9 4s 8d a year which was left for the purpose of apprenticing some of the boys to Protestant tradesmen.

10070. It is exclusively a Church school?—There is no restriction to any other denomination, but practically it is a Church school, and such was, I believe, the design of the founder.

10071. Are all the pupils obliged to learn the Church Catechism?—If anyone objects it is not compulsory. There are some Methodists in the school, and also some Presbyterians. I would admit a child of any denomination.

10072. Who are the trustees of the school?—The Lord Bishop of Down, and the Vice-General of the diocese, for the time being.

10073. Are there any subscriptions received in aid of the endowment?—The patron, Mr. D. Delacherois, of Donaghadee, gives half the requisites for the school. There is also a sum of £2 a year which I should have mentioned before. It was left, by the late Mr. Daniel Delacherois, towards the repairs of the school, and whatever is required in the way of repairs, after that money is spent, the present Mr. Delacherois pays for; and he also supplies fuel for the school.

10074. Who appoints the master?—The master is appointed by the patron and the clergyman of the parish, subject of course to the approval of the Erasmus Smith's Board, which we have lately joined.

10075. Does the school receive a grant from the Erasmus Smith's Board?—Yes, £28 6s 8d a year.

10076. What free pupils are there?—We must have 30 boys free, according to Lady Mount-Alexander's will.

10077. Is the school entirely a day school?—Yes.

10078. The master's salary is £20 Irish?—He gets that from the endowment, and he also receives the £28 6s 8d granted by the Erasmus Smith's Board.

10079. What other outgoings are there?—£27 13s 10d is expended upon the clothing of the free boys, who each gets a suit of clothes every year.

10080. How many of them are there?—30 is the full number.

10081. Is there any other sum spent on their clothing?—No.

10082. It is a primary school?—Yes.

10083. Then it has, as an Erasmus Smith's school, some privileges connected with the Blue Coat School

in Dublin?—The pupils can compete for the exhibitions in the Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, and also for the Henderson free scholarships in Dundalk.

10084. Do many go up to compete?—We have not as yet had any, under the present arrangement. The school is availed of by the very poorest people in the town, and their children are not able to remain long enough at school, because their parents want them to go to work for themselves.

10085. Is the £9 4s 8d a year expended in appearance fees?—Yes, every year.

10086. Where are the children apprenticed?—To small tradesmen in Donaghadee. In fact the endowment is rather too small for the purpose.

10087. Is it ever supplemented by people in the neighbourhood?—That has not been done in my time.

10088. Do you keep the accounts of the institution?—No.

10089. Who keeps the accounts?—The master keeps the accounts which are very simple. Mr. Delacherois always pays the money upon my signature.

10090. Although the Bishop of Down is nominally a trustee of the school I believe he has never acted in that capacity?—So I understand.

10091. Is the supply of books in the school adequate?—Yes.

10092. Is the school regularly inspected?—Yes; by Mr. Bailein, the Inspector of the Erasmus Smith's Board.

10093. Has he reported favourably of it?—Yes.

10094. The report made as to the school by the Assistant Commissioner in 1855 was?—

"The spelling books in this school are in a lamentably worn state, some not fit for use. As there were no boys attending, I could see none of the books, but from the account given by the master, I should think the supply was deficient. The master has no roll, and with his usual he could hardly be expected to supply one himself."

Does that description still apply?—Not at all. All that had been remedied long since.

10095. At that time there was no grant received from the Erasmus Smith's Board?—No; and the master was not of a very high order.

10096. How many boys are there in the school at present?—There are forty-seven.

10097. Are there any girls?—There are two at present.

10098. Are there any other primary schools in the town?—Yes, there are three National schools.

10099. Under whose management are they?—Two are under Presbyterian, and one under Methodist management.

10100. Is there not another under Roman Catholic management?—No; and it seems hardly necessary there are so very few Roman Catholics in Donaghadee. There is no resident Roman Catholic clergyman in the town.

MR. JAMES CHARLES, examined.

Mr. James
 Charles.

10101. CHAIRMAN.—You are master of the Donaghadee Endowed School?—Yes.

10102. How long have you been the master there?—Three years.

10103. You keep the accounts of the school?—Yes; the money is paid by Mr. Delacherois, the accounts being signed by the recter.

10104. Is the school of all under the control of the

vestry, or of the parish authorities?—It is not. Any one who wishes to do so can visit the school.

10105. Is the school progressing?—It is rising very much. The average daily attendance was only twenty-two when I was appointed, and I have now between forty and fifty pupils. I may mention that there was no master of the school in connexion with the Erasmus Smith's Board before me.

REV. THOMAS JORDAN, B.D., examined.

Sept. 26, 1878.

Rev. Thomas
Jordan, B.D.

10096. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Rector of Magherafelt?—Yes; I became rector of Magherafelt towards the end of last year.

10097. What is your connection with Balmory's School?—I am a co-ventor of that school, with the agent of the Westlight Salters' Company. It is at present an intermediate school, and was founded by Hugh Balmory, esq., who by his will bequeathed certain property to it in the year 1707. The intention of the testator was that it should be a small boarding school—

“For educating, clothing, boarding, apprenticing, and instructing in prayer and Scripture, children of parents of good report, reduced to poverty. Two old and good men are appointed over the boys as instructors. And if such old men be found defective, or unable to perform such duties he shall be ceased, and another written for to the Presbytery or Synod of Ulster.”

An Act of Parliament was passed about 1711, and the endowment was fixed as a rentcharge of £175 Irish, charged on the Balmory estate, and to be paid to His Grace Hugh Bonville the then Primate of all Ireland, and his successors for ever, for the purposes of—

“Supporting, maintaining, educating, and placing out to trade, twenty-four boys under the trusts, and subject to the sanction as to by testator's will devised.”

10098. Are the pupils all boarders?—No. The school has been changed by various processes. It was carried on for a number of years, in the form in which it was started, under the supervision of Dr. Barnard, Rector of Magherafelt, in the time of Primate Robinson. The amount bequeathed by the testator being supplemented by the profits of a small farm of about ten acres that was procured at a rent. In 1849, the boys in the school were from five to ten in number.

10099. What extra endowment arose from the farm that was taken?—I could not exactly answer what the net income of the farm was. It was worked by the boys to aid in their maintenance.

10100. What rent was paid for it?—In the year 1855, the rent was £16 15s.

10101. Does the school still hold the farm?—No. At that time there was a small rent paid for the charity school-house. The number of boys became less, and there was less interest shown on the part of parents to put their children into this small boarding school. About the year 1855, in the then state of things, the charity would not maintain more than about six boys; and, in consequence, there was very anxious consideration, between the Primate and the Rector of the parish, as to the best course to adopt with regard to it. It would appear, as far as I can make out, that a petition was presented to the Lord Chancellor, about the year 1863, with a view to adapt the testator's wishes more to the then state of things. The school is situated on the estate of the Salters' Company, and in 1864 they built a tasteful, suitable, and good school-house. They also made a certain grant to the school, and it was arranged that the boys were to be accommodated partly by the Primate, and partly by the Salters' Company—in other words, by the Rector of the parish acting for the Primate, and by the agent of the Salters' Company acting for them.

10102. Are they the owners of the property round the school?—They are.

10103. Is the school built on their property?—It is.

10104. Is it on the same site that the old school-house formerly occupied?—Very nearly.

10105. Is the site held by lease to the trustees of the charity?—I could not say.

10106. How many boys are there in the school?—The number of boys on the foundation is thirty, and my purpose receiving thirty non-foundation boys, who are to pay for their education. The number of those non-foundation boys is not full at present, but the number of the foundation boys is. The yearly expenditure, including the rentcharge of £175 which I have already mentioned, amounts to between £500 and £450, and is provided for by the Salters' Company.

10107. Are there now any boarders?—The boarding school has been entirely abolished. When the farm was given up it was thought that to give a good day school education to thirty foundation boys was more in accordance with the wishes of the testator, and was also doing more general good than maintaining the same. The present principal of the school is Mr. Kincaid, an M.A. of Cambridge. He was appointed in 1863, and under his stewardship several boys of a higher class have been attending at the school, and on going forth have made good way in life. One has gone to Woolwich, and another to Rugby. Some are medical men, some are clergymen, and others are solicitors, two of the boys at present in the school are preparing for Trinity College. We sent up five candidates to the Intermediate Education Examination, of whom two passed—one in the middle and one in the junior grade.

10108. What are the religious denominations of the pupils?—At present there are on the foundation eleven Presbyterians, two Roman Catholics, and seven Church of Ireland boys. There are also at present about twelve non-foundation boys, who are of various denominations.

10109. What fees are charged to the non-foundation boys?—They pay 10s a quarter. Those who have made their way as doctors, clergymen, solicitors, and at other professions, have all boys whose education was paid for by their relations.

10110. Are there any pay boarders at present?—No, the principal of the school formerly had boarders, whom he brought with him, when he came from London.

10111. The provision in the testator's will that—

“If the two old and good men appointed over the boys be found defective he is to be ceased, and another written for to the Presbytery or Synod of Ulster,”

would seem to imply that this was intended to be a Presbyterian school; under the Act of Parliament however—to which you have referred, the Archbishop of Armagh was made, as it were, the paymaster of the school, so that I infer the school was then altered to a Church school, and now it is practically a mixed school?—Yes, it is entirely unsectarian in its present constitution, and as to its being superintended by the Archbishop, there does not seem, so far as I can make out from the parochial records, to have been any change in the constitution. The history of the school does not appear in the parochial books until after the Act of Parliament, which seems to have been what really gave potency to the testator's wishes, and in that Act the clause with regard to the manager and conductor of the school being the Primate of Armagh, is very plain. The only change which appears to have taken place, was effected by an order from the Court of Chancery, on a petition forwarded with the approval, or at the instance, of the then Primate and the Salters' Company, about 1863, and then the arrangement was that half the foundation boys should be accommodated by the Primate and the other half by the Salters' Company. There is abundant evidence to show that the school as then constituted was not suited to the times and circumstances of the place; and the object of the amendment was to give effect to the testator's wishes and to make the school of more advantage to the people of Magherafelt.

10112. What proceedings were taken with the view of obtaining the sanction of the Court of Chancery to the scheme for the management of the school?—I could not find out exactly from the parochial records; but, immediately after that, a new school house, and a commodious dwelling house were built by the Salters' Company—very tasteful, nice and suitable houses—and shortly after, in 1865, the present principal of the school, a graduate from the University of Cambridge, was appointed.

10113. Have you any other facts to bring before us?—One of the arrangements of the school is that I

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as the clergyman of the parish should visit the school one day in the week for the religious instruction of the Church children, which is conducted in a separate room; and if the minister of the Presbyterian body or the Roman Catholic priest would apply each could have the same amount of time in the same room on his own day for the instruction of the members of his own denomination. A short time since the school was visited by the members of the Salters' Company who made a careful investigation as to its progress. As I mentioned already they assist us very largely, and they take a very lively interest in the welfare of the school.

10114. What amount did they spend on the new school-house?—About £800; and then the entire working expenditure of the school which is from £300 to £400 a year is also paid by them with the exception of the old endowment namely, the £175 Irish which I presume is paid to the Salters' Company as they pay all the school expenses.

Mr Henry
Kimble, &c.

Mr. HENRY KIMBLE, M.A., Cantab., examined.

10117. Chairman.—You are the master of Balmes's school, Magherafelt?—Yes.

10118. How long have you been so?—For nearly fifteen years—since 1845.

10119. Do the accounts of the school pass through your hands?—Formerly the school fees were paid into the Salters' Company's office, and were handed over to me by their clerk; but under a recent arrangement I am to receive all the fees myself. Of course the salary is paid to me from the office.

10120. What salary do you get?—£150 a year, a house, and some other advantages.

10121. An allowance I suppose for fuel and things of that sort?—Yes, amounting to about £30 a year.

10122. What do the school fees amount to?—They will be about £35 a year, or rather more.

10123. You brought some boarders with you from London?—Yes, but when they left, there were none of the same class to replace them. I would not take any other than the class I was accustomed to receive before.

10124. Did they pay £50 a year each?—Their bills were more frequently £80 a year than £50.

10125. Are you anxious to receive boarders?—I have always been so; but I find it very difficult, for several reasons, to get them. Amongst, a first class school, is in the neighbourhood; and Mr. Perds, the master of a neighbouring parish, takes private pupils.

10126. Where were you educated yourself?—At Shrewsbury and Cambridge.

10127. You took your degree?—Yes, M.A.

10128. Is Balmes's a classical school?—Yes.

10129. Have you sent any pupils up to Trinity College, Dublin?—A cousin in Belfast, who was formerly with me, passed through Trinity College. Two of my pupils, who are scholars, and many other boys, whom I have lost sight of, have done well in the world as professional men.

10130. Have you sent any pupils to the Queen's College?—No; we have no connection with the Queen's College.

10131. Did you send up any candidates to the Intermediate Education Examination?—Yes two, two of whom were successful, one in the middle grade and one in the junior. We might have had more, but candidates unfortunately broke out in my house and we had to close the school for nearly two months. That interfered considerably with the working of the school.

10132. Is the school inspected at regular intervals?—An examiner is appointed each year by the Salters' Company, and he gets £3 3s for the examination.

10133. Who is so appointed?—The best qualified graduate in the neighbourhood, whose services can be procured by the visitors.

10134. You have no means of contrasting the capabilities of your pupils with those of the pupils of

10135. Do you keep the accounts of the school as do the Salters' Company keep them?—The accounts are kept at the Salters' Company's office in Hagley-street.

10142. Do you wish to make any further statement?—I merely desire to add, in reference to the petition to the Lord Chancellor, that it was forwarded at the instance of the Primate and the Salters' Company, and it appears to have been justified by the report of the former Endowed Schools Commission, which said:—

"The school having been founded 186 years ago, and under limitations extremely precise and particular, it is scarcely so to be wondered at, that the change of time, manners and prices, has rendered the original scheme in a great extent obsolete, and given rise to many anomalies."

These words appear to me to imply the matter very accurately, and that report preceded the petition by, I think, about three years.

other schools, except by their success at the Intermediate examinations?—None.

10136. Can you give us the particulars of the stipendium upon the school, in addition to your own salary and allowance?—There is an assistant master who is paid £50 a year, and a monitor £6, the press costs to £10 annually; the examiner is paid £3 3s, books and stationery cost about £20 a year, and clothes £50.

10137. That is the clothing for the foundation boys?—Yes.

10138. Is that sufficient to clothe them?—That is for clothes alone. Their boots cost about £3 10s and caps about £2 10s.

10139. It appears that the original endowment which was only £160 is very largely supplemented by the Salters' Company?—Yes. And I may also mention that, during the last visit of the deputation of the Company, we applied for an inspection of the school, in the hope that it would raise the standard of the Institution. The Company have at present under consideration the idea of sending a boy to Trinity or some other of the Colleges, and also of building an extra school-room. We find it rather noisy sometimes for three masters to be working in one room.

10140. Is the assistant master a college man?—No.

10141. As long as you have been connected with the school it has been a mixed school?—Yes.

10142. There are some Roman Catholics in it at present?—Yes, there are two on the foundation.

10143. Is there any conscience clause?—Yes, that contained in the Intermediate Education Act.

10144. You have separate hours for religious instruction?—Quite so. Mr. Jordan comes on Tuesday morning, and I gave notice to the clergy of the other denominations that they would hold their classes at hours to be arranged mutually between themselves and me.

10145. Did they come?—No, none but Mr. Jordan.

10146. There are Presbyterians of course in the parish?—Yes. The Presbyterians are very much opposed to the school; I do not know why.

10147. How are the non-foundation pupils divided, as regards religion?—The non-foundation are principally Presbyterians or Churchmen, but we have one Roman Catholic amongst them just now.

10148. The School was open to Roman Catholics and gave to all without distinction the benefits of education?—Just so. We have been teaching Classics, Mathematics, French and German, and even Spanish, for the last ten years. I teach Spanish, and I speak French and German, myself.

REV. HENRY DUNCO, A.B., examined.

Sep. 28, 1878.

Rev. Henry
Dunco, A.B.

10145. CHAIRMAN.—What is your connection with the Belfast Trinity Church infant school?—I am the manager.

10146. What endowment has it?—None that I know of.

10147. Where is the school held?—In a room beside the church.

10148. Is the school-house held on lease, or is it freehold?—The church and two school houses were erected by a Mr. Wilson, on a piece of ground taken by him for the purpose.

10149. In where are they now vested?—In the name Mr. Wilson, who is still living, and is upwards of ninety years of age. Three of his sons, and the Rev. Dr. McDermott, his son-in-law, are co-trustees with him, so that there are five trustees.

10150. The school-house having been granted for educational purposes constitutes an endowment. Is there any other?—Not that I ever heard of. Miss Wilson, a sister of the gentleman who built the school, took a very great interest in everything connected with the church and the schools. During her life she paid a sum of £30 a year towards the salary of the schoolmistress of the infant school, and that amount continued to be paid by her brother for a good many years after she died, and I was told, I cannot say by whom, that the money was paid under Miss Wilson's will, but that a discretionary power was vested in her brother as to whether he should continue to pay it or not. I think I heard that from Mr. Wilson himself. The money, however, has not been paid for about ten years.

10151. Have you examined Miss Wilson's will to see what its exact provisions are?—I never have done so, because I had every confidence in the trustees, who are honestable, sprightly men.

10152. Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Was the £30 a year paid in your time?—Yes.

10153. When the payments ceased did you make any inquiry about it?—Up to the time I was appointed to the parish the schools were under the Church Education Society, they were then placed under the National Board. My predecessors were obliged to look for subscriptions in all directions to maintain the schools, and they always applied for and got this money. The gentleman who represented the

trustees was the eldest son of Mr. Wilson, and, without saying anything very distinctly, he conveyed to me that this support would not be required for the schools when they were placed under the National Board. So I never thought of asking or looking for it.

10154. Do you receive from Mr. Wilson yearly, or at intervals, any sum for the benefit of the surrounding poor?—No.

10155. Since the cessation of this payment for the teacher has there been any sum at all expended by him in reference to the school—the maintenance or rebuilding?—We were enlarging one of the schools about two or three years ago, and the old gentleman voluntarily sent us a subscription of £50.

10156. You mean the brother of Miss Wilson?—Yes.

10157. When you use the word "voluntarily," do you mean that in sending it he stated he sent it as a voluntary contribution; or, that he sent it unasked?—We had a conversation with his eldest son, Mr. Robert M. Wilson, as representing the trustees. I told him we were enlarging the schools, and what the cost of the work would be. He said that his father wished to give a subscription of £20 towards it. We had not to ask him for money—he offered it.

10158. Who are the trustees?—William Wilson; Robert Mackay Wilson, (his eldest son); John Wilson; another son whose christian name I do not know, and Dr. Macflewman.

10159. Do you know under what instrument they were made trustees?—The church was built by old Mr. Wilson himself, and he had the deed drawn up appointing the trustees, and for some of these then appointed some of the present ones have been substituted.

10160. In the report of the last committee, this school is referred to in the following terms:—

"Belfast Trinity Church Infant School. Foundation.—Samuel Wilson, will proved, 13th October, 1866, £2,000. Not several moneys from trust funds, £78. Object, for finishing infant school-house, and assisting in various connected with it, as testatrix's brother may consider likely to benefit surrounding poor, paying part of teacher's salary, if so (her brother) approved."

—That is the discretionary power I speak of. [The Committee are adjourned.]

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.—11 o'CLOCK, A.M.

Sep. 29, 1878.

In the Town Hall, Limerick.

Present:—LORD JUSTICE FITZGERBON; LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; and ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., M.D.; with G. W. BRADSHAW, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Very Rev. THOMAS BUSBURY, M.A., Dean of Limerick, examined.

Very Rev.
Thomas
Busbury, M.A.

10161. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERBON.—I believe you are ex officio a trustee of the Bewellane charity, Blue School, Limerick?—I am.

10162. How long have you been connected with it?—Since October, 1873.

10163. What is the amount of the endowment?—It amounts, at present, to £42 8s. 6d. per annum.

10164. Do you take any part in the management of the institution?—Of the teaching, yes.

10165. Describe what the institution is?—We call it the "Cathedral Grammar School"—it is conducted on the principles of an ordinary Grammar school—it gives a classical and scientific education.

10166. Where is the school situated?—In a building adjoining the Cathedral, formerly called the Blue School.

10167. Does it occupy the entire of that building?—No; there is a school-room and a house attached to it, called the Master's house, but the Master has not resided there as it is situated in a disagreeable part of the town, and the house has been let to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral by the agent of the charity.

10168. Is it let at a rent?—Yes, at £5 a year.

10169. How is it used by the Dean and Chapter?—The vulgar inhabit it.

10170. What is the letting value of the house, supposing it were let in the ordinary way?—We pay £5 a year for it, which we consider a high rent, as we got it in a bad state of repair.

10171. Is it kept in repair by anyone?—Well, it ought to be kept in repair by the agent of the Convent Charity.

10172. Out of what fund?—Out of the funds of the school, I presume.

10173. That is, out of the £42 8s. a year?—Yes.

10174. Has any expenditure been made upon it of late years for the purpose of repair?—Yes; from time to time, but it requires more.

10175. Would the expenditure necessary for the purpose of keeping it in repair exhaust the £5 a year rent?—Decidedly it would, and at the present moment there are I think, two years' rent unpaid by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, and what we propose is that the arrears due by us should be expended on the repair of the house, because it is of very little value to us until some repairs are executed.

Sept. 26, 1875.

Very Res.
Thomas
Dunbury, Esq.

10179. Is that way, would not the charity instead of gaining a profit from the house be rather at a loss by it?—Well, the house is in such a bad state of repair that in my opinion it ought to be taken down altogether.

10180. Do you know how this site is held?—I imagine it is Cathedral ground given to the charity many years ago.

10181. I understand you to say that only one room is used for the school?—Only one.

10182. Is that room in the same house in which the Verger lives?—It is, but it is not connected with the Verger's apartments by any passage. There are a stairs and passage independent of the Verger's house going to it.

10183. Is the room suited for the purpose of a school?—It is a fine room, but the situation is considered bad.

10184. What is the Crown charity?—It is a charity one of the objects of which is to provide for widows—there are a number of widows receiving £8 a year each from it.

10185. Who are the trustees of the Crown Charity?—The Bishop of Limerick, myself as Dean of Limerick, and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton the Rector of St. John's parish.

10186. Are there only three trustees?—I think not more.

10187. How are they appointed?—They are ex-officio trustees.

10188. Have the trustees any fixed time for meeting?—No.

10189. Do they meet at all?—Very seldom indeed.

10190. How is the money, out of which the charity is supported, obtained?—Out of house property. Mr. George Dartnell is the agent and collects the rents.

10191. After the money has been collected how is it distributed?—Mr. Dartnell pays the annuities to the widows.

10192. The annuities are not paid through the trustees?—No.

10193. Does Mr. Dartnell also pay the contribution to the Blue School?—Yes.

10194. Does he pay a fixed proportion of the entire income of the charity, or a fixed sum of money to the school?—A fixed sum of money. The school is a distinct branch of the charity. There was a certain property allocated under the will of Mrs. Crown, the founder of the charity, for the purpose of the school, and it at present produces £48 8s. per annum.

10195. How are the boys admitted to the school?—Generally by application to me.

10196. Are any qualifications necessary?—None whatever.

10197. Do they pay anything, or is it a free school?—There are some free pupils, but the majority pay school fees. When I came to Limerick, as Dean, in 1872, I found there was no school at all, and the funds were in a very bad state indeed. The property had been very much mismanaged, and there was no money to pay the schoolmaster. I engaged a master, and I myself guaranteed to him £100 a year, he to get as many paying pupils as he could. This was I think in the beginning of 1873. I engaged Mr. Hamilton, and he for a time conducted the school at the Blue School room. But some of the parents of the children objected to the position of the school, it being in the old part of the city; he therefore moved to Thomas-street and took a house. On his removal there he obtained a considerable increase to the number of pupils, I think when he left it he had thirty-five boys, but on consideration, I thought it was a step that should not have been taken, to move the school from its original position, and I determined that it should be conducted in the Blue School room again, and Mr. Switzer was appointed the master. He is a very fully qualified man, an M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin.

10198. When was the school re-established at the Blue School?—In August, 1873.

10199. How long had it ceased to exist as a school

before 1873, when you came to Limerick?—I cannot tell how long.

10200. You are aware, I presume, that the original trusts of the charity are, to educate, clothe and feed to twelve twenty poor Protestant children, to be nominated by the grantor's relations in the manner specified by her will?—I was not aware of that.

10201. Is there any interference now, or any superintention, on the part of the family of Mrs. Crown as to the affairs of the charity?—None whatever—there is no interference whatever by anyone in the management of the school. It is left entirely in my hands.

10202. Has it any connexion now with the Cathedral?—Our choir boys are taught there free.

10203. How many boys altogether are taught in the school?—Sixteen.

10204. Of those sixteen boys, how many belong to the choir?—I do not know. I should explain that I have been absent from Limerick since May 1878, and the management and superintendence of the school have devolved on the curate of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Goode. Before I went away we had eight choir boys free pupils.

10205. How are the free pupils admitted?—On my nomination.

10206. Is there any limit to the number you have power to nominate?—I do not think there is.

10207. Right is the number of free boys you actually appoint?—Right is the number we provide free education for. I may mention that the Dean and Chapter pay the schoolmaster £4 a year for each free boy, but the boys do not pay.

10208. Out of what fund is the £4 a year paid by the Dean and Chapter?—Out of the Dean and Chapter fund.

10209. Then out of the sixteen boys in the school eight are free and eight are paying pupils?—What I have mentioned was under the old regime before I left Limerick. I know there are sixteen boys now, but I do not know how many of them are free, and how many paying. I have heard that some of the choir boys have left the school, not liking the position of it.

10210. Is there any fixed rate of payment for paying pupils?—When Mr. Hamilton was master the scale was from 2s. to £8 a year.

10211. You mentioned that you guaranteed the master £100 a year?—Yes, but that is at an end. When Mr. Hamilton came, I guaranteed him £100 a year, allowing him to get as many paying pupils as he could. I found he was so successful, and obtained such a number of pupils, that I told him the school should be self-supporting—he receiving £35 a year from the charity and £33 from the Dean and Chapter—and I withdrew my guarantee.

10212. Then the master now gets whatever fees he receives from the pupils, £33 from the Dean and Chapter, and £35 from the charity?—Mr. Switzer does not get so much now, as so many boys do not attend.

10213. Among the property stated in 1877 as belonging to the charity, I find £111 ls. 6d. per annum, interest on £290 lent by the trustees to the Dean and Chapter—do you know whether that money has been repaid?—I think that was paid by the Church Temporalities Commissioners to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, when they abandoned the church property.

10214. Originally the Mayor, and the Recorder of Limerick were trustees ex-officio, along with the Bishop and Dean, I believe there is now no Recorder of Limerick?—No.

10215. Does the Mayor take any part in the management of the charity?—I think not. He does not interfere with the school, I know.

10216. What is the class of education given in the school?—The ordinary grammar-school education—classics, mathematics, and English.

10217. To what class is life do the boys belong?—A good class in life—professional men's sons.

10218. They are not destitute boys!—Certainly not. We have no destitute boys there at all.

10219. Do any of these come under the description of poor children?—No.

10220. What class are the choir boys taken from? They are taken from a good class too. We have had some professional men's sons among the choir boys.

10221. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—They are educated too?—Yes. The Dean and Chapter pay £4 a year for each of them, but the boys pay nothing.

10222. The children I presume are all Protestants?—No.

10223. To what denominations do they belong?—There are two Roman Catholics at present in the school—I wanted to qualify fit to obtain prizes under the Intermediate Education Act.

10224. The school is entirely a day-school?—Entirely a day school.

10225. Who controls the master and superintends the school?—I do when at home, and my estate when I am absent.

10226. Lord Justice FINCHAM.—During the time you were at home, had you any fixed time for attending?—I had. There were fixed days for scriptural instruction—I think Friday was the day on which I used to attend myself; but I believe that Mr. Garde attends on Thursdays.

10227. Is the school inspected at any fixed period by any one?—It is never inspected.

10228. Do you keep any minutes or accounts?—We keep a Roll-book. I produce it.

10229. This book is, I presume, kept by the master?—Yes.

10230. The accounts of receipts and expenditure I suppose are kept by Mr. Dartnall, the agent?—Yes.

10231. Have you any system of audit?—I think Mr. Dartnall calls the trustees together, sometimes, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, but I do not think he has any fixed time for doing so. I very frequently see the accounts—he shows them to me.

10232. I see the Roll-book begins in August, 1873, in which month there seems to have been nine boys in attendance. It being August I presume there was a thin attendance?—Yes.

10233. In January, 1874, the numbers were—first class, 3 boys, second class, 13, third class, 11, fourth class, 1, was that during the time the school was in Thomas street?—Yes.

10234. In January, 1875, the numbers were—first class, 4, second class 9, third class, 7, fourth class, 5?—Yes.

10235. In January, 1876, there were—first class, 6; second class, 8, third class, 11, fourth class, 12; so that the number was increasing?—Yes.

10236. In January, 1877, there were—first class, 4, second class, 5, third class, 18, and no fourth class. The move was in 1878, and I find in January, 1878, the numbers were—first class, 10, second class, 12, third class, 9; and in January 1879 there were—first class, 10, second class, 11—showing a considerable falling off in the number. Do you attribute the falling off to anything except the removal of the school?—I think some of the boys have gone to College.

10237. According to the present management of the school, in what way is it a charitable institution?—I do not exactly know how to answer that question. The fact of the matter is that I found there was nobody to manage the school at all, and I took upon myself to try and get it up. I asked no questions about it. I had there was about £35 a year available for the Master, so we controlled me, and I was not prevented doing what I thought right in the matter.

10238. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—In 1873, when you came to Limerick, you said the property was badly managed—who did you find managing it?—The gentleman who was then agent is dead. I should mention that the Widows' branch of the charity was well managed—at least they were always paid.

10239. The Widows' branch of the charity appears to have been alive—they were getting their annuities,

but when you came to Limerick in 1873, you found the school abandoned. By what process did you get into possession?—I did not take any steps until I found there was no school. I then asked Mr. Dartnall, who had been appointed agent, I think about the time I came, whether there was any fund for the purpose of the school, he found that there was this fund, and I said "give me what help you can and we will try and get up a school." Then I guaranteed £100 a year to the Master and I got from Mr. Dartnall £30 a year in instalments—£10, £25, and £15—according as he had it, to help me to make up the £100. After Mr. Dartnall looked up the property it yielded more, and he found he was able to make up £42 a year towards the school. Then it was brought into some shape, and since then he has been able to pay £25, or £30, towards the schoolmaster's salary, and £4 a year to the caretaker to wash, clean, and brush up the school-room.

10240. You became Dean in 1873?—Yes.

10241. Who was your predecessor?—Dr. Day, now the Bishop of Caid.

10242. How long had he been Dean?—Two years I think.

10243. He was an ex-officio trustee?—Yes.

10244. The Bishop was also a trustee?—Yes.

10245. How long has the present Bishop held his office?—Since 1846. I should mention that when I became Dean in 1873, and for some time previous there was no money whatever applicable to the purpose of the school.

10246. Surely the house must have been there?—Yes, but there was no rent paid.

10247. What was being done by the trustees during that time previous to your appointment?—I cannot give you any information. I asked no questions on the subject.

10248. You found no school in operation?—None—it had ceased.

10249. You say no rent was paid for some time previous—did you make any inquiry who had received the profits of the houses?—I really cannot give any accurate information on the subject.

10250. You are a trustee of the whole Crovan fund?—I am.

10251. Do you ever investigate the accounts of that fund?—I do occasionally.

10252. Did you ever investigate the state of the accounts for back?—No, only from my own time.

10253. From 1873?—Yes. I found then what money there was, applicable to the school.

10254. When you came in 1873, was the whole charity swallowed up in paying the widows?—I do not know.

10255. Do you think there was a surplus?—Yes—there was a surplus as well as I remember, because a good deal of money was laid out on the school. The first thing we had to do was to lay out a considerable sum on it, as it was in a serious state of dilapidation.

10256. Did it occur to you to enquire whether there were any accumulations to the credit of the school?—I presume the surplus I found was from accumulations.

10257. Were those accumulations expended on the school?—Yes, in repairs of the building.

10258. Lord Justice FINCHAM.—Can you tell for how many years the school had been discontinued before 1872?—We knew that in 1857, it was in operation—I know it was kept up for seven years by Rev. Dr. Maugan, one of the Vicars Choral—he, very much to his credit, day after day attended the School, and taught the boys without one penny remuneration.

10259. That was between 1857 and 1872?—Yes.

10260. You found the school had wholly ceased to exist when you came in 1873?—Yes, in consequence I believe, of want of funds. That was my idea.

10261. You found there was some property belonging to it, and certain accumulations which you expended on the building and you then established it on its present basis?—Yes.

10262. At present it is, in fact, a paying school, assisted by the endowment?—Yes.

Age 30 years.
Very Rev.
Thomas
Dartnall, Esq.

Sept 25, 1876.

Voy Rev,
Dennis
Barbery, Esq.

10263. The boys can scarcely be called "poor Protestant children" ?—They are not.

10264. LEON B. CORMACK.—Is the school under your sole management?—No one interferes with me at all in the management, but the bishop takes an interest in it.

10265. What do you mean by taking an interest in it?—He asks about it and hears from me how it gets on.

10266. Does he attend the meetings?—He attends the meetings of the trustees of the charity.

10267. Do they ask about the school?—When we meet they ask me about it. They have confidence in my management.

10268. Do you present a report to them?—None.

10269. Are the accounts submitted to them?—Yes, Mr. Darrell hands in the accounts.

10270. Then to all intents and purposes the school is under your sole management and control?—There is no meeting of the Board for the purpose of inquiring into it.—The trustees meet occasionally, and inquire about it.

10271. The trustees meet in reference to the whole charity, not particularly as to the school?—Not particularly as to the school, but the school is spoken about when we meet. They place such confidence in me that I have had the sole management.

10272. Is it known as the Blue School, or as the Cathedral Grammar School?—I call it the Cathedral Grammar School.

10273. When you came to Limerick was it known as such?—No, it was known as the Blue School. I believe the scholars used to wear a blue dress in former times.

10274. In common talk in the town is it now known as the Cathedral Grammar School?—Yes.

10275. Is it exclusively a Church of Ireland school?—Not at all, we do not exclude any boys.

10276. LEON JENNIE FINEGRASS.—You take any boy who comes to the school, no matter of what religion?—Yes. If a boy applies to be admitted I do not ask what religion he belongs to.

10277. LEON B. CORMACK.—Was that always the rule?—No. In Mr. Hamilton's time it was an exclusively Church of Ireland school—that is to say, we admitted no boys but those who would submit to be instructed in the fundamentals of the Church of Ireland. We had no Dissenters even at that time. All the boys were instructed in the doctrines of the Church; but as soon as the Intermediate Education Act was passed, we were desirous of availing ourselves of its advantages, and we now admit all boys who come to us irrespective of religion.

10278. At present I understand you have two Roman Catholic boys in the school?—Yes.

10279. Of course they leave during the time of religious instruction?—I do not know whether they actually leave the school—they can do so, if they like; but it is a large room and they may go to one end of it, instead of leaving the room altogether. The boys who are being instructed in the fundamentals of the Church will perhaps go to a corner. As I said before, I have been absent from Limerick, and I do not know how matters have been managed lately.

10280. I wanted to know whether you, as sole manager, had drawn up any regulations for religious instruction, where the pupils are of mixed religions?—The mixture has only occurred since the date I tell you. I only came back to Limerick yesterday to take up my duties again.

10281. I did not quite gather from the answer you gave to the Lord Justice whether any pupils are being educated in the school free of cost?—The choir boys are educated free of cost to themselves.

10282. They are paid for by the Dean and Chapter?—Yes.

10283. Are there any boys in the school absolutely free?—No.

10284. You have no funds for clothing and apprenticing the pupils?—No.

10285. Do you collect subscriptions towards the support of the school from anyone in the town?—Not a penny.

10286. Do you ever make an appeal for it in a charity sermon?—Never.

10287. Have the funds been sufficient to carry it on?—Yes. I should state that when I graduated the £150 a year to the master, I got some subscriptions. The bishop subscribed, and one or two other gentlemen also promised, but when the school became self-supporting I discontinued taking subscriptions.

10288. Did you ever hear of, or are there in the possession of the trustees, any deeds relating to the school, or any copy of the will of Mrs. Crovet?—Mr. Darrell has all the papers. I have read the will, but I forget all about it.

10289. When you took the management of the school was there any scheme drawn out on paper for its regulation?—Yes, I drew up a form, with the assistance of Mr. Hamilton, the master.

10290. Was that scheme submitted to the trustees of the charity?—No.

10291. Did they ever give their formal consent to the management of the school in this manner?—I do not think they ever did.

10292. Was it ever brought formally before them?—Never, but they knew all about it. They trusted me entirely, and did not interfere with my management. The bishop from time to time gave pecuniary aid, and money for books, at the yearly examinations.

10293. You stated that there were three trustees—the Bishop, the Dean, and the Vicar of St. John's—do you know the origin of the Vicar's being a trustee?—I do not.

10294. Or how long he has been such?—I cannot tell you that.

10295. He does not appear to be mentioned in the will—does he take any part in the management?—Not of the school. He sits in the appointment of widows.

10296. Then, in fact, you are the only acting trustee of the school, and the bishop takes an interest in it?—Yes. He does not often come to visit the school, but he has sometimes done so, he, however, hears constantly from me about the school, and asks me questions, and has always taken a great interest in it.

10297. LEON JENNIE FINEGRASS.—What means of obtaining a grammar school education are there in Limerick?—I do not believe there is another purely classical school in Limerick. I mean a Protestant school. I do not know with regard to Roman Catholic schools.

10298. Then this school now supplies a want not met by any other institution?—Most decidedly. Since Mr. Webb, who had a school here, left, I do not think there has been any Protestant classical school.

10299. What schools are there in Limerick for a middle class commercial education short of classical?—There are Leamy's school, and the Model school.

10300. Both open to Protestants?—Yes.

10301. What means of primary education are there in Limerick?—I can only speak of schools for Protestants. There is a very efficient Protestant school in St. Michael's parish established by Mr. Jacob.

10302. Is that under the National Board?—No, it is exclusively conducted by Mr. Jacob, and managed entirely by him. It has no endowment. There is a school attached to St. John's parish, managed by Mr. Hamilton. I think it has some small endowment. Indeed, I know it has, because Mr. Hamilton proposed an amalgamation of endowments at one time, which we were not able to carry out; he proposed that we should put all together, and have one good control school.

10303. May we take it, that there are, open to poor Protestant children in Limerick, who need primary education, sufficient opportunities for obtaining it?—Certainly. There is an excellent National school quite close to the Blue school. We do not require a primary school at all—we have plenty of them. I have a suggestion to make with regard to the Blue

school, and in connection with Dr. Hall's schools also I would suggest that the money available for Hall's schools might be joined with the money available for the support of the Crown school, and by putting the two together we would have a fair nucleus of endowment—say £50 or £90 per annum—and the Bine school might be carried on as a classical school.

10304. Is there a want in Limerick of the means of obtaining a classical education for poor boys of ability?—Yes, I think there is a very great want amongst Protestants. Parents complain that they have to send their sons away in order to obtain education. I do not know any other city of the size of Limerick which is without a Protestant classical school. It is a very great want in Limerick, and I have always considered it so.

10305. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—If it is such a very great want, how is it that the Catholic Grammar School, which supplies such an education, is not more universally attended to?—I think its situation is against it, and for that reason I had in view removing it to another part of the city. I know the position is very much against it, and I am aware as a fact that when the school was brought down there again, and removed from Thomas street several of the people left, not

because we had not an efficient master, for I think he is even a more efficient master than the other—but solely on account of the locality. Mr. Switzer is a very highly qualified man—in fact I think his qualifications are unusually high for the school—he is an alumnus of Trinity College, Dublin, a good classical scholar, and a most efficient master in every way. If we could move the school to a good part of the city I am sure we would have a considerable increase in the number of scholars.

10306. Do you know many parents in Limerick who send their sons away in order to obtain a classical education?—I know several who do.

10307. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Is there any good boarding school in or near Limerick for Protestants?—Newport school is the nearest.

10308. How far is that from Limerick?—Nine miles.

10309. Then there is Ennis school, I suppose that is the nearest after Newport?—Yes, and there is a school at Tipperary.

10310. Tipperary is still further removed?—It is.

10311. Do you know whether there are any Limerick boys educated in those schools?—Yes, there are Limerick boys at Tipperary school, and I know several who used to go to Newport school.

Sept 26, 1878.
Very Rev.
Thomas
Dunbar, M.A.

Mr. GEORGE A. DARTMOUTH, J.P., examined.

His Grace &
Dartmouth, J.P.

10312. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are the agent of the Crown Charity Bine School and Widows' Fund?—I am.

10313. What books do you keep?—I keep an account of the moneys received, and of how they are disbursed.

10314. Can you let us see the accounts?—Certainly. I produce the Bine School Accounts, which is balanced to September, 1878.

10315. Do you keep separate accounts for the Widows' Charity, and the Bine School?—Certainly, they are quite distinct.

10316. Does the will direct them to be kept distinct?—Yes, under Mrs. Curran's will there are distinct funds apportioned—one for the widows, and the other for the Bine School.

10317. How is it apportioned?—Is a certain property given to make good of the charity, or a certain amount of money?—A certain property is allocated to each.

10318. What does the school property consist of?—A house in Mary street, which is let for £10 a year, and the interest on money invested, which is received through the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests—£27 8s. 2d. a year—made up of two sums—£21 9s. and £5 12s. 2d. The £5 12s. 2d. is the interest on a sum of £200, which had been lent to the Dean and Chapter, and having been paid off on the passing of the Church Act, was invested in the Three Per Cents. There is also the rent received for the schoolmaster's house, £5 a year.

10319. That makes altogether £42 8s. 2d. a year, which you receive on account of the school property?—Yes.

10320. How long have you been agent for the charity?—About six years.

10321. Can you explain how the rental has fallen off since 1857?—Before I undertook the agency there was another house belonging to the school—and it was perhaps not thoroughly looked after, the rent was allowed to run into arrears for a number of years, and the house at length got into the hands of other people, and was lost to the charity.

10322. Owing to non-collection of the rent, the title was lost by the statute of limitations?—Quite so. I found that it had passed from one person to another, that some of them had laid out money upon it, and that it would cost more to redeem it than it was worth. I considered, and the trustees concurred with me, that it was not worth throwing money away looking for it.

10323. Where is the house?—It is in the bad part of the city—in the Irish town.

10324. How is it occupied?—I think it is occupied by roomkeepers.

10325. What is its worth?—About £10 a year is its letting value.

10326. Did you endeavour to ascertain whether it had been so long occupied, without any rent being paid, that you could not recover it?—I did. It had passed into the hands of so many persons, and the title was in such a complicated state, that I was advised not to take any steps about it, especially as it is a wretched old place—a tumble-down concern altogether.

10327. Is it in a part of the town where there is no prospect of the value improving?—Yes; it is in a lane behind Barrington's Hospital.

10328. Do you know what rent used to be received out of that house?—£10 a year, as well as I remember.

10329. How was the rest of the £27, that they used to get out of house property, made up?—I do not know. I just took it up as I got it—that house was the only thing I missed. I looked often that, but I could not make anything of it.

10330. I perceive that the tenant of the house in Mary street is a Mr. Hustin?—Yes.

10331. How is that house used?—He has a lease of it for sixty years I think. It is a wretched old house, but fortunately he is a handy man—a plumber and slater—and he repairs it and keeps it together. I think at present there is no fear of our losing our interest in it.

10332. What is your opinion, as to the letting value of that house?—£10 a year. The tenant pays the full value for it.

10333. He has a sixty years' lease?—Yes, dated about ten years ago.

10334. From whom was the lease taken?—From the trustees.

10335. Have you a copy of the lease?—I have.

10336. Is there a clause binding the tenant to repair?—There is.

10337. The £5 12s. 2d., which you receive from the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, is interest on money which was originally lent by the trustees of the Charity to the Dean and Chapter of Limerick Cathedral?—Yes.

10338. The last item of your annual receipts is £5, the rent of the Schoolmaster's house?—Yes.

10339. Do you know the house?—I do.

Sept. 26, 1875.
Mr George A.
Dartnall, Esq.

10340. Had you anything to do with the letting of it?—I had.

10341. It was let by the trustees to the Dean and Chapter at £5 a year?—The vicarage of the Cathedral lives on it.

10342. Is the house let under a written agreement?—No—under a verbal agreement with the Dean.

10343. You have no documentary evidence of your title?—No. I know the history of the house, but we have no documentary evidence of it.

10344. Is £5 a year the value of it?—I think it is enough for it. It is a sort of place no one would live in, unless some one belonging to the Cathedral. It was formerly the schoolmaster's house.

10345. The first account I find in the book you have headed in, commences on 29th September, 1872?—Yes—that was the time I became agent.

10346. Who had the agency before you?—Mr. Arnold Graves for a few months, and prior to him Mr. John Mahony.

10347. The account begins "Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, interest, £21 9s." then there is an item of £143 8s. 10d. put down as arrears, what was that?—It came to me from the Commissioners. I fancy it was clearing up the arrears after the Church Act.

10348. It represented arrears of interest on the debt which the Dean and Chapter owed to the Charity?—Yes, I do not know for what period antecedent.

10349. We can easily calculate the period, it would represent about seven years arrears?—About that, I fancy.

10350. Do you know whether, during that time, the Charity had been in existence?—No—I knew nothing of the Charity until I took up the agency.

10351. In the same account there is an item returned as rent and arrears due by the representatives of Bursard, amounting to £161 16s. 3½d. but in your next account that does not appear, did you write it off as unrecoverable?—Yes. I abandoned it altogether. It was the rent of the house I have mentioned and was utterly lost I considered.

10352. On the other side of the account I see your expenditure during the first year was £36 9s. The first item is for quit rent?—Yes, the house in Mary-street is subject to £1 13s. a year.

10353. Payable out of the £104—Yes.

10354. Then there are sundry expenses—a new grate for the school-room £1 10s.; and turf £2 1s. 2d., caretaker £1 18s. 6d. Who was the caretaker?—He was a man named Davis, the vergor.

10355. He was at that time caretaker of the house which he now occupies as tenant?—Yes, he is living in it now.

10356. Then there are poor rates £1 10s.; agents' fees on £36 9s., £1 16s. 6d.—You charge five per cent. agency fees?—Yes.

10357. I find an entry in your first account "cheque to the Dean—£15 14s. 6d."—was that for the purposes of the school?—Yes.

10358. That was all the school got in the year ending 29th September 1873?—Yes.

10359. I see in the next year's account you carry forward a balance of £36 9s. 6d. from the preceding account, which was reduced by £20 8s. 3d. for sundry repairs, and by £5 profitably to W. Brookes—who was he?—That was a man of the name of Brookes who was in occupation of the school-house prior to Davis. He got the £5 as compensation for going out quietly. The charge for repairs was for money expended on that house.

10360. I see that in the same year you paid Mr. Hamilton, who was then the schoolmaster £32 15s. which reduced the balance in hands to £12 14s. 3d.?—Yes.

10361. In the next year you paid him a sum of £35, and your balance stood at £10 1s. 8d.?—Yes.

10362. And Mr. Hamilton after that left, had Mr. Switzer come?—Yes.

10363. Do you take any part in the management of the money which the master receives from pupils?—No.

10364. How do you fix the sum which you pay him?—The Dean and trustees fix the amount. I pay as I am desired.

10365. You pay £35 a year?—Yes.

10366. And you retain the balance to defray quit rent, repairs, agency fees, and other expenses?—Yes. The school fund is about self-supporting now, I should say, and no more.

10367. It enables you to pay a sum of £35 a year to the master?—Yes.

10368. What condition of repair is the school-house in at present?—The house is in tolerably good repair, but I was informed yesterday that the portion of the roof next the Cathedral was looking after—the gutter, or some part of the roof, is leaking.

10369. The house is actually contiguous to the Cathedral?—Yes it is built up against it.

10370. You have no funds to maintain it in repair?—Well, there is a small balance now in hand, and probably that will be absorbed in repairs—I should say it is an even balance now between income and expenditure.

10371. You spend nothing on the building beyond temporary repairs?—That is all.

10372. I observe there is £7 10s. due for arrears of rent by the Dean and Chapter?—Yes, and another year's rent is now due.

10373. Why have you allowed that rent to run into arrears?—I asked the Dean for it, and he told me he would apply to the select vestry—I asked him about it again last night, and he told me he would speak to the proper person, who should pay me, and have it discharged.

10374. Are there funds to pay you?—I cannot tell I do not know anything about their funds.

10375. They are now over two years in arrears?—I know, but of course I don't want to pay as much as the Dean and Chapter; I expect to get the money from them by a little pressure.

10376. You know nothing of the history of the charity during the period between 1857 and 1873?—Nothing.

10377. Except that during that time the statute ran against you with regard to the title to Bursard's house?—Yes.

10378. Did you bring that matter formally before the trustees for their consideration?—I did.

10379. Did they make up their minds, that to take any proceeding would be only throwing good money after bad?—Yes.

10380. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do the Dean and Chapter lay claim to the school-house as their own property?—No, it belongs to the Blue Coat Charity and was built with the money of the Charity; but it adjoins the Cathedral.

10381. Is there any doubt about the title to it?—None. It was built near the end of the last century by a Mr. Hoare who had charge of a fund, which he accumulated while the school was in obscurity, and he applied a portion of the fund to the building of the school-house.

10382. Have you got a grant of the site from the Dean and Chapter?—I have not, but I know something about it in the report of the former inquiry.

10383. LORD JAMES FLEMING.—I may tell you that the title appears from the report of the former Commission to be now quite safe; the deed, by which the Dean and Chapter in 1773, granted the site in trust for the Crown Charity Blue School, is registered. Long subsequently to the date of the grant in 1773, the Cathedral authorities wanted to throw down the building as an encroachment on the Cathedral, and on that occasion the title was investigated.

10384. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What is the amount of the whole Crown endowment?—For the widows' branch there is an annual rental of £200 1s. 3d. from houses and lands, and the Blue School endowment is £48 8s. 2d.

10385. How many widows receive benefit from the charity?—There are at present, I think, twenty-five.

10386. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—Have you ever endeavored to find out what became of the other houses mentioned in the grant of Mrs. Craven—the granted five houses in trust for the school?—They were lost to the charity during the last century.

10387. Did you ever try to identify the house property, which you are now applying to the purposes of the Widows' Fund, in order to see whether, in point of fact, any of it belongs to the school branch of the charity?—I do not think it does. The houses, of which the rents are applied for the widows, being to the Widows' Fund. I am quite certain they have not got mixed.

10388. Then within your memory there were only two houses remaining of the original trust property to the school?—That is all.

VON CHARLES HARR, M.A., Archdeacon of Limerick, examined.

10389. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—Do you know anything of the present state of the Craven Charity Blue School?—No. The school has always been considered as the parochial school of St. Mary's, and was under the management of the Dean, or the Rector of that parish. There is no parochial school, strictly speaking, for St. Mary's, but this has always been treated as the parochial school, and the Dean, as Rector, has always had complete the entire management of it.

10390. I observe that there were, in 1857, nine boys taught in the school, all free?—Yes. At that time the management of the institution appears to have been most unsatisfactory, as you will see by Dean Kirwan's evidence. It was then strictly a poor school, and the education given was very primary indeed. A primary school for boys is not wanted in that neighbourhood, because there are several good primary schools in the place. There is Dr. Hall's school, in the main street, and the Villiers' schools in St. Martin's parish—a male and female school, both sanctioned under the National Board and situated quite close to the Bow Lane school, so that there is no want of schools for primary education in the district.

10391. Do you know how the Bow Lane School fell into disrepute, after 1857?—I think it fell into disrepute in consequence of non-attendance of the pupils, there being better schools in the neighbourhood.

10392. In consequence of that there was, in fact, no school there for some time?—Yes; until the present Dean took it up. I do not know why the late Dean did not do so.

10393. You refer to the present Bishop of Cashel?—Yes.

10394. He may not have known anything about it?—Oh, yes—I think it could hardly have escaped his notice, but I know that before he became Dean of Limerick it was in disrepute. For some time there was a very good school carried on by the Rev. Dr. Mangin, one of the vicars-choral. He gave the boys a classical education—teaching them himself, assisted by Canon Meredith. At that time the school was held in a room within the Cathedral itself. He kept it up for some years, attending to it gratuitously, in order to get a better description of boys into the choir, by giving them a free classical education.

10395. Can you tell how far that succeeded?—Very well, he had eight or ten boys constantly there. He did not wish for more than the Cathedral boys.

10396. He gave the education himself gratuitously?—He did, and would not accept of any remuneration from the Dean and Chapter, when they offered it to him.

10397. LORD E. CHURCHILL.—That appears to have been quite independent of the Blue School?—Quite independent—only it was close to the premises.

10398. At what date did that school commence, and when did it cease?—I could not tell you exactly, but I think it was carried on for four or five years

10389. The original gift consisted of five houses—granted in trust for the purpose of educating and binding to trades twenty poor Protestant boys—of those houses only one is now in possession of the charity?—That is all.

10390. LORD E. CHURCHILL.—How many houses had the widows' endowment?—Two houses—one was originally the almshouse for the widows, the other the house Mrs. Craven lived in herself long ago.

10391. The remainder of the endowment arises from an interest in land?—Yes; £136 16s. 6d. arising from land, subject to a small head rent, and Sir Richard Beale pays £37 18s. 9d., a rent from which there is no deduction.

—probably from 1865 to 1870. I should mention it was never kept in the Blue School room—it was in a room within the Cathedral.

10402. At that time do you recollect whether the Blue School was going on?—I do not believe that it was. It was a poor school in 1857, and until it was reconstituted, as a better description of school, and a better class of education given in it, it lay in abeyance, because there were better schools close to it.

10403. In 1857, the Blue School appears to have been what Dr. Mangin's School subsequently was—a School for the choir boys. Can you explain why and how the School, which, in 1857, was in fact a Cathedral School, for the boys of the choir, came to stand, and why Dr. Mangin was obliged to set up a School of his own for the same purpose?—When the boys were attending the Blue School they were of the lowest class—all charity boys, and any boys who had voices were drafted into the choir, but they became vicar-choral and irregular in their attendance, and then, I believe, was the cause of the School being discontinued.

10404. I observe in the Report of the Commission of 1857 it is stated, that for some time previously the School had been used for the benefit of the boys in the Cathedral choir, the majority of whom were natives of England?—Yes, I remember Dean Kirwan used to bring over boys with good voices from England—he frequently went over in order to get boys from England. They got education in the School, and gratification from the choir fund.

10405. Were those poor boys?—They were not.

10406. That system ended with Dean Kirwan?—

Yes.

10407. Is he dead?—Yes—he died I think in 1863, or 1868.

10408. Did he carry on the School until he died?—I do not think so. I think the School came to an end before his death, and that the Rev. Dr. Mangin was carrying on his School at the time Dean Kirwan died, and for two or three years before.

10409. Can you tell why Dr. Mangin kept up the School gratuitously, and made no use of the Blue School?—Well, Dr. Mangin's was a voluntary School—he desired to have a better class of boys. He wanted to raise the class of choir boys. It was found very expensive bringing over boys from England, and the Cathedral funds were going down every year.

10410. I suppose you may take it as a fact, that at the time the Rev. Dr. Mangin's School was going on, from 1855 to 1870, the Blue School was not in question?—I do not think it was.

10411. You cannot give us any reason why Rev. Dr. Mangin did not make use of the Blue School in the same way that the present Dean has done?—One reason was he did not want to be Master of the Blue School—it would have been *ignis oleum*. He did not mind being called Master of the Cathedral School, but I do not think he would have liked to be styled the Master of the Charity Blue School.

10412. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—Dr. Mangin's

Sept. 24, 1879.
Mr. George A.
Burtch, &c.

Von Charles
Harr, M.A.

Sept 10, 1875.
 Ten, Charles
 Barr, M.A.

School appears to have been altogether a voluntary matter—Entirely voluntary. I remember his coming to me one evening, consulting me about it, and putting the proposal before me for my opinion. "Well, Manning," said I "I am always against a person taking up a thing and letting it go down afterwards—are you quite prepared to go on with it, if you once start it, because it won't look well, if you commence it and then give it up?" I recollect his discussing the whole affair with me on that occasion, and the result was that he determined to start the School; and he kept it up for some years, with the assistance of Canon Meredyth.

10413. As soon as Dr. Manning left, the School was given up?—Yes.

Mr. JOHN FREDERICK SWITZER, LL.B., examined.

10418. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—You have been the master of the Limerick Catholic Grammar school since 1878?—Yes, since August 1878.

10419. During that period how many boys, on an average, have attended the school?—During the past year the average was twenty-one, from the 1st of August to the end of June.

10420. July was your vacation time?—Yes.

10421. What class of boys attend the school?—A very good class, some of them quite independent.

10422. What kind of education do you give them?—The moral education to fit them for entering the universities.

10423. Do they all intend to enter the universities?—I will just give you an idea of what was done during the past year—One boy entered the Queen's University, one the College of Burgundy, one the Apothecaries' Hall, one got an exhibition under the Intermediate Education Act, and another passed the examination.

10424. How many boys did you send up?—Four.

10425. Had all four boys been with you from the commencement?—No, one of them had been with me only eight months.

10426. Was that one of those who passed?—Yes. The other was with me in the Villiers' school, where I had been before I came to the Cathedral Grammar school.

10427. Are any of the boys who attend the school free, or do they all pay?—I am paid for all of them.

10428. What is the arrangement as to that?—The choir boys do not pay themselves, but I am paid for them out of the cathedral fund. There are supposed to be eight choir boys, and I am paid £4 a year for each.

10429. Are the places of those eight choir boys filled at present?—No, there are only two at present.

10430. You are able to have eight boys sent to your school at £4 a year for each, but at present there are only two?—Yes.

10431. Your entire number of pupils is, at present, twenty-one?—Yes, but for some time there were twenty-five.

10432. Do all the scholars, with the exception of the choir boys, pay for their education?—Yes.

10433. Are the fees the same for all of them?—They are.

10434. What are the charges?—A guinea and a half each, per quarter.

10435. Do you teach Greek and Latin?—Yes.

10436. What mathematics do you teach?—The course for the universities, and for the other examinations I have mentioned.

10437. Do you give the boys any education in natural science?—No.

10438. It is strictly a grammar school?—Yes.

10439. Do you expect to prepare a larger number for the intermediate examinations next year?—I do, but the programme was not very late this year.

10440. Up to what age have you boys in your school?—I think there are some up to eighteen.

10441. What is the age of the youngest?—I should say thirteen.

10442. And the Cathedral Grammar School is now in the place?—Yes.

10443. How long have you been residing in Limerick?—Over twenty-five years.

10444. Can you tell me whether there are adequate means for boys to acquire a grammar school education in any other School in Limerick?—There is a Grammar School under my own superintendence—one of the Villiers' Schools, but there are a very small number of boys attending it at present.

10445. There seems to be a good class of school for imparting primary education?—There are very efficient schools—there are the Leamy's schools, and the National schools, both of which give a good primary education. There is no want in that respect.

10446. Then they are well grown boys?—They are. 10447. You receive £35 a year from Mr. Durnell from the charity fund?—Yes.

10448. What is your agreement with the trustees?—In point of fact I receive £35 a year—£30 from Mr. Durnell, and £50 from the Cathedral authorities.

10449. Over and above what is paid by the boys?—Yes, I have the fees of course.

10450. Is that under an agreement with the Dean?—Yes.

10451. The £50 is paid out of whatever funds they have for the Cathedral?—Yes.

10452. Are you engaged annually, or what is your tenure of the mastership?—There was no arrangement as to that when I took the place.

10453. If the £35 which you receive from the charity were withdrawn would it be necessary to increase the pupils' fees?—I think it would be very necessary even as it is.

10454. Were the fees fixed by yourself or by the trustees?—They were fixed by myself. They were the fees which were paid to me in my previous school in Henry-street; all my boys accompanied me when I took the grammar school, and I did not think it advisable to change the fees.

10455. Do you hold yourself at liberty to raise any of your own motion?—I do not know as to that.

10456. I want to know what security there is that the charges are fixed—Are you so far independent of control that you can put any fee you like on the pupils, or are you subject to the control of the trustees in the matter?—I cannot say. When I had the school in Henry-street I got £1 a month from one pupil, but then there was a special reason for it.

10457. You gave that pupil special attention?—Yes.

10458. Are the boys in your school divided into classes?—Yes there are two classes at present.

10459. Do you teach them both yourself?—I had an assistant last year, but not at present, as the number is small.

10460. How do you manage to teach the two divisions?—One of them works at mathematics, while the other is being instructed in Latin and Greek.

10461. What are the school-hours?—From ten o'clock until halfpast two. There is no play-ground attached to the school.

10462. Have the pupils any means of recreation?—None, except in strolling to the school and returning from it.

10463. That is, in the street?—Yes.

10464. Is the school in a suitable locality?—No, a more suitable one could not be found. The surroundings are very bad. Some of the boys have to come from the new part, and some from the other end of the city.

10465. Are your pupils all resident in Limerick, or the neighbourhood?—Yes.

10466. Are any of them living near the school?—I think not.

10467. LORD R. CREWELL.—Do you teach any modern languages?—No.

Very Rev. THOMAS BURNETT, M.A., Dean of Limerick, recalled.

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10464. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—I do not quite understand about the £30 a year, the most of the school receives from the Cathedral—was it a permanent donation from the Cathedral fund?—It is not to be looked upon as a permanent donation. If we had the full number of choir boys we would pay the master £38 a year. We have not the full number, in consequence of the

locality of the school—the boys object to it. We therefore thought it well to give Mr. Switzer £20, because he has only two boys. If we merely gave him the £4 a year for each, it would be only £8 a year.

10465. Then the £30 includes the £8 a year for the two choir boys?—Yes.

Mr. JOHN FREDERICK SWITZER, M.A., recalled.

Mr. John F. Switzer, M.A.

10466. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You do not get the £30 from the Cathedral fund, in addition to £8 for the two choir boys who are at present at the school?—The arrangement made, when I took the school, was that I was to get £35 a year from the Crown fund, which I do, and I was also to get £38 a year for the education of eight choir boys, but I was to allow £12 a year, to be

deducted from that, for their musical education, so that the £39 is just the £31, minus the £12.

10467. That is to say, the Cathedral fund was to pay £4 a year each for eight choir boys, £12 of which is given for music, and you get the balance, £30 a year, although you have only two choir boys at present in the school?—Yes.

Very Rev. THOMAS BURNETT, M.A., Dean of Limerick, recalled.

Very Rev. Thomas Burnett, M.A.

10468. LORD JUSTICE FERGUSON.—Have you any further observation to make on the subject of the school?—I wanted to impress upon you that the locality of the school is extremely unsuitable and bad. I do not know whether we are obliged to have the school there in order to preserve the endowment.

10469. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Has it ever struck you, that, if the school were carried out according to the original design of the founder, the locality would not be so unsuitable, as the building is in a poor part of the town, and the design was to give primary education to twenty poor Protestant children?—There are not twenty poor Protestant children in the parish, and there are excellent Protestant schools to which such children can go for education.

10470. If the education given in the Blue School were entirely free—a purely charitable institution—do you believe it would not be possible to find twenty poor Protestant boys to attend it?—Not in the parish. It would be quite impossible, so far as I can see, to carry on the school in accordance with the intention of its founder. We have only £35 a year, which would be insufficient to pay the master. What I desire very much is that we should be allowed to move it to another part of the city. If we could do that, I think it would be quite possible to work up the school, and make it a very efficient institution indeed.

10471. LORD JUSTICE FERGUSON.—Are there any cases in Limerick of children of parents of limited or reduced circumstances who would benefit by a

gratuitous or assisted grammar school education?—Decidedly.

10472. Is there any other institution that would give them that at present?—No. I think the fact that when the school was in Thomavestreet we had from thirty-five to forty boys attending it, shows that there is a want of such a school in Limerick.

10473. Would you not have more pupils if this were entirely a free school?—Well, I do not think that parents, who require an entirely free education for their children, look for a classical education.

10474. And there are institutions in Limerick for imparting a good primary education?—Abundance.

10475. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—If the school were established simply for primary instruction, would not the endowment be sufficient?—I think not. I do not think you would get an efficient master for £35 a year. I think it would be hopeless to attempt to get the school back to its original state, whereas, I think, if we could get permission to change the locality, even working it as it is, we can make it a very efficient school.

10476. If the school were moved, would the Dean and Chapter purchase the house?—I think they would be very glad to do so.

10477. LORD JUSTICE FERGUSON.—For the purpose of taking it down?—I could not say what our purpose might be, we would not leave it as it is, at all events.

Rev. CHRISTOPHER L. GARRE, A.B., examined.

Rev. C. L. Garre, A.B.

10478. LORD JUSTICE FERGUSON.—Can you give any further information as to the Cathedral Grammar School?—I wish to make an explanation with regard to the religious instruction given in the school, as I think it did not seem quite clear how it is arranged. On one day in each week—Friday at present—the Dean or myself attends, for the purpose of giving religious instruction, and during the time we are so engaged the boys who are not Church boys leave the school completely, those who remain are afforded religious instruction in the Church themselves.

10479. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—There are two Roman Catholics in the school?—Yes.

10480. Are there any Presbyterians, or other Dissenters?—I think so—they are at liberty to leave when religious instruction is going on.

10481. How many boys leave the school during the hours of religious instruction?—The two Roman Catholics leave. There are also one or two boys who are being prepared for college—they are very grown boys

—in fact young men; and one or two Dissenters—these also leave. I have a limited class, ranging from eight to fifteen, according to the attendance.

10482. In your experience of the school, have you ever known any Dissenters or Roman Catholics to remain while religious instruction was going on?—Well, while we were a little unsettled, there was a kind of arrangement by which the master, Mr. Switzer, occupied the attention of the Roman Catholics and others while religious instruction was going on in another part of the room. That was before I appreciated the difficulty of the Intermediate Education Act. I then thought it would be better to make another arrangement.

10483. I understand you now insist on their leaving?—They always do leave the room.

10484. Would you allow a boy, who was not a member of the Church of Ireland, to remain during the hour for religious instruction?—I would not have anything to say to that at all. I would like it for

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Rev. C. L.
Giles, &c.

granted, if a boy remained that he was a Church boy.

10488 Lord Justice FRYER—I do not exactly understand what change you thought it necessary to make, in consequence of the Intermediate Education Act—I conceived that the common clause in that Act seemed to mean that if a boy were to lose anything in the school in consequence of his religion, we would be infringing the Act, and if in consequence of religious instruction, one boy was occupied with secular work, while another was receiving religious instruction, I was not sure but that that might be infringing the Act.

10486 As I read the Act, it seems to be one of the most liberal conscience clauses that could possibly be framed—it is merely this—you must enable any

boy who presents himself as a pupil to secular subjects to get the full advantages of the school in all such subjects, although he may object to receive religious instruction. I understood you thought that because the master was giving secular instruction to certain boys while you were giving religious instruction to those who were members of the Church, it might be held they were excluded from advantages on account of their religion, which is not very logical, for it strikes me that the Catholics and Presbyterians were receiving the advantage of additional secular instruction which was not given to the Church boys.—Well, that was the view I took of it. The interests of the Protestants had to be considered. I concur with the Dean and Mr. Swither in believing that it would be a great advantage to remove the school to another locality.

Mr. William
Lysaght, &c.

Mr. William Lysaght, &c., examined.

10487 Lord Justice FRYER—How long have you been connected with *Leamy's Schools*?—Since October, 1874.

10488 Since the adoption of the scheme under which they are now worked?—Yes.

10489 Do you know what condition the schools had been in before that time?—I can only state it from hearsay—I believe they had been closed for some time.

10490 Can you say for how long?—I cannot.

10491 Have you a minute book?—Yes, I produce it. This book commences with a copy of the will of William Leamy, the Chancellor's Order of 1842, and the order of 1874. You will see a minute of my appointment at the first meeting of the Governors in October 1874.

10492 The property of the schools is devised under the residuary clause in the will of William Leamy—who gave the residue of his estate to his executors:—

“To be by them appropriated to the education of the children of the poor in Ireland, principally those in and about Limerick city, or so they, my executors, in their better judgment shall deem most, to give this bequest the most efficacious efficacy.”

—Yes, that was the will.

10493 There was then an order in 1842?—Yes, the Chancellor's order.

10494 That order directed that premises capable of being converted into a school should be purchased or taken to rent for a long lease, and that in the said school the English language, reading, writing and arithmetic should be taught; and that the funds of the said charity were sufficient, the Governors should have power from time to time to make such provision and arrangement for a further and more extensive system of education as might appear to them expedient and practicable, subject to the approval of the Court of Chancery, that part of the daily instruction should consist in reading the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and that for that purpose the scholars should during an hour each day be placed in two separate rooms, the Protestants in one room and the Roman Catholics in another, and that while there the Protestants should read the Holy Scriptures without any restriction, and the Roman Catholics should read such portions of the Holy Scriptures as were contained in four small volumes supplied by authority under the title of *Scripture Lessons* and read in the National schools.—That has been since changed.

10495 The original scheme directed that the number of Governors should be eleven, and that the majority should elect a treasurer, subject to the approval of the Court, and that the qualification of Governors should be residence or property either in the city of Limerick or within twenty miles thereof—you say that was changed and a new scheme was adopted in 1874?—Yes.

10496 The scheme of July 1874, directs that a master be appointed by the governors to conduct the school at a salary of £100 a year, with a capitation fee not exceeding twenty shillings a year for each male paying pupil above the number of twenty, who shall have been attending the school for six months, and

the governors may if they think necessary appoint an assistant master at a salary of £40 a year, with a capitation fee not exceeding five shillings for each male paying pupil above the number of twenty, that in addition to the subjects of instruction mentioned in the decree of 19th November 1842, instruction shall be given in the following subjects—elementary drawing, the elements of chemistry, the elements of medicine, the elements of natural science as applied to the arts, the French language, and such other special instruction as the governors shall from time to time direct, so that the same shall be such as is requisite to fit boys for employment in trading, mercantile, and manufacturing pursuits—that a mistress shall be appointed by the Governors to undertake the management of the female school, at a salary of £50 a year, with a capitation fee not exceeding ten shillings a year for each female paying pupil above the number of twenty who shall have been attending the school for six months—that pupils paying £4 a year shall be admitted into the male and female schools respectively, and shall receive the ordinary instruction given in those schools respectively—that the pupils in the female school shall be at liberty to attend the classes in drawing, chemistry, medicine, the natural sciences, and French, subject to such regulations as to the time and manner of such attendance as the governors may make—that the free or foundation places shall be limited to twenty male pupils and twenty female pupils; and that the duty has scholars shall be nominated by the governors who shall in selecting them have regard to the poverty and good character of the parents of the candidates.—Yes, that is the order of the 4th July 1874.

10497 I see that on the 4th July 1874, the Court ordered that the Right Reverend George Butler, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, Thomas Knox, Esq., M.P., Robert Hunt, Esq., the Venérable Charles Hare, the Reverend Benjamin Jacob, and Colonel Robert Mansell, be appointed governors—who are the present governors?—The present governors are those named by that order, in addition to those who were governors at the time.

10498 Are they all alive?—No, two have died—Mr. Franklin and Mr. Henry Mansell—and in their place Mr. George Druce and Lord Clonville have been appointed. There is another vacancy caused by the death of Dean Keating—and the governors have recommended the appointment of the present Dean of Limerick, but that awaits the necessary application to the Court of Chancery for approval, which involves an expense of £25.

10499 Am I to understand you to say that each application for the approval of the Lord Chancellor costs £25?—Yes, that is what our solicitor, Mr. Beauchamp informs us, and his costs for the previous applications have been paid.

10500 Does a newly appointed governor set before receiving the sanction of the Court?—He does not.

10501 Have the Board of Governors any final

times for meeting?—Yes; they meet upon the first Wednesday in every month.

10502. I see from the Minute Book that the meetings and attendance of the Governors, in 1877, were: 3rd January, Rev. Benjamin Jacob, and Lieut.-Col. Mansell; 7th February, the Archbishop of Limerick, Rev. Benjamin Jacob, Dr. Kane, and Lieut.-Col. Mansell; 7th March, Rev. Benjamin Jacob, Lieut.-Col. Mansell, Dr. Kane, and the Archbishop of Limerick; 4th April, the Archbishop of Limerick, Lieut.-Col. Mansell, and Dr. Kane; 2nd May, the Archbishop of Limerick, Rev. Benjamin Jacob, and Lieut.-Col. Mansell; 4th June, the Archbishop of Limerick, Rev. Benjamin Jacob, and Lieut.-Col. Mansell; 10th August no meeting, and on the 5th September only Rev. Benjamin Jacob attended; 3rd October, the Archbishop of Limerick, Dr. Kane, and Lieut.-Col. Mansell; 7th November, the Archbishop of Limerick, Rev. Benjamin Jacob, Dr. Kane, and Lieut.-Col. Mansell, and, at the last meeting in 1877, on the 5th December, there were present—the Archbishop of Limerick, Rev. Benjamin Jacob, Lieut.-Col. Mansell and Mr. Dartnall. I see the attendance seldom exceeds four?—Literally it has not—in the first year it did.

10503. "New Income" I suppose?—Well, yes.

10504. Have you any fixed income?—No.

10505. Practically, how many of the Governors manage the charity?—I should say the Archbishop, the Rev. Benjamin Jacob, Colonel Mansell, Mr. Dartnall (since he was appointed), Dr. Kane, and Mr. Robert Hunt. Those are I think the principal attendants.

10506. I observe among the Governors who were appointed the name of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese?—Yes; he attended once since I was appointed.

10507. Lord Ebury is also a Governor?—Yes; he attended on two occasions.

10508. The Dean of Kilfenora was also a Governor?—Yes, but he is dead.

10509. In his lifetime did he attend?—Not in my time, because he was bedridden, but he took a warm interest in the schools.

10510. Does Lord Clonville attend?—He has never attended.

10511. Do you ever convene special meetings?—Yes, when necessary.

10512. What authority have you for calling a special meeting?—If I am directed by the Governors I summon it.

10513. When there is any special business to be attended to?—Yes.

10514. I see by the minutes of the 21st October, 1875, that it was resolved that the money in the bank should be kept on deposit receipt, and that advertisements for a schoolmaster and mistress be put in the papers at once; that Mr. William Lynght be appointed Secretary at a salary of £30 a year, and that it be the duty of the secretary to keep an account of the several transactions of the Governors, to summon meetings, and to act for the Governors in such way as they shall direct for the benefit of the charity. It was under that resolution that you were appointed?—Yes.

10515. Have you any duties in respect to the school itself?—None except to keep the minutes and accounts.

10516. And attend the meetings?—Yes.

10517. Who makes the payments?—The Governors do that by cheque. You will see it mentioned in the minutes. The funds stand in the names of two trustees, the Bishop of Limerick and Lieutenant-Colonel Mansell, and they by power of attorney have appointed Mr. Fitchell, the Manager of the Provincial Bank in Dublin, to draw the dividends, and when drawn the amount is transmitted to the Bank here to the credit of the Governors.

10518. I see that in November, 1874, after advertising for a master and mistress, you advertised for

tenders for repairs of the school-rooms?—Yes, by direction of the Governors.

10519. On the 19th November, 1874, the Governors resolved a tender from Mr. McCarthy for the execution of the repairs at a sum of £142, which being deemed excessive it was rejected, and Mr. Fegarty's tender of £42 6s was accepted—were those repairs carried out?—They were. The account, which I produce, will show you the expenditure up to August last.

10520. I see that on 11th December, 1874, Mr. Handemon was appointed Master of the boys' school, and Miss Wear was appointed Mistress of the female school?—Yes.

10521. Are those two teachers still with you?—Yes.

10522. The schools were opened in January, 1875?—Yes.

10523. The master and mistress, besides their salaries and expenses for gas, gas, coal, and apartments?—Yes; furnished apartments.

10524. I see by the minutes of 8th January, 1875, that it was resolved that pupils be admitted to the school on payment of fees—boys at 10s per quarter to the master, and girls at 10s. to the mistress, by whom receipts were to be given; that the limits of age were to be from eight to sixteen, that the school hours should be from 10 to 5 with an interval of half an hour, except on Saturdays when the school is to close at one o'clock; that the school-books of the National Board of Education be adopted, and that the master and mistress be each paid £1 per quarter for having the school-rooms, passages, board-room, and the houses generally kept clean and in proper order?—Yes.

10525. I find there were then a number of applications from pupils for admission on the foundation?—Yes; the Governors have frequently put advertisements in the local papers, that they are ready to receive applications for admission on the foundation.

10526. How the free foundation for twenty boys and twenty girls been filled?—Never; although the Governors have made every exertion to get applications.

10527. What qualifications are required for admission on the foundation?—None, except good character.

10528. I presume poverty will be taken into account?—Certainly. I may mention there was one boy on the free foundation—named McEgry—who afterwards passed an examination for the Civil Service, and has got a clerkship.

10529. I find on 30th January, 1875, the master's report was read, stating that there were fifteen boys in the school—thirteen paying and two free boys?—Yes, the school had only just commenced then.

10530. On 26th February, 1875, I see a cheque was drawn in favor of Mr. James Nash for £26, being a half year's rent due 26th March, 1875—what premises do you hold that are liable to rent?—The ground on which the school-house is built—it was taken from a Mr. Quinlan.

10531. Have you a perpetuity lease?—I think so.

10532. What rent is it subject to?—£40 a year ground-rent.

10533. I find that on the 19th March, 1875, the master reported that there were twenty-six pupils on the roll, of whom twenty-one were paying and five free, and the mistress reported that there were seventeen girls on the roll, of whom fifteen were paying and two free?—Yes.

10534. On the 7th May, 1875, the master reported that there were forty pupils on the roll, but that three of the paying pupils had left the school since the commencement of the quarter, leaving thirty-two paying pupils and five free—total thirty-seven, and the mistress reported that there were twenty-seven paying and two free pupils on the girls' roll—total twenty-nine?—Yes.

10535. I understand the house—including apartments for the master and mistress—was furnished at the expense of the charity?—Yes, by the Governors.

10536. I see that on 4th June 1875, Miss Wear's application for an assistant mistress was read and

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ordered to be taken into consideration at the next meeting, and on 2nd July, the Secretary was directed to call a special meeting for Tuesday, 30th July, to appoint an assistant master, and to consider Miss Weir's application for an assistant mistress—has the assistant master been appointed?—Yes.

10537. And an assistant mistress?—Yes.

10538. How many teachers are there altogether?—Three in the male and two in the female school.

10539. What is the third teacher in the male school?—He is called a monitor, and is paid £30 a year.

10540. Is he a pupil teacher?—Yes, that is what he is called.

10541. You have no third teacher in the girls' school?—No. I should mention that at the time the second assistant master was appointed the number of scholars in the boys' school was nearly eighty.

10542. I find a Miss Harold was appointed assistant schoolmistress?—Yes.

10543. At the meeting in September, 1875, the report of the monthly attendance was read showing—in the male school, paying pupils, 44; free, 8, total 50; and in the female school, paying pupils, 42; free, 3; total 45, making a total for both schools of 95.—When the pupil teacher was appointed there were up to 80 boys attending the school.

10544. In November, 1875, the minutes state that Miss Weir reported that the parents of some of the girls were desirous of having them taught music, and that the Board saw no objection to its being allowed—that that going on now?—Not in the school.

10545. Was it discontinued?—No. Miss Weir is allowed to teach music, but it is in her own apartments.

10546. Music was no part of the original education of the girls?—It is not in the curriculum, as laid down by the Lord Chancellor.

10547. In December, 1875 I find the Governors resolved that it was desirable to have a public examination of the pupils, by a special examiner, to be held at the end of the quarter preceding the summer holidays?—Yes, that has been done every year since.

10548. How is the examiner selected?—The examiner is Mr. Weir, the examiner of the National schools.

10549. Have you his reports?—Yes; I have all his reports, and will produce them to-morrow.

10550. I find that in January, 1876, Mr. Henderson was allowed to retain the services of Mr. Ryan for teaching French two days in each week to those pupils whose parents were willing to pay for a quarter for each pupil?—Yes; that went on for some time, but he has not attended lately—I do not know why.

10551. I see that at a meeting in June, 1876, where only one Governor attended, the monthly cheque was drawn—how have you managed about cheques where there was not a sufficient attendance?—The rule is that three Governors must sign, and when they do not attend I have to go to their residences, and get them to sign.

10552. How that often happened?—Now and then. In summer the Governors are generally away at the seaside, and there is a difficulty in getting them together.

10553. Where is the second type?—In the Provincial Bank.

10554. LORD E. CHURCHILL.—Can any three of the Governors sign the cheques?—Yes.

10555. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROVE.—I find on the 4th October, 1876, a letter from Miss Weir was read with reference to the report of Mr. Weir the examiner at the late examination, and which complains of the want of system, and proper classification in the female school—was any step taken on that?—Miss Weir's attention was called to it, and she stated reasons why it was not in her power to classify the pupils, but since then she has classified them to the satisfaction of the examiner.

10556. I find on some day a letter from Mr. Henderson was read, stating that in consequence of the increased numbers in the boys' school, there being

seventy-two on the roll, a third teacher was necessary, either classical or English, but he considered that the latter would be preferable?—Yes. Classics are not taught.

10557. In consequence of that letter you say a monitor or pupil-teacher was appointed?—Yes.

10558. I see several minutes before December, 1876 as to the cost incurred in procuring the new scheme from the Court of Chancery and finally, in December, 1876, Mr. Ogilvie's bill of costs was laid before the Board, and it was resolved that Mr. Ogilvie be requested to lay them taxed, and Mr. Beauchamp was appointed local solicitor?—Yes, you will find further on that Mr. Ogilvie's costs were taxed and paid.

10559. They amounted to £207 6s. 5d., but that included the costs of obtaining the new scheme?—Yes.

10560. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Who is Mr. Ogilvie?—He was a solicitor in Dublin—he is dead.

10561. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROVE.—What are the funds you have on deposit receipt?—There was a sum of money received by the Governors to meet the costs, and it was placed in bank on deposit receipt—£400 I think—you will see it in the account which lies before you.

10562. Have you any money on deposit receipt now?—Yes. The costs did not amount to the full sum, and the balance still remains on deposit receipt, but it will be required I think for the repairs of the school—the Governors are putting in metal sashes and painting the outside of the building.

10563. In May 1876, I find an application from Miss Weir for an assistant mistress was refused—has she only one assistant?—Only one. I wrote to make inquiry from Mr. Weir, the examiner—who is an Inspector of Schools under the National Board—and he stated that a third mistress was only appointed where there was an average of eighty-six pupils, and at that time the average in Miss Weir's school was, I think, only forty.

10564. Was it on account of the insufficient number of scholars that the application was refused?—Yes, the governors thought that where the number was only between thirty and forty, two teachers were simply sufficient, especially as Mr. Weir reported that eighty-six was the lowest number in a National school to which a third teacher would be appointed.

10565. I find in October 1877, a letter from Miss Weir was read, stating there were several motions to be brought under your notice. She requested to say that she felt so overworked as to be utterly unable to attend in person, she complained that she had more to do than any man in the profession, and that she was incessantly worried about things that were not her business at all—What does that refer to?—I think if you go on you will see a series of complaints which she made afterwards, and which were dealt with by the governors.

10566. I see the Board reply to her application for a second assistant teacher:

"The Board cannot entertain Miss Weir's application for a second assistant for the girls' school. When a second assistant was granted for the boys' school the number on the roll was seventy-two, and the average attendance sixty-two, while the number on the roll of the girls' school at present is forty-seven, and the average attendance only thirty-nine, and they therefore see no necessity for an additional teacher."

—Yes. The Board declined to entertain the application.

10567. Has Miss Weir any duties to perform except the teaching?—None.

10568. Has Mr. Henderson?—None.

10569. Are the application fees paid out of the general account?—They are.

10570. How are the pupils' fees paid?—The pupils' fees are paid to the master and mistress, who pay them to me every three months, and I lodge them in bank to the credit of the governors.

10571. How do you watch the accounts of the pupils' fees?—They are received by the master and

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mistress from the pupils, and I attend at the school on the last day of every quarter and go through the books, see the books of the receipts, and check them.

10672. The master and mistress have to give printed receipts for the fees?—Yes; receipts upon a printed form.

10673. They have no interest in the fees, except the stipend?—None.

10674. The boys pay £2 a year, of which £1 goes to the master, Mr. Henderson, and 5s. to the assistant master, and in the girls' school, 10s. goes to the mistress, and 5s. to the assistant, the balance of the fee going to the school?—Yes. The stipend goes to the master and mistress are reckoned on the number of paying pupils above twenty.

10675. I find that in July 1878, a letter was read from Mr. Marton, the agent of the Alliance Insurance Company stating that the Company objected to the risk consequent upon theatrical performances in the school. What does that refer to?—During the Christmas holidays of 1877 some of the elder boys expressed a wish to be allowed to have some private theatricals under the supervision of the master. The governors granted permission, and the performances took place, and I believe were very interesting, but the agent of the Insurance Company objected as he thought there was some risk of fire, and the theatricals have been discontinued since. There was in point of fact not the smallest danger, but as the agent objected, the governors at once decreed that the theatricals should be discontinued.

10676. What is the insurance?—The building cost £3,340 and it is insured to that amount. The furniture is not insured.

10677. I find that in June, 1868, this letter was read.

"Miss Weir begs to inform Mr. Lynght in order that the notice may be brought under the notice of the Governors, that her house has been broken into at least six times during the month of May. On the first two occasions articles were only misplaced on the third night a dog was put in, having the place in such a state that a boy had to be got to do it before a woman could walk in. After this, acting on Mr. Lynght's advice, the head-constable was brought to examine the place and give his opinion very decidedly. He drew out of the matter positively however, and said it was a case for the Governors of the school?"

—Yes, the schoolmistress made these complaints, and there were meetings of the Board on the subject. She had a Club's lock placed on the door, and still she said the door was opened. The Governors and every one were fully satisfied that it was impossible to open the door, and that the door was not opened.

10678. How are the apartments of the mistress situated with regard to the rest of the building?—There is a common stair to the two school-rooms and to the apartments of the master and mistress, with doors at the head of the stair to each, and the door leading to the female apartments has a Club's lock on it.

10679. Has the mistress control of that lock herself?—The sole control, I do not think a key could get in there, against her consent.

10680. She complains of noise and disturbance in the house—who are the residents in the house?—The master and his assistant, and Miss Weir, and I believe one or two servants.

10681. She complains of the gas being turned off at different times, and she thinks some of the boys have done it—see there any boys there at night?—None.

10682. The school closes at 3 o'clock?—Yes, but of course the master has liberty to take pupils after school-hours.

10683. Has he boys attending him in the evening?—I believe he has, but not up to a late hour—in fact the orders are that the house must be closed, and the outside gate locked at half past ten.

10684. I find the Board on one occasion complained thus—

"Having appointed Miss Weir as a resident mistress it was quite irregular and improper for her to have left the house

without their permission nor are they satisfied that the key of the school-room should have been intrusted to an irresponsible person outside."

What does that refer to?—She left the house, and went to live at Castlestead, without the Governors knowing anything about it.

10685. Was that during the summer?—Yes, she remained away for some months, and gave the key of the school-room to some boy to keep.

10686. How that matter been set right?—Yes; the moment it came to the Governors' knowledge they directed that it should stop.

10687. I find that Miss Weir gave this explanation of the matter:

"On the night of the 24th May when all the windows were closed, her house was opened by turning the key in the Club's lock. The Board will see that it is deeply responsible for her to stay in the house until arrangements are made by which she can sleep in it with safety in future."

And on the 27th June, 1878, the Board came to the following resolution:

"That Miss Weir having made charges which she has not substantiated, and now refuses to prove, the Governors cannot possibly entertain them further, and finally determine that as Miss Weir's return after vacation she must reside in the house provided for the female teacher, and have her mother, or some other person approved by the Board, to live with her. If Miss Weir shall fail to carry out this resolution the Board will be under the painful necessity of disposing with her services."

That resolution was adopted by the Board?—Yes.

10688. What has been done as to that?—Miss Weir returned to the house; but although the Governors repeatedly pressed her to carry out their requirement, and have her mother or some body friend to live with her, it is I believe only within the last month that she has done so.

10689. Has she some one with her now?—I believe so, but I am not sure.

10690. I observe she made a proposal to have some of her pupils residing with her, but the Governors refused?—Yes, the Board did not consider it desirable to have pupils mixed up with a thing of that kind.

10691. I find Miss Weir addressed the Governors again on 13th November, 1878:

"Miss Weir would bring under Mr. Lynght's notice the fact that the letter written to the Governors with regard to people coming into her house has produced its natural result, and that it has occurred three times since Mr. Lynght will be good enough to let the Governors know this."

Upon which the resolution of the Governors was as follows:—

"That . . . with reference to her statement as to persons coming into her house, the Board, in the absence of any evidence in support of that statement, declare to consider the matter farther."

Miss Weir had stated it, was any step taken to ascertain whether her statement was correct?—Yes, the Governors asked Miss Weir to give them evidence, but she was unable to give them any evidence whatever. They examined the master and assistant master, who stated that, as far as they knew, nothing of the sort could have occurred, and from the evidence before them the Board could only arrive at one conclusion, that there was no such thing. I think the Bishop was in the chair on the occasion.

10692. On the 4th December, 1878, a letter was read from Miss Weir, complaining that persons came nightly into the yard, and that they had been in the school-rooms, and the Board ordered that a padlock with a chain be provided for the front gate and that keys be given to Mr. Henderson, Mr. O'Brien, and Miss Weir, and Mr. Henderson was directed to see that the gates were locked at 10 o'clock every night from September to March, and at 11 every night from March till September?—Yes.

10693. In January, 1879, a letter was received from Mr. Beauchamp asking for £340 5s. 8d., the amount of his taxed costs, including £267 for 5d., Mr. Ogilby's costs for procuring the new scheme, £26 7s. 10d., the costs in reference to appointments of Governors, and

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miscellaneous costs £3 11s. 5d.—what were the miscellaneous costs?—I could not tell you. I would have to refer to the bill to ascertain that. I think they must have been for attending to see Mr. Ogle's costs taxed.

10594. I find a letter was read from Miss Weir applying for fire-iron, and also to have the school-room and stairs washed, and it was ordered that the fire-iron be provided; but that, as Miss Weir got an allowance for a servant, the Board refused the other part of her application. What is the arrangement as to the servant?—Miss Weir receives £4 a year, and Mr. Henderson a similar sum, for having the school-rooms, passages, board-rooms, and the house generally kept clean and in proper order.

10595. On the 5th February, 1879, Mr. Henderson applied for leave to change some of the books used in the school for those named in the official programme of the Intermediate Education Commissioners, and the application was granted?—Yes.

10596. Were any of the boys sent up to those examinations?—I believe so.

10597. Were any of the girls sent up?—I do not think any of the girls were sent.

10598. The minutes show that, on the same day, a letter was read from Miss Weir, stating that she had succeeded in getting a friend, from the North of Ireland, to live with her, while the present state of matters lasted. Does that refer to her belief in the annuance?—I believe so.

10599. She writes as follows:—

"Having quite assimilated the terms on which I was appointed Matron of the Leamy's Girls' school, I have much pleasure in saying that for the future I intend carrying out what was the understanding of the Board, namely, that I should have some peace to reside in the house with me."

—Yes; previous to that time she had supposed that there was any such understanding.

10600. That only appeared as a matter of understanding in the Board's Minute Book?—Yes; in the first minute which mentions her appointment.

10601. I find in the minutes of 5th March, 1879, Mr. McEvoy tendered his resignation as pupil teacher, and in a letter to Mr. Henderson he says:—

"Permit me to take this opportunity of returning you my most sincere thanks for the attention to my instruction which you displayed, and to which I mainly attribute my success in passing my examination for the Civil Service clerkship."

—Yes. He was a free pupil at our school.

10602. The Governors appointed a new pupil teacher in his stead at £30 a year?—Yes.

10603. I believe the Intermediate examinations in Limerick were partly held in the Leamy's school-rooms?—Yes; the Governors allowed them to hold it there; they advanced the school vacation a week to allow them to hold it.

10604. Have you any income from the charity except the salary which you are paid by the Board?—Not a farthing.

10605. In the Report of 1857, it is stated that a sum of over £3,500 belonging to the charity was returned in the English Court of Chancery, to meet monies due and costs—has anything been recovered from that?—I know nothing about it—this is the first time I ever heard anything of it.

10606. The charges on it were stated to be likely to nearly exhaust it?—I know nothing of it.

10607. There has been no increase in the property of the charity, during the time of your connection with it, except from the accumulations while it was idle?—None. I think the fund is just as it was left by the bequest. The bequest amounted to £13,385, and there was £3,740 laid out on the building, which with £10,000, the amount in Government stock, makes up about the sum that was bequeathed.

10608. The account which you have produced, extends the transactions of the Charity from October, 1874, to August, 1879?—Yes.

10609. In December, 1874, I find £460 was taken from the current account, and placed on deposit receipt

in the Bank, in February 1875, a further sum of £300 was similarly dealt with, and in February, 1876, £300—making £1,460 placed on deposit receipt. On the other side of the account I find various sums withdrawn from the deposit account and placed to the credit of the current account—how much have you now upon deposit receipt or has all been withdrawn?—I think we have £100.

10610. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Can you explain why, on the 14th January, 1878, you received two years' dividends together, amounting to £206 18s. 16d. instead of their being drawn half-yearly in the usual manner?—That was because Mr. Henry Mansell, the co-trustee with the Bishop, died and consequently Mr. Pritchard could not receive the dividends until a new trustee was appointed. Mr. Mansell's son, Colonel Mansell, was appointed trustee, and the moment he was appointed he and the Bishop signed the power of attorney, authorizing Mr. Pritchard to receive the dividends.

10611. The dividends appear to have remained unpaid from January, 1876, to January, 1878,—how did you carry on the school in the interval?—The money on deposit receipt was drawn out from time to time.

10612. How did it happen that it took two years to get the new trustee appointed, during which time the money was lying idle—on the 31st January, 1876, you received £151 18s. 4d., which was the dividend due October, 1875, and then you got no more until 19th January, 1878, when you receive £206 18s. 16d., two years' dividends—why was that?—The fact was that Mr. Beauchamp had to make an application to the Court of Chancery.

10613. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Surely it did not take two years to get the Court of Chancery to sanction the appointment of a new trustee?—Well, as a matter of fact he got instructions at once, and it took that time before the matter was completed.

10614. It is on the Court of Chancery you lay the blame?—Yes, certainly.

10615. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—I see your receipts from school fees have fallen off?—They have.

10616. In 1877 you received £147 4s. 4d., from fees in the male school, and £51 17s. 6d., in the female—as the first half of the present year you received only £53 in the male, and £24 in the female school—can you explain that?—Schools are always very variable—you will often see a school go up in numbers one year, and go down another year—I cannot tell why.

10617. How does it happen Mr. Henderson, who gave copious fees, received in 1877, £161?—That was the highest year.

10618. In 1878 I find he received £51, and in 1879 he received only £31 10s. for six months?—It may possibly be more at the close of the year. The payment he got this year was only for six months, to 31st July.

10619. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I find the way the amounts of school-fee in the boys' school stood in this: in 1875 it was £23 18s.; 1876, £118 14s. 1d.; 1877, £147 4s. 4d.; 1878, £116; 1879, assuming the second half-year to be equal to the first half, £110. For the girls school the figures are 1875, £67 37s. 3d.; 1876, £50 1s. 8d.; 1877, £51 17s. 6d.; 1878, £43 3s. 5d.; and 1879 (doubling the first half-year's fees as before) £49 13s. 4d. The girls' school appears to have steadily increased from 1875 down to 1878, and to have fallen off very little in 1879?—Yes.

10620. To what do you attribute the large falling off in the boys' school?—I really cannot tell. The master may be able to explain it better than I can. You can never calculate in a place like this upon a steady average attendance—you may have it high for a year or two, and then it will fall off in the next year—and you cannot tell the reason. I have no doubt in the world it will increase again.

10621. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—I see you expended about £200 in repairs of the building within four years?—Yes.

10622. Do you estimate £50 a year, or about what it costs to keep the building in repair?—Well, it ought not

to cost so much. When we commenced in 1874 the outlay was considerable, and we will have some outlay now in consequence of the Board resolving to put in metal sashes through the entire building. The windows have diamond panes, and they were originally made with lead, but they have become decayed, and the governors have ordered them to be replaced by metal sashes. I think, taking one year with another, from £20 to £25 ought to keep the building in repair. There is very little margin for it, as you will see by the statement of accounts.

10635. You had to lay out £24 in three years upon furniture?—Yes, furniture for the apartments of the master and mistress.

10636. Have you now got all the furniture you are likely to require?—I hope so.

10637. I see you pay Mr. Weir for inspecting the schools?—Yes, he inspects the schools and examines the children every year, at Christmas, and we pay him 25 for doing so.

10638. I observe you expended 25 on advertisements in 1875?—Yes, we advertised for a master and mistress, in all the Dublin papers, and in the *Gazette*, as well as in the local papers. There was a large number of applicants for the situations.

10639. You have handed us an estimate of receipts and expenditure?—Yes, it was drawn out by me for the information of the governors.

10640. It is not an actual balance sheet?—No—it is merely an estimate of the annual receipts and expenditure.

10641. The estimated balance to credit at the end is £28—is that what it actually is?—No—it is a great deal more.

10642. Your actual balance is £180?—Yes—this was merely an estimate.

10643. What was the amount of the balance to credit in 1875, when you were appointed?—It was £479 10s. 4d.

10644. You have now got a balance of £180 to credit?—Yes.

10645. Then your balance to credit has decreased £299 during the five years since you were appointed?—Yes, we had to pay a considerable sum for low mra.

10646. Putting low expenses aside, could you tell us, from the accounts, what is the average annual cost of keeping up the institution, and the excess of income over expenditure?—I think, taking one year with another, there would be a surplus of about £20.

10647. LEAD JUSTICE FRIDGEMAN.—Let me ask you five questions about the account which you have handed in—its purports to be a complete debit and credit account from October 1874, until August 1879?—Yes.

10648. From what source is it taken?—From the books.

10637. Do you keep a regular set of books?—Yes.

10638. Do you balance them regularly?—Yes, at the end of December in each year.

10639. The way it stands, then, is this: you began in October, 1874, with a credit balance of £479 10s. 4d.?

—Yes.

10640. And you end in August, 1879, with a balance of £180 8s. 3½d.?—Yes.

10641. That would show a deficiency of £299 2s. 0½d.;

—the funds appear to have decreased by that sum during the five years?—Yes.

10642. You have put into this account, on one side of it, £1,100 as having been placed on deposit receipt?—Yes; placed on deposit receipt at different times, and drawn out at different times.

10643. Yes, but while one side of the account shows that you lodged £1,100 in several sums on deposit receipt, I only see £900 on the opposite side put down as having been withdrawn from the deposit account?—Yes.

10644. Then, if that be so, you should have still £200 on deposit receipt in the bank—have you any entry or memorandum to show how much you have at present on deposit receipt?—I think I have. The account of course should show it.

10645. It does not, but you ought to have in bank £900 on deposit?—Yes, and so we have, I am sure.

10646. Have you deposit receipts for £900?—We must have them.

10647. Then from the way this account is drawn up, it would appear that you are £200 worse off than you really are, for on one side you have debited yourself with £1,100 lodged in bank on deposit receipt, and on the other side you have credited yourself with £900 only drawn out again?—Yes.

10648. Should you not also give yourself credit for £900?—I think not. I will mention as a matter of fact at the bank before it closes to-day what sum there is in bank now to our credit on deposit receipt—but I am sure it is £200.

10649. If so you have a sum of £200 in bank which does not appear in the account?—Yes.

10650. And to make the account just to yourself, that item of £200 ought to appear in it. At the end of your account, before you struck your balance, you ought to have put in—“By amount on deposit receipt £200,” and that would increase your balance to credit to £380 8s. 3½d., instead of £180 8s. 3½d., so that in point of fact you have only diminished your balance by about £29 during the five years, while you have paid a bill of costs amounting to over £200 for the school?—Yes.

10651. Allowing for that expenditure, taking one year with another, you have paid your way?—Yes.

10652. LEAD B. CHURCHMAN.—You stated a little while ago that about £20 a year was the excess of income over expenditure?—Yes, taking the average expenditure and the receipts, I am quite certain £20 will be the outside of the credit balance.

Ven. CHARLES HARRIS, A., Archdeacon of Limerick, recalled.

10653. LEAD JUSTICE FRIDGEMAN.—Did you know anything of Leamy's Institution, prior to the new scheme of 1874?—No; I had nothing to do with it previous to that.

10654. You were one of the governors then appointed?—Yes.

10655. It was formerly altogether a free school?—I believe so. It was intended, under the founder's will, to be a free school.

10656. It is now, to all intents and purposes, an ordinary school, where the majority of the scholars pay fees, and a small number are educated free?—Yes. I may mention that we have repeatedly inserted advertisements in the newspapers, calling for applications for free scholars, and we have from time to time admitted them, but we have never had applicants to fill up the number of twenty.

10657. What qualifications do you require for free

scholarship?—We have not stated any qualification in the advertisements.

10658. You have mentioned no qualification at all?—None; but in selecting them, we are guided by the terms of the will.

10659. Is residence a matter taken into account?—Certainly, also the poverty, and the good character, and respectability of the parents.

10660. Part of the original scheme, which I read this morning, had reference to imparting religious instruction to the children in separate rooms—what is done now with regard to that?—The school is in the parish of St. Michael, of which the Rev. Benjamin Jacob is Rector, and he attends to the religious instruction.

10661. That is, the religious instruction of the children of his own denomination?—Yes; those who are members of the Church of Ireland.

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10462. Are all the children members of the Church of Ireland?—I do not know.

10463. Do any of the Roman Catholic governors attend?—Yes. Dr. Kane is very regular in attendance, he is one of our most constant, and useful, members.

10464. How does the education given in Leamy's schools differ from that given in the Model Schools under the National Board?—I do not think there is much difference. The education in both is very much the same.

10465. Do the governors inspect and examine the schools?—I have never done so.

10466. You are one of the most regular attendants at the meetings—is your attendance confined to the board, and routine business?—Yes. A statement of the number of pupils in the schools is laid before us, at each meeting.

10467. With the exception of the annual examination, and inspection, by Mr. Watt, do the governors take any steps to ascertain the progress of the children in education?—No.

10468. Who inspects the building to see that it is kept in a state of proper cleanliness and repair?—We see it ourselves when we go there.

10469. Have you any committee for the purpose of visiting the schools or inspecting the building?—No.

10470. There is the management practically left in the hands of the Master and Mistress?—Yes, we leave it as much as possible in their hands.

10471. They do not seem to get on very well together?—No; I do not think they ever did get on well together. They ought to be quite separate—they ought not to come in contact at all. I know of no reason why there should be any disagreements.

10472. You do not yourself examine as to the proficiency of the children?—No.

10473. Do any of the governors do so?—I do not know whether Mr. Jacob does so, or not.

10474. Do you consider the school working well under the new scheme?—Certainly. It is considered a very efficient school, and I know it has effected my own school—the Villiers'—very much.

10475. Have you taken any steps to find out the cause of the falling-off in the number of pupils in the boys' school?—I asked Mr. Henderson about it, and he thinks that one reason is the vacation that comes in the summer quarter—the boys pay in advance, and when there is a month or six weeks taken out of the quarter the parents are reluctant to pay for it. I think the next quarter—which begins to-morrow—will mark a considerable increase in the number attending the school. Another reason is that in the summer the

bigger boys leave the school, and that always makes a change in the numbers.

10476. Dr. HART.—Is there generally a difference in the numbers in the two half years?—I think so. Another reason is that the past winter has been a very severe one.

10477. As a general rule is the spring and summer half-year as well attended as the other?—I think the spring quarter is.

10478. Do you think the spring the best?—I do.

10479. LORD JAMES PROBYN.—In the return furnished to me I find the pupils are thus classified—48 Church of Ireland, 10 Presbyterians, 6 Protestant Dissenters, 7 Roman Catholics. You are aware the scheme is non-denominational; where do the Roman Catholics of the class-year scholars belong to get their education?—At the Model schools.

10480. I thought the Model schools were, as a rule not attended by Roman Catholics?—Some Roman Catholics go to them, but there are also a great many other schools to which Roman Catholics go—especially the Christian Brothers' schools, and there is a large school in the Crescent, but that is not a Christian Brothers' school—there are Christian Brothers' schools near the Cadogan Road.

10481. Have you ever had anything occurring at your Board which would account for such a small attendance of Roman Catholic children at the school?—No.

10482. Is the school-master a Protestant?—Yes, but the assistant master is a Roman Catholic, and Mr. McEvoy the former pupil-teacher was a Roman Catholic too.

10483. The school is managed, I believe, without any interference with the judgment of the boys?—Certainly without any interference at all.

10484. Dr. HART.—Is there a large number of Roman Catholic schools in Leamrick?—Yes, a very large number.

10485. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—I observe that the Board has expended a considerable sum on repairs—can you tell me whether they were estimated for?—Two estimates were sent in, and we accepted Mr. Fogarty's, which was much the lowest.

10486. Were the repairs inspected by any professional man, after being completed, before they were paid for?—No, not by any architect. I should mention that Mr. Fogarty is himself an architect as well as a builder.

10487. LORD JAMES PROBYN.—Did he make any report on the state of the buildings?—He did, at that time.

10488. Is the building an old one?—It is not an old building, it was built I think in 1843.

Rev. Benjamin
 Jacob, M.A.

REV. BENJAMIN JACOB, M.A., examined.

10489. LORD JAMES PROBYN.—You are the Rector of St. Michael's parish, and attend to the religious instruction of the Protestant children at Leamy's schools?—I attend to it mainly through the Rev. Mr. Giffith, who has been my curate for the last couple of years or more, and who systematically attends twice a week—sometimes more frequently—and gives diligent attention to the religious instruction of the Church members.

10490. Do you yourself, as a Governor, examine into the condition of the school from time to time?—From time to time I go into it, and inquire into matters both from the master and mistress; but I may say that there is such confidence felt in the qualifications of the master and mistress that, perhaps, we do not like to interfere personally, when we see no occasion to do so.

10491. Can you explain to me how it is that the Protestant children are so very much in excess of the Roman Catholics in the schools?—The reason is, that there is a strong prejudice on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy against persons attending any schools that are not of an exclusive character.

10492. They have a preference for denominational schools?—Yes.

10493. Do you know the Model schools?—I do very well—I attend there very often.

10494. Do Roman Catholic children attend the Model schools?—Not at all in the same numbers that they did in former times, but I think more Roman Catholics in proportion attend the Model schools than Leamy's, because many come from a distance, where they are not subject to the same local influence as those resident in the city.

10495. Does any Roman Catholic clergyman attend at Leamy's schools?—No.

10496. In the original scheme, provision was made that Roman Catholic clergymen should attend, and give instruction to the children in the doctrines of their religion?—Yes.

10497. Was that provision ever availed of?—I think not.

10498. At all events it is not availed of now?—It is not.

10499. Any religious instruction which the Roman

Catholic children receive they must receive at home?—
Yes.

10700. Do you consider the teaching in the schools satisfactory?—Well, the ground on which I base my opinion is Mr. Weir's report—he goes very closely and carefully into the matter. I have attended, from time to time, while his examinations were going on, and I should say, judging by other schools, that the progress made is very satisfactory.

10701. What encouragement do you give in the way of prizes?—The Bishop subscribed money for prizes—a few pounds—I do not remember how much, and I have my own pocket has suffered somewhat, for the same object.

10702. The prizes are not given out of the charity fund?—If I mistake not, there is a sum of £5 appropriated from the fund for prizes for each school.

10703. I see from the accounts that £4 is allocated for the boys' school, and £3 for the girls'—except that, nothing is given from the fund for prizes?—No.

10704. Is there any other point to which you think it desirable to call our attention?—I think not, except that if we could have unity and concord it would be very desirable.

10705. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you mean to say they do not exist in the school at present?—Well, you have heard letters read that show it.

10706. You have only five fine boys in the school, and two girls?—That is all. Every effort has been made to obtain applicants, but somehow they do not respond.

10707. Have the governors endeavored to fill up the vacant places by electing pupils from amongst the Roman Catholic population?—Well, the advertisement has been put in the papers, and the vacancies are open to all without distinction of religion—no question is our school of any candidate as to his religion. The idea of giving a preference to one more than another has never occurred to our minds. We are most anxious to have the numbers filled.

10708. I suppose at the present moment the scholars of the Roman Catholic children is monopolized by the Christian Brothers?—I would say nine-tenths of the Roman Catholic boys go to the Christian Brothers' schools.

10709. Do not they give quite as high an education in the Lesney's schools?—Some of them I am sure do—fully as high, but I cannot speak as to them all. I have some of the schools do, certainly.

10710. Lesney's is only an elementary school?—Certainly, it is not a classical school.

10711. Do you teach any modern languages in Lesney's schools?—No. There was a provision made for teaching French, and it was taught for some time, but, for some reason or other, the person who was engaged to teach it has discontinued doing so.

10712. Dr. HUNT.—There is no classical education in the school, I suppose?—No. One of the reasons assigned by the master to some of the governors for the number of boys in the school having in some measure decreased is, that there is a great desire on the part of parents that their children should receive a classical education, and therefore when our boys have advanced to a certain point, the parents often remove them to other schools, in order that they may have an opportunity of receiving such an education.

10713. There is no provision for imparting a classical education in Lesney's school?—No.

10714. LORD JUSTICE FRIDGEMAN.—It is what is

called a middle class school, for commercial education entirely?—Yes, that is the one great object of it.

10715. I believe the principal matter discussed at the time of the adoption of the present scheme was whether it was to be a middle class school or not?—I know the Bishop took a very warm interest in it, and in the arrangement of the scheme, and his great desire was that the school should be mostly one for commercial education.

10716. Do any of the persons who were members of the Board before the adoption of the scheme, continue still to take an interest in it?—I think there are only two or three remaining. Lord Ebury was one.

10717. And the Roman Catholic Bishop?—The late bishop, Dr. Ryan, was one. Dr. Butler was appointed under the new scheme.

10718. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The people of Limerick are not represented on the Board of Governors?—The majority of the governors are resident in Limerick.

10719. But the class of persons whose children go to the school are not represented on the Board?—No.

10720. Do you think you would have a more active management of the Board, if you had a little of that element in its composition?—I do not think so.

10721. At present the average attendance at the meetings is only three or four?—Well, generally speaking, the business goes through in routine.

10722. Some of the governors never attend?—That is so, but they always receive notice of every meeting.

10723. You have school accommodation for 500 boys?—Yes.

10724. We went over the building this morning—the accommodation is most extensive?—Yes, there are four large rooms.

10725. And they are comparatively empty?—Yes.

10726. I wish to know, looking at the condition of these buildings, and their capacity, and the number of children now being educated in them, whether the governors think that an entirely satisfactory condition of things?—I question whether the funds of the school would extend to any much greater number than the present.

10727. You are limited by the scheme to pay only four teachers?—That is all.

10728. Do you think the management of the schools is satisfactory to the inhabitants of Limerick?—I should say so. I never heard anything to the contrary. I think, considering the population of Limerick, and the persons who send their children to the school, it is a very fair representation.

10729. What are the fees at the Model school?—I think about the same as at Lesney's.

10730. Therefore it cannot be any difference in the fees that attracts the children to the Model school?—No.

10731. Can you give us any reason why the vacancies on the foundation are not filled up?—Well, that has always been a matter that perplexed us very much; we are most anxious, considering the original object of the institution, that it should be avoided.

10732. Do you think the attendance at the school is likely to increase, as the school is better known, or is the new Intermediate Education Act likely to stimulate it?—Yes; I think it likely that may stimulate it.

Dr. THOMAS KANE, J.P., examined.

10733. LORD JUSTICE FRIDGEMAN.—You seem to be one of the most active and regular attendants amongst the Governors of Lesney's schools?—I attend very regularly.

10734. Do you look after the school itself, beyond attending the meetings?—No.

10735. There is one matter on which we would be glad to get some information from you. How do you

account for there being so few applicants to get on the foundation?—I cannot explain it. We have done all we could, but there are very few applicants.

10736. And none from Roman Catholics?—None.

10737. All the children on the foundation at present are Protestants?—Yes.

10738. Can you tell us where the Roman Catholic children of Limerick, of the class that go to Lesney's

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schools, get their education?—I fancy it must be at home. Some go to the Christian Brothers' schools. There is also a Roman Catholic Diocesan school, and the Jesuits have a school that a great many go to.

10732. Do they give a higher education?—They do.

10740. Then there is no want of places for Roman Catholics to obtain education?—Not the slightest.

10741. Does the progress of Lonsay's schools appear to you to require any change?—I think it is conducted exceedingly well, but I think it would be better attended if classes were taught there.

10742. LOUIS B. CHURCHILL.—Are you prohibited under the scheme from teaching classes?—Yes.

10743. Have you ever discussed, at the Board, the desirability of altering the scheme and introducing classes?—Yes, an application was made, some time since by the master, for leave to introduce classes as one of the subjects of education, but it was refused by the Governors. Classes could not be taught, being precluded by the scheme.

10744. I suppose the Court of Chancery could change the scheme and introduce classes as one of the subjects, if the Governors made application?—I don't say it could.

10745. But the Governors never made such an application?—No.

10746. Do you find that there is a want of means for acquiring a classical education in Limerick?—I do not think there is.

10747. Do you think the management of Lonsay's schools is thoroughly satisfactory to the inhabitants of Limerick?—I cannot say that.

10748. Have you ever heard of any complaint?—I have not.

10749. They have not made any complaint that the endowment is not used by the class when the testator intended to benefit?—No. I know the school is carried on to the satisfaction of the trustees and Governors.

Miss Ellen
Webb

MISS ELLA WEBB, examined.

10750. LOUIS JUSTIN FORTINER.—You have been the principal teacher in Lonsay's girls' school since it was opened under the new scheme?—Yes.

10751. I believe you were previously assistant teacher at the Model school?—I was.

10752. I understood you were strongly recommended for your present position by the District and Head Inspectors of the National Board?—Yes.

10753. How many years experience in teaching had you, before you accepted the post of mistress of Lonsay's school?—Ten years.

10754. Were you all that time teaching in the Model school?—Not in Limerick. I was for a short time teacher in the Newtownstown Model school.

10755. Where were you yourself educated?—At Coleraine Model school.

10756. You have one assistant in the teaching of the girls at Lonsay's school?—I have.

10757. You have had her since 1875?—Yes.

10758. How do you and she divide the work between you?—We divide it between us as best we can—we have no regular division at all—we cannot, on account of the young children.

10759. How are the children classified in the school?—The children are classified, as far as it is possible to do so. But it is not possible to classify them all—some of them are learning the alphabet, some are in words of two letters, some are learning to read—and then we begin the regular classes.

10760. Have you children in the school so young as to be learning their letters?—Yes; children not knowing the alphabet. That was what caused the necessity for a mistress. On that account, and no other, I applied for the appointment of a mistress—not on the ground of the number of girls in the school, but on the ground of the inequality in the ages of the pupils.

10761. What education do you give to the highest class of scholars?—I teach the highest class, as a rule, myself.

10762. Tell us what you teach them?—It would be all but impossible to do so. They are studying the regular routine course which is taught in the Model schools.

10763. Do you pursue the same course of instruction?—The same.

10764. Do you use the National School books?—Yes; with the addition of English History.

10765. To what class in life do the children that attend the school belong?—The respectable middle class.

10766. Are their parents shopkeepers?—They are all, with one or two exceptions, in business.

10767. We saw the schools this morning, and judging from the girls' appearance, their parents belong to different classes of society—some looked much

better clad than others?—I have two girls who are free pupils—I do not know whether you noticed them, or not. As a rule the children are all respectable.

10768. In the management of the school, are you subject to any periodical inspection?—No; except the annual examination.

10769. There is no quarterly, or occasional, inspection by any one?—No.

10770. Do the Governors visit the school during teaching hours at all?—Never.

10771. Do any of them ever visit the school, to see how things are going on?—None, except the Rev. Mr. Jacob.

10772. He attends for the purpose of religious instruction?—No. Mr. Jacob does not give religious instruction, but he has called occasionally to inquire how we are getting on.

10773. Is he the clergyman of the parish?—No.

10774. Is the school visited by any of the Governors, except Mr. Jacob?—No—they never come.

10775. Do you find the management of the school satisfactory?—Yes, with the help I have, if I had additional help I could do much more.

10776. The additional help which you applied for, was for assistance in teaching the younger children?—Yes. I asked for a mistress to teach the children the alphabet and easy spelling.

10777. The building seems to be deficient in place for recreation for the children—there is only a small playground?—Yes; it is insufficient.

10778. How do the children spend their recreation time?—They play in the room under the mistle room.

10779. I suppose in fine weather they can go into the yard?—Yes, but it is very dirty, and it is not much used on that account.

10780. Did you send any of the girls to the Intermediate Examinations?—No; I was at home myself, in consequence of severe family trouble, at the time, and I did not hear anything about the Intermediate Examinations until it was too late. At any rate, my pupils were under the age. I had only one girl in the school who was sixteen years of age.

10781. There is no minimum limit of age?—I did not know that. I thought they should be sixteen years of age. However I knew nothing about the matter until it was too late for this year's examinations.

10782. Do you propose to send any girls up next year, and thus get an opportunity of increasing your funds?—Yes, if I get the necessary help in teaching the school.

10783. Did you ever try the experiment of giving one of the elder girls to teach the alphabet to the younger ones?—Yes, but they have an objection to doing it. As a rule, they come to the school in order

to get a thorough English education, and they require their whole time for their own work.

10784. The girls will not act as teachers gratuitously?—No, not willingly, and I do not like to press them. I do not feel that I am warranted in doing so.

10785. What is the largest number of free pupils you have ever had?—I have had seven, but that was only for a short time.

10786. Why did they cease attending?—One was removed in consequence of her parents leaving the city, and the others went to business.

10787. What do your pupils generally go to, when they leave the school—how are they employed?—The free pupils are bound apprentices to dressmakers, or something of that kind, the others go home, I think, as a rule.

10788. Have you been long enough yet in charge of the school to know how the children have got on in the world?—Well, those that were educated by me have got home, as a rule.

10789. The number at present attending your school is put down as thirty-seven?—Yes. There are some applications for admission.

10790. Are those applications for free places?—No—for admission as paying pupils.

10791. You have had at some periods as many as fifty in the school?—Yes, again and again, but the school always dwindles down again, for want of help. When I get the numbers up to fifty, it dwindles down again from that cause. I cannot work miracles.

10792. You cannot work the school when there are fifty scholars?—I cannot, owing to the young children. If my pupils all began with the "Fourth Book," as they do in the boys' school, I could easily manage with one assistant.

10793. LOUIS R. CHURCHILL.—You think the numbers have fallen off because when you had a larger number you were unable to educate them satisfactorily, owing to the presence in the school of very young children?—Yes. I found I could not do it, although I worked ten hours a day.

10794. The school has fallen off, because the governors declined to accede to your demand for an additional teacher?—Yes, solely on that account.

10795. How many do you think you would be able to get the school up to, if you had an additional teacher?—If I had got the help, when I first looked for it, I have no doubt I could have worked up the number to eighty, but no higher—there are too many other schools in the city.

10796. Do you think you will get more pupils as the year goes on?—I do. I will get two to-morrow.

10797. Is there any difference made in the teaching, or do you find any difference made by the children amongst themselves, between those who are free pupils and the others?—No.

10798. There was at one time an arrangement about teaching music?—There was.

10799. Does that arrangement continue?—Well, I have only one music pupil at present, but anyone that wishes can be taught.

10800. Are you qualified yourself to teach it, or is there a separate teacher for music?—A teacher attends at the school for the purpose. It is entirely a matter of convenience for the parents of the children.

10801. She is paid separately?—Yes, the children pay her.

10802. What is the largest number you have had learning music?—Fourteen.

10803. Was it vocal music?—No—instrumental music—the piano.

10804. How do you account for the falling off in the number?—I cannot account for it, they withdrew while I was at home this year, in consequence of the death of a near relative.

10805. How many pupils had you at any time learning French?—Ten, I think was the highest.

10806. Was there a separate class for the girls in French, or were they taught with the boys?—That was one of the subjects to be included in their instruc-

tion. When the school was opened, I was told by the governors to say that ten a quarter would include instruction in French, and for a time it did. The master appointed was to be responsible for that, he was to teach the boys and girls together. After a time there was a change made, I did not know anything about it, but there was no provision for the girls being taught French. I then had to get out of that difficulty with the parents as best I could, and ask them to pay extra for French. At present I have ten pupils paying for extra to a teacher, to come twice a week.

10807. The class is separate for the girls?—Yes. It is only an experiment of my own. I mentioned to the governors that I wanted provision made for it, as I said I had told the parents that French would be included in the 10s. fee, but the governors refused to do it.

10808. I understand you have a competitive examination among your scholars, at which you give prizes, every Christmas—and the prizes sufficient to induce the children to do their best?—I think not. I think we should have more money for prizes. I found it very difficult to manage last year—the answering was so equal throughout the school—there was scarcely more than a mark, or a mark and a half, difference, when the results were tested up, between some of the girls, and the amount I had for the purpose was so small that I was unable to give prizes that were worthy of the pupils.

10809. In your return to this Commission, you mention that a classroom is needed, to be fitted with a gallery, and furnished with charts and pictures suitable for the instruction of infant pupils?—Yes, I consider it important that the infants should have a gallery, the same as any other school where infants are taught.

10810. Are the infants at present taught in the same room with the other children?—Yes, in the same room, and frequently they have to be left to themselves, even with the best management, while I and the assistant are engaged in teaching the other children.

10811. Is not there a large room down stairs?—Yes, it is used as a play-room. It is not suitable for a class-room. Besides, if the infants were put there, they would be entirely removed from under my own supervision.

10812. Have you all the appliances you want for instructing the children?—No—I have nothing suitable for the little children. They have to be instructed one or two at a time—hence the difficulty.

10813. What are the ages of your pupils?—The youngest is between three and four, and they range from that up to sixteen.

10814. How many are there between the ages of three and six?—About half a dozen—there are altogether fifteen little things, and these have to be left to themselves frequently.

10815. In addition to your salary and fees, you have coal, gas, and apartments?—Yes.

10816. When you made your application for the pupil teacher, did the Governors come to the school and inspect it, in order to see for themselves whether the application was one that ought to be granted?—They did not.

10817. Then they were not in a position to judge?—Well, I wrote fully to them and explained the necessity of it—I told them it was not at all on the ground of the number, but on the ground of the difference in the attainments of the pupils—that it was impossible for me to do justice to all while those little children were in the school, without a special person to look after them. I wish to call attention to a matter that was referred to, during Mr. Lyaught's examination, in reference to the inspector's report on the girls' school, when he stated there was a want of classification. I think Mr. Lyaught ought to furnish you with my reply to that.

10818. That report had reference to the year 1875?—Yes.

Age 25, 1879.

Miss Ellen
Wick.

10819. It seems to have been set right after wards?

—Yes.

10820. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are quite right—I did notice an entry, in the Minute Book, in which it was stated that the inspector had called attention to the want of classification in the girls' school in 1876, but that Mr. Lyneight explained that

Miss Weir had not set it all right, and the inspector, in a subsequent year, reported that the girls were classified to the satisfaction of the chairman.—The reports of Mr. Weir upon the teaching in the school have been very satisfactory—they could not have been more so.

10821. Is he in any way a connexion of yours?—No.

Mr. William
Lyneight, JP.

Mr. WILLIAM LESAUTE, J.P., recalled.

10822. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I understood there is a rule of the board in existence, that children under six years of age should not be admitted to the Lenny schools?—Yes.

10823. When was that rule made?—I think it was made some years ago, when the governors were arranging about the limits of age for admission into the school.

10824. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Then that would be in 1875?—Yes.

10825. Why is not that rule carried out?—I thought it was carried out.

10826. You were not aware that there was children under that age in the school?—I was not aware that there were such young children in the school, as Miss Weir has stated.

Miss Ellen
Wick.

Miss ELLEN WEIR, recalled.

10827. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Age is sometimes a fallacious test of proficiency, how many children are there in your school, who have not advanced beyond words of four letters?—Six or seven.

10828. Six or seven of the children are learning the alphabet, or just beginning to read?—Yes.

10829. Are those children below six years of age?—Two of them are.

10830. I suppose it is not so much the teaching of these young children, as the necessity of constantly looking after them, that creates the difficulty?—Yes.

10831. Were you aware of the rule made by the governors, that no children should be admitted under six?—That rule was made on my application for the monitorship. It was to prevent the appointment of a monitor, that rule was made. That was the answer I got—that I was not to admit such children at all—and that rule is very much against the success of the school.

10832. In point of fact, you have only two children who are under that age?—That is all.

10833. Then if those children were excluded, it would only reduce your number by two?—Yes.

10834. Why do you say it would be very much against the success of the school if that rule were carried out?—Because the parents wish the little ones to be with their elder sisters.

10835. How is it, that although the Governors have made the rule, those young children are still admitted?—Because I cannot refuse them—when parents have grown children, they wish the little ones to be with them in the school.

10836. Did you inform the Governors that you were unable to act according to their rule?—No; I do not think so. That all happened upon my application for a monitorship, and I do not think there has been any reference to it since, that I am aware of, except that a few months after the rule was made a new register was ordered by the Governors, and that does not contain any column for age at all.

10837. In the Model schools, are the monitorship pupil teachers?—No. They are a different rank altogether. A pupil teacher is paid £26 a year.

10838. The pupil teacher is above the monitorship?—Yes.

10839. Are the monitorships themselves attending the school for the purpose of being taught?—Yes.

10840. They are both pupils and teachers?—Yes.

10841. Of what ages generally are the monitorships?

in National schools?—They can be appointed when over twelve years of age.

10842. If appointed at that age, what remuneration do they get?—When I was in the Model school we began by getting 30s. at the end of the year, but monitorships now get a great deal more.

10843. I suppose that to point what you want would involve an expense of from £5 to £10 a year?—Yes.

10844. And with that assistance you would be able to admit the very young children, and at the same time give your own attention, and that of the assistant teacher more efficiently to the other children?—Yes.

10845. With regard to the domestic questions to which you have called our attention in writing, we have no power to deal with them, and cannot interfere with them at this Commission?—There is one point I wished to mention; I would not like to be asked again to resign. I want to know can the Governors require me to resign?

10846. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—That depends entirely on the nature of your agreement with the Governors—we have no power to deal with that.

10847. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—It does not come within the scope of our inquiry at all.

10848. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—We have had a very good account of your qualifications as a teacher, and we hope the other question will not arise. Do you wish to add anything further?—There is another point I wished to mention. It is as to the character of the free pupils—in one case, it has been decidedly against my school. One of the pupils in the school gave on great dissatisfaction by her conduct, and she gave the school a name which it has not got over, even yet.

10849. Was that girl removed from the school?—Yes, I got her removed from the school afterwards, but I was obliged to keep her until the mischief was done. It is only to prevent its occurring in future that I mention the matter; she was certainly a wicked child, and a thief into the bargain. Things were rising for a length of time before I discovered who was to blame.

10850. I am quite sure you must be aware that it is impossible, in all cases, to judge of the character of children beforehand, any more than of grown-up people, and, even with the greatest care and discrimination, cases do occur occasionally of unworthy objects being admitted?—Of course, I understand that.

Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, examined.

Sep 18, 1878.

Mr. John Henderson.

10851. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—You have been master of the Leamy's male school since its opening under the new scheme?—Yes, since 1873.

10852. What was your experience in teaching previous to your appointment?—I began as pupil teacher in 1864, and have been teaching ever since.

10853. Under the National Board?—Yes.

10854. You have been also, I think, at Monaghan school with Mr. Hume?—Yes, for nine months.

10855. What position did you hold with him?—English and mathematical assistant.

10856. You teach the Leamy's male school yourself, with the help of your assistant?—Yes.

10857. You have also got a monitor or pupil teacher?—Yes.

10858. How do you divide the teaching work between you?—The boys are divided into four classes, and one class are at their desks, at work which we give them to do, and which only requires us to see that they are really attending to their business, while we are engaged in the instruction of the other classes.

10859. What class does the assistant teach?—The junior class only.

10860. In what branches does he instruct them?—Reading, arithmetic, writing, and geography.

10861. What age are your youngest pupils?—Have you any that are only commencing?—No, there is a rule that no boy shall be admitted under ten years of age. They are able to read the "Second Book" of the National School series before they come.

10862. You have no boys at rudimentary work, and no boys under ten?—No.

10863. Do they commence arithmetic with you?—They perhaps know addition, or something like that. They always know something of arithmetic before they are admitted. They generally commence arithmetical when they learn to read.

10864. What does the first assistant teach?—He has charge of the middle division of the school, almost entirely.

10865. What are they taught?—An English education generally.

10866. Are they taught any sciences?—They are generally taught one book of Euclid, and physical science of a simple nature.

10867. How is it taught?—By home tasks and lessons at school.

10868. From books altogether?—Yes.

10869. What science is the head class instructed in?—In "Gosse's Physics." They read it at home, and it is explained at school; also algebra, trigonometry, and trigonometry, when we have a boy fit to go into it.

10870. What history course have you?—They only learn English history, the highest class read Hume's history, and the other classes Collier's.

10871. How many boys did you send up for the Intermediate examinations?—None.

10872. What were the results?—Two of them came out on the prime list, and one other "passed".

10873. Dr. Hume?—Six did not pass?—Six did not pass.

10874. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Do you think you will be able to send up a large number of boys next year?—I am afraid not, unless we get donations into the school. That is one of the reasons why our numbers have fallen off. When the scheme for the Intermediate examinations came out a number of our boys left, and went to schools where they could learn classics, in order that they might add classics to the English and sciences they had learned with us, and some of these boys were successful at the examinations.

10875. What branches of examination did your pupils go up for?—English, natural science, and mathematics, and one took French.

10876. Where did he learn the French?—With us, and at home besides.

10877. How is French taught in the school?—We have not had any French taught for the last three months, on account of not having a teacher.

10878. You do not teach French yourself, nor does your assistant?—I used to teach it, but I do not pretend to pronounce it properly. It was, in fact, only half teaching, and it was better to get a master that could pronounce it.

10879. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You teach natural sciences?—Yes.

10880. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—In what respect, as your opinion, might the building be improved?—It is deficient in not having a room where a class could be kept separate.

10881. So as to make a better division of the children?—Yes.

10882. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—The room might be divided—it is so large that a portion might be taken off?—Yes, by a partition. That is done to a certain extent.

10883. Do you make any use of the lower room?—Yes, when the Rev. Mr. Griffith stands for religious instruction, the boys that do not belong to his class are brought there.

10884. You have stated, in your returns to this Commission, that you want a smaller room, with galleries—would that be for the young boys, or for the older ones?—For both—there are some subjects that can be taught better in such a room.

10885. How much was your remuneration altogether last year?—As far as Leamy's school is concerned, I got in 1878, £51 for capitation fees, and £100 salary.

10886. You say—"as far as Leamy's school is concerned"—have you other sources of remuneration?—Yes I have private tuition in the morning and evening.

10887. Have you classes that come to your room in the evening?—I never had a class—young men come to me for tuition—only one at a time.

10888. You give these instruction wholly independent of the school?—Yes.

10889. The assistant master has a salary of £40 a year?—Yes.

10890. And five shillings capitation fees?—Yes.

10891. You have rooms in the building?—I have.

10892. Is there any religious instruction given to the Roman Catholic boys in the school?—When we had a larger number Mr. O'Regan took them as a class, and gave them religious instruction, but now we have only a few in the school.

10893. The returns furnished to us state the numbers to be—Irish Church, 43, Presbyterians, 10; Roman Catholics, 7, Protestant Dissenters, 61—Yes I believe that is right.

10894. You have seven free scholars?—We have nine now. There were two added since the report was furnished to you Commission.

10895. Of what class is left are their parents?—One is an ex-constable of police—he has two sons free. There is also a widow's son—I do not know what class the parents of the others belong to.

10896. You have charge of the gates, and you are also responsible, with the mistress, for having the building kept clean and in proper order—is there any fixed time for getting it cleaned and washed?—It is generally washed twice a year. I believe one year it was only washed once. £4 a year does not pay a servant to do it properly.

10897. Do you mean that £4 is not sufficient for washing the place twice a year?—No, but to keep it constantly clean, swept, and dusted every morning.

10898. I understand the allowance of £4 a year is given to you for a servant, and that part of the servant's business is to keep the building clean?—Yes.

10899. Do you think the number in the school would

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be increased if you were able to give the boys a classical education?—I think so. I am not sure whether it would be unmet, but we would certainly be able to retain the teacher we have.

10900. Have you had a classical education yourself?—Yes, but I never have professed to teach classics.

10901. Then if classics were taught in the school, the Governors would have to employ an additional teacher?—Yes.

10902. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Do the boys use the playground?—They do, but during recreation time a good many of them go home for their lunch.

10903. They live sufficiently near the school to do that?—Yes.

10904. As a rule, do the boys reside in the neighbourhood of the school?—They come to us from all parts of the city, and some of the boys come every morning by train from the country.

10905. From places in the neighbourhood?—Yes; from Stranabridge, Bally, and Patrick's well.

10906. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Is there a periodical examination of the school?—Yes; once a year it is examined by Mr. Webb.

10907. There is no other examination?—No other.

10908. Dr. HART.—What prizes are given?—Books, to the value of £4, chosen by me.

10909. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Do the Governors ever come and look in at the school, during the hours of study?—Now and again they do, but very seldom.

10910. Do you attend the meetings of the Governors?—Whenever I have any special matter to bring before them, I do.

10911. I suppose you generally communicate with them through the Secretary?—Yes.

Yes, Charles
 Hart, Esq.

VIC. CHARLES HART, Esq., Archbishop of Lincolne, resident.

10912. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—You spoke of the Villiers' schools as being under your own management—when did your connection with them commence?—In July 1854.

10913. They were founded under the will of Mrs. Hannah Villiers?—Yes, her will was made in 1819. The schools were built in 1824.

10914. How are the different branches of the institution divided?—The centre of the building is Henry's school in the Orphanage—the male school is at the right hand side, and the female at the left.

10915. The whole institution is one building?—It is one building, crossed out of the funds of the charity.

10916. How are the funds which maintain the institution derived?—From money in Government Stock, and from rent. I have nothing to do with the investment of the fund. We receive through the Court of Chancery a certain sum for the support of the charity every year, and we have to pass an account with the Accountant-General.

10917. Do you know how much money there is now in Government Stock, for the use of the charity?—I could not tell you. We have nothing to do with it—we merely get £600 every year from the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and we receive a reimbursement of £134 12s. 4d., each half-year from Mr. Monie—striking out of hands in the county Clare.

10918. How are the dividends upon the money in Chancery paid to you?—When we pass our account we receive the money. We are allowed to keep in hand a sum equivalent to about two quarters' expenses—and we send up an account with the vouchers, the Accountant-General, on its being passed, gives us an order for £600.

10919. To what credit is that money transferred?—To the credit of the charity, in the Provincial Bank.

10920. How are the rents—which you say are £154 12s. 4d. half-yearly—paid?—They are paid to us by Mr. Frank Morris, the agent over the estates.

10921. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Out of the Villiers' Fund you maintain these schools and orphanage, and also another charity?—Yes—the widows' almshouse.

10922. How many widows does that support?—Twelve widows. They get £24, Irish, a year each, and they have also their residence, which is kept in repair and furnished. We have a schedule of payments sent to us from the Court of Chancery, and we have to pass our accounts according to that list.

10923. With the exception of the widows, are there any objects to which the funds of the charity are applied, except the schools?—There is the orphanage.

10924. That is part of the schools?—Yes.

10925. Then substantially the funds of the charity are divided between the widows and the schools?—Substantially; but there is something given, under the will, to the Presbyterian congregation.

10926. What sum of money is actually spent on

the schools?—The amount actually expended last year on the whole charity was £905 12s. 9d.

10927. Was that your whole income?—No—our income was more than that. We do not expect our entire income, and consequently there have been accretions. We are going to memorial the Lord Chancellor to allow us to increase some of the disbursements.

10928. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Do you keep any regular books?—No, we keep no other books than those I have shown you.

10929. Is not this book which you have produced only a Memorandum Book? It has a copy of the account on one side, and a copy of the rules on the other?—That is so.

10930. I see a considerable amount deducted from the payments made to you for income tax?—Yes, we get it returned afterwards.

10931. How much do the trustees receive?—£23 17s.—that is £20 Irish to each, under the Will.

10932. Where do the trustees live?—Do Wilkeson's well.

10933. You get £36 18s. 6d. each?—Yes, £40 Irish.

10934. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—The charity is entitled to three rent-charges?—Yes, there are three tenements, one in the county Tipperary, and two in Clare.

10935. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—For the maintenance of the orphanage, I find charged—about £50 12s., next £45 1s. 8d., and a number of smaller sums?—Yes; £160 a year is allowed for its maintenance by the Court of Chancery.

10936. There are a number of items which would come under the head of repairs, painting, &c., are there for the almshouses, or for the schools, at both?—Both, the almshouses are painted and settled once a year, and the schools another.

10937. Then the account is mixed?—Yes. We do not keep separate accounts for the schools. We keep one account for the whole charity.

10938. The total expenditure for the year was £905, leaving a balance in the hands of the trustees, in full of this account, of £408 10s. 5d. I see the year begins with a balance in hands of £408 10s. 5d.—Yes.

10939. Where is the balance kept?—In the Provincial Bank.

10940. Is it on current account?—No, on deposit receipts. We convert it to current account, according as we require it. Our expenditure is about £200 a quarter, and we are always allowed to have about two quarters' expenditure in hands at the beginning of the year, to enable us to carry on the institution, and we receive the £600 from the Accountant-General. I wish to mention that there is an accumulation of monies of the fund of the charity, now yielding £80 a year, and we are about memorialising the Chancellor to sanction the expenditure of the greater part of that £80 a year for the purposes of the charity. The memorial would have been sent in before the

version, only that Mr. Wilson, our counsel in Dublin, was ill; but we expect to have it brought before the Chancellor next term.

10941. What does the £90 a year arise from?—Accumulation of surpluses.

10942. Where are they?—In the funds. The Accountant-General could tell you more about the matter than I can.

10943. The only sum received from Chancery is the £200 a year?—Yes, and they have a good deal more than that, if they would give it to us.

10944. Then the surpluses you have spoken of are surpluses in the Court of Chancery?—Yes.

10945. Have you ever got a copy of the Accountant-General's account, in order to know exactly how matters stand?—Never.

10946. Are you aware that, as trustees, you are entitled to get a copy of the account?—I am not.

10947. You have not seen it?—No. I never saw it.

10948. There are but two trustees?—That is all.

10949. Are they ex-officio?—Yes; they are the Rector of St. Munin's and the Presbyterian Minister.

10950. Have you any fixed time to meet?—No; we have no fixed time, but we meet two or three times a week.

10951. About the business of the charity?—Yes.

10952. Do you know how the sum of £200 a year was paid, as the sum you were to receive from Chancery, for I find that, in 1857, the charity was getting, or entitled to get, £246 4s. 4d.—I cannot tell you.

10953. Perhaps the accumulations you mention are accounted for by that?—Probably they are. At all events they only give us £200 a year.

10954. The account book you have produced to us is only a memorandum book?—It is a copy of what we send up to Dublin when passing our account.

10955. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—Are we to understand that your account goes up to the Court of Chancery in that form—the items for widows and for schools mixed, as here?—Yes. That account is according to the schedule laid down for us. We have to send up a return for every item of the expenditure.

10956. When you say you send up the account and vouchers, do you know who they are sent to, and how are they vouched?—by what officer?—It used to be in the Master's office.

10957. You have not got the actual document which you sent to the Court of Chancery?—No. We send up the vouchers to our solicitor, Mr. Barrington, and he draws up the account.

10958. You send up the vouchers?—Yes, and a copy of this account which I have produced. This is virtually the same as what we sent to Mr. Barrington.

10959. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—Then the account passed is this: you send up a copy of this, which I may call a rough or draft account, with the vouchers, to your solicitor, Mr. Barrington, and from those materials he draws up a formal account, which you do not see, and which is furnished to the Court, and passed?—Yes.

10960. How are the costs of preparing and passing the account paid?—Out of the funds in hand.

10961. Are they paid by you?—Yes, and passed in the account.

10962. Who keeps your books?—Mr. Barrington has our legal papers.

10963. Who has the vouched accounts, which are passed by the officer?—Mr. Barrington, I suppose.

10964. Is he a solicitor in Dublin?—Mr. Barrington lives here, but he has a correspondent in Dublin. His father was previously our solicitor, and before him we had Mr. Gibson, who afterwards became Master Gibson. Our solicitor, previous to Mr. Gibson, was Mr. Barrowes, who was for many years connected with the charity.

10965. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—In what year did you begin to act as trustee of the charity?—In 1854.

10966. Do you recollect the inquiry in 1857?—I

do; I was asked no questions at that inquiry, because we had to pass our account in Chancery.

10967. What is the actual endowment belonging to the schools?—I am unable to find it from that book. I could not tell you, because we have never separated it. The first time I acted for the charity was in November, 1854, and the accounts from that time to the present are before you.

10968. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—The way the matter appears to stand is this: there is a sum in Chancery, the amount of which you do not know, but out of which you annually receive a sum of £200, besides which you are paid rentcharges amounting to £308 12s. 2d every year, making £508 12s. 2d.—Yes.

10969. Out of the £508 12s. 2d, you make certain payments for the widows, the amounts of which you say are fixed by the scheme?—Yes.

10970. The balance goes in repairing the almshouse, the orphanage, and supporting the schools?—Yes.

10971. And there is no separate account for the schools?—No.

10972. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—Have you no idea what sum is spent on the schools every year?—I could tell you the expenditure.

10973. Can you tell me how much you expend on the maintenance of the orphanage?—I think you said £100 a year was allowed by the court?—Yes, for food, and then clothing costs £65; and besides that there are apprentice fees. There is £10 given with each orphan on leaving the school.

10974. What does that item come to?—£30 a year—we are not allowed to expend more than £30 a year. Then the apprentices got £3 a year for three years for clothing. We send out on an average 10 or 12 a year, and they each get the £3 for three years, so that is £18 a year.

10975. Is there any other expenditure for the orphanage?—Yes, for coals, the matron's salary; and servant's wages. The matron gets £30 a year, the servant £5, and there is the cost of coal and incidental expenses, about £50.

10976. Besides the orphanage, you have two schools?—Yes.

10977. What are they?—A male and female school.

10978. What salaries do you pay?—£120 for the salaries of the teachers in two schools.

10979. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—You were connected with the institution in 1857, and no single figure of what was then reported agrees with what we have before us now. Did you give any separate account of these institutions at that time?—We were never asked a question. Dr. Wilson, who was the senior trustee, informed the Commissioners that we passed our accounts every year to the Court of Chancery, and the Commissioners never asked us any questions; they went and visited the schools, and gave us some advice about the children.

10980. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—You have two male and two female schools, have you not?—No, we had the St. Munin's schools under the National Board, and the attendance fell off so much that the Board forced us to amalgamate the male and female schools, so as to make but one school of them.

10981. So that you now have a male school and a female school with the orphanage in Henry-street, and a male and female school in St. Munin's?—Yes.

10982. Then could you, by to-morrow morning, give the Commissioners, on paper, the amount expended—first, on the orphanage; secondly, on the male school, thirdly, on the female school, and fourthly, on the mixed school?—Yes.

10983. We have had a good many confused accounts before us, since we commenced our inquiries, but this is the most difficult one we have had yet?—Well, we pay our accounts quarterly, according to the directions of the will, on 1st February, May, August, and November.

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Ven. Charles Hall, &c.

April 28, 1878.

Van, Charles
Hart, &c.

10984. In these accounts I see several entries—"expended at almshouse, £29 11s. 5d." and again, "expended at almshouse, 287 12s. 9½d."—Yes, those were bills connected with the almshouse. On the first day of the quarter we go down, at eleven o'clock, and pay the widows, and any expenses that have been incurred during the quarter, then we go up to Henry-street and pay there, in like manner, all the bills belonging to it. You will see at the left hand of the book what we draw from the bank each time for so much paid to the mistress for the quarter, and you will see the amount of the balance left in bank.

10985. Dr. HART—You have no separate account of how the money is expended?—Yes, there is a book kept at the almshouse.

10986. Do you every year give the particulars of what is in that book to Mr. Harrington?—Yes, we have a form, which I am bringing to to-morrow, according to which we pass our accounts. We have to follow it exactly.

10987. LORD B. CHURCHILL—How many girls does the orphanage contain?—It was originally intended to contain twenty, but there are only fourteen in it at present.

10988. How are they recruited?—By the trustees.

10989. How do you select them—are you confined to orphans belonging to Limerick?—No, Miss Villiers wished them to be selected from the Counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, where she had her estates.

10990. When a vacancy occurs, do you advertise?—No.

10991. How do you look for the orphans?—We do not look for them. They apply to us.

10992. Do they apply to you from all parts of Ireland?—No, but from the neighbourhood. They have not applied so frequently of late as they used to do.

10993. Why is that?—One reason is this—£10, in 1829, would apprentice a girl as a ribbon apprentice, but it is not sufficient now, and we are not allowed to give more.

10994. You have only fourteen orphans?—Yes, we cannot afford to support more than fourteen, the cost of maintenance is so great.

10995. When was the order in Chancery regarding the charity drawn up?—I think in 1836.

10996. You never applied to the Court to vary it?—We did. We got an increase, but not sufficient to maintain twenty orphans.

10997. From what class of life are the orphans taken?—They are always respectable. We have had daughters of professional men and other gentlemen.

10998. Then the orphans belong rather to the upper classes of society?—Sometimes to the upper classes, and sometimes to the middle classes.

10999. Was that the intention of the will?—The will directed they should be Protestant orphans. I do not remember that it specified any particular class.

11000. Do you confine yourself to the upper class, in selecting orphans?—No; I should say, they are not exactly the upper class—I would rather say the upper middle class.

11001. How long do the orphans generally remain in the Institution?—They enter at seven, and remain until sixteen years of age.

11002. Do you then apprentice them?—Yes, but sometimes they go out as teachers. When they have an aptitude for teaching, we send them to the training school in Marlborough-street, and some of them have done exceedingly well.

11003. Is the education given, of a high class character?—Like that in the Model Schools.

11004. Do they learn music?—They learn music, but it is not in the programme, it is an extra.

11005. Of course, the orphans have no means of paying for that?—They have not.

11006. They pay nothing?—Nothing. We clothe, feed, and apprentice them.

11007. LORD JERVIS FitzGibbon—Are they

entirely orphans, or is only their father dead?—Some are entirely orphans, some are children whose fathers only are dead.

11008. LORD B. CHURCHILL—There is a boys' school attached to the building?—Yes.

11009. How many was that school intended to accommodate?—I think forty would fill the room, but we have had more than forty in the former master's time. Mr. Switzer, father of the Mr. Switzer who was a witness here to-day, was the master for a great many years. He was a most successful teacher. Leamy's school was not then working, and it was also before the Model schools came into operation, and at one time he had over fifty boys. We used to communicate with him on account of the number.

11010. At the present moment, you have only fourteen, so that on account of the competition?—Yes, and also because the present master is not long in the school.

11011. Are the boys, sons of tradesmen?—Not all, some of them are gentlemen's, and some professional men's sons.

11012. Has the master any assistant under him?—No.

11013. Do the boys receive a free education?—No, they all pay. Three of them pay £4 10s. a year, eight pay £4, and three, £3 a year, each.

11014. Are we to understand, that when a boy applies to be taught in the school, the trustees settle what he shall pay?—When we appointed the master, we told him that it was advisable he should charge such and such fees, according to what the boys were learning in the school—so much, if they were only learning English, a higher fee if learning Latin, higher still if learning Greek and Latin.

11015. What salary do you give the master?—£22 a year, and a house.

11016. What is the position worth altogether?—Last year he estimated his fees at £46 a year.

11017. And the house, I suppose, is worth £80 a year?—Well, you may say so, as it is kept in repair.

11018. Then he gets about £126 a year?—Yes.

11019. Does he get fuel?—He does.

11020. How long is it since he was appointed?—Last June.

11021. Was he a Scholar of Trinity College?—No, he is going through college.

11022. Where did he come from?—From the County Meath.

11023. Had you many applications for the place?—A great number.

11024. How many pupils have you in the female school?—Forty-nine altogether, including the orphans—thirty-five if you exclude them.

11025. Is it an elementary and higher school?—The same as the Model School.

11026. Are the day pupils of the same class as life as the boys?—They are.

11027. What fees do they pay?—Very small fees—some 2s. 6d. a quarter, some 3s.

11028. There are forty-nine pupils altogether in the school?—Yes, but the average attendance is only from thirty-seven to forty.

11029. There is only one schoolmistress?—Yes, but she has a pupil teacher to assist her to teach the junior class.

11030. Is it an entirely Protestant school?—Yes. There are Presbyterians and Methodists among them—of the forty-nine, twenty-one are Episcopians, eight Presbyterians, and fifteen Methodists.

11031. About the boys' school, how are they divided, as to religious denominations?—There are twelve Church boys, and two Methodists.

11032. What are the religious denominations of the orphans?—Eight belong to the Church, and six are Presbyterians.

11033. Now as to the St. Mary's schools, are they National schools now?—Yes, and they are now amalgamated into one school.

11034. What control have the trustees over it?—The senior trustee, Dr. Wilson, is the patron.
11035. He is a Presbyterian?—Yes, a Presbyterian minister.

11036. Were these schools built with the money of the charity?—Yes, and they are attached to the churches. The girls' schools are in the middle, and one of the schools at each side.

11037. What number have you attending those schools?—There are forty-eight on the roll—thirty-one boys and seventeen girls.

11038. How are they divided as to religion?—Of the thirty-one boys, twenty-two belong to the Irish Church, and nine are Presbyterians. Of the seventeen girls, seven are of the Church, and six Presbyterians.

11039. Are the buildings large?—No, they are not.

11040. Would they accommodate a larger number than are attending now?—Well, the children are now all in one room. We have a second room, and the girls go into it to learn sewing and knitting, but when the boys and girls are all taught in one room, I think it is as full as it need be.

11041. Of course you receive a grant from the National Board?—We do.

11042. What was the amount of the grant last year?—About £56, I think.

11043. Dr. HART—Are classes taught in the boys' school in Henry-street, at present?—Yes.

11044. How long has that been the case?—They were part of the school education before I became a trustee. The late Mr. Switzer taught classes.

11045. No classes appear to have been taught in 1856, and the Chancery scheme provides only for an English education?—That is not quite correct; for classes were taught, and the master used to prepare boys for the Apothecaries' Hall, but it was not supposed to be a classical school. When the elder Mr. Switzer died, his successor made it a more classical school than it had been before.

11046. Then classes were taught in 1856?—Yes. Latin was taught sufficiently to enable boys to be sent to the Apothecaries' Hall.

[The Commissioners adjourned until the following morning.]

Sept 26, 1879

Yas. Charles
HARRIS & A.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1879.—10 o'CLOCK, A.M.

Oct 1, 1879.

In the Town Hall, Limerick.

Present.—**LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**; **LORD RALPH CHURCHILL, M.P.**; and **ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.**; with **G. W. BRADSHAW, Esq., Assistant Secretary.**

MR. WILLIAM LEIGHT, & P., called.

Mr. William
Leight, &c.

11047. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**.—Can you now state the amount of money belonging to Leacy's schools which is at present lodged on deposit in bank?—Yes, I produce a deposit receipt of the National Bank for £260, which, with a correct cash balance, on 29th September, 1879, amounting to £245 7s, made the entire amount then in bank, to the credit of the schools, £505 7s. I wish to make an observation with regard to some questions put to me yesterday, in reference to the account which I lodged in. The Lord Justice thought that account erroneous, as it omitted to take credit for the £260 on deposit receipt. I wish to explain that the account is not a deposit account, but a cash account; a statement of the correct cash transactions as between us and the bank, and the sums on deposit account I treat, not as cash, but as capital. The sums on deposit receipt only appear in that account when they are transferred to or from the deposit account to the current cash account. The account shows that we have £100 on deposit receipt, as anyone conversant with bank accounts will see, for the figures are £1,100 so we see, and £200 on the other. I treated the whole thing as a cash transaction.

11048. I understand, of course, that this is only a cash account, and all I stated yesterday was (and I think you will see that it is so) that if (as you did yesterday) you deduct the balance £180 8s 3½d, which appears in hand at the end of that account, from the balance £479 10s 4½d in hand at the beginning, and treat the difference as showing your expenditure during the five years, you wrong yourself to the extent of £200, because that £200 has not been expended, but is in bank to the credit of the

charity. The account is quite right as a cash account, but to render it a complete statement of your financial position should you not supplement it by a deposit account, showing that you have £260 to credit on deposit receipt?—It is really taken credit for in the account, and, in fact, it would not balance if what you lordship suggests was done.

11049. The only matter of substance is that this, which, as you say, is only a cash account, is only a partial statement of your financial position, for in addition to this cash account you have another account with the bank—an account of moneys on deposit receipt, and if those moneys be included in estimating your quinquennial expenditure you have not reduced your capital from £479 10s 4½d to £180 8s 3½d at all. You have only reduced it from £479 10s 4½d to £280 8s 3½d!—That is so.

11050. **DR. HART**.—In fact you have two balances in the bank—one of £260, and the other £180 8s 3½d, and the cash account shows the latter only?—Certainly.

LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Any body conversant with accounts, on looking over that statement, would detect it.

11051. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**.—In fact, without being very conversant with accounts, we detected it. At all events, it is gratifying to find that you have not, during the five years, expended over and above your revenues, as much money as has been laid out in the costs of the scheme. Do you wish to add anything further?—I produce the reports of the Inspectors (Mr. Webb) as to the Leacy schools, dated respectively 25th July, 1876, 23rd August, 1877, and 17th January, 1879.

MR. WILLIAM M. BRADSHAW, examined.

Mr. Wm. M.
Bradshaw.

11052. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD**.—You are the Clerk of the Crown for the county of Limerick, and auditor to the trustees of Leacy's schools?—I am. I produce the Accountant-General's certificate, showing that there is £10,246 11s 6d, consols, and £155 4s 3½d, cash, to credit of the charity, in the books of the Bank of Ireland.

11053. I wanted to get some information with reference to an item of £240 8s 8d, for costs?—Yes, I

received a cheque for £240 8s 8d, for costs. Of that sum, £207 4s 6d, were the taxed costs of Mr. Ogilby, and a Mr. Ashmore, under several orders of the Court of Chancery, extending over several years.

11054. It represented the costs of the Governors, from February, 1857, till July, 1877, and included all the expense of the litigation, with reference to the new scheme?—Yes.

11055. Was the application for the new scheme

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 Bunsbury.

opposed in Chancery by any party?—Oh, yes; parties appeared by counsel on both sides. One of the Governors, a Dr. Geary, who disapproved of the proposed scheme, got permission to appear by counsel against it. His solicitor was Mr. Joseph Murphy, and his costs have not yet been taxed or paid.

11056. What was the object of that opposition?—Well, I only can speak there as lawyer, as it was before I became solicitor for the charity, he wanted to change the scheme as proposed by the Governors.

11057. Dr. HART.—Are those costs, which you say have not yet been paid, likely to be large?—About £80, I believe.

11058. Lord Justice FRYGUSON.—What business was included in the item of £80 to 10d?—That represents the costs of the appointment of new trustees, taxed and paid under certificate, and the costs of getting an order to have the dividends paid to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and Colonel Mansell, it includes the Attorney-General's costs also.

11059. What is the average expense of an application to the Court of Chancery to appoint a new Governor?—Well, this £16 7s 10d was, previous to the passing of the Judicature Act, when it was necessary to proceed by petition—the affidavits were a little long in consequence of our requiring to get an additional order, to have the dividends paid to two of the trustees.

11060. What do you apprehend will be the expense in future attendant upon a new appointment?—About £16.

11061. Of course, the expense is the same of appointing two Governors, or one?—Just the same—half a dozen would be the same as one.

11062. What is the expense of an application to the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of making an alteration in the scheme?—Well, the cost of the former alteration in the scheme was about £370.

11063. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—I suppose the amount

of the expense depends very much on whether it is opposed or not?—It does.

11064. Lord Justice FRYGUSON.—If the Governors were unanimous in desiring to have some alteration in the present scheme—for example by taking during classes as one of the branches of instruction, and suppose that the application was unopposed, what, in your opinion, would it cost to get the scheme made?—Well, you could not well call it an unopposed application, because the Attorney-General should be brought into it.

11065. Of course, but he would be merely a formal appearance. I am assuming that there was no contentious litigation, but that it was brought through the Court of Chancery in the ordinary way, the Attorney-General being obliged, of course, to be consulted, and being represented in the usual way by counsel—what would be the expense?—It could not be done under £60.

11066. There is also a small sum put down in this account for miscellaneous costs, £16 11s. 6d.—Yes, the first item in it, was entering a rule to change the solicitor, from Mr. Ogle to myself, then there was the cost of a power of attorney to draw dividends, and some proceedings in connection with a man named McCarthy, who built a wall across a lane, at the use of our premises.

11067. Did you succeed in that proceeding?—We knocked down the wall.

11068. Are there any other costs due by the institution?—None; except the costs of Mr. Joseph Murphy, which I have already mentioned.

11069. Have you any fixed time for furnishing your costs?—No. I furnish my costs in the ordinary way, when the business is done. Nothing has been done since the proceeding against McCarthy.

11070. There is no such practice now, as appears to have prevailed formerly, of costs being allowed to accumulate for eight years?—No; there is nothing now due to me.

Yrs. Charles
 Barry, M.A.

Ven. CHARLES HART, M.A., Archbishop of Lincoln, recalled.

11071. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—What amount of money is annually expended on the Wilkes' schools, out of the funds of the charity?—£394 13s. 6d.

11072. How is that sum of £394 13s. 6d. distributed among the different institutions?—£381 14s. 6d. on the orphanage; £13 3s. 6d. on the male school; £40 5s. 6d. on the female school; and £79 13s. 10d. on the mixed male and female school in Nicholas-street, I produce accounts showing the details of those sums.

11073. Lord Justice FRYGUSON.—Since we adjourned yesterday, I have read Mr. Wilkes' will, and I find the matter stands thus: your "first account" represents an annuity of £136 1s. Irish, divided as follows: £80 to the trustees, £11 1s. to the Presbyterian congregation, £3 3s. 3d. to the Brompton Hospital, £2 6s. 6d. to the Dispensary, £2 6s. 6d. to the Mendicity, these sums, amounting in all to £10, for the clerk, sexton, and poor Presbyterians; and £2 0s. 3d. in other charities—total, £118 1s. and the remaining £20 is for the Female Orphan Society. Now that £20 is the only part we have anything to say to, how is that paid?—That is not paid now, the Orphan Society is now merged in the Orphanage, and it is not paid now, nor are the items for the Mendicity and Dispensary, and those items go into the accretions, and into the general fund.

11074. Does it go to the Orphanage?—It goes into the general fund.

11075. The Presbyterian charities, I suppose, are paid?—They are.

11076. That includes Account No. 1, "Account No. 2" is £100, Irish, of which the interest was applicable for relief of poor debtors, and I see that a considerable number of debitors were brought out from time to time; I presume that has now ceased?—Yes, and the interest has accumulated now to nearly £50. The

£100, Irish, produces £2 odd—nearly £5 a year—which is applicable to that purpose, and has accumulated by accretion.

11077. Now, we come to "Account No. 3," and the first item of income in the schedule of £340 Irish, or £313 16s. 11d., pecuniary currency, and then there is the interest on the vestimentary money. Now, out of that, you have first to pay £285 a year to twelve widows at £24 each?—Yes, £288, Irish.

11078. The next payments, directed by the will, are £20 for the schoolmaster, and £80 for the schoolmistress. What do you pay them now?—We pay £20 to the master, and £25 to the mistress of the St. Munchin's schools.

11079. The next item is £60, being for clothing for forty children at 3s. each—was you still limited to that amount for the clothing?—It has been increased to £85.

11080. Is that the entire sum you are allowed, under the existing scheme, for clothing the children?—There is also £3 a year for clothing each apprentice for three years.

11081. Dr. HART.—The amount charged in the last account for the schoolmaster is £30, not £20?—I can explain that. Our quarters, according to the will, begin February, May, August, and November, so that in the ordinary course a quarter's salary would fall due in February; but Mr. MHE, an schoolmaster, left a month sooner, so that we had to pay him up to the end of the year, that makes the difference.

11082. There was £29 3s. 6d. paid to the mistress?—Yes; the same thing occurred with the mistress.

11083. Lord Justice FRYGUSON.—I said the total sum directed £10 to be spent annually in books for the children?—Yes.

11084. What expenditure is made upon that total

now?—We have an item for stationery and books, amounting to £7 14s. 1d.

11083. You have entered some payments in your memorandum-book to "librarians"?—Yes, the two male teachers get £3 a year, and the two female teachers £2 a year, each, as librarians.

11084. That makes £10?—Yes.

11085. Then, in fact, you make a payment to them under the head of Librarians, in addition to their salaries?—Yes.

11086. What duties have they to perform for that?—No special duties.

11087. In point of fact, is it only a form of paying their salary?—Yes. I should mention that there is a library in each school, but it is not much used.

11088. Is it part of their duty to look after those libraries?—It is.

11089. The next item under the will was £14 per annum for fourteen items of cost?—Yes, but we expend a good deal more than that; we expend £31 a year.

11090. Lastly, the trustees left £10 a year for repairs?—We expend more. There have been three alterations since the original scheme.

11091. What is the amount invested to the credit of the charity?—It was £20,823 in the year 1875. The annual interest was £685, of which we draw £508, and the £177 is reinvested.

11092. The Court of Chancery allows you £600 a year, and you have also reimbursements amounting to £512, making £1,112, to meet the expenses of the school, the widows, and the almshouses, and the other uses of expenditure?—Yes.

11093. Dr. HARR.—The expenses of the school are about £335, which deducted from the £600 you get from the Court of Chancery leaves £265?—The will does not allocate any special sum for the schools, as distinguished from other branches of the charity, the whole charity is treated together.

11094. Have you a balance of £65 out of the £600 to credit of the schools, or is it spent in some other way?—It all goes into one account.

11095. It goes to the almshouses?—It goes to the almshouses and other branches of the charity.

11096. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—The order of the Court of Chancery directs that the accounts shall be paid once a year, on notice to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests—do they attend the rendering of the accounts?—They do.

11097. I see by the book that the minutes were regularly kept by the trustees down to 1839—do you keep any regular minute book now?—No; but whenever we have any transaction, like an appointment of widows or orphans, or anything like that, we keep a minute of it.

11098. I observe that the trustees formerly advertised for candidates for the almshouses, and also in some instances for orphans—how are the orphans now done?—When we get applications we select from them.

11099. You do not now publish any notice of the vacancies?—Now we do not, because we have fourteen orphans at present, and we cannot afford to admit more on account of the increase of late years, in the expense of supporting them.

11100. What is the general number of applications when there is a vacancy?—We have generally applicants waiting to be admitted, before vacancies occur.

11101. The will directs a periodical inspection by the trustees of the schools, to see that the children have made progress—do you hold periodical inspections of the schools?—No, we do not hold regular periodical inspections.

11102. The provision in the will is precise on that point?—Although we do not hold regular periodical inspections, we are constantly in and out.

11103. Let me read you this passage from the will:

"As I have chosen clergyman for my trustees it is expected that they will be attentive in examining the boys

and girls at least once a month, to know what progress they have made in literature, and especially in the knowledge of the Christian religion . . . if any boys or girls show a vicious temperament they shall be expelled."

Do you in point of fact examine the scholars at any time?—We have examined them.

11104. But you have no regular periods of examination?—No, no regular periods.

11105. There is another provision in the will, that the girls are to be admitted at the age of eight years, and that when they leave the school they shall, if deserving of it, and if they have been more than four years in it, receive certificates of character?—That has never been done in my time.

11106. At what age do you admit children?—The orphans are admitted from the age of seven upwards, and they remain until sixteen.

11107. They must leave at sixteen?—Yes, that is the age at which they are supposed to leave, but they do not always leave at sixteen, because we may not have an opportunity of appointing them. Another reason is this: there may be three or four girls arriving at the age of sixteen together, and we may not be able to give apprenticeships to each of them, because we are only allowed £30 a year for fees, so that we often have to retain a girl till the following year, for that reason.

11108. Dr. HARR.—They remain more than four years?—Yes, that provision in the will referred to the St. Mary's, and outside schools, not to the orphanage.

11109. I observe that there are two wills in the book which you have headed so—there is an old will of 1792, followed by one of 1819—what is the reason of both wills being copied into the book?—I believe it was because there were some expressions in the first will that were supposed to regulate the other.

11110. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—In fact that the first will was not revoked by the last, so that the two documents together constituted the will?—Yes. She made two wills, one in 1792, and the other in 1819, but it is under the will of 1819 we are chiefly acting.

11111. There are several provisions in the first will as to the amounts of money to be paid?—Yes—the scheme is, in fact, based upon the two wills.

11112. I want to call your attention to your bank book. I see the account for 1878 shows first a lodgment of £154 1s. 4d., which I presume is some payment on account of the reimbursements?—Yes.

11113. Then there is a lodgment of £400—that, I suppose is from the Accountant-General?—Yes.

11114. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Does the Accountant-General pay you in one sum—once a year?—Yes.

11115. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—I presume, as soon as you have passed your annual account?—Yes.

11116. I find, you drew out the £600 all at once?—Yes, that was in order to put it on deposit receipts. As soon as the money is transferred to us by the Accountant-General we draw it out, and lodge it on deposit receipts of £50 each.

11117. You do that in order to get the interest?—Yes.

11118. Lord R. CHURCHILL.—Can you tell me how much money you have got on deposit receipts at the present moment—does this book show it?—No, it does not.

11119. Have you any book that shows it?—We have the deposit receipts themselves.

11120. Could you, from your own knowledge, say what amount you have on deposit receipts now?—We have over £400.

11121. That is to carry you through the year?—That, with the half-yearly reimbursements, will carry us on until next July, when we will receive the £500 from the Accountant-General.

11122. The £400 you have on deposit receipts, with the reimbursements that will come in in the meantime, is

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 Yes Charles
 How, &c.

substance, represents what is to carry you on for the six months from January till July.—Yes.

11135. What do you suppose is your ordinary balance of income over expenditure—at the end of the year, do you find you have spent all you have received, or have you any surplus?—Well, £400 is about the balance remaining in bank at the end of every year, and then we have to carry on two quarters out of that, and the expense of each quarter generally amounts from £180 to £200—never £200.

11136. Then is the money you receive only just sufficient for your requirements, or have you any balance remaining over at the end of the year, and if so what is that balance?—The income is more than the expenditure.

11137. To what extent?—Very little more.

11138. As a matter of fact, is what you receive about sufficient to enable you to meet what you have to pay?—Just sufficient.

11139. At the same time, there is an accumulation of £20 a year going on in the Court of Chancery?—There is.

11140. Dr. HART.—Is your account for 1876 a fair average of the expenditure every year?—It is. I do not think there was anything at all special last year.

11141. LOAN R. CHURCHMAN.—In the report of the Assistant Commissioner, who examined this school in 1856, I find this passage:—

“Considering the youth of the pupils, I had no reason

to be dissatisfied with the arranging; the bed does it changed only once a month which seems to me to be not frequent enough. Each bed which is one of three feet six inches, accommodates two, and there does not seem to be room for a greater number of beds in the dormitories, which are very small. There is a room appropriated to the purpose of a lavatory, containing a bath, and supplied with water from a pipe, there is also a stove, intended to hold six basins, but not furnished with any, and the children wash in the common bath, they have not separate towels, unless in case of an infectious disease, when the pupil affected has a separate towel or roller.”

—Has your attention been drawn to that report?—That has been altered.

11142. We went over the Institution this morning, and I ascertained that although the house is made for six basins, there were only three in it. You say the matters mentioned in that report have been attended to?—They have.

11143. Do you make periodical inspections of the building and its arrangements, and see that the institution is carried on satisfactorily, and in a proper and cleanly manner?—Well, I have been frequently through the house—I cannot say that I inspect it periodically.

11144. Do you consider it a part of your duty to look after such matters?—Yes, and the master calls our attention to anything that he thinks is required.

11145. LOAN JUSTICE FINEGEMAN.—You have the selection of the master yourself?—We have; all the appointments are in our hands.

Mr. Benjamin
 Barrington.

Mr. BENJAMIN BARRINGTON, examined.

11146. LORD R. CHURCHMAN.—You are a solicitor, residing in Lincoln's Inn?—I am.

11147. What are your duties in connection with the Wilkes' charity?—To pass the accounts every year to the trustees.

11148. Do you audit those accounts?—They are audited by the Court of Chancery.

11149. What do you mean by “passing the accounts”?—I prepare the account in the first place, lodge it in the Court of Chancery, get it passed by the Chief Clerk, and obtain an order for the £200 for the trustees.

11150. Do you prepare the accounts, from the book that the Archbishop has furnished us with?—The trustees furnish me with the rough draft of the account, and the vouchers—I draw it up in the form the Court of Chancery requires, and pass it with the vouchers.

11151. Do you keep a book in which you retain copies of the accounts from year to year?—No, I keep the rough drafts from which I prepare the accounts.

11152. You do not enter them in any ledger?—No.

11153. You send a copy to the Court of Chancery, and keep the original drafts yourself?—I send the verified account of the trustees to the Court, and when passed I obtain a certified copy from the Chief Clerk, which is at present in Dublin.

11154. LOAN JUSTICE FINEGEMAN.—About what is the annual expense of the preparation, lodgment, and passing the accounts, including the costs of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests?—About £30.

11155. Are those costs paid annually?—Yes.

11156. Is there any arrear of costs now due by the Institution?—There is not.

11157. How much of the £30 represents the costs of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests?—They amount to about 25 every year.

11158. Do the Commissioners attend, on the passing of the account?—They do.

11159. Do they take part in the vouching?—They attend the vouching.

11160. The rest of the cost of preparing and passing the account are about £25 a year?—About that.

11161. How are your costs paid?—They are taxed in the Court of Chancery, and the amount paid by the trustees.

11162. Are they included in the annual account?—Yes. They are at the end of the account.

11163. Is any postage deducted from the rest charge, or is it paid in full?—It is paid in full. Income tax is deducted in the first instance, but the trustees get it back every year, and it is included in the account.

11164. How is the cash balance at the foot of each account treated?—The cash balance at the foot of the first account is brought over and included in the balance on the third account, and the whole balance is brought forward to the account next year, and that balance keeps the trustees going for the six months until they get the £400 in July.

11165. For how many years have you prepared the accounts?—Six years.

11166. Has there been, during that time, any transfer of the cash balance to capital?—There has not.

11167. Have the trustees been able, during the six years, to invest any portion of the cash balance in lands at the end of the year?—No.

11168. About how much was that cash balance at the beginning of the six years, when you first commenced the preparation of the accounts?—Was it large or smaller than now?—Is or about the same.

11169. Then substantially the institution has paid its way during the six years, and no more?—Yes.

11170. Do you know the balance of which the rest charge, £315 per annum, are paid?—Nothing, except the names of them.

11171. Are they full security?—They are ample security, I believe; but I could not say what is the value of them.

11172. Who is the tenant paid by?—It is paid by the agent over the lands, Mr. Frederick Morris. I wish to mention that there is at present a scheme before the Chancellor for utilizing the balance of the interest produced by the invested capital, over and above the £200 annually paid to the institution, the surplus is about £20 a year, and there is at the moment a scheme for the application of that £20 a year before the Chancellor for his consideration.

11173. In what way does the scheme propose to apply it?—It is proposed that a portion of it should be given to the widows, and the remainder to the

orphans, because the trustees at present are not able to support as many as the scheme originally designed, in consequence of the increased price of everything.

11144. Has that scheme been approved of?—Not yet; it is only a draft scheme—it has not been finally confirmed.

11145. I wish to call your attention to the fact that under the will the provision for the widows was fixed at £238 per annum, and a sum of a certain size to be allotted to each, with one ton of coal, and that the orphans appear to have been the object of the testator's bounty for any number there might be of the income of the charity?—Well, the trustees are preparing a counter scheme, by which they are proposing to have the surplus applied altogether for the orphans, except saving the £24 for the widows, to prevent any redundancy instead of Irish currency.

11146. I believe the Comptroller of Bequests were the proposer of the first scheme?—Yes. The counter scheme, now before the Lord Chancellor, has been proposed by the trustees.

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Mr. Sturgis
Barrington.

MISS MARY STEWART, examined,

Miss Mary Stewart.

11147. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—You are the mother of the Williams' Orphanage. How long have you held that position?—Since May, 1863.

11148. There are at present fourteen girls in the orphanage?—Yes.

11149. What assistance have you in managing the house?—Only one servant.

11150. What help do the children themselves give?—They do all the housework upstairs. In fact, they do all the housework, with the exception of that in the kitchen; the servant assists in steering.

11151. Do the children keep the house and passages clean?—Yes, they do all the sweeping upstairs, with a little assistance from the servant.

11152. Is all the laundry work done in the institution?—Yes; two girls wash in the laundry with the servant.

11153. How many of the girls are old enough to wash?—All, without exception, do something. Or come the work the younger ones can do a very trifling.

11154. Do you give them instruction in housework?—Certainly; they are taught to do it properly, so as to make them useful.

11155. What are the hours for going to school?—From ten o'clock till three.

11156. The school is separated from the orphanage, but under the same roof?—Yes.

11157. During the school-hours are they under your charge?—No.

11158. Have you anything to do with the teaching?—Nothing.

11159. What meals do the children get?—Three meals a day, and the younger children, and any that are delicate, get lunch in addition.

11160. What food do they get?—Bread and milk for breakfast, with the exception of Sunday, when they get tea.

11161. What is the dinner hour?—A quarter past three—immediately after school.

11162. Do they get nothing between tea and three?—Some of them do—the girls that I think require it get lunch; in fact they all get a little bread.

11163. Do they come from school for it?—No, they take it with them.

11164. What do they get for dinner?—They get soup twice a week. Soup two or three days—in fact, whatever I can afford to give them.

11165. What do they get in the evening?—When they have milk for dinner, I give them coffee and bread in the evening.

11166. Do they get butter?—Not always. I sometimes give them bread and butter for dinner with tea or coffee.

11167. How are the house bills paid?—I keep an account, and give it to the trustees quarterly.

11168. Do you get the meat by contract or by retail?—I buy it as I want it. I can usually say we have a certain price. There is a contract for the milk.

11169. Are you put in funds at the beginning of the quarter, or do you advance the money?—I am put in funds. I run bills for bread and milk.

11170. Are there any accounts allowed to run on longer than three months?—No.

11171. What has been the general health of the children, during the time you have been matron?—

For some time a few of them were delicate. At present they are all healthy. There have been only two deaths during the sixteen years I have been matron.

11172. What were those deaths from?—Consumption.

11173. Have you ever had any outbreak of contagious disease?—We have had scarlet fever once or twice, but it did not spread.

11174. Was there any outbreak of small-pox?—No, we never had a case of it; and there was only one case of measles during the sixteen years.

11175. Do you know what becomes of the children after they have left you?—Some of them are bound to trades, others go as governesses, some as servants—according to their ability, and according to their friends' can help them.

11176. Have you opportunities of knowing how they get on?—Yes, most of them correspond with me up to the present.

11177. How have they succeeded in the world?—As a rule, well.

11178. Have you had any cases in which you were obliged to discontinue children from the school?—Only one; more than five years ago.

11179. Are you responsible for the cleanliness of the establishment?—Yes; entirely responsible.

11180. Is the institution subject to any inspection, periodical or otherwise?—Not, except when the trustees come, which is very frequently, and occasionally we have visitors.

11181. Do any ladies take an interest in the place?—No.

11182. You have nothing in the nature of a ladies' committee?—No.

11183. Or friends coming to see how things are going on?—No.

11184. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—Do any of the relatives of the orphans visit you?—Yes, the relatives visit there occasionally.

11185. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—Are all the children from the neighbourhood of Elmrick?—No; some are from a distance. I have one child at present from Elmrick, but her mother is in a situation in the county.

11186. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—I suppose the children are all Irish?—Yes.

11187. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—Do the children study in the evening?—They prepare their lessons for next day.

11188. Have they any fixed hours for that?—Yes, from a quarter to six until seven in the evening.

11189. Is there sufficient accommodation for the fourteen children?—Yes.

11190. Have all the children separate beds?—Not all.

11191. How many beds are there?—If the full number of children were in the orphanage, they should all sleep two together; but, with the present reduced number, some of them have separate beds.

11192. Twenty is the full number of children, and there are ten beds?—Yes.

11193. There is a playground at the back of the house?—Yes.

11194. Do the children walk out at all?—Yes; when the weather is fine.

Oct 2, 1875.
Mrs Mary
Stewart.

11215. Are they also allowed recreation in the playground?—Certainly, every day after dinner they get time for play.

11216. Do they take any longer excursions?—I take them out to walk once a week, sometimes oftener.

11217. Who superintends the clothing of the children?—I do.

11218. Who makes it?—I do—at least I cut it out, and the girls help me with the sewing.

11219. It is directed, in the will of the founder, that they are to be taught knitting and sewing—what needlework are they taught?—They learn to do their own sewing, and they learn simple fancy work; they also do their own knitting.

11220. Is that made part of their duty?—It is.

11221. Is it taught in the house, or in the school?—Both in the house and in the school.

11222. Dr. HARRIS.—Some of the girls go out as servants, and the others as governesses?—Some go to military and dressmaking, and a good many as teachers—they are trained to become teachers, under the National Board. We send to the Model school any that the schoolmistress thinks fit to be made

teachers of—and some of them have got on very well indeed.

11223. What proportion go as servants?—Very few, they do not like it. When they do go as servants, they go as children's maids or nursery governesses, or something like that. I wish to mention, as one of the Commissioners has called attention to the fact that when they visited the place this morning there was a deficient supply of beams in the lavatory, that the cause was, that the rooms had not been done up. We have no deficient supply.

11224. LOAN JUSTICE FERGUSON.—Do you take care that the children, before going to school in the morning, are properly dressed and clean?—Yes.

11225. Do you superintend their dressing, and see that they are clean and neat?—I do not do it myself, but I see it done.

11226. Are any of the children put in authority over the others?—Yes. Every month one of the older girls is put in charge of the little ones, and she combs, washes, and dresses them. The older girls take the duty in turn every month.

Mrs Eleanor
Hewson.

Mrs. ELEANOR HEWSON, continued.

11227. LOAN JUSTICE FERGUSON.—How long have you been at the head of the 'Villiers' girls' school?—Since January, 1853.

11228. Has the number of pupils been very much the same during that period?—I think so—I do not think they have either increased or fallen off much.

11229. It appears that there are fifty day scholars attending the school?—Yes.

11230. Does that include the fourteen orphans?—It does.

11231. Then you have thirty-six day scholars in addition to the fourteen orphans?—Yes.

11232. Is any difference made in the teaching between the two classes?—No difference whatever.

11233. Do you find any difference in their proficiency—do the orphans get on better or worse than the day scholars?—I think if anything the orphans get on better, because, as a rule, they learn their lessons more regularly.

11234. Are they taught in the same classes as the day scholars?—All are taught in the same classes—no difference is made.

11235. I believe they are all Protestants?—Yes. I have only had four Roman Catholic pupils, during any connection with the school.

11236. Into how many classes are the girls divided?—Into four classes.

11237. What do you teach the upper class?—The usual subjects of an English education; English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and history.

11238. Are French or needle taught?—Yes, but not as part of the ordinary school subjects. I teach some of the girls music, but not during school-hours.

11239. Is any arrangement made for teaching French?—Yes, the children can be taught French, on paying terms for it.

11240. Do any of the orphans get an opportunity of joining the French class?—Two of them have lately done so, for good conduct.

11241. Are they taught without payment?—No, their friends pay.

11242. What are the ages of the children in your lowest class?—About three and a half years of age, or less.

11243. How many have you in that class?—Eighteen in the first or lowest class, thirteen in the second, ten in the third, and eight in the fourth.

11244. The fourth is the highest class?—Yes.

11245. Do the children, as a rule, remain suffi-

ciently long to be advanced into the highest class?—They do, always.

11246. What assistance have you in teaching the children?—I have an assistant who attends from eleven till two every day.

11247. Are there only two teachers?—That is all—myself and the assistant.

11248. Have you any paid teachers or ministrants?—Some of the older girls assist in teaching the little ones.

11249. Have you any paid ministrants?—No.

11250. Do you find yourself and your assistant able to manage fifty scholars?—There are never the full number of fifty present—generally about thirty seven to forty.

11251. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether a ministrant is necessary to teach the little ones—how do you manage in that respect?—I always teach the first, or youngest, class myself, with the assistance of one of the older girls. The assistant mistress has almost the entire charge of the second. I take the third and fourth classes myself, with the assistant—I take the arithmetic and rote lessons, and we interchange the grammar, geography, and writing, and take them alternately.

11252. Are any fees charged to the children?—Yes, they all pay, except the orphans and a few of the little ones, whom I don't charge for coming with their elder sisters.

11253. What are the fees?—Twelve are charged five shillings a quarter; twelve two and six pence, two are charged three shillings, and one four shillings. I might have got more, but under the printed rules the highest fee was to be five shillings a quarter.

11254. Do the fees go to yourself?—Yes, altogether.

11255. Is there any inspection of the school, or any annual examination?—There is no annual examination. It was only instituted once—I think that was in 1857.

11256. You have no periodical school examinations at which prizes are awarded?—There are no prizes, except what I give myself.

11257. You do give prizes yourself?—Yes; I generally give thirty shillings at Christmas. The marks for the year are counted up and prizes awarded accordingly.

11258. Is the general conduct of the children good?—It is.

11259. Do you think it would be an advantage to the school to have a periodical examination?—Yes, I would like it. I think it would be a benefit.

Mr. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, T.C.D., examined.

OF 1. 1878.

Mr. WILLIAM
MATTHEWS,
T.C.D.

11260. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—You are the master of the Vithers' school?—Yes; of the boys' school in Henriestown.

11261. How long have you been master?—Since September, 1875.

11262. What are your emoluments?—I receive a salary of £30 a year, with £5 a year as librarian, and school fees.

11263. Have you an assistant?—No.

11264. What are the fees charged?—30s. a quarter for those who are learning English, mathematics, and classics; £1 per quarter for those who learn English and mathematics; and 10s. per quarter for those who are learning English only.

11265. How many of your pupils are paying 80s. per quarter?—Three.

11266. How many are learning mathematics and not classics?—Three are learning mathematics and elementary classics, and I charge only £1. I do not charge the full fee of 30s., unless a boy is somewhat advanced in classics.

11267. Dr. HART.—Did you send up any boys to the Intermediate examinations?—I did, one.

11268. Did he pass?—No. I had only been teaching him for three months. His father did not wish him to go in, but I thought it better to let him go, and take his chance.

11269. Do you expect to send any boys in next year?—I do, but they are very young.

11270. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—What experience have you had in teaching?—I was teaching for some years in English schools, under Edmund Smith's Board.

11271. What do you do for the boys, in the way of commercial education? Do you teach them book-keeping?—I have not taught it yet, but I can do so.

11272. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What are the most advanced classes you teach?—At present I have two boys learning English, one Latin, and one is commencing Greek.

11273. What rank of life are the boys in?—Gentlemen's children.

11274. All of them?—All of them—gentlemen and merchants.

11275. Has the number of your scholars increased since you began?—Yes; for about a month after I commenced I had only one boy, but the number gradually increased, and now I have fourteen.

11276. Your school is in a better situation than Mr. Switzer's?—Oh, yes, the school is in a much better part of the city.

11277. Your school buildings are very suitable?—They are.

11278. Have you apartments in the school?—Yes.

11279. You live in the corresponding wing of the house to that occupied by the schoolmistress?—Yes. I have a suite of apartments corresponding to those of the schoolmistress. There are no apartments over the schoolroom.

11280. Has there been any inspection of the school since your appointment?—No regular inspection, but the trustees visit it occasionally.

11281. There has been no examination of the children?—No, but the trustees come in occasionally, and listen to the teaching, and ask questions, if they think it necessary.

Very Rev. THOMAS BERRY, M.A., Dean of Limerick, recalled.

Very Rev.
Thomas
Berry, M.A.

11282. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—You are one of the trustees of Dr. Hall's charity?—I am.

11283. Are you ex-officio a trustee, as Dean of Limerick?—Yes.

11284. What is the number of the trustees?—I had better state to you that there is at present a petition before the Vice-Chancellor for a revision of the scheme under which the schools have been managed up to this time. I believe that the Vice-Chancellor has almost decided what shall be done with regard to it.

11285. The petition to the Vice-Chancellor is a proceeding taken by the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests?—Yes.

11286. They pray for a revision of the scheme of management which was confirmed in 1871?—Yes, that is the scheme under which we have been trying to work the charity.

11287. They propose that the funds, which have been hitherto devoted to the school, shall be allocated to strengthen and improve the almshouse branch of the charity—it is a proposal to put an end to the school altogether?—Quite so. I should mention that when I came to have the management of the school—for virtually I have been manager of it—I found it quite impossible to carry out the scheme of 1871, and if we carried it out we should have got into debt very considerably.

11288. It was proposed by the scheme of 1871 that the schoolmaster should receive £50 a year?—Yes; and we had no funds to pay him. When I succeeded to the management, I found the schoolmaster was receiving £50 a year, and that the charity was getting into debt at the rate of about £40 a year. I considered how to go on in that way, with a debt increasing from year to year, would be simply ruinous. I therefore got rid of the schoolmaster, and I got a mistress appointed at a smaller salary. Since then the property has been increased, and we are now in a pretty fair state. At the same time it is considered by the trustees that the school is quite unnecessary, and that, as the almshouse branch of the charity is very weak, it would be

desirable that the sum hitherto appropriated to the school should be allocated to increase the stipends payable to the widows.

11289. The property is stated to consist of an inclosed house, which, in 1857, was worth £390 a year. There was at that time an agent who was paid £50 a year, and a half of who received £10. Do you know who collects the rents now?—An agent under the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

11290. What is the present income?—About £365 a year.

11291. Then the property has deteriorated in value since 1857?—Very much. The property has been very badly managed; up to 1870 it was wretchedly managed.

11292. In whose hands was it?—The person who managed it is dead—I do not like to mention his name.

11293. Who were his superiors—were they the Commissioners?—Yes, but he never passed accounts—he was managing the property for seven years, without being called on by the Commissioners to pass his accounts.

11294. Was that after 1834, when the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests obtained a decree placing the property of the charity substantially under their control?—It was subsequent to that, and prior to 1870.

11295. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Who was the agent?—He was Mr. McMahon. He had a great deal to do, and was not able to attend to the property, and, in fact, it was not looked after. The houses were allowed to go to ruin, for want of ordinary repair.

11296. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—Where is the property situated?—It is in the old part of the city—old house property.

11297. Dr. HART.—The rental, in 1857, was £308 1s., out of which the agent received £50 and the half £10—which left £248 net?—I cannot tell you anything about the property prior to the time I became one of the trustees.

Oct 5, 1878.

Twy Dr.
Thomas
Barthol, Esq.

11398. It was less than that when you became acquainted with it—I think it was only £165.

11399. LEON JEREMY FRIZGIBSON.—Mr. M'Mahon, when you have referred to, was the agent under the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests?—Yes.

11400. In the Report of 1857, I find it stated:—

"Mr. M'Mahon, who is the agent of the Board, is not aware that there were any funds in the hands of the Commissioners at present. . . . Mr. M'Mahon furnishes an account of the income and expenditure . . . to the Commissioners every two or three years; and appears to be generally in advance. . . . With the consent of the Commissioners, from time to time re-biddings have been made at reduced rates, and the present rental is £200 a year; but there is an arrear of old lettings of nearly £100, which, I believe, is nearly irrecoverable. . . . Mr. M'Mahon, as agent of the property and manager of the establishment, receives a salary of £50 a year, and a half fees £10 a year."

That was the state of affairs in 1857; I understood you to say that for seven years, before 1870, there was no account rendered at all?—So I understand.

11401. Since that time what has been the system?—Since that time accounts are regularly passed by the agent, and the Commissioners have looked closely after the accounts of the charity, but I certainly have no complaint of the tardy way in which the whole thing is managed by the office in Kildare-place. I have been endeavouring, ever since I came to Limerick, to get the buildings looked after and repaired. Over and over again suggestions have been made by the overmen to the Commissioners, but in no case have our recommendations been acceded to; they send them back to us, in every case, to reconsider. We have been considering and considering. Our minute book will show what we have endeavoured to do, and what the Commissioners have not done. The consequence is that the property is deteriorating for want of repair; but we are perfectly helpless in the matter.

11402. Who are the trustees of the charity?—The trustees, or "overmen," are, the Bishop of Limerick, ex-officio, the Mayor, ex-officio, the High Sheriff of the city, ex-officio, Mr. Robert Hunt, and Mr. Vero O'Brien. Mr. Hunt and Mr. O'Brien were nominated under the new scheme in the room, I think, of the Recorder and of some other official who had been trustees formerly, but whose offices had ceased to exist.

11403. I see that the Mayor attended the meeting of the overmen in 1875. Has he attended any meetings since?—Yes.

11404. He takes an interest in the Institution?—Yes, the Mayors all do.

11405. The High Sheriff attended in 1876?—Yes.

11406. In 1857, Mr. Hunt and Mr. O'Brien attended?—Yes.

11407. The overmen appear to hold one meeting in the year?—That depends on what we have to do. There is no fixed time of meeting.

11408. Is the school in operation at present?—Yes, but it is merely an infants' school.

11409. In 1857, there were on an average 51 attending the boys' school—45 being on the roll—and the buildings were stated to be suitable for 60 children; in the girls' school there were 23 attending, and they had accommodation for 105. Can you tell us what is the reason for the schools falling off?—I do not know. The schools had fallen off very much before I came to Limerick, which was not till 1872.

11410. Since 1872, what steps have been taken to keep up the school?—The first step we took was to get rid of the schoolmaster. When I came, I found a schoolmaster was receiving £50 a year, and a schoolmistress £30, and, as I told before, if we continued that state of things we would have incurred a debt of £40 a year, and consequently the overmen thought it absolutely necessary to reduce the staff of teachers, so we appointed a new mistress at £20 a year and the schoolmaster was discharged.

11411. The schools are in Nicholas-street?—Yes.

11412. They are close to the Cathedral school, and also to the Villiers' school?—Quite close.

11413. In 1857, there were thirty-three day scholars attending Nicholas-street boys' school—is it a primary school?—It is a more infant school at present—the children are very young, and are taught merely the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

11414. Is it still a boys' school?—It is now a mixed school.

11415. Dr. HARR.—In 1857, the education given was rather above the average—it appears to have been a good school—there were a most efficient master and mistress—one paid £20 a year, the other £30—all that is now changed?—The whole question the overmen had to consider was, should we go on running into debt at the rate of £40 a year—a course which was necessarily led to embarrasment—on which we were the property, and have it, as it is now, able to pay its way, and with some balance to our credit.

11416. LEON JEREMY FRIZGIBSON.—What is the state of the buildings?—They are in a wretched tumble-down condition—a disgrace to us.

11417. Have you no means of putting them in repair?—The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests have money on hand, and if you look at our minute book you will see correspondence with them from time to time, urging them, in the strongest manner, to repair the building.

11418. I find that, on the 20th February, 1875, it was unanimously resolved and agreed by the overmen:—
"That the offer of Mr. W. E. M. Carthy, of the firm of M'Carthy and Gould, builders, for the dilapidated houses at each side of the entrance to the almshouses be accepted, and that the agent be authorized to lay the matter before the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for their sanction, and to inquire what terms of years the Commissioners could grant for a lease?"—

Yes; we thought that offer ought to be accepted.

11419. The next entry is 4th April, 1876:—

"Letter read from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, stating that the negotiation for a lease of the premises in Nicholas-street, to Mr. W. E. M'Carthy, would not be further proceeded with, and that the Board would be glad to consider any suggestion which may be made by the local overmen as to the best way of settling the portion of the property intended to have been occupied in the house to Mr. M'Carthy?"—

I may call your attention to that; you will see that our first suggestion was that Mr. M'Carthy's offer to take a lease of those houses, which in 1875 were in a state of dilapidation, should be accepted, the Commissioners refused to accede to that suggestion, and referred the matter back to us for consideration.

11420. Then, I find, it was resolved:—

"That in the opinion of the overmen it would be expedient to remove the dilapidated buildings intended to have been conveyed to Mr. M'Carthy, and that the Commissioners be requested to authorize an outlay for the repair of the almshouses generally?"—

Yes, that was another of our suggestions.

11421. The next minute is 19th July, 1876:—

"Resolved—That a recommendation be made to the proper authority that the mixed school, at present carried on at the almshouse, be charged to an infant school for children from three to ten years old. That the Secretary be directed, in pursuance of resolution of 24th April last, to advertise for and receive estimates as specifications, to be made by a competent person, for the thorough repair of the almshouse and schoolrooms in Nicholas-street, and to have pipes water laid on in some convenient part of the building, that all the fixtures may have some thereto. That the exact sum available for the Almshouses in Leon Ford be ascertained from the Commissioners in Dublin. That the Dubuich Trust Fund is not, nor can be, made practicable; and the trustees are of opinion that, with permission, the fund and accumulations thereof could be utilized in the manner in which Mr. Dawson, the High Sheriff of the city of Limerick, will explain personally to the Commissioners in Dublin, viz.—in building houses of one story high on the site of the dilapidated property belonging to the charity, and adjacent to the almshouses in Nicholas-street?"—

Yes, that was another suggestion we made.

11323. The next entry I find on the subject is dated 26th March, 1877.—

"The following resolution was passed unanimously.—That the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland be requested to reply to the tender for repairs of the almshouses and schools, Nicholas-street, which was accepted by the overseers, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Commissioners, on the 26th day of October last, and the building is rapidly falling into decay, and that the Board be respectfully requested to take immediate action in the matter." It was resolved that the vacancies, of which there are two at present, for widows, or any further vacancies which may occur pending the proposed repairs of the almshouses, be not filled up until the repairs are executed, owing to the dilapidated state of the rooms. The overseers agreed not to record their inability to carry out the working and motions of the Poor Debtors and Apprentices Loan Funds, and would therefore again suggest that steps should be taken to effect the accomplishment of these funds for the improvement of the charity in the way of permanent repairs to the present property or rebuilding houses now in a state of ruin?—

Yes, at the suggestion of the Commissioners, we got estimates for the repairs, but, when the estimates were laid before them, they refused to allow us to have the work carried out.

11324. I find under date 30th April, 1878, this entry—

"The overseers desire to bring the following facts under the notice of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, with respect to the present scheme, and with a view to its modification: We, the undersigned overseers of Dr. James Hall's charity, are of opinion, that the scheme of the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, for the management and administration of the trusts under Dr. James Hall's will, cannot be advantageously worked out. (1) As regards that portion of the scheme (clause 4) which relates to the Loan Fund, we are of opinion that it cannot be worked, because there are actually in Limerick no applicants of a class to whom we should be disposed to make loans, the practice of taking apprentices having been nearly, if not entirely, given up; (2) but if there were at any time apprentices coming up in Limerick or elsewhere, we have good reasons for believing that they would not accept of loans, if obliged to give such security as we should most certainly insist upon. (3) The usefulness of this branch of the charity is demonstrated by the fact that when the Bishop of Limerick asked the trustees of the Jubilee Loan Fund, some time ago, whether that institution could be made more useful if its capital were increased, so as to enable it to grant a greater number of loans to poor persons, he was answered that it had already the means to give as much accommodation in this way as was prudent and desirable. (4) The expense of a clerk and fees would severely swallow up the greater part, if not all the sum under the head. Loan funds are now so numerous that deserving young apprentices have no difficulty in obtaining loans at a very low rate of interest with reasonable security. Finally with regard to clause No. 5, which states that the Commissioners may allocate annually £10, Irish, to redeem poor debtors, it seems plain to us that the poor debtors' Act renders this provision unnecessary.—Such being our opinion, we suggest that the sums of money directed to these two branches of the charity should be set free and made available for rebuilding these houses in front of the almshouses, which are now ruinous and in want. We have reason to believe that a large return would result from this outlay—probably as much as eight or ten per cent. We further desire to mention that the almshouse is in pressing need of considerable repairs, and beg again to call the attention of the Commissioners to the specification for the work already furnished to them on the 23rd October, 1876, and to the tender of Mr. John O'Connell, which we consider should be accepted. On the completion of the almshouse, including the school-rooms and the teachers' apartments therein contained, we are of opinion that a suitable schoolmaster and mistress should be appointed, there being now, in consequence of the death of Mr. Russell, the former master, to whom a pension of £20 per annum had been paid, sufficient funds to obtain the services of each teacher as would render the schools efficient and attractive.—Dated at the Palace, Limerick, this 26th day of April, 1878."

This report is signed by the Bishop of Limerick, Mr. Robert Hunt, the Dean of Limerick, the High Sheriff, the Mayor, and Mr. Robert Voss O'Brien.—Yes; it was unanimously adopted by the overseers.

11324. The report is signed by gentlemen of different dispositions and ways of thinking?—Yes.

11325. It was forwarded to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, as their unanimous recommendation?—It was.

11326. Has anything been done about it?—Nothing whatever.

11327. What has become of the house?—Going farther into ruin—it is ruinous.

11328. Has anyone been sent or employed by the Commissioners to look at it?—The Secretary, Mr. Gerson, was in Limerick once, and went to look at it. I met him afterwards and had a conversation with him about it.

11329. Did he meet you at the buildings?—No; he came down to Limerick on other business, but he went to see the buildings, and he told me afterwards that he had seen them, and that they were in a wretched state.

11330. What explanation was given by the Commissioners for not attending to the matter?—In some cases, that they had not time; in others, that there ought to be some change, or something or other.

11331. I find from the minutes, that the further resolution was passed, in April, 1878.—

"Resolved, that the overseers approve of the appointment of Mrs. Buckley as the 3rd of widows, notwithstanding the Resolution of the 26th March, 1877, that vacancies were not to be filled up pending the repairs of the almshouses, which are protracted beyond the expectation of the overseers?—

—Yes; in consequence of the ruinous state of the almshouses, we had passed a resolution that no further appointments should be made on the widows' list, until the repairs were completed, but in consequence of the long delay, we thought it better not to defer the appointment of Mrs. Buckley.

11332. The minutes further show that, on the 7th December, 1878, a meeting of the overseers was specially summoned to consider the following communication addressed to the Dean from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests; the letter is dated 26th November, 1878.—

"VERY REV. DEAR SIR,—From the pressing nature of the business of this office, and the number of cases to be brought under the attention of the Commissioners, I found it impossible to get this note forward in the ordinary course. I therefore requested the Board to sit, last Wednesday, the 3rd instant, for its special consideration. The Board on that day applied itself attentively to the four branches of the charity, as propounded in the scheme, formed by the Court of Chancery, and it gave the fullest consideration to the various suggestions and resolutions laid before it by the overseers, especially to their resolutions of April, 1878. I think you will more fully understand the entire case if you will allow me to deal with the four branches severally. First the Debtors' Branch; this branch may, for the present, be isolated from consideration, as the amount provided for carrying it out will either merge into the general income or will be dealt with by the Board for other purposes, the general subject of similar charities being now under their special consideration. Second, the Loan Fund Branch. It is evident that this branch of the scheme has not been put into operation, but it appears equally evident to the Board that so sufficiently serious efforts had ever been made by the overseers to give it effect. On the contrary, the Board was unable to dispense from itself, that from the very commencement these appeared to be a decided disinclination on the part of the overseers to work it, and it was of opinion that this, more than any inherent improbability in the thing itself, has caused this branch of the charity to fail. Had the overseers been in a position to report that they had made active exertions to carry out this portion of the scheme, and that they had been successful, in that case there would have been less satisfactory evidence of its improbability, but in the absence of this, the Board is unable to arrive at the conclusion that it has become impossible to work it. Thirdly, the School. The Board regards the present position of this branch of the charity as most unsatisfactory, and it is of opinion that, as at present administered, it is not within either the letter or the policy of the scheme. It is, in fact, little else than an infant school. I mentioned

Or' Union.

Very Rev.
Thomas
Buckley, &c.

Oct 1, 1879.
Very Rev.
Thomas
Sanbury, M.A.

to the Board the desire which you verbally expressed to me of having the school as reconstructed as to qualify it to participate in the benefits of the Intermediate Education Act of last session, but while the Board is of opinion that it was not intended to be an infant school, so opinion was it intended to be anything but a school for primary education. The Board would wish to suggest, for the consideration of the overseers, whether the portion of the income set apart for a school might not with advantage be applied to the establishment of a good National school, and towards supplementing the salaries of the school teachers, and other like purposes. The Board, however, understands that the real difficulty in the way of maintaining this school is its close contiguity to other excellent schools, both for Protestants and Roman Catholics, and this difficulty may be attended with very considerable expense to the funds of the Board, and probably will be, if the overseers are not able to agree among themselves upon some recommendations which may be considered advisable and satisfactory by the Board, and by the Court. The Board is, therefore, of opinion that a special meeting of the overseers should be convened—any being taken that notice shall be given to each member—that the entire position of the charity should be carefully considered, and that the conclusions arrived at, which will be the more weighty if unanimous, should be forwarded for the consideration of the Commissioners.

Had there been with regard to the Loan Fund, branch of the charity any difference of opinion among the Commissioners?—Not the slightest; the overseers were unanimous as to the impossibility of carrying out that part of the scheme.

11333. Are any of the overseers connected with commercial pursuits?—Decidedly, the Mayor and the High Sheriff are really commercial gentlemen, quite familiar with mercantile affairs in Limerick, and the report of April 30th, 1878, and the resolutions and recommendations contained in it were signed by every one of us. We were unanimous on the subject.

11334. I do not see anything in the Commissioners' letter about the repairs of the houses?—No, not a word on the subject.

11335. I find that the overseers, having taken the letter into consideration, came to this resolution—

"That in reply to the foregoing communication, under the head of the Loan Fund branch of the charity, the overseers are of the same opinion as that expressed by them in their communication to the Commissioners of 30th April last; and in addition to the reasons for their opinion then given, may be added the fact that the Dublin Loan Fund in Limerick, has a considerable sum of money in hand, which they cannot lend out with advantage."

And further it was resolved—

"That the overseers unanimously approve of the proposal contained in the aforesaid communication, under the head of almshouse—namely, that the income intended for the school, be allocated to strengthen and improve the almshouse branch of the charity."

You also received two other widows, and recommended the proposal of Mr. Quinlan, for a house of his holding in Nicholas street?—Yes.

11336. At the next meeting on July 7th, 1879, this minute was made:—

"The draft of the affidavit to be made by the Deas, having been laid before the overseers, it was resolved, that the affidavit be approved of, as containing the unanimous opinion of the overseers."

Was that an affidavit in reference to the proposed new scheme?—Yes. They called upon me as manager of the school, to make an affidavit of some matters in connection with it.

11337. I find that, on the same occasion, it was resolved:—

"That the overseers are of opinion, that the efficiency of the charity may be best promoted, by devoting all its available funds to the maintenance and improvement of the almshouse, and with a view to the attainment of this object, they recommended that some of the funds of the charity should be applied, without further loss of time, to the re-building of the house in front of the almshouse, from the rents of which, a considerable augmentation to the funds of the charity would arise. Proposed by the Mayor, seconded by the Deas, and resolved, that it is absolutely necessary, that

a portion of the funds of this charity, be expended on the repairs of the almshouse."

How long is it since anything was expended in repairs?—Well, from time to time, since small sums have been expended.

11338. By whom?—By the agents—upon such things as whitewashing, plastering, and glazing of windows. The houses referred to by us, as being in ruin, are in front of the almshouse.

11339. If those houses were put into repair, could they be let?—Very sandy; they would let for £10 or £12 a year each. They were let at that, when in repair.

11340. Dr. HART.—How long is it since the first application was made by the overseers to the Commissioners on the subject of the repairs?—I think it was in 1875. There have been repeated applications from time to time—a very urgent one in 1876.

11341. Was any architect or skilled person sent by the Commissioners to look at the premises?—No.

11342. LOAN R. COMMISSION.—Is the scheme which is now before the Vice-Chancellor, and which is substantially a scheme for the abolition of the school and a transference of the funds to the almshouse, supported by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests?—Yes.

11343. Is it also in accordance with the views of the overseers?—It is.

11344. The object is to do away with the school altogether?—Yes; that is the recommendation, as we do not consider a school necessary there, inasmuch as there are very efficient schools, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, in the immediate neighbourhood.

11345. There are at present thirty children in the school?—Yes, but they are all infants.

11346. I heard you mentioned that, in your opinion, an excellent school could be made by amalgamating this with the Bow-harbour charity?—Yes, that is my opinion.

11347. Which do you think would be better for the town—that the scheme which is now before the Vice-Chancellor should be carried out, or that the two endowments should be amalgamated for the purpose of education?—I think there is a great want of a classical school for the Protestants of Limerick. I think the two should be amalgamated.

11348. LOAN JEREMY FRINGEMAN.—Are you not met at once by the difficulty that the Bow-harbour is not exclusively Protestant foundation, and that Hall's is not?—I do not know about that.

11349. You still think it would be a good plan to amalgamate them?—I do; and I am not sure that it is the case that Hall's was not a Protestant charity—for in the list of books mentioned in Dr. Hall's will there are works recommended which I do not think Roman Catholics would approve of.

11350. The testator directs that the pupils shall be furnished with the works of Thomas a Kempis?—Yes, and he mentions "The Bishop of Geneva's Introduction to a Holy Life."

11351. He also directs that each boy and girl leaving the institution shall be furnished with a copy of the "Whole Duty of Man," or some other devotional work?—Yes.

11352. Was it not considered in Chancery, when the scheme was under discussion, that his reason for recommending Thomas a Kempis was in order to avoid the risk of controversy in recommending other books?—I do not know. He directed the pupils to be furnished with the Bishop of Geneva's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, and the Book of Common Prayer. I never thought the school was otherwise than exclusive. Of course if it is decided that it was not, there is an end of the amalgamation.

11353. LOAN R. COMMISSION.—How was it treated by the Court of Chancery in the Order—as exclusive, or non-exclusive?—I do not think the court decided that point, one way or the other.

11354. LOAN JEREMY FRINGEMAN.—At all events, at the present moment it is not a discretionary

school?—Well, we have Roman Catholics in it, but they are infants.

11355. They are not taught "The Whole Duty of Man," the Common Prayer Book, and *Thomas a Kempis*?—No. I think those books would please them a little, inasmuch as they are only from three to ten years of age.

11356. Is not the result of your evidence, that it is certainly not now the class of school spoken of in the will?—Not at all.

11357. Either Dr. Hall was a gentleman of very positive moral views himself, or he thought that other people were, for he wanted the pupils to get a little of everything?—Well, "The Whole Duty of Man," I believe, he regarded as almost equal to the Bible, so he recommended that each child, on leaving, should get a copy of it.

11358. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You stated just now that, in your opinion, there is a want of a classical school in Limerick?—I think there is a great want of such a school for Protestants; I do not know anything about the means of classical education available for Roman Catholics, but there is most decidedly, in my opinion, a want of a good classical school for the Protestant boys of the better class in Limerick.

Mr. JOHN WINTERS, examined.

11359. LORD JERVIS FERGUSON.—You are the agent of "Dr. Hall's Charity," under the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. By whom were you appointed?—I was nominated by the governors, and recommended by them to the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and that Board appointed me.

11360. How long have you been agent?—Since 1872.

11361. Can you tell us the present state of the property?—The condition of the buildings is pretty bad, except those that have fallen into ruin.

11362. What has been done to keep them up?—Small allowances have been made to the tenants for mending the roofs, and matters of that sort.

11363. Have any repairs been done except by the tenants?—No.

11364. To whom do you account for your receipts and disbursements?—To the Commissioners.

11365. To the Commissioners only?—Yes.

11366. Your accounts are regularly passed?—Yes.

11367. You have heard the minutes read here?—I have.

11368. Have you communicated to the Commission the state of the property?—Yes; particularly for almshouse, and the ruins in front of it we are anxious about; the houses that are in the occupation of tenants are pretty well seen after.

11369. By the tenants who live in them?—Yes.

11370. Have you any funds, or any means of doing such repairs as are not done by the tenants?—No; at the time the schoolmaster resigned for want of funds to pay him, the property was £30 in debt, and he had to wait a length of time before he could get his last quarter's salary; since then, through the death of a superannuated teacher, the funds have increased. I passed the last account with a sum of £80 in hands belonging to the charity, accruing from the rents.

11371. Has anything been done, through you or otherwise, for the repair of the buildings that are in the hands of the Commissioners—the almshouse and schoolroom?—Nothing; but some temporary repairs—putting on shingles and clearing gutters—save that, in November, 1875, the Commissioners sent me £14 for the purpose of putting in order one of the houses, out of which I had to eject the tenant for non-payment of rent and for abusing the property.

11372. How were the temporary repairs done?—I paid for them out of the cash in hands.

11373. Were you allowed credit for those payments in your accounts?—Yes.

11374. Did you notice that went when you first came to Limerick, or has it arisen since?—When I first came to Limerick, there was a very good classical school, kept by Mr. Wode, but he has left Limerick, and gone to Kilkenny, and there is no school to supply the place which he held.

11375. Under favourable circumstances, I presume the diocesan school would have supplied that want?—Quite so; if it was carried on as it ought to have been, it was a classical school.

11376. At present you pay but £50 a year to the teacher of Dr. Hall's school?—That is all; it is a mixed school for boys and girls, the mistress is present. I may mention that her appointment is only a temporary one, as you will see by the minutes; she was appointed for six months pending the rearrangement of the scheme, at first, the school building is in such a state of repairs that we can carry on nothing with any satisfaction.

11377. Then the actual salary of the almshouse and schoolroom is in want of ordinary repairs?—Yes, it is tanking down, and getting worse and worse every day.

11378. Have you ever asked the Commissioners for authority to execute repairs, to prevent the premises from falling into decay?—No, I did not ask the authority. What I considered absolutely necessary I got done.

11379. Did anyone come, from the Commissioners, to see the premises?—Well, Mr. Gorman, the Secretary, happened to be here on other business, and I showed him the principal part of the property in Nicholas-street, and the almshouse.

11380. Mr. Gorman is not a professional architect or builder?—He is not. He does not understand much about repairs, but he saw the state of the premises, and the condition the almshouse was in.

11381. When was Mr. Gorman here?—Three or four years ago.

11382. Was anything done in consequence of his visit?—Nothing.

11383. Can you tell us why nothing has been done to remedy this state of things?—Well, I cannot say. The overseers have urged the Commissioners several times, but still the thing is put back. They ordered the overseers to get an architect to prepare a specification for repairs. I got Mr. Smith, a professional man here, to prepare a specification, for which I paid him £5, and I sent it to the Commissioners for their approval, but they never took any step on it.

11384. Did he make an estimate of the cost of the repairs, or only a specification?—It was both.

11385. How much was the estimate?—Between £140 and £150 for the whole repairs of the almshouse, and putting up a new gate in front.

11386. Dr. Hall?—Was it proposed to put on a new roof?—No, there is no new roof required.

11387. The roof is good enough?—It is.

11388. LORD JERVIS FERGUSON.—Have you got your last account here?—Yes, I produce a copy of the last rental I passed.

11389. I saw your account is signed by one of the overseers?—Yes; they call a meeting to examine the accounts, and vouch them.

11390. I saw that the rental of the charity in 1877-8 was £145 18s. 2d. 1.—Yes, it is the same still; it used to be more, but in consequence of these houses falling into ruin the rents are no longer paid.

11391. Of how many houses?—Four.

11392. I see there was £10 arrears due at the beginning of this account, and £15 10s. at the end?—Yes.

11393. The first item in the account is that of the representatives of Clements, £5; is that due?—There

Oct. 1, 1878.

Very Rev.
Thomas
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On 1, 1878.
Mr John
William.

is £8 still due by them, since I became agent they owe a half-year's rent; the half-year that was due at the time that account was passed has been paid since.

11394. I see James Lynch owed £6 10s. 1—Yes, there has been something paid out of that.

11395. There is a memorandum that he was under notice to quit—was it in consequence of the notice, that he paid it—Yes, in consequence of that notice he paid a year's rent.

11396. John Keogh is the next person in arrears?—He has cleared it off since.

11397. Are all the tenants complete?—Yes.
11398. There is no middleman's interest?—There is not.

11399. How do the tenants hold from the Commissioners?—As tenants from year to year, except one man, named Quinlivan, for whom I got a lease. There is one old lady who says she has a lease, but I never could find a trace of it.

11400. Are the houses let for the value?—I think they are fairly let.

11401. Are the tenants under any written contract to keep their houses in repair?—None whatever.

11402. You allow them for repairs, when paying their rents?—In some rare cases I do. When I see any repairs absolutely necessary, I allow the tenant what I think reasonable for doing them—but if not done to my satisfaction I do not allow anything.

11403. What remuneration do you get for your trouble?—Seven and a half per cent.

11404. That includes both collection and inspection?—Everything. The manager preceding the last agent had £30 a year—he formerly had £50, but it was reduced, by his own desire, to £20.

11405. You get the ordinary five per cent. and two and a half additional on account of the nature of the property?—Yes. I now produce short memoranda of the income and expenses.

11406. The rental is £165 18s. 2d. 1—Yes.

11407. And the expenditure £130 2s. 7d. 1—Yes.

11408. Your payments include £40 for eight widows, at £5 per annum each?—Yes.

11409. The schoolmaster receives £20?—Yes.

11410. Insurance, £1 5s. 1—Yes.

11411. I see you have to pay £15 2s. 7d. quitrent, —is that payable in respect of the house property?—It is.

11412. The Chaplain's salary is £10?—Yes, that is under the will.

11413. Who is the chaplain?—The Dean.

11414. Proportion of poor rate and borough rate, £241—Yes.

11415. Then the chimney-sweep costs you £1 18s. and 18s., incidental expenses £10, and the agent's fees £10—making in all £130 2s. 7d. 1—Yes. Out of the balance, coal is usually given in winter, to the inmates, and for the school.

Rev. Daniel
FitzGerald,
P.R.

Rev. DANIEL FITZGERALD, P.R., examined.

11416. LOUIS JEROME FITZGERALD.—You are the Parish Priest of St. Mary's, Limerick, and have been deputed by the ladies who manage the Mount St. Vincent's institution, to give us information with respect to it?—Yes, the bishop appointed me to give any information that might be required.

11417. What is the property of the Orphanage at present?—"Arthur's property," left by will, amount of income about £109 a year; Dr. Carroll's bequest, £509, which is invested, and produces £23 a year; Ahern's property, given by deed of trust to the bishop and others, brings in £55 a year; a donation of £1,000, given by Mrs. Hogan, which is invested, and yields £45 a year, and O'Gorman's property, also left in trust to the bishop and others, brings in £10 a year, there is also an annual collection made amongst the public at the time of the Summer Assize, which varies from £180 to £200, the annual amount received from relatives of orphans is about £100; and the annual amount arising from industrial work is about £50.

11418. What is the title to the land on which the buildings stand?—The Sisters of Mercy bought the ground on which the buildings stand for £1,500, I think, in the year 1832.

11419. Were the buildings erected at the expense of the community, or by subscription?—There were donations and also some bequests. I should tell you the original buildings had been erected previous to the inquiry of 1867; the present extended buildings were built in 1877, and cost £4,827 8s. 2d. Of that amount, about £1,000 was raised by a bazaar, which was held some years ago, and £3,371 19s. 2d. was raised by subscriptions, leaving a debt of £1,460 8s. 6d. still due.

11420. Under Mr. Arthur's will, the property he gave was subject to terminable annuities of £50 a year. Do you know whether these have fallen in, or what is the income now received from Mr. Arthur's bequest?—I have given you what the present income is.

11421. In 1867, it was returned as £140 a year, subject to £50; I presume it is subject to the same charges still?—Yes.

11422. The next is the bequest of Dr. Carroll—that remains as before—do you know in whose name the

money is invested?—The bishop is, I think, the sole trustee.

11423. Do you know in what way it is invested?—I am not in a position to state that.

11424. Do you know what the Ahern and the O'Gorman properties consist of—houses or land?—The Ahern property is house property—the O'Gorman is land.

11425. Where is the Ahern property?—Up town & Wick's fields.

11426. How is it occupied?—Mainly by weekly and monthly tenants.

11427. That property was acquired by the Orphanage since the last inquiry, and the first payment appears to have been received from it in July, 1859?—Yes.

11428. Who manages the property for the school?—Mr. Nash collects the rents and sees to the repairs.

11429. Does he account with the Sisters, or with any trustee?—He accounts with them. The bishop visits his account regularly every year.

11430. The next item of income is the interest on Mrs. Hogan's donation of £1,000?—Yes; she gave that amount to be invested, and directed the interest to be laid out every year for the use of the Orphanage.

11431. How is the money invested?—I do not know, the bishop has it invested, and I think it produces four and a half per cent.

11432. The next is the O'Gorman property, which first came in 1871?—Yes; it was given by deed to the bishop and others in trust. The rent is collected by Mr. Kenny.

11433. How is it secured?—Tenants occupy the land, and pay rent.

11434. Do you know their tenure?—I do not.

11435. The other sources of income are all of a more fluctuating character—an annual collection, amount received from relatives of orphans, and amount received for industrial work?—Yes.

11436. The average number of pupils on the roll is stated to be 284, of whom 45 are day pupils, and 238 boarders—do you know what the qualification for admission is?—Residence only?—As a rule, yes. Sometimes both the parents are dead, and the children are left total orphans; but sometimes children are admitted if one of the parents be dead and the other

not able to see to the care of them; and sometimes children are received when both the parents are alive, but sufficient so to their care.

11437. What is the course of instruction?—It is nearly on the same principle as an industrial school.

11438. The pupils are all Roman Catholics?—They are all Roman Catholics, but the school is open to others, if they enter in, because the school is under the Board of National Education, and inspected by the Inspector of the district.

11439. I see there are a number of maistresses paid by the National Board, one at £18 a year, three at £5 a year; and one, in the infant school, at £14 a year?—Yes.

11440. Besides these, there are, paid by the establishment, one teacher at £12 a year; one at £6; one dressmaker at £15; a laundress, £10; a dairy maid, £3; a household servant, £4—all of whom reside in the orphanage. Do the ladies of the community assist in the teaching?—Certainly.

11441. Those paid are, in fact, assistant teachers?—Yes, they teach the lower classes.

11442. The Sisters of Mercy give their own services gratuitously?—Yes.

11443. I see that the course of instruction, in the industrial department, comprises needle work, in its various branches, and household work, including baking, dairy, care of fowl, &c.?—Yes.

11444. The literary instruction is in accordance with the rules of the National Board of Education. The higher classes learn vocal and instrumental music, French, &c.?—Yes.

11445. The teaching is inspected by the National Board?—Yes, by the Inspector of the district.

11446. Do you know the buildings yourself?—I do, perfectly.

11447. Are they suitable for the number of inmates?—They are. I do not think there is anything in Ireland equal to them.

11448. We looked at the exterior of them—they seem to be fine buildings, judging from the outside?—Well, the accommodation inside is fully equal to the outside. Perhaps I would be using too strong language in saying they are unequalled in this country; but certainly, I will say, they are not surpassed.

11449. Have the children been healthy there?—Very healthy always.

11450. Do you know what their meals are?—They go to school about 9 o'clock, having had breakfast before that. At 3 o'clock school is over, and they get dinner soon after. They get supper at 7 or 8 o'clock.

11451. Is there a play ground?—Yes, a large play ground, and they occasionally also take walks outside.

11452. What have they for breakfast?—New milk and bread.

11453. Do you know what they get for dinner?—Must be two or three times a week, I think.

11454. Not every day?—No.

11455. What do they get for supper?—I think the supper is also milk and bread.

11456. I see that 130 of the children are committed to the institution under the Industrial Act?—Yes—they are certified for that number, and that number is always kept there.

11457. Do the children who are committed under the Act receive their education with the others?—Yes.

11458. They live in the same buildings, and are treated in the same way?—Yes, they are boarded in the same way as children are obliged to be boarded under the Industrial Schools Act.

11459. Are the children, who have been committed under the Industrial Schools Act, looked after by the Industrial School authorities?—Yes, the Inspector is in town at present, I think.

11460. The return which has been furnished to us states that—

"All the children receive the same opportunities of literary and industrial training, according to their respective ages and capacities, and special care is taken to fit them for that state in life for which they have most aptitude."

—Yes. I produce the fee farm grant of some of the trust property, dated 31st December, 1860, to the Right Rev. John Hyatt and others.

11461. Are any of the trustees named in the deed dead?—Several of them are dead—Rev. James Moore, Rev. James O'Brien, and Rev. Matthew O'Connor, are all dead.

11462. Then I may give you a piece of advice—before the number of trustees is reduced any further by death, it would be well to have an additional conveyance of the land to other trustees, or you may be put to very great inconvenience and expense—I believe the Bishop intends to get that done immediately.

11463. Are you the chaplain to the orphanage?—No, but the present bearer of the Sisters of Mercy is in my parish, and in that way I know their affairs.

11464. I find that on the fee farm grant the trust does not appear, the conveyance being to the trustees themselves. I have had occasion to mention, particularly in cases of Roman Catholic charities, where the conveyance is made in that way, that it is a matter of the greatest importance that the full number of trustees should be kept up so far as possible, for if the number of trustees should be reduced to one, and that the last trustee dies, the property goes to the heir at law or the personal representatives of the last surviving trustee, and in many cases it is very hard to find who that person is, and when found he may give trouble?—I think the Bishop would make his successor his trustee in all matters of that kind.

11465. But it is well to bear in mind that it is necessary to do that by will or deed?—I am very much obliged to you. Perhaps I may make one remark in reference to the Sisters of Mercy. The community paid out of their own funds £1,500 for the purchase of the ground, so that the income which they would receive from that sum is practically contributed by them towards the support of the institution.

11466. Do the sisters collect money, by an annual subscription?—Yes, but the entire income is barely sufficient to support the institution.

11467. The community, in fact, have themselves given to the institution the interest upon the money which they paid for the site?—Yes, besides their time and labour, which are given gratuitously.

11468. I understand you receive children under the Industrial Act from other districts than Limerick?—Yes, from wherever they are sent by the committing magistrates. The numbers are always full, unfortunately.

REV. JAMES FERGUSON GIBSON, M.A., examined.

Rev. James F. Gibson, M.A.

11469. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—Are you the proprietor of the school on the Roxborough-road?—I am.

11470. What is the nature of the school?—It is a female free school.

11471. At what period did you first become proprietor of that school?—On the 6th November, 1874.

11472. What do the buildings and premises consist of?—A residence for the mother, school-room, and dormitories.

11473. Are there any adjacent premises?—There is a lavatory outside, and a play-ground.

11474. Please state succinctly to the Commissioners by what process you were enabled to enter into possession of these premises?—They came into my possession quite unexpectedly. The late Diocesan schoolmaster, Dr. Hall, having compounded, was anxious to go away. Under the Church Establishment Act, there could be no further appointment to the school—in fact it ceased to be a Diocesan school. Dr. Hall looked about, to see what he could get for his interest. He applied to the Commissioners, but there was some difficulty there. He then offered the buildings to me, or Rector

Oct 1, 1874.
Rev James F.
GREGG, M.A.

of the Parish, in which there is no other school house I wanted on Dr. Kyle, the Secretary to the Commissioners, on the 23d April, 1874, and afterwards sent him an application to become tenant, or to purchase the place. I got the answer from the Commissioners some six months afterwards.—

"8, Chancery-street, Dublin,
"13th October, 1874.

"DEAR SIR,—In reference to your letter upon the subject of the Limerick Diocesan School-house, and your proposal to become purchaser of it for scholastic purposes, it is desirable that you should put in writing a formal proposition, stating the amount of rent which you propose to pay for it, and the amount which you would be prepared to give in case of your becoming its purchaser. The Commissioners would then have a tangible proposition to deal with, and it would be most important that, if possible, you should get the Bishop of Limerick upon this subject, as the Lordship is perfectly cognizant of the entire of the Limerick Diocesan School case, and the difficulties connected with it. You are, I believe, aware that the Commissioners have under their control no funds whatsoever applicable to the Limerick Diocesan School case. The house was built with money procured from the City and County Limerick Grand Jury.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"W. CORRIE KELE, Secretary.

"The Rev. Jas. F. Gregg.

"P.S.—I had some conversation on this subject lately with the Rev. Mr. Hackett, who called upon me in reference to it."

11475. Who is Mr. Hackett?—He is a clergyman in Dublin, the Secretary of the Incorporated Society's Schools. I wrote to him, and asked him to see Dr. Kyle about this matter. In the meantime, Dr. Hall died, and, after his death, I heard that a great number of people were seeking to become possessors of the place—some offering money.

11476. Was it put up to auction?—No, but an auctioneer was employed by Mrs. Hall to sell the furniture and things in the school, and he said there were parties trying to get the key. There was a general impression that there was a want of title to the place.

11477. What was your answer to the letter of 13th October, 1874?—I cannot recollect the terms of it exactly, but I think I sent in an application to become tenant.

11478. You observe that they asked for a formal proposition, stating the amount of rent which you proposed to pay for it, and the amount which you would be prepared to give, in case of your becoming its purchaser—what was your reply to that?—I left that to them. I could not make them any formal proposition. The buildings were in a very dilapidated state, so that I could not name any amount. I wanted to let them name the rent, and leave me to accept it.

11479. Have you got a copy of your letter?—I have not.

11480. Did they name the rent?—They did not. Subsequent to that the matter came on, on the 11th of November.

11481. But I think you said you were in possession on the 6th November?—I was.

11482. What was the answer of the Commissioners, in reply to your letter?—I got no other communication from them at that time. Other parties were seeking to become tenants, and applying to Mrs. Hall to let them into possession. When I heard that, I wrote to Mr. Hackett again, asking him to call on Dr. Kyle, and find out what course I ought to take, as Mrs. Hall had asked me to give her some money, and said that she would give me possession, and let me deal with the Commissioners then. When Mrs. Hall proposed that to me, I wrote to Mr. Hackett, asking him to call on Dr. Kyle, and ascertain if that was the course I should take.

11483. Have you a copy of the letter you wrote to Mr. Hackett?—I have not, but Mr. Hackett called on Dr. Kyle on the 4th November, and though Dr.

Kyle did not wish to say anything decided, still the impression left was that my course was clear.

11484. How do you mean?—That when Mrs. Hall proposed to put me into possession, and let me deal with the Commissioners, I might give her the money.

11485. LORD JUSTICE FRYNGHAM.—That you would find it more easy to deal with the Commissioners, if you bought her off, and got up the possession?—Yes. I should mention that Dr. Hall had great difficulty when he succeeded to the school—he forced parties in possession after his predecessor, Mr. Hogg, left, who would not let him in without paying them money. He had to get his furniture in, by payment of money to the persons who were in the house.

11486. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You heard from the Rev. Mr. Hackett, on the 4th November, 1874, that his impression was, that Dr. Kyle, the Secretary to the Commissioners, approved of the course you proposed to take?—Yes. I have his letter here, but it is a private letter.

11487. Are you prepared to put it in?—Yes. I wrote to Mr. Hackett, and he said he had no objection to my mentioning that he was in communication with Dr. Kyle.

11488. DR. HART.—Mr. Hackett was not officially concerned in the matter?—No.

11489. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—I shall read the portions of Mr. Hackett's letter that have reference to this matter.

"Dublin, 4th November, 1874.

"MR DEAR FRIEND,—From what I can ascertain from a reliable source, I think if you got into possession of the premises, giving Mrs. Hall something to satisfy her, so as to put you into possession, and that at that position you had to deal with the Commissioners, all would be right, and I fancy persons in question would not object or cause you too much trouble. Such is my suggestion, you will understand it as from myself, not for a moment assuming to agree with me, in giving this advice—ad! I write already.—Yours sincerely,—J. W. Hackett."

11490. You received that letter on 4th November, 1874?—I received it on the 5th, and as I knew the "reliable source" referred to was Dr. Kyle, I went to Mrs. Hall, and told her the answer I had got, and she gave me possession at once, on my paying her £20, and paying 27 lbs. poor rates due.

11491. LORD JUSTICE FRYNGHAM.—Had the sale not been paid?—No, not for a length of time.

11492. Then Mrs. Hall gave you possession?—Yes. She signed a document, which I produce, giving her interest entirely to me.

11493. This is a deed dated 5th November, 1874, from Mrs. Mary Anne Hall, the legal personal representative of the Rev. James John Hall, deceased, to the Rev. James Fryngham Gregg, witnessing—

"That, in consideration of £20, Mrs. Hall, as such representative, grants and conveys to Mr. Gregg, all that and those the messuage known as the Limerick Diocesan School, on the Roxborough-road, in as full and single a manner as same was then in her occupation, to hold unto the said James Fryngham Gregg, for all her estate and interest yet to come therein."

with a covenant for further assurance?—Having obtained that deed, I called on Dr. Kyle, on the 25th November.

11494. That was after the auction?—Yes.

11495. The auction was one of Dr. Hall's efforts?—That was all; but on the day of the auction, some one brought in £100 to give Mrs. Hall for the key, not knowing that I had got possession.

11496. It was not anyone from the Commissioners?—No, I could not find out who it was—it was a poor looking person. However, on the 25th November, I called on Dr. Kyle, and told him I was in possession. He said—"I know you are in possession—I don't want to hear anything about it." He then told me that the whole thing was in such a legal difficulty, that it was not possible to say who was the owner—that their solicitor was authorized to draw up a case for counsel, and the effect on my mind was that, in fact, he did not believe

that they had any title to it. Subsequently to that the Board met, and they sent me this letter.

"B, Clarendon-street, Dublin.
1st February, 1875.

"DEAR SIR, The entire case of the Limerick Diocesan school, and your proposals in connection therewith, as well as the powers of the Commissioners, were fully taken into consideration by the Commissioners, the Bishop of Limerick being present; and I was directed to state to you that the Commissioners are willing to allow you to remain in possession of the school premises for two years, from March 25th, 1875, you giving a distinct undertaking that you will at any time during that period of two years, if called upon by the Board, give up possession to it. During and period as a charge will be made against you for occupation rent, on condition that you put the premises into a fair state of repair, and that you will act in the capacity of caretaker for the Commissioners. At the expiration of the aforesaid two years the school premises will be permitted to be held by you at a fair yearly rent payable to the Board. You will have the goodness to fully consider this letter, and let me have your final reply to this letter and its propositions. As the Bishop told me he would not be unwilling to talk to you on the subject, I think it would be advisable that you should see his lordship before writing to me.

"Yours truly,

"W. C. KYLE, Secretary.

"The Rev. James F. Gregg."

11497. What was your reply to that letter?—I wrote on the 8th of February, to say that I wished for further information, as the terms were so extraordinary—I was asked to put the place in repair, and to be only a caretaker at the same time. The house was in a state of thorough dilapidation.

11498. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You were to occupy it for two years without any rent?—Yes, but I was to be merely a caretaker. I was expected to lay out money to put the place in repair, and I was to give up possession at any moment, if called upon.

11499. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—If you had accepted the proposal contained in that letter, you might have put the place in repair, and, after you had done so, you would have been liable to be turned out, at any moment, as a caretaker?—Yes. I wrote to say that I considered it very extraordinary to ask me to accept such a proposition, that I would require some further explanation—and that I simply wished to be termed. I got no answer to that letter for the five years I am in the place, until last month, when I heard from Mr. Graves, the new secretary, whose letter I have here. I may mention that, during the five years I have been in occupation of the building, I have had out upwards of £400 in putting it into repair, and otherwise upon the premises.

11500. Were you made aware of the existence, on the books of the Commissioners in Clarendon-street, of any resolution declaring you tenant on the terms of Dr. Kyle's letter?—No, I never got any communication from them from that time until last month.

11501. Your answer to that letter was not an acceptance, and they never replied to, nor took any notice of it. Have you any copy of the letter you wrote to them?—No, I have not an exact copy. I possess the original draft, but I altered it somewhat when writing the letter. It is, however, substantially the same.

11502. You say in this draft letter:—

"Firstly.—I am asked to act simply as a caretaker, and to be ready at any time during two years from the 25th of next March to render up possession. Secondly.—Although only a caretaker, I am expected to lay out a sum of money to put the premises in repair. Thirdly.—No rent is fixed on, to be paid by me after the two years have expired. I think I may fairly say the terms proposed are very bad. I paid Mr. Hall £80, and got from him a legal assignment of the premises. I have paid the taxes due, and had not a considerable sum in clearing, witness-taking, and for the use of the caretaker since the beginning of November, besides other expenses. In addition to those expenses, amounting to near £75, I will have to lay out a considerable sum in repairs and alterations of every kind. If I am to remain two years without being reimbursed in respect, I cannot

improve or work the place to advantage. I fully expected to have become at once a tenant under the Board, so that I could immediately go to work; but, as far as I understand the terms in your letter, I am to surrender everything, and am to be left in uncertainty for two years. I do not want to be in a position hostile to the Commissioners—I want simply to be tenant."

Did you get any reply to that letter?—No; I got no reply, and so I came to the conclusion that they had not got any title, and I went on and expended £400 on the premises. I have an account here of the money I had out.

11503. Then, up to the present, there has been no acceptance by you of their proposal, and no acknowledgment by you of their title?—No.

11504. Now read Mr. Graves's letter?—

"B, Clarendon-street, Dublin,

"28th August, 1875.

"DEAR SIR, You will remember that when, in the year 1875, you were put into possession as caretaker of the Limerick Diocesan schoolhouse, it was agreed that an acknowledgment was to be entered into, that you should give a distinct undertaking that you would at any time during the period of two years, if called upon by this Board, give up possession to it. That acknowledgment, if it was ever given, must have expired two years ago, and the Board now direct me to obtain from you a fresh acknowledgment of a similar character. The Commissioners would willingly accept you as their tenant, but they have been advised that they have no power to do so.

"Yours faithfully,

"ANDREW F. GRAVES, Secretary.

"Rev. J. F. Gregg."

11505. What reply did you give to that letter?—I did not reply till I got the following letter from Mr. Graves, dated 24th September, 1875:—

"DEAR SIR, I beg you will send a reply to mine of the 25th ultimo. The object of the Board in asking you to sign the acknowledgment referred to, is simply to preserve their title to the property; it is not their intention to displace your possession.

"Yours faithfully,

"ANDREW GRAVES, Secretary.

"Rev. J. F. Gregg."

11506. What reply did you make to that letter?—I did not keep a copy of my reply. I wrote in substance that I had been led to lay out so much money on the place, that I had found it in a state of great dilapidation, the roof ready to fall in, and the chimney coming down; that I had put the premises in repair, and that I had never been a caretaker, and had never made the agreement mentioned in his letter.

11507. On the contrary, you had refused the proposition?—Well, I had put it in the way of asking for more information; and I said I therefore could not comply with the demand contained in his letter.

11508. Did you dispute the title of the Board in your answer?—Never. I merely said I was no caretaker.

11509. You refused to give any acknowledgment, such as they asked?—Yes, I said I could not comply with the demand made.

11510. They omitted from their letter any reference to the undertaking they had given, to permit you, after the expiration of two years, to hold the premises as tenant at a fair rent?—Yes. They did not go into their original proposal to me.

11511. They asked you to acknowledge the half of their original offer, which was favourable to themselves, and omitted all reference to the other half, and you declined?—Yes.

11512. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You will understand that I am not actuated by the least unfriendly feeling towards you, quite the contrary—we owe your participation this morning, and I thought it admirable, but, of course, it is our duty to ascertain the facts, and hence I am obliged to put certain questions. Did the inhabitants of Limerick, or any portion of them, concur in your occupation of the school, or was it in obedience to any

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each demand, on the part of the inhabitants of Limerick, that you took possession?—It was proposed to me by Dr. Hall, before I ever thought about it. He was the Diocesan schoolmaster, and the school-house being in my Parish, he thought it would be the best thing to hand it over to me.

11513 Did you consult with anyone in Limerick on that proposal?—No.

11514 Did you consult with the Bishop at that time?—No, not till after I got possession.

11515 Was it with the present Bishop of Limerick you consulted?—Yes.

11516 Was he consulted on your taking possession?—Yes. A few days after I got possession, I told the Bishop that I was in possession, and that I wished the case to come properly before the Board, and he attended at the Board, in consequence of my conversation.

11517 Can you tell whether the Bishop approved of the steps you took?—He did.

11518 Did any others of the inhabitants of Limerick approve of them?—I cannot say—I did not ask them.

11519 Did any of them disapprove?—Not to my knowledge.

11520 Have you any reason to believe that your occupation of the school, since 1874, has been, on the whole, such as to be satisfactory to the inhabitants of the town, for whom the school was originally founded?—I never heard a word from them, one way or the other.

11521 What was the state of the building when you first got it?—In a state of thorough disrepair. The slates were very bad, the roof out of repair, the gutters and chimneys were neglected, one of the chimneys was tottering, and, if it had fallen, it would have brought down the roof completely.

11522 Supposing you had not got possession and repaired the place, what condition, judging as well as you can, would the building have been in now?—It would have been utterly gone. Dr. Hall often asked the Commissioners for money to repair it, but they said they had no money. It was in a state of utter neglect—the grounds were neglected, and also the whole house.

11523 I suppose the man who offered £100 was prepared to lay out money on the building, if his offer had been accepted?—I do not know.

11524 How much money have you expended on the place?—£442 11s. 4d.

11525 May I ask you whether, during the time of your occupation, you took the advice of Counsel as to your rights?—No.

11526 Did you lay out the money, at your own risk, without any advice?—I did.

11527 Are you aware of the original objects for which the Diocesan schools were built?—Yes.

11528 Was it to give a classical education to the boys of the town?—No, it was for the dioceses of Limerick and Killaloe.

11529 To give a classical education to boys of these dioceses?—Yes.

11530 How many years have you been residing in Limerick?—Seventeen.

11531 Do you recollect the Diocesan school of Limerick, when it was attended by pupils receiving a classical education?—Yes, for a short time after Dr. Hall was appointed, there was a small school there, it then broke up, and remained for ten years without any school at all, before I got it.

11532 Then there was no school there from 1865?—There were no pupils, and no school.

11533 What is the character of your school now?—It is a free female school, for the children of poor people; we have 39 on the roll. There are 77 belonging to Limerick, and 32 from outside Limerick.

11534 Are they poor destitute children?—Yes.

11535 Are they all boarded in the house?—No, there are 64 boarded in the house.

11536 Of what religion are the children?—All Protestants. Of the 64 resident children, 48 have both parents Protestants, and 16 have one parent Protestant.

11537 And the other, Roman Catholic?—Yes, children of mixed marriages. Of the 39 children in the roll, 70 have both parents Protestants, and 29 have one parent Protestant.

11538 There are no children both of whose parents are, or were, Roman Catholics?—No.

11539 Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—It is not a school in which the children are of different denominations from both the parents?—No.

11540 Lord R. Chalmers.—You would not admit any child who was not a Protestant?—I receive no child in the parish who comes, and is destitute.

11541 Of course the resident children are instructed in the tenets of the Church of Ireland?—Yes.

11542 With respect to the children of mixed marriages—do you say you have 29 altogether?—Yes, 29 on the roll.

11543 Were the parents willing that they should go to the school?—Certainly; it is always the parent I take as my authority. No matter what the religion of the parents, as regards mixed marriages otherwise, I always take the fact of the parent giving me the child as my authority for receiving it.

11544 Have you any child in the school, without the authority of the surviving parent?—Not one.

11545 Are you aware that the original object of the Diocesan school was to give education to boys of all denominations—that it was non-exclusive?—No, I did not know the object at all—more than that there was no school there at all when I got possession of the building, nor for ten years previously.

11546 The Diocesan school was originally intended for the education of boys of all denominations?—Well, I have been informed that it was always a design of this diocese that had the school. It was originally in Thomas-street, and the house in Thomas-street was sold, and the school removed. Mr. Wallis was master first, then Mr. Hogg, and then Dr. Hall, but the master was always a clergyman of the diocese.

11547 Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—Through children of all denominations were admitted, the school was maintained by a tax upon the clergy, and the position of schoolmaster was generally given to a clergyman of the diocese?—Yes, we paid it out of our incomes, so much out of each benefice, and when the Church Act did away with that, the Diocesan schools ceased.

11548 Lord R. Chalmers.—According to your view of the state of things, you looked on the Diocesan school as an institution exclusively under the control of the Irish Church?—Yes.

11549 How long do the children generally remain in your school?—Till they get situations, or go out to be trained as teachers in the Kildare-place training college.

11550 At what age do they come to the school?—At all ages—from 8 to 16.

11551 You take them as early as 8?—Yes, not by choice, but supposing there are three or four in a family, and some of them young—we take in the younger on account of the elder.

11552 Have you any children in your school who had previously been attending Roman Catholic schools, or places of worship?—I suppose there are, but the parents having put them into my school is sufficient authority for me.

11553 Do you get a written consent from the parents?—Generally I do.

11554 You think it is probable that you have in your school some children who have attended Roman Catholic schools or places of worship, before going to your school?—Yes, because in cases of mixed marriages it is almost always so.

11555 What is the lowest age at which you take a boarder?—Three years, there are two or three cases of children of that age, but generally they are admitted at about seven years of age.

11556 And they remain until they are sixteen?—Yes.

11557 Where do they go when they leave you?—

will, some of them are teaching schools. There is one of our girls in Dublin, teaching a good school there, and receiving £40 a year.—There is another teaching in the Kildare-place training school. There are several others at this moment ready to go up to be trained. Others go out as servants; and others to teach.

11535. Do you receive payment for any of the pupils?—For a very few we receive a small sum; it does not cover the outlay at all.

11536. How many of your pupils are paying?—I do not think more than two.

11537. Then practically they are all free?—Yes.

11538. Do you clothe them?—Yes, we clothe, educate, and feed them.

11539. Do the parents enter into any agreement with you, on the admission of a child, as to allowing it to remain for any period of time under your care?—They do—I always stipulate that they are to be allowed to remain in the school until fit to leave.

11540. That is the agreement under which you take them?—Yes.

11541. The parents undertake to leave them exclusively under your charge?—Yes.

11542. They agree to leave them with you for about five years?—Yes, sometimes longer.

11543. Then, once a parent has placed a child in your school, he cannot remove it?—Well, I have never objected to their doing so.

11544. Have they, in point of fact, ever removed children from the school?—They have. I never make any obstacle.—Rather than have any trouble or difficulty with the parents, I have always let them take the children, if they desired to do so.

11545. What reasons do they give for withdrawing the children?—Different reasons—sometimes the parents were leaving town—sometimes they did not wish the children to be there—they give various reasons.

11546. Have you ever known a parent to remove his child on account of the religious instruction given in the school?—No, not that I am aware of.

11547. How are the funds supplied for the support of the institution?—I collect funds by writing, and we hold a bazaar.

11548. LOUIS JUVENAL FREEMAN.—Kindly give me the figures, as nearly as you can?—Well, the funds are mainly derived from subscriptions. We have no endowment at all.

11549. Can you tell us the total amount received?—About £700 a year.

11550. LOUIS H. CHURCHILL.—You have an endowment, in this respect, that you have the buildings rent free?—Yes, that is the only endowment, if it can be considered one.

11551. What is the annual value of the premises?—The value of the premises, if in good order, is one thing—their value when I got them is another.

11552. What was their value, as you got them?—I never went into an estimation as to that.

11553. Would £90 a year be more than they were worth?—It would, decidedly. They would be worth about £30 a year.

11554. Would they be worth £60 a year now?—I doubt they would, because my improvements have made them more valuable.

11555. Is the land of any use?—It is of no value. The lay is of no use.

11556. But for building purposes is it valuable?—There is no building in that direction.

11557. LOUIS JUVENAL FREEMAN.—I understand you to say that the cost of supporting the institution amounts to about £700 a year?—Yes.

11558. Is that all collected by voluntary subscriptions?—Altogether.

11559. Do you have no inherited property?—No.

11560. LOUIS H. CHURCHILL.—Are all your sub-scribers citizens of Limerick, or do you get money from all parts of the country?—From all parts of the country.

11561. How much do you receive from Limerick?—I could not tell you.

11562. Have you any subscribers of considerable amounts?—£10 is the highest.

11563. Have you got many subscribers in Limerick?—Not many, not more than half a dozen in Limerick city. I got a good many subscriptions from the county and neighbourhood.

11564. Can you make a guess how much of the £700 you receive from the county Limerick and neighbourhood?—I could not say—I have not an idea.

11565. Is it one half?—I do not think it is.

11566. Is it one third?—It is more than that.

11567. Then it must be £250?—I never went into the matter. I try and collect subscriptions whenever I can.

11568. Do you not keep accounts of the subscriptions?—Of course I do, but I never put them down in that way, by locality.

11569. Do you think you get £500 a-year from Limerick and the neighbourhood?—Not so much.

11570. Where do the other subscriptions come from?—Various places.

11571. From all parts of the country?—Yes. I get subscriptions even from London. There is a society in London—I forget the name of it—which gives £5 a year.

11572. Have you any form of appeal?—No; I find they are no use.

11573. How do you obtain your subscriptions?—By personal letters—letters appealing to the character of the person I am writing to.

11574. I suppose a great many of the society subscribe—do you get much money from them?—I do not think I do.

11575. Are there any societies in Dublin which subscribe to your school?—The Irish Society, of which Mr. Handcock is the secretary, pays the schoolmaster's salary.

11576. That is a society for supplying Irish speaking teachers, is it not?—I believe so, but they pay the teacher's salary. They have both English and Irish schools.

11577. Does any other society contribute to your funds?—I sometimes get a subscription from the Reformatory and Refuge Union in London. There are several other societies that contribute.

11578. Tell me the names of some of the other societies that contribute?—Mrs. Inglis of Scotland greatly contributes something. She is secretary of a society, of which I do not recollect the exact name.

11579. If you only get £350 from Limerick and neighbourhood, you must get £450 from elsewhere—I want to know where it comes from?—I get money from Scotland, from all parts of Ireland, and from England, but I am solely responsible myself, whether I get the money or not.

11580. Have you any subscriptions from societies of an exclusively religious character?—Yes, from the Irish Society and Mrs. Inglis's Society.

11581. I suppose you get some assistance from the Church Education Society?—Yes, the Kildare-place Society gives me £10 a year.

11582. Have you any subscriptions from Roman Catholics?—I do not know—I think not.

11583. Do you ever apply to Roman Catholics for subscriptions?—No.

11584. You collect subscriptions from all parts of the country—and from England as well—do the children attending the school come from all parts of the country?—Well, there are twenty-two on the roll from outside Limerick. Some of them are from Cork.

11585. How many from Cork?—I could not tell you. I dare say we have about eight from Cork, some from Clare, some from Galway, some from Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Kildare, and one from Dublin.

11586. Is Dublin the farthest place from which you have received a child?—Yes.

11587. You have none from England?—No. Sometimes we receive children of soldiers, whose fathers are English or Scotch.

11588. What, in such cases, would be the domicile of the father?—They would have been quartered in

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the barracks here, and in that way the children come to us. I may mention that frequently parents make second marriages, and, in such cases, they are often very glad to get the children of the first marriage off their hands.

11612. What steps do you take to procure orphans, when you have a vacancy?—I am sorry to say I do not need to take any steps, for I have always more applicants than I can possibly receive.

11613. How many applications have you, generally on your hands?—Every day they are applying for admission—whole groups of applicants.

11614. Who are the applicants?—The parents of the children.

11615. Have you any applications from societies to take children?—No.

11616. I understand you take no child without the authority of the parent?—No.

11617. How many applicants have you had within the last fortnight?—Over twenty—some from Clara, some from Lincolne—urgent applications; but we have no room.

11618. Between so many applications how do you decide which is the most eligible?—I generally judge for myself, if the circumstances are such as to warrant my taking the child.

11619. What circumstances would you have regard to?—Poverty is one.

11620. Is that a circumstance in favour of a child's admission—extreme poverty?—Certainly; supposing there was a large family with small means, I might take a child or two out of that family.

11621. Do you prefer to take children both of whose parents are Protestants, or those who are children of mixed marriages?—Mixed, I think; for they are not looked after at home, generally speaking; however, the fact is that on our roll we have only twenty-nine children of mixed marriages, out of a total of ninety-nine.

11622. Between two cases, each equally recommending itself to you for admission, one the child of a mixed marriage, the other the child of Protestant parents on both sides, which would you prefer to admit?—Well, the matter has never come before me in that way.

11623. If such a case came before you, would you prefer to receive the child of the mixed marriage?—I really do not think that circumstance alone would make me decide in favour of the child.

11624. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—You said just now that other things being equal, you would prefer the child of a mixed marriage. I suppose because you think it less likely that such a child's religious education would be attended to at home?—Well, yes. I would certainly wish very much to bring that child under instruction in my school.

11625. Lord E. CHURCHILL.—In the case of children of mixed marriages who are admitted into your school, do you know whether the Roman Catholic parent is the father or the mother?—Sometimes one, and sometimes the other.

11626. Have you any means of knowledge?—Nothing more than the paper they sign.

11627. Do you know whether, in signing these papers, they have the consent of the Parish Priest?—No. I act quite independently. I do not enter into that question. I have nothing to do with anyone, but to carry on the school as best I can myself.

11628. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—You say the amount you receive is about £700 a year?—Yes.

11629. Have you been able to make both ends meet?—Always.

11630. You spend about £700 a year?—Yes, on that school.

11631. How long have you had sixty-four resident pupils?—For the last four years, I may say.

11632. Since the institution came into working order?—Yes.

11633. Then the house is fully completed?—Fully completed.

11634. You are able, it appears, to support, clothe,

and educate a child for about £12 a year?—About £10 a year, because some of the day scholars get their meals, and some get clothing.

11635. What meals have the children?—I want to see what you can give them for the £10 a year?—We give them milk and coffee, and bread, for breakfast, the younger children get milk entirely, the older ones coffee and milk.

11636. What do they get for dinner?—That varies. Sometimes it is meat and rice, sometimes it is vegetable, sometimes it is meat.

11637. Have you any fixed days for these?—Yes, there are certain days in the week for each kind of dinner—only one day in the week for meat.

11638. They have a third meal?—Yes, they get bread and milk for supper. Our milk bill is over £11 per month.

11639. Are you able to get good milk in Lincolne?—Yes. The milk is only for breakfast and supper. The milk for dinner is bought in the market every day.

11640. Are the children healthy?—They are.

11641. You have had no epidemics amongst them?—None.

11642. What clothing do they get?—They get the best supply we can give them—two suits a year, one for summer and one for winter.

11643. Do they all wear shoes and stockings?—All, except some of the day pupils.

11644. You supply your boarding children with them?—Yes.

11645. How do you get the clothing—do you get it by contract?—We get it from different establishments, as we are best.

11646. Are you obliged to pay the full price?—No—we get a reduction through our Dorcas Society.

11647. I have asked you those questions, because your figures are lower than even the lowest we have had yet, as the average cost of supporting a child—it appears to be the most economical—and I may say for myself that, from an inspection of your school, I never saw a more healthy-looking set of children than they were!—Yes, they are very healthy, and every child leaving the Institution gets a full outfit—fitting her to go into a situation.

11648. Are all your pupils sent to situations?—No. Some are trained in the Kildare-place Training School or College.

11649. Do a large proportion of the children go back to their friends on leaving the school, or do they all go to situations?—No—we send them to situations as far as they are ready.

11650. In fact, you provide for them?—Yes.

11651. How have they got on in after life, as far as you know?—The great majority have turned out well.

11652. Have you had any cases of removal of children for misconduct?—No, not that I recollect.

11653. What is your teaching staff?—A school mistress. One of the girls, who has been brought up in the school, helps in the teaching; she is paid a small salary and lives in the Institution; and is partly assistant mistress, and partly assistant teacher.

11654. What do you give your school mistress?—£40 a year.

11655. And apartments?—No, she does not live there. There is a matron besides, who lives in the Institution.

11656. The mistress comes to the school every morning, and goes away in the afternoon?—Yes.

11657. What salary does the matron get?—£30 a year—she manages the house.

11658. Does she take part in the teaching?—No. She has a girl to help her.

11659. The matron and one assistant manage the house?—Yes.

11660. Is there any servant?—No—the senior girls learn to be servants by doing the work of the house—they take their turns in the kitchen, the laundry, and the doormans.

11661. I may observe that we ourselves saw that the house was remarkably clean—how is it kept so clean?—Entirely by the girls of the school, under the supervision of the mistress and assistant.

11662. What inspector have you?—The Diocesan Inspector visits the school periodically. This is his last report:—

“Report of Rev. J. Dowd, Diocesan Inspector for 1870. Trinity Diocesan School, Roscommon Female Free School. Of these children twenty-four formed a large infant class, and had learned quite as much as could be expected from them—nine read easy sentences correctly. The remaining classes, six in number, were exercised in reading, discussion, geography, English history, arithmetic, &c., and the answering was very satisfactory. The course in English history selected over the whole period. Arithmetic included simple and compound proportion, fractions, practice, and interest. The writing was neat and careful, excellent order was preserved. This very large school is in excellent working order, and all the children are making good progress.”

11663. You seem to be yourself the soul of this institution—have you any assistance in collecting money?—Collectors go about with cards in Limerick.

11664. Have you any committee?—No, except a ladies' committee.

11665. Have you any committee of gentlemen at all?—No—I do it all myself—there is a ladies' committee, who assist.

11666. Do you visit the school at fixed times?—Yes. I visit it three times, often four times, a week. I visit it constantly.

11667. Do you examine the children?—I do.

11668. You look after the teaching?—I do.

11669. Do you take any part in seeing how the house is managed?—I always go through the domestic duties, and see that everything is right. I have been without a nurse for some time, and have not been able to do as much in that way as I would like, but I always make it a point to go through the house and see the classes at work, and teach them when I can.

11670. Have you any special system of teaching, with regard to religious instruction?—Our school is under the Church Education Society.

11671. Do you attend to that yourself?—Yes. The pupils are divided into six classes, according to the scale of proficiency of the Church Education Society.

11672. LOUISA R. CHURCHILL.—Are there any of your day pupils who withdraw at the time of religious instruction?—No, because they are all supposed to be Protestants.

11673. Would you allow a child to withdraw?—Of course I would, but they have never done it.

11674. LOUISA JENNIE. PRESIDENT.—It is one of the rules of the schools that religious instruction shall be part of the general education in the school?—Yes.

11675. How do you manage your expenditure for clothing and food?—The clothing is managed by Miss Gogg, assisted by the mistress and the schoolmistress.

11676. How are the accounts paid?—They are generally paid monthly, but some, such as clothing bills, are not paid monthly. The food bills are paid monthly. The mistress every month brings me the accounts, and I go through it, and give her money to meet it.

11677. Do you print any annual report?—Not of that school by itself.

11678. I presume, as you collect the money yourself, you do not go to the expense of printing?—No.

11679. LOUISA R. CHURCHILL.—Do you ever send this large body of subscribers any account of what is done with their money?—Yes. The schools were originally two, both in the city. As soon as I went to the parish, I separated the female ragged school from the city school, and conducted it as a quite different school, but the accounts of the two are still mixed together.

11680. You have got another school in the city of Limerick?—Yes, I have the boys' school in the city. There were originally two ragged schools in Limerick, but, when I got this place, I removed the girls' school altogether to Roscommon-road, and made a new institution there.

11681. You removed the girls' school from the city to Roscommon-road?—Yes.

11682. What assistance do you receive from the ladies' committee?—Well, they are more a nominal than real help. A number of them come and teach there, and inspect, but as to anything in the way of management, they do not give any assistance. They go through the domestic duties, and they teach frequently.

11683. Do you find it an advantage to have the assistance of a ladies' committee, to look after matters of that kind?—Yes, but I find it very hard to get the committee to do it.

11684. In point of fact, the whole school is dependent upon your personal exertions, and those of your family?—Yes.

11685. As to this matter of the Diocesan school-house, your present institution is totally unconnected, in any way, with the old Diocesan school school?—Yes.

11686. And the title you have in one you might have acquired from any other institution, if an opportunity had offered, so far as any connection between the original purpose of the building and its present purpose is concerned?—Yes. The proposal originally came to me entirely from Dr. Hall. He wanted me to give him £250 for his interest. In consequence of that proposal I waited on Dr. Kyle, and the rest all followed from that.

11687. Assuming the Commissioners to have the power to sell the house, is it a place suitable for the institution you have in it now?—Yes.

11688. Did you ever, in your correspondence with the Commissioners, come to the question of purchasing it at all?—I asked Dr. Kyle, and he said they had no power to take a rent, or sell the place.

11689. Did they ever make any proposal to you, to enter into a negotiation to buy it?—Nothing beyond the letter that has been read.

11690. I do not gather from your evidence that you wished to dispute their title?—I do not want to dispute their title, if they accept me as tenant; but I denied that I was caretaker for anyone.

11691. What they asked you in their letter of 13th October, 1874, was, to put in writing a formal proposition, stating the amount of rent you proposed to pay, and the amount you would be prepared to give, in case of your becoming the purchaser?—Yes. When I saw Dr. Kyle, after that letter, he said they had no power to take rent or sell. There were two words to me in his office in Dublin. In the letter of 13th October, he asked me to name what I would be prepared to give, in the event of my becoming purchaser, but when I saw him afterwards he said he did not know what they could do with the rent if they got it.

11692. Did he, as the officer of the Board, inform you that they could neither let nor sell the premises?—He spoke to me, in his own office, the words that I have mentioned.

11693. I thought what he said was that he did not want to hear anything about it!—He said first, “I know you are in possession—I do not want to hear anything about it,” and he made the other remark afterwards.

11694. Do you, in admitting pupils to the school, give a preference to Limerick children?—Decidedly.

11695. Are there many destitute Protestant children in Limerick?—A great many, I am sorry to say.

11696. We heard a statement yesterday from the Dean of Limerick, that it would be difficult to find twenty poor Protestants in Limerick?—The Dean, I think, spoke only of his own parish. There are a great many poor Protestant children in Limerick, I repeat to say.

11697. Are there more than you can provide for?—A great deal more. I have, at the present moment, a number of applications from the city, that I cannot take in. You might have seen some of them coming in this morning, without shoes and stockings. They want to come in, because their families are large and their means small. I could not take them all in. Although I am pressed again and again to admit them, I cannot do it.

Oct. 1, 1875.

Rev. James F. Grogan, M.A.

Oct. 1, 1879.
Rev. James B.
Gregg, M.A.

11702. What was the constitution of the school, before you removed it to Roxborough-road—was it a ragged school?—Well, I never liked the name “Ragged school”; it was a free school for poor female destitute children.

11703. Was it endowed?—No; it had no endowment, it was supported by voluntary subscriptions and an annual bequest.

11704. Had they a building?—Yes. I own the building. It was where the boys’ school is, in Rocheston-street. The two schools were in the one institution.

Rev. Cornelius
Conway, M.A.

Rev. CORNELIUS CONWAY, M.A., examined.

11705. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—You are the parish priest of St. Michael’s, Limerick?—I am the administrator.

11706. You desire to make a statement?—I wish to make an observation, with reference to the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Gregg, in which he stated that there was no objection to Catholic children being removed from the Roxborough-road school, when the parents wished to do so.

11707. It appears they have not got any Catholic children in the Roxborough-road school, they have children of mixed marriages, but no Roman Catholic children?—Whatever happens the children may be of, I wish to state that Mr. Gregg’s evidence is not exactly correct, for I will mention a case that came under my own personal knowledge. A woman, who had two children at the Roxborough-road school, came down here some time ago from Dublin. The father of the children was dead, and the mother called at the school, and demanded the children, but they would not be given up. She came to me to see if I could do anything for her, to get the children.

11708. What step did you take?—I told her, “The better way for you to act is to wait until Sunday, when the children all go to church, and if you stay and wait in a hall-way, until the children pass, you can seize them—you are their natural guardian, and have a right to get them.”

11709. Did you go to the school?—I did not.

11710. Did the woman go?—She did, and asked to see the children; she told me she had great difficulty in getting leave to see them at all, that she could speak with them in a closed room, but that they would not be given up to her.

11711. You advised her to take possession of them by force?—I advised her to watch the children on Sunday, as they went to church, that the children

11701. How did you become proprietor of that?—By the lease being transferred from Mr. Jacob to me.

11702. Were you proprietor of those ragged schools, before you got the Driscoll school-house?—Yes.

11703. Is the Rocheston-street institution, from which you removed the girls’ school, filled now by the boys?—It is as full as it can hold.

11704. What are the numbers?—There are 25 boys resident. There are 50 on the school roll.

would naturally run to her, and she could take them then, and keep them.

11712. You never thought of applying personally to Mr. Gregg on the subject?—No.

11713. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—What was the end of it?—The end of it was that the children were not allowed to church at all that day. The following Sunday she went again, but the children were again kept away from church. I suppose the authorities of the school heard that the mother was in town, and apprehended some step of the kind. The upshot of it was that I had to employ an attorney. The attorney worked up the thing, and found out the grounds upon which Mr. Gregg detained the children, and, those grounds not being legal, Mr. Gregg was obliged to give them up.

11714. How long did it take you to restore the children to their mother?—It took me a considerable time—I do not exactly remember, but I think about a month. The mother finally got the children, inasmuch as there was no legal ground on which they could be detained, otherwise they would not have given them up, I am certain.

11715. Do you know the ages of the children?—I do not. The attorney whom I employed, Mr. Ellard, is in court, and so is Mr. Beauchamp, the attorney who was on the other side. The reason I mentioned the matter at all was, because I heard Mr. Gregg say there was no objection to Catholic parents taking away the children, whenever they wished for them.

11716. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—I asked Mr. Gregg whether he objected to children being removed from the school, he said that the parents entered into an agreement that they would not remove the children, but that, as a fact, he did not object to their being removed, if the parents wished it.

Rev. James B.
Gregg, M.A.

Rev. JAMES FITZGERALD, D.D., recalled.

11717. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Do you remember the case Mr. Conway has referred to?—Perfectly. These children were sent to me from Quema-tara. Their father was a Protestant, and on their admission he signed a document, placing them under my care. The mother, who was a Roman Catholic, had access to see them during the lifetime of the father, but the father died, and the mother then made this claim to the children. I at this time was at Killybeg.

11718. What do you mean by “made this claim”?—She claimed that she had a right to get the children. I informed Mr. Ellard, who was the attorney who wrote to me, that as soon as I went back to Limerick I would let him see the document under which I had received the children. I afterwards gave that document to Mr. Beauchamp, and let him settle the matter with Mr. Ellard. The woman afterwards came to my study. I told her I was going to give her the children, and she went on her knees and put her arms up to praise and thank me, because I gave her no difficulty about it. I might have rested on the document I had, and I could have kept the children if I chose.

11719. That would depend on the age of the children—how old were they?—About ten. I had a legal document by which the children were committed to my care by their father, and as long as the father lived

the mother never attempted to interfere. She saw them frequently, but never said a word as to their leaving the school, until their father was dead.

11720. At the time the Rev. Mr. Conway has spoken of, when the mother went to the school, and lay in wait for the children on Sunday, where were you?—I was at Killybeg.

11721. Had you any interview with the mother, until the time you told her that you were going to give her the children?—I do not recollect that I had. It was through Mr. Ellard’s writing me a letter that I first knew about it.

11722. You got Mr. Ellard in communication with your solicitor, Mr. Beauchamp?—Yes.

11723. And the children were given up to the mother?—Yes. The mother came to me, and I told her I would give her back the children, at the same time I read to her the document which their father had signed, placing the children in my care, and I told her I could help them on that document, but that I did not want to have any work about it, and that I would give her the children.

11724. Would you take a child into your school at the wish of a Protestant mother, if the father was a Catholic and objected?—No. I recognise the authority of the father.

11725. Would you do it in the reverse case—would

you take a child on the authority of a Protestant father, where the Catholic mother objected?—I would take it on the father's authority, but, in the case referred to, the mother never made any objection until after the father was dead.

11726 LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You would take a girl into your school on the application of the father, although the Catholic mother objected?—I would, because the law recognizes the father's authority in such cases.

11727. Can you tell me why it was necessary to go all the way to Queenstown to look for a child?—are not there plenty of poor destitute children in Limerick, where you could look after?—This case occurred a good while ago, at a time we had more room than we have now. A letter came to me from some persons in Queenstown, asking me, as the mother was not capable of looking after the children, and the father was deceased, to take them into the school, and they engaged to raise some funds towards their support.

11728 I suppose, as a matter of fact, in most of those cases of mixed marriages, where you take the children into your school, the parents consider the advantages of the school so great that they do not raise any religious difficulty?—Well, I always regard the children who come to the school as Protestants; and in this case the father was a Protestant, and never anything else.

11729. But you stated just now that you had several children whose fathers were Catholics?—Yes. I have children whose fathers were Catholics, but the fathers are dead, and the mothers are Protestants, and, in that case, I recognize the right of the mother.

11730. LORD JUSTICE FRERES.—I suppose you mean that the law stands thus:—the father has the absolute right, as long as he lives, of controlling the person of his children, but when the father is dead, and has not legally appointed any guardian, or entrusted those religious, the mother is the guardian, and has the right?—Yes.

11731 LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Amongst the children now in your school, who are the offspring of mixed marriages, about how many have Protestant fathers and Catholic mothers, and how many have Catholic fathers and Protestant mothers?—I could not give an answer to that question.

11732 I understood from your evidence that they were pretty much divided?—There are twenty-five children on our roll, who are offspring of mixed marriages, and seventy whose parents were both Protestants.

11733 I understood you to say that, of those twenty-five, some had Catholic fathers and some Protestant fathers?—Yes, but the Catholic fathers are dead.

11734 Do you require that one of the parents shall be dead?—No—I take them in some cases when both the parents are alive, if the circumstances are such as to make the child a fit object of charity.

11735 I understand it makes no difference to you whether the father is a Catholic or a Protestant, as long as he consents that his child shall go into your school?—Yes—I take the child, if no objection is made by the parent.

11736. Then you have, at the present moment,

children who have Catholic fathers living?—I dare say there may be some.

11737 Have you twenty-nine?—No. I have twenty-nine children of mixed marriages, but not all of those have Roman Catholic fathers. I cannot tell what number, if any, have Roman Catholic fathers living.

11738. Surely you do not admit these children into your school without inquiry—you must know the circumstances?—These are several children coming to the day school whose fathers are Roman Catholics, but whose mothers, being Protestants, have brought up the children as Protestants, with their father's consent.

11739. In such cases, you take the children on the application of the mother?—Yes, with the consent of the father—the father never having made any objection.

11740. Of course when you admit a child whose father and mother are both Protestants you have the consent of both?—Yes.

11741. But when the father is a Protestant and the mother a Roman Catholic, or the father a Roman Catholic and the mother a Protestant, you are satisfied with the consent of one parent?—Well, in cases have not arisen in that way.

11742 It has arisen exactly in that way in the Queenstown case, because you had the consent of the father, who was a Protestant, but not of the mother?—I took the children on the authority of the father, he being legally entitled to send them. The case stood on their own merits—in the case of these children their father was alive, he was their legal guardian, he signed a document entrusting the children to me, and the mother, I may add, raised no objection, but on the contrary she had access to the children in the school, and expressed herself satisfied in every way, and raised no objection as long as the father was alive.

11743. May I ask you, of the children educated at your school, who are the offspring of mixed marriages, have all been children whose parents have applied to you to admit them, or have they been sought out by yourself?—They come to me. I do not seek them out myself. Whenever a vacancy occurs, I have plenty of applications to fill it, some of which are almost always children of mixed marriages. They come to me in numbers.

11744. Can you tell what became of these Queenstown children, after they were taken away from your school?—I heard that they were actually on the streets in Queenstown. Mr. Kilroe, who was the Rev. Mr. Conway's solicitor, said that they were a credit to any institution as they left me.

11745. LORD JUSTICE FRERES.—What appears pretty clear in this, as I understand the case, the mother of these children demanded that they should be given up to her after their father's death. On the one hand, you had a document signed by the father, which may or may not have conferred on you a legal right to the custody of the children; on the other hand, the mother had the natural claim, with which everybody must sympathize, to the custody of her children after their father's death, and under those circumstances, you waived your right, if you had any, Mr. Kilroe, of course, contending that you had none, and the children were given to the mother?—Yes.

Oct 1, 1879
Rev. James F
Gregg

MR. JOHN ELLARD, EXAMINED.

Mr. John
Ellard.

11746. LORD JUSTICE FRERES.—You are the Town Clerk of Limerick, and were solicitor for the Rev. Mr. Conway in the transaction about the children he has mentioned?—Yes.

11747 Is there anything more in the case than has been already stated?—As I understood the case, those children came to the school from Queenstown, having been sent by some clergyman there, who alleged he had some document, or some power over them. I

wrote to him some two or three letters, but I received no reply from him. The children were in Mr. Gregg's school, and Mr. Gregg was in Killybeg, but there was some other clergyman in Limerick who was acting for him, and I understood the mother applied to that gentleman several times for the children, but they were not given up to her.

11748. Was that during Mr. Gregg's absence?—Yes, during Mr. Gregg's absence in Killybeg, she applied

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Mr. John
Ellard.

several times. On some occasions, she told me, she was refused permission to see them, and on one or two occasions she was locked up in the kitchen, with the children, and kept locked up while with them, the school-mistress not wishing to allow her an opportunity of taking them away.

11749 I suppose the school-mistress, in Mr. Gregg's absence, relied on whatever claim he had?—I presume so.

11750 Did you communicate with Mr. Gregg?—I communicated with Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Gregg's solicitor, and the matter was arranged with Mr. Beauchamp. At first they refused to give up the children, but, eventually, Mr. Beauchamp came and told me they would give them up. The allegation made by the woman to me was, that her husband was a Catholic, and had been in a hospital in Cork, that he had been attended by the Sisters of Mercy there, but that the family were in great distress, and that in that way they came into connection with a clergyman of Queenstown.

11751 Did she tell you that she had been in the habit of visiting the children at Mr. Gregg's school, during

her husband's life-time, without objection?—I cannot charge my memory with that. I think she told me she did see them on one or two occasions.

11752 What was her husband?—He was a pilot in Queenstown.

11753 Had she any means herself, at the time she took the children from the Institution?—I believe not.

11754 Do you know what became of them?—I know they were sent to some institution in the Queen's County, and I think the mother was sent to a sister of hers in England.

11755 Was that the last you heard of them?—That was the last I heard. I think it right to state that, what Mr. Gregg has mentioned I said, as to the way the children were cared for, while in the school, is quite correct. They appeared to have been well cared for—clean and well clad, and I stated so at the time.

11756 Have you seen any of the other children in the school?—No. I have not been in that school, but I was in Mr. Gregg's other school, in Bodof-street, and the boys there appear to be very well taken care of, indeed.

Mr. Michael
O'Gorman.

Mr. MICHAEL O'GORMAN, Mayor of Limerick, examined.

11757 LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You desire to make a statement?—Yes. I observe in this meeting's paper, that, in the course of the evidence given yesterday, it was stated that the Mayor of Limerick is an ex-officio trustee of the Catholic Grammar school.

I think it my duty to state that I have never got any intimation whatsoever, during my term of office, that I was a trustee, nor was I ever asked to attend any of the meetings. I would have attended, if I had been summoned.

Very Rev.
Thomas
Barbery, & A.

Very Rev. THOMAS BARBERY, M.A., Dean of Limerick, recalled.

11758 LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Do you wish to say anything further?—There has been no meeting of the trustees of the Catholic Grammar school, since the present Mayor was appointed. I am not sure that I am correct in stating that the mayor was a trustee.

11759 The charity, of which the Mayor and recorder were appointed trustees, has been departed from altogether?—I am not at all sure that the mayor is a

trustee under the present scheme, but he was certainly a trustee under Mrs. Cavan's will.

11760 LORD R. CHURCHILL.—It was recommended by the former Commission that two inhabitants of Limerick should be appointed in place of the mayor and recorder?—I think that that has been done, and two trustees appointed.

Rev. Daniel
FitzGerald,
&c.

REV. DANIEL FITZGERALD, &c., recalled.

11761 LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You desire to add something to your evidence?—Yes, I have been informed, that it was stated yesterday, that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, although he has been for many years a governor of the *Lowry* free schools, only attended the meetings of the governors on one occasion. I wish to have an opportunity of explaining why it is that his lordship has absented himself from their meetings. I suppose it has already appeared in evidence that, for some time, the schools were shut up altogether. An application was made by Mr. Walsh, the head of the Christian Brothers' community in Limerick, to have the schools re-opened, and the original intention of the founder carried out, by making it a primary school for children.

11762 LORD R. CHURCHILL.—We were told yesterday, that when the scheme for the management of the school was before the Court of Chancery, there was a counter proposition put forward?—Yes, that was the proposition I refer to.

11763 Was that proposition, which was made on behalf of Mr. Walsh, the one which was put forward in Court in the name of Dr. Geary?—Yes, Dr. Geary was one of the supporters of Mr. Walsh's views, that proposition was rejected, and the counter proposal required the sanction of the Court. Now, of the eleven governors, there were but three Roman Catholics, of whom the Bishop was one. Notwithstanding the rejection of Mr. Walsh's proposition, the Bishop determined to give the scheme, which had been sanctioned, a fair opportunity of being worked, and he attended a meeting of the governors, in order to see

whether he might be able to succeed in having one of the head teachers who were to be appointed, a Roman Catholic; and if either of them had been a Roman Catholic, that portion of the school to which the Roman Catholic teacher was appointed would have been taken up and supported by the Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy. In that, however, his lordship was disappointed. Protestant teachers were appointed to both the schools, and the Bishop has, consequently, not since attended at any of the meetings. I may add that he intended at the time resigning altogether, and he consulted some of the priests on that subject, and they said it was better for him to remain a trustee, in order that if at any time he might require to go to the school for any purpose, he might have the power of doing so. Under these circumstances the Bishop has allowed his name to remain on the list as a governor, but he has not acted, and, as at present advised, he does not intend to act, under the present scheme.

11764 He wished to have one of the teachers a Roman Catholic?—Yes, he thought that we ought to have at least one Catholic teacher.

11765 You are aware that the institution consists of both a boys' and girls' school?—Yes.

11766 Do I understand you to say that the Bishop's approval would only have been given to whichever branch of the school had a Roman Catholic teacher?—I think I may fairly state that that would have been the portion of the school to which his lordship would recommend Catholic parents to send their children, and not the other.

11767. Then, if either of the schools was under a Protestant teacher, that school would not have the Bishop's sanction—in that way—Yes.

11768. It appears that as a matter of fact one of the assistant teachers in the boys' school is a Roman Catholic, and that the former assistant—the young man who got the place in the Civil Service—was a Roman Catholic?—If I may offer an opinion, I think that when the governors found that the school was not succeeding in point of numbers, and that there was no confidence felt in it on the part of Roman Catholic parents in Limerick, on account of the teachers being of a different denomination—it was on that account they thought it advisable to have a Roman Catholic assistant teacher, though that did not come out in the discussion.

11769. Excuse me, but the dates seem to make that explanation impossible, for the boy, McEvoy, was in the school when it first opened?—The first appointment was only of two teachers.

11770. Yes, but the assistant teacher, McEvoy, was there from the time the school first opened?—Not as an assistant teacher. The assistant teacher was appointed as soon as the numbers increased.

11771. Can you tell me why the school, as it stands at present, is not attended by a larger proportion of Roman Catholic children?—Because we do not wish Roman Catholic children to receive instruction from Protestant teachers.

11772. At all?—At all.

11773. And neither of the head teachers is a Roman Catholic?—Neither.

11774. Then are we to understand that if one of the head teachers—suppose the teacher in the boys' school—was a Roman Catholic, the Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy would sanction Roman Catholic children going to that branch of the school, but they would not sanction their going to both the schools, unless both the teachers were Roman Catholics?—Yes.

11775. Does it strike you that the result would be, that, if the Protestants acted on the same principle, each half of the school would become denominational, or that, if they did not, their children must always learn under Roman Catholic teachers?—It is denominational now.

11776. It is not denominational in any sense of the rules making it so?—It is denominational in this sense, that there are no Roman Catholic children attending either of the schools, nor have there ever been, since it opened, more than three or four.

11777. That is to say, the Catholic clergy prefer that the children of their denomination should give up the benefits of the school, rather than that they should receive secular teaching from Protestants?—Yes.

11778. Is there a large number of Roman Catholic boys and girls, who would take advantage of the schools, if their clergy had sanctioned it?—Yes.

11779. Is the attendance of Roman Catholic children at the Model school sanctioned by the clergy?—No.

11780. Where do the Roman Catholic children of Limerick, of the class that would go to the Model schools, receive their education at present?—A great many go to the Diocesan College.

11781. There is such a college?—Yes.

11782. Where is it situated?—At the corner of the Crescent. There are only two houses between it and the Jesuits'.

11783. Is the Jesuits' school long established here?—It must be over twenty years,—longer than I have been here myself.

11784. How long has the Diocesan school been established?—I should think, perhaps, twenty-five years. When the Jesuits came here, they got the house from the Bishop, and they taught the school for some time; but, after some time, they found such a school did not suit them. They were asked to come for the purpose of establishing a Diocesan College.

11785. Dr. HARR—Do not a good many Roman Catholic children, of the class you are speaking of, go to the Christian Brothers' school?—Some of them do, and some go to the Jesuits' school.

11786. Do you wish to add any other remark?—No. I merely wished to explain why the Roman Catholic Bishop did not attend the meetings of the governors of Leamy's schools.

11787. LOUIS R. CUNNINGHAM—He does not attend, because no Catholic interests are at present involved?—Yes, neither of the head teachers being Catholics.

MR. JOHN KERRY, examined

11788. LOUIS JEROME FRECHOUX.—I believe you were the agricultural teacher of the Mangot Mead Farm?—I was, from the time it commenced, in 1854, until the 1st February, 1875.

11789. Was there any building on the land, when it was originally acquired?—There was an old farmhouse, some offices, and a few labourers' cottages—no public buildings.

11790. Were those buildings afterwards pulled down?—They were.

11791. Do you know what quantity of land was originally taken there?—11a. 3a. and some perches, statute measure.

11792. Do you know what the title to the place was, by whom it was bought, and to whom it was conveyed?—It was part of the Alton property. It was bought through the late Bishop Higgins, then Dean of Limerick, and the late Archbishop Keatinge. The Dean of Rillincora was at that time Archbishop. These persons were instrumental in getting the farm purchased.

11793. Was it bought by private subscription, or in what other way?—There was a resolution of the Reproductive Loan Fund, which was applied for. A meeting was held in Limerick, about the year 1852, and the gentlemen whom I have mentioned attended, and, I believe, the late Lord Montagu, and the late Sir Richard Donohoe, the latter, I think, was the Chairman. They came to the conclusion to purchase a piece of land near Limerick for an agricultural school, they got £4,000 from the Reproductive Loan Fund, out of which they applied £1,000 for the farm.

11794. Was it subject to any rent?—No rent.

11795. They got it rent free for £1,000?—Yes.

11796. What is the letting value of the land?—When I began operations, in 1854, it was worth about 33s. per Irish acre, but I improved it gradually. A few years ago it would have let at £5 per Irish acre.

11797. So that it was purchased considerably below the value?—It was. Dean Keatinge was the principal person concerned in the purchase, and I heard him say frequently, that on the day he purchased the farm he could have got £1,600 for his bargain.

11798. The buildings that were erected on the premises contained, I believe, of a house for the residence of the pupils, one for the teacher, school-rooms, and a very large farm steading?—Yes, everything upon a large scale.

11799. How much was expended on them?—The original sum was £7,500.

11800. The buildings are all substantial structures—according to the price of building at present, what would be the cost of erecting them now?—There were three tenders in 1854—one was for £15,000, another for £11,000, and Messrs. Ryan put in a tender for £7,500. The Messrs. Ryan calculated that they would be able to procure all the stone they required on the farm, while the other contractors thought they would have to bring it from Limerick. The Ryan got the contract, and succeeded in getting stone on the farm, they also procured workmen very cheap—labourers at 6s. to 8s. a week, and stonecutters at from 10s. to 15s. At that time it was outside of the Corporation.

11801. You mean that they were able to get men

Oct. 2, 1875.

Dr. Daniel
MacGee, P.R.

Mr. John
Kerry.

Oct. 1, 1878.
Mr. John
Kenny.

who did not belong to trade societies?—Yes. To erect the building at present prices would cost about £215,000.

11802. When was the Institution opened as a school?—In January, 1858.

11803. What class did the pupils belong to?—They were principally farmers' sons, at that time.

11804. What course of education did they go through?

—In the summer season, they rose at five, and at half-past five they went to feed the cattle. They went in to study at half-past six, and were engaged in literary and agricultural study from half-past six till nine. After breakfast, they worked on the farm from ten till two, and again after dinner, from three till six in the long days, and in the winter from three till dusk—so that they were six hours a day employed at outdoor work, and six at study. The indoor study and teaching principally consisted of literary studies, such as boys receive at an ordinary National school in the third and higher classes. They also received instruction in practical agriculture for an hour or so each day.

11805. At what age were pupils admitted?—About sixteen was the minimum.

11806. Then they did not come to be taught much before?—No.

11807. How long did that system go on?—It went on for nearly fourteen years, when changes were made, the effect of which was very much to destroy the practical and industrial objects of the Institution.

11808. What was the greatest number of pupils you had under that system?—The greatest number was twenty-two.

11809. Were those all resident in the building?—All.

11810. It was never full?—Never, it could have been filled in the beginning, but it never was.

11811. Was any change afterwards made in the management?—Yes, the fee was increased. It was only £8 a year, until April, 1875, when it was raised to £12. It was again raised, in 1875, to £24, and, in the year after, to £36, which had the effect of almost closing the Institution against the sons of small farmers, the very class for whom it was intended.

11812. What number of pupils were there in 1875?—I have not the books here—they are in Dublin. I think about twelve.

11813. The establishment is now closed?—Yes, quite closed.

11814. How did that come about?—Some misunderstanding arose, between the trustees and the Commissioners, about the right of admission of free pupils. I do not know anything about it, except what I heard.

11815. When was the school closed?—We had an action on the 15th September, 1878, when it was finally closed.

11816. What was sold off at the auction?—All the live stock and farm produce were sold.

11817. It ceased to be an agricultural school?—It did; and all the furniture that was not worth running to the Limerick Model school was sold—because the pupil teachers were removed to the Limerick Model school, and the good furniture was brought in from Mangrath.

11818. What number of pupils had you in the establishment the year before it was closed?—Eleven. At the time the order came directing us to take no more, we had eleven agricultural pupils, and thirteen pupil teachers.

11819. You never had more than twenty-three, and the number had fallen to eleven before the place was given up?—Well, it fluctuated of course. It sometimes fell down to three or four. Pupils used to be admitted by competition, and they should wait until the time of examination.

11820. What was the length of your course?—Twelve months was supposed to be the length, the pupils were admitted to our school originally six twelve months, and they then went to Glenerve. That was in 1858; but, in 1859 or 1860, the pupils were admitted to Glenerve by competition, so that some of them left us in six months. If a young man had only just entered with us, when the day of examination for Glenerve came, he had liberty to stand, and win his place if he could. That system broke up our school to a very great extent.

11821. They now receive at Glenerve the teaching which was originally given to them at Mangrath?—Yes, of course, and more.

11822. What has been done with the place since September, 1878?—I asked permission to stop there for a few months, until I could get settled with the Board of Education, as to whatever superannuation I might be entitled to, and then to go out to America or somewhere else. The trustees have refused me from that time to this or caretaker.

11823. How has the land been used?—It has been let by auction; Mr. Barry, the acting trustee, advertised the grass and tillage, and let it very largely to the surrounding farmers.

11824. It is not used for any purpose of education?—No.

11825. To what do you attribute the failure of a school?—There are a good many reasons for that—I do not know whether I could well enter into that at present.

11826. You were required to attend here to-day by the Commissioners?—Yes.

Rev. Patrick
A. Martin.

Rev. PATRICK ALPHONSUS MARTIN, CHURCHMAN.

11827. Lord Justice FRYGHERSON.—What school are you connected with?—I am the acting manager of the Roxborough Road Industrial School.

11828. How long has that school been in operation there?—Four years. There are five managers—The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Catholic Bishop, Dr. O'Donnoghue, Lord Enly, Mr. Walsh, and myself.

11829. Who are the teachers in the school?—The Christian Brothers.

11830. You are a member of that community?—I am.

11831. How many of the brotherhood are engaged in it?—Five teaching, and two lay brothers.

11832. How many pupils have you?—Between the orphanage, the industrial school, and boys out of their time waiting for places, 128.

11833. All resident in the institution?—Yes.

11834. How many of the 128 have been committed under the Industrial Act and are paid for by Government?—102.

11835. You have twenty-eight others?—Yes.

11836. Then your school is entirely under the

Industrial Act?—Not entirely. We have fifteen boys who were never under the Act.

11837. Are those fifteen included in the twenty-eight?—They are.

11838. Then that leaves only thirteen boys who are out of their time?—Exactly so.

11839. Are those who are not under the Act domestic?—Yes, domestic boys.

11840. How are they admitted?—By myself generally, when the cases are represented to me.

11841. Lord B. CROMWELL.—Have you any endowment?—We have no endowment.

11842. Lord Justice FRYGHERSON.—How do you hold the site?—The Bishop has the title conveyed to him and Mr. Walsh, I think. I am not in possession of the facts, but to the best of my opinion the trustees are the Bishop, Mr. Walsh, and our Superior-General, Mr. Hoare, who resides in Dublin.

11843. I understand the buildings were erected within the last five years?—They were commenced about seven years since.

11844. How were the funds for the building

11845 The Bishop has the documents. I was not aware of the nature of your examination, and I was out of town when I got the notice, but I am aware Dr O'Shaughnessy gave £1,000.

11846 How much did the building cost?—The shell cost £2,000, and was done by contract by Messrs Walker.

11847 Have you any invested property?—No.

11848 Your income is supplied by Government? Yes, and by voluntary contributions.

11849 How much does it cost to maintain the 128 scholars?—All the scholars are in the Government Hospital for 1877, which I produce.

11850 According to the statement you have handed in, the total receipts from the Government are

£1,305 for subscriptions and donations, £400 for payments from rates, £317 for 6d, and £283 for 2d payment for voluntary scholars, making a total of £2,005 10s 11d, 1—Yes.

11851 You pay your account with the Government Inspector, Mr. Lantagne?—Yes.

11852 And, except the property in the building, the school has no other endowment?—No—we are young yet.

11853 How is the school looked after, as regards education?—Mr. Lantagne is at liberty to inspect it, at any time he pleases.

11854 Is the school in connexion with the National Board?—No.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

Oct 4, 1879
Rev. Patrick
McMurtre.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1879.—11 o'Clock, A.M.

In the Town Hall, Londonderry.

Present:—The EARL OF ROSS, Chairman, and RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; with JAMES CROFT MURPHY, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Professor JOHN ROBINSON LANSLOW, M.A., examined.

11855 CHAIRMAN.—You desire to give some evidence?—Yes, I volunteer evidence in regard to the Andersonian Institution, Londonderry, because I have been, until recently, connected with it since its foundation.

11856 Are you one of the Committee of the Andersonian Institution, Londonderry?—I am not now a member of the Committee, but I was until two or three months ago. I resigned on being appointed an examiner under the Intermediate Education Act. I thought I should not be on the Committee of any school, although my post, on the Committee, was an honorary one.

11857 The Institution does not appear in the report of the last Commission, published in 1858?—It does not, because the school is a new one, which was established in the beginning of the year 1858.

11858 How was it established?—By the contributions of the citizens of Derry, aided by a grant from the Irish Society. The reason of its establishment was to meet the want of another intermediate school in the district.

11859 What amount of contributions was obtained from the citizens of Derry?—In round numbers about £5,000.

11860 Was that expended in buildings?—In kind, and the purchase and laying out of the grounds.

11861 Where is the Institution situated?—At the north side of Derry, a little out of the town.

11862 How is the site held?—It is held on a lease in perpetuity. All the interest in the ground being purchased, there is only some small rent to be paid.

11863 What is the extent of the ground?—Some three or four statute acres.

11864 That ground was purchased with portion of the £5,000?—Yes. That sum was supplemented by various grants from the Irish Society towards the building, amounting to £1,000.

11865 That capital sum was granted to assist in the building?—To assist in the building, to clear off a debt upon it, and for the purpose of laying out the grounds, and so on.

11866 Is there any other endowment from the Irish Society besides that?—Since 1875, the Irish Society have given a grant of £210 a year, and, in 1876, they granted £100 a year for three years for the educational expenditure. That £210 is allocated, £50 to the head-master of the classical school, £50 to the head-master of the mathematical school, £50 to the school of modern languages; £10 to the preparatory school; and there are two exhibitions of £25 each conferred for by the pupils. I have now stated the endowment. The endowments of the masters are of course supplemented by the school fees of the pupils.

11867 I suppose the annual contributions of the Irish Society are given at their pleasure from year

to year?—The grant of £210 is not one that requires to be applied for year by year to the Society. Of course, they may withdraw it at any time. They continue it during pleasure. They make a distinction in grants: some they give for a term of years; for instance the £100. When the three years, for which that sum was granted, expire a new application must be made.

11868 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there any understanding, so far as you know, that they will continue the £210 a year?—None.

11869 CHAIRMAN.—Were there any conditions imposed when they granted the £1,400 for building?—No, except of course, that it should be allocated to the building of this Institution.

11870 What is the object of the Institution?—To give a thorough classical, mathematical, and commercial education.

11871 What are the fees charged?—They vary; but on an average they come to from £8 to £10 a year for a boy.

11872 In the master allowed to fix the fees?—No. The Committee fix them. There is also a boarding school. One of the masters resides on the premises, and has a boarding school. The management of the school is vested in a board consisting of (1) Subscribers of £50 and upwards; (2) twenty-three elected Managers; and (3) fourteen ex-officio Managers, viz.—The Mayor of Derry; the President of Faculty, Magee College; the Governor, and the General Agent, of the Honorable the Irish Society; the Member of Parliament for the city; the Minister of the seven Presbyterian congregations in the district; and of the Independent and Wesleyan Clergymen. Any person who has subscribed £50 to the funds is during life a Manager, and has a right to have a boy educated for three years in classical and mathematics free of charge; and that of course reduces the amount of remuneration to the masters.

11873 A donor of £50 gets only one boy educated free?—Some of the citizens have contributed as much as £500 or £1,000, and for every £50 contributed, they have a right to get a boy educated for three years. The Irish Society, I should say, entitled their right to present boys. They would have a very large right from their contribution of £1,400.

11874 But, in practice, they do not present?—They do not.

11875 I suppose the £5,000 that was collected for building comprised some of those sums of £50?—It comprised them all. The school is non-sectarian in management, and in the composition of its Committee.

11876 There is, however, a religious test exacted from the masters?—There is a test for the Head Master, but not for the Assistant Masters; it is that each Head Master shall sign a declaration that he holds

Professor John
Robinson
Lanslow, M.A.

Oct. 1, 1879

Professor John
B. Ladbroke,
M.A.

the principles contained in the outline of Christian truth adopted by the Evangelical Alliance. Practically, I may say, it would shut out Roman Catholics.

11874. It does not confine the selection to Presbyterians?—No, to Protestants of any denomination.

11877. Do members of the Irish Church, as well as Presbyterians, as a matter of fact sign it?—No such matter has as yet been elected; but several have been candidates, have been within a vote or two of being elected, and have professed their willingness to sign it.

11878. No objection has been made?—No objection has been made by any Protestant candidate. The last master of the classical school was not a Presbyterian; he was an English Dissenter, a Congregationalist.

11879. Is there short of being a non-sectarian school as far as this, that none of the masters can be Roman Catholics?—Yes.

11880. Are there any Roman Catholics in the school, as pupils?—I am not aware, I do not think it is likely.

11881. Is there any limitation?—None for scholars. There is no test whatever exacted from the scholars.

11882. Is there any religious instruction in the school?—The school opens each day with a short form of prayer by the master, after which the roll is called.

11883. So that other denominations come in after that and join school hours?—I understand so.

11884. What is the number of scholars attending the Institution?—About 100.

11885. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In whom is the property of the school premises vested?—It is vested in five trustees, who are elected by the board to hold the property, and when one of them dies, another is put in his place.

11886. Are the fees payable directly to the masters?—They are.

11887. They do not pass through the hands of the Committee?—No.

11888. The masters, of course, are subject to the supervision of the Committee?—They are, and upon the property of the school their emoluments depend.

11889. Are the masters removable after appointment?—They are. Their engagement may be terminated by three months' notice on either side; and the great drawback the Committee have to contend with is that, when they get the school into working order, the masters obtain a better appointment elsewhere. We have had three different Head Masters in the Classical school, and three in the Mathematical.

11890. Is there a head-master, superior to the classical, mathematical, and other masters?—The Classical and Mathematical masters are independent of each other. Each is head of his own school.

11891. I suppose they arrange the hours, among themselves, in such a way that boys can avail themselves of all the courses?—That is taken care of.

11892. I suppose the Committee exercises its authority, or would do so if there were any security for it?—Yes.

11893. Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages are taught in the school?—Yes.

11894. Are the boys who wish for a commercial education—English and modern languages—given an opportunity of pursuing that, distinct from the classical course?—Yes. One reason why the school was established was to supply the want of a superior Classical and Commercial education to Derry. At the time it was established, Foyle College was not managed in the way it is now, and there was no good school for the commercial classes in Derry.

11895. Did you say classical school?—Classical and commercial.

11896. But facilities are given to the boys who pursue a commercial, as distinguished from a classical education?—Yes. The fact is, the majority of the managers are wealthy merchants of Derry, and the merchants of Derry—the higher class of them—are anxious to have their boys trained in classical and mathematics, as well as in commercial subjects.

11897. Do the class next to them, in point of means, send their sons in large numbers?—They do,

11898. They do not, of course, study classics?—They take up modern languages, and the English subjects.

11899. Who teaches the English subjects?—The English subjects are partly taught in the classical school, and partly in the mathematical, that is to say, English distinctively is taught in the classical school, and geography, arithmetic, and kindred subjects in the mathematical.

11900. Is it possible for a boy who does not wish to go in deeply for classics, to absent himself from the classes?—Yes.

11901. CHAIRMAN.—Is there a reduction of fees for that?—There is.

11902. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have many of the boys gone up for the Intermediate Education Examination?—Yes. This school has produced the highest number in all Ireland.

11903. Is what grade?—In the senior grade. The boy who was first in Greek in all Ireland, and the boy in the junior grade who was first in algebra, were also from this school.

11904. How is a vacancy on the Committee filled?—The permanent Committee occupy the elected members, as vacancies occur.

11905. There was a number of Presbyterians disengaged placed on the Board originally?—Not originally, but when the trust deed was drawn out, about three years ago. Of course everything was tentative until a few years ago, when the trust deed was drawn out.

11906. Those disengaged are the ministers of the various congregations in Derry?—They are.

11907. Will they be succeeded on the Board by their successors in the churches?—They will.

11908. Are there any Episcopalian on the Board?—There are no Episcopalian clergymen; but there are some Episcopalian laymen, who contributed £50, but their number is small. As a matter of fact, the vast contributions came from the Presbyterians. There are also some Episcopals elected. The honorary treasurer, for example, is an Episcopalian.

11909. The school is not denominational in the sense of excluding Episcopals?—No; but Episcopals, as a rule, go to Foyle College, which is also practically non-sectarian; and the Presbyterians go to the Academic Institution.

11910. The governing body of the Institution are substantially Presbyterian?—They are.

11911. Where do the middle class Catholics go?—They have a Christian Brothers' school.

11912. That gives only primary education?—There who want higher education go to Letterkenny, or elsewhere, but there is not a large Roman Catholic mass, sending forward their sons for intermediate education.

11913. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose they are more of the poorer class?—Yes. Practically they find they do not want the intermediate schools.

11914. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there any religious test required from the masters in the Institution?—None, except what I mentioned, that, on entering office, the head masters must sign a declaration of religious belief, adopted by the Evangelical Alliance. It states a few of the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, but it is expressed in such a way that I fancy no Roman Catholic would sign it. [Vide Appendix No. 16.]

11915. A very large percentage of the entire population of the town is Roman Catholic?—Yes, a very large proportion.

11916. There are Roman Catholic shopkeepers in the town?—Yes, but not amongst the more wealthy. There are a few who do send their sons for higher education, but, as a rule, I think they send them to boarding schools. They have not hitherto felt the want of an intermediate school here to such an extent as to induce them to start one.

11917. I believe they are starting one now?—I believe so.

11918. The only evidence you give as to their not feeling the want, is that hitherto they have not started one?—Yes. I am quite certain that, with their usual and

enterprises, if they felt the want they would soon have established one.

11912. Are there any Roman Catholic doctors in Derry?—There are. One of our most eminent doctors, Dr. White, a man known in the profession outside of Derry, is a Roman Catholic.

11913. And solicitors?—Yes.

11914. And, of course, as in other Catholic districts, a good many young Catholics become patients?—Yes, there are a number.

11915. You cannot say whether many of them enter religious orders—become Jesuits or Dominicans?—No, I cannot say.

11916. You are aware that it is desirable, for the sake of the whole community, that those who enter the Church, and have important duties, social as well as religious, to discharge, should receive a good intermediate education?—Certainly.

11917. CHAIRMAN.—I understood you to say that the Classical and Mathematical Masters were independent of each other—neither superior to the other in authority?—Our arrangement at present is modelled on the *Academical Institution*, Belfast. Their masters, I believe, elect each year a president from their Board, but the masters here have not done so—they do not find the necessity arising, I suppose.

11918. Is there a Model-school in the town?—There is.

11919. Are there any exhibitions attached to the Model school, for pupils going on to the *Academical Institution*?—None. There are three exhibitions in the Institution—two, founded by the Irish Society, of £25 each, and one founded by a private gentleman, Mr. Tilke of Derry, of £10 a year. There is also a canonical exhibition for five years founded by Mr. Hogg, and from time to time other prizes of £5 or £10 have been given, for two or three years, by other friends.

11920. There is no annual fund permanently devoted to exhibitions?—None, that can be called permanent, except the first three I have mentioned—the two of £25 each from the Irish Society, and the one of £10 from Mr. Tilke.

11921. I suppose the Institution may be looked upon as primarily a Presbyterian institution, as opposed to Foyle College?—The history of the origin of the Institution is this—Ten years ago it was felt that Foyle College was not suited to meet the wants of a common community. It was, in fact, usually a preparatory school for Trinity College, and the then master was not disposed to make it anything else. The Irish Society had already the control over it that they have now, and they could hardly interfere. This school was accordingly started to supply the want, and since then the Irish Society have entirely altered the constitution of Foyle College. In fact, they have made Foyle College what the people of Derry wanted them to make it. At present we have two schools conducted consistently with the wishes of the people of Derry. There is plenty of work for both, and both are in the highest state of efficiency.

11922. Is the scale of fees lower in the *Academical Institution* than in Foyle College?—It may be a very little.

11923. They are both, both boarding and day schools?—Yes; Foyle College being rather the larger boarding school at present, and the other the larger as regards day boys.

11924. Was there any objection for your leaving

the Committee except being an examiner under the *Intermediate Education Act*?—None.

11925. You were quite satisfied with the management?—Yes, thoroughly satisfied. As a matter of fact, I think it very much better that examinations should not be on the Committee of Intermediate schools. As the position was a purely honorary one, the Commissioners, I believe, would have made no objection to my retaining a seat on the Committee, if I liked to do so.

11926. Are you connected with any other educational institution in Derry?—I am a professor in Magee College. I have been professor of mathematics and natural philosophy there since the college opened in 1865.

11927. Is that a school or a college?—The course is purely University. The college is mainly for young men intended for the Presbyterian ministry. It is a denominational college, though in the undergraduate course there is no religious test, and no interference with the religious belief of the students.

11928. There are no very young boys amongst the pupils there?—The average age at entrance would be seventeen or eighteen.

11929. What is the province of the Committee of the *Academical Institution*?—Pure.

11930. What is the average attendance at the Committee meetings?—The attendance varies according to the importance of the business—generally twelve to fifteen; sometimes thirty.

11931. There is no business transacted without a quorum?—None. There is a sub-committee of management, of from six to ten, and they arrange such little matters as paying accounts.

11932. Who signs the cheques?—The Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Management. All accounts must be passed before the Board, and an order for their payment sanctioned by the meeting, and then the Secretary and Treasurer, who keep the bank account in their names, sign the cheques and pay them. Each year the accounts are audited, and the audited statement is put into the hands of the members of the Committee.

11933. What are the duties of the Committee, beyond keeping the building in repair and paying the accounts?—They elect the masters, and have a general supervision over the education given in the school. Most of them, having begun the school, are interested in seeing the work looked after. I have been during the last ten years constantly on deputations from different establishments to the Irish Society, and I have invariably found them exceedingly anxious to enter into all claims, exceedingly courteous to the deputation, and always generous. I have been with them in connexion with the School of Art, the Magee College, and the *Academical Institution*, and we have invariably found them very generous, and very prompt in rendering assistance to our schemes.

11934. How do they obtain their local knowledge? Do they send a deputation over every year?—Every year; and they have a permanent agent on the spot, who is familiar with the details of local institutions, and sees that they are thoroughly familiarised with them, too. From personal knowledge, I can say that, as regards any business I have been connected with, the agent has shown that he was thoroughly familiar with the details.

11935. The Society also send a deputation to look into affairs on the spot?—Yes; and that deputation bears a complaint or request from any body of men that came before them.

MR. JOHN YOUNG, B.A., examined.

11936. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the head-masters of the Londonderry *Academical Institution*?—I am the headmaster in the Mathematical school.

11937. As I understand, the head-masters of the classical and mathematical schools, and all the others, are of equal authority?—The two head-masters are of equal authority. Each is responsible for the efficiency of his own department.

Oct. 1, 1872.

—
Professor
John R.
Lecturer, &c.

Mr John
Young, &c.

11938. There is no appeal to settle any question, except to the Committee?—No appeal.

11939. You have your own separate class-rooms?—We have our own separate class-rooms, and separate work. Of course, we work in harmony, and constantly confer as to the prosperity of the Institution.

11940. Do you divide the scholars into divisions, so as to give them all an opportunity of attending each

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school?—We do. We are on the same model as now as possible—as the Belfast Academical Institution.

11948. What fees are charged to the pupils?—The fees vary according to the subjects taken up by the pupils—from £8, as the minimum, to £15 a year.

11949. Do they vary according to the subjects, and also according to the age?—The subjects vary according to the age, and the fees according to the subjects.

11950. If the parents are poor, is there any reduction made, or is the scale of fees fixed?—The scale of fees is fixed for all. We have free pupils who are nominated by donors of £50. Every donor of £50 has a right to nominate a free pupil for three years. The number of such pupils is, at present, ten.

11951. Are these free pupils, boarders or day boys?—Generally day boys, but they may be boarders.

11952. Then they have to pay for their board like any other pupils?—They have.

11953. The reduction only applies to the cost of tuition?—It applies to the fees in the Classical and English school, and in the Mathematical and Commercial, that is, in the two schools.

11954. What is the total number of pupils in the schools?—160.

11955. How many of these are boarders?—Thirteen are boarders.

11956. Is there accommodation for more than thirteen?—My colleague has charge of the boarding establishment, but I think the accommodation is limited to about twenty-five.

11957. Is the boarding establishment a private house?—It is part of the Institution building. I am also at liberty to keep boarders in my own private house, if I feel disposed to do so.

11958. There is no religious instruction, except at the commencement of school?—No, there is the reading of Scripture, and prayers, every morning.

11959. Is the education after that purely secular?—Partly secular.

11960. Are the pupils all Protestants?—They are all Protestants at present. We have only had two Roman Catholics since the school was founded.

11961. Did they come in after prayers?—Yes.

11962. How are the rent and taxes provided for?—The masters have to pay all the taxes on the school premises and also the rent. The resident master pays a rent.

11963. You receive certain fees from the pupils. Do you get a salary as well?—I get £20 a year of the sum

given by the Belfast Society, that is, the only personal endowment.

11964. What do the taxes come to each year?—My share of the taxes last year amounted to £10 on the school buildings.

11965. How much was your rent?—The rent, I believe, is £42 a year, but that is paid by my colleague, the resident head master.

11966. Is it only your colleague, who has the boarding house, who pays rent?—He pays the rent.

11967. You do not pay any?—I do not.

11968. What do you consider your emolument approximately worth?—From £200 to £250 a year.

11969. What class of boys attend the school?—They are generally the sons of merchants.

11970. How many candidates did you read up for the Intermediate examination?—We sent in twenty-six candidates, of whom eighteen passed, three gaining exhibitions and six gaining prizes. One of our pupils is first in the highest grade in all Ireland.

11971. Mr. O'BRIEN RESIDENT.—Is it so one particular branch?—In the combined ranks, and he is also first in the combined ranks in Greek and Latin in all Ireland. In the junior grade, one of our pupils is first of all the candidates in mathematics, and two of our boys are respectively first and fourth in the junior grade in chemistry.

11972. CHAIRMAN.—There is a classical master, a mathematical master, and a teacher of modern languages. Is there any physical science master?—I teach physical science. There is a drawing master.

11973. Do you know what emolument he gets?—There is no emolument for the drawing master.

11974. Is there a music master?—No, but music is taught by one of the staff of teachers.

11975. Does the drawing master merely attend from the town to give lessons?—He is connected with the Government School of Art, and comes in to teach drawing at fixed times.

11976. There is no residence for any of the teachers except for the master who has the boarding house?—That is all.

11977. Have you any appliances for teaching physical science?—I have a stock of apparatus.

11978. What branches do you teach?—Chemistry, and experimental physics.

11979. Mr. O'BRIEN RESIDENT.—Where did you receive your own education?—At the Queen's College, Belfast.

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Mr. JOHN C. DICK, M.A., examined.

11980. CHAIRMAN.—Are you also a graduate of the Queen's University?—Yes; I was educated at the Belfast College.

11981. What school do you provide over?—I was appointed last October to the headmastership of the Classical and English schools, in the Londonderry Academical Institution, and for these I am solely responsible.

11982. Are the Classical and English schools joined together under one management?—They are separate schools; I am responsible for both.

11983. You have thirteen boarders?—I have fourteen now.

11984. What fees are charged?—About £30, including extras. I was obliged, when appointed, to raise the fees, and notwithstanding that, the number has increased from four to fourteen.

11985. What were the fees before your time?—£12, I think.

11986. Is the charge for the boarders controlled in any way by the Committee?—Not at all.

11987. Are the boarders the sons of merchants in or near the town?—They are usually drawn from the four neighboring counties. I had one from Wicklow, who left lately.

11988. Are the boarders generally of the class of gentry, or of the commercial class?—They are sons of the gentry, and of the higher commercial classes.

11989. Do you pay £15 for taxes, the same as the other head masters?—I pay very much more, because I reside in the school.

11990. You pay on the house and the schoolroom as well?—Yes; I am resident in the school, and have sole charge of the boarding school. I pay a rent of £45, and the taxes for the last year amounted to £28 odd. I also pay my own resident assistant.

11991. Is there an assistant teacher in each school?—Yes.

11992. Have you also one in the English school?—One is partly English and partly classical. He divides his time.

11993. You and your assistant teach in the two schools, English and classical?—Yes.

11994. What would you say your emolument worth?—There is an emolument of £50; and the fees are about £100 a year.

11995. You have, in addition, a certain profit on the boarders?—I am not able to calculate that as yet, as I have not been a year in the school; but I do not think the profit will be at all considerable.

Rev. JAMES MAXWELL RODGERS, M.A., examined.

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Rev. James M. Rodgers, M.A.

11996. CHAIRMAN.—With what institution are you connected?—I am connected with the Magee College, and with the Academical Institution.

11997. What position do you hold?—I am the Minister of one of those congregations whose ministers sit down on the Board of management of the Academical Institution, and I am one of the trustees of the Magee College, which I do not think comes within the scope of your inquiry, because it is not an intermediate school. It corresponds to the Queen's College, Belfast, and includes a theological department also, which is altogether for the purpose of training ministers.

11998. You can give us some information as to the views generally entertained by the Presbyterians in this part of the country, on the subject of education, and as to how far the existing institutions meet the requirements of the district?—I think the district is amply well supplied with educational facilities, and I think it would not be fair if I did not say that the Irish Society are very much to be thanked in that. Their contributions to educational purposes are very good, and very many, and we always meet with very pleasant treatment, when we come either before that local agent or the deposition. But I think I am bound to say that a very great number of the Presbyterians consistently, whose opinions I can express with great confidence, think that the proportion of the grants is not very satisfactory, at least, not very satisfactory to us. For example, the Academical Institution was established simply because the common people of the town could not get at home an education for their children, and we think that we are put upon rather scanty allowance, seeing that our endowments from the Irish Society are so small, as compared with those to Foyle College. I think the Irish Society are not under obligations, by their charter, or by anything else, to let their own good will, and therefore they do remarkably well, considering that it is a matter of generosity; and they always appear here before us as Episcopals. But we are wounded, inasmuch as they acknowledge themselves as trustees, and we get a limited sum for education as compared with what a grant to the rival establishment. However, I have nothing to say except to express our appreciation of what we get, and to add that we do not get all the money that we want.

11999. How far do you think the distribution might be enriched? Do you think the primary schools do not get their fair share?—I can scarcely speak for the primary schools. A very large number have small endowments, such as £10 or £20 a year, from the Irish Society. I am speaking chiefly in reference to the intermediate school in Derry, because there is one in Coleraine which receives kind treatment, and is very worthy of it.

12000. Mr. O'SHEA.—Is that a Presbyterian school?—No, non-sectarian.

12001. Is it under Presbyterian or Episcopalian management?—Mr. Phelan tells me that the governing body is mixed. The present teacher is not a Presbyterian connected with our Church.

12002. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose you have not made any appeal to the powers of the Irish Society?—I think the Irish Society are not bound by their charter, as to the distribution of their funds among Protestants. They distribute according to their own good will. But acknowledging themselves to be trustees, and a very large proportion of their treasury being Non-episcopalian, we the Presbyterians think that we do not get a fair share in the distribution of their generosity, if it is generosity.

12003. Of course, any suggestions that come from the local people would be important, so that the Irish Society might take them into consideration in future?—I do not make this suggestion either in an offensive tone or offensive spirit, but the community think are not Episcopals receive a very moderate share of the educational endowments which the Irish Society distribute. I speak of the distribution to the intermediate schools of Derry.

12004. Do you consider Foyle College primarily an Episcopalian institution?—We do. The Bishop has personally the appointment of the teachers, who is always an Episcopalian, and until the other day he must have been a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and the reason why the Academical Institution was established was, that facilities were not given, and would not be afforded in Foyle College, say twelve or thirteen years ago, for giving such a commercial education to young people as their parents thought necessary. The people of Londonderry were then obliged to give money for establishing a school to supply an education such as they wanted, for fitting their boys to enter the office. I heard a gentleman say to-day that local parties gave £100 or £200, I know one who gave £300 for the building of the Institution.

12005. I suppose if the course in Foyle College, that now exists, had been in existence some years ago, the Academical Institution would not have been established?—Probably not.

12006. Do you think that two such schools are above the requirements of the district?—I do not. I think the district is very well supplied, seeing there are two, because the competition is very valuable. Very much more attention is paid in each place, I am quite sure, to the teaching, and the wishes of the community, than would be if there were only one; and, inasmuch as both schools have a considerable number of pupils, probably above 100 each, it seems to me that the neighbourhood is not over-schooled yet. For example, when the Academical Institution got into the hands of a gentleman connected here to-day, the boarders had fallen as low as two or three, and in much less than a year they have got up to fourteen or fifteen, and the number is still increasing. The Academical Institution is provided with scholars from the three or four counties round about, and a very large number of people engaged in agriculture send their boys in by train in the morning; so that it does a good deal of work for local parties.

12007. What distance do they come in, to attend school?—One, who has got an exhibition, comes in twelve miles or more, by rail, every morning. One is still attending the Institution, who comes in probably twenty miles.

12008. Foyle College is the only other boarding school in Londonderry?—There is a school in town, established as a private speculation, the master of which has twenty or thirty boys, and, being attended with a moderate income, he manages to get along. But no Board looks after it, and there is no superintendence.

12009. That school has no endowment?—No. There have been in Derry from time to time private speculations of the same kind.

12010. Mr. O'SHEA.—Have you ever seen a copy of the charter of the Irish Society?—I never have.

12011. Are you aware that the Commissioners in 1854 reported upon its history and constitution?—I am.

12012. Are you aware that the Society was by these Commissioners declared to be trustees, for the purposes specified in the charter?—I knew they were declared to be trustees in a lawsuit in connection with the Shipman's Company.

12013. What is your number in the Presbyterian population of Derry?—About half of all the Protestants in Derry.

12014. One-half of the middle class of the Protestant population is Presbyterian?—I should think even considerably more, outside the town.

12015. The day boys who attend the Academical Institution are mainly, as I understand, Presbyterians?—Mainly; but we have also Congregationalists, and Covenanters, and Methodists, and Episcopals.

12016. The boys that attend Foyle College are mainly, I presume, Episcopals?—I should think so.

12017. What is the amount of the annual donation, at present, from the Irish Society to the Academical

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Institution?—It amounts altogether to £210 a year permanently, subject to their good will, and £100 extra, for a period of three years, for incidental expenses.

12018. I hold in my hand a general statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Irish Society for 1878, and I find there that their contributions to Boyle College for that year amounted to £9881—I should think so.

12019. I suppose you are aware that the Irish Society also contributed to various denominational Episcopalian and Presbyterian primary schools in the town, and in the neighbourhood?—Yes.

12020. In the course of Mr. Howe's evidence before this Commission, in reply to a question as to the amount of his salary, he said:—

"The salary was £200 a year, but on my appointment I declined to accept that sum, and petitioned the Irish Society to give me an increase. As the school was not, at the time, in a particularly prosperous condition, I asked them for eight years to give me an increase of salary, as I thought by that time the school would be on a satisfactory basis. The Society agreed to give me £350 per annum additional for the first two years, and then to reduce that increase by £50 each year, until the salary comes down to the £200 a year. They also pay the taxes for me, which come to about £30 a year, and which my predecessor had to pay himself."

You have told us the feeling as to the inequality of the grant for incidental purposes. Do you mean to apply to the grants made by the Society for denominational primary Presbyterian schools?—No, I should say not.

12021. Have you made yourself conversant with that subject?—Not very intimately so, but any Presbyterian who establishes a respectable school in the neighbourhood gets a grant from the Irish Society, if he asks for it—that is, if the Irish Society is in funds—and he gets it with a good grace, too. So that I do not think we have reason to complain in that respect. I can speak for no one, however, but myself, inasmuch as I have not made myself intimately acquainted with the primary school aspect of the subject. I have a very lively recollection of having got a school established in a poor neighborhood, and I asked for a grant. They said, with every consideration, that all the money was spent for the year. They did not say, "Come back next year," but the tone and manner indicated it, and I came and got my grant. Afterwards I got another school built, and on the very first session on which I opened, I got a grant.

12022. CHAIRMAN.—In the report of the Royal Commission of 1857, it is stated that Lord Chancellor Cottonham, in giving judgment in a case which involved a question as to the duties of the Irish Society, said:—

"What was the object of this plantation, and the object

of the grant? It was a great public object. It was for the purpose of providing for the settlement of this district, which had been laid waste by the rebellion. It was to introduce civilization and order into that district; to provide for the establishment there and the maintenance of the Protestant religion. These trusts are continuing. They have all to be provided for the Protestant religion, the Protestant establishment of that district, they have also to superintend and take care of that which is closely and intimately connected with religion, and is a part of it—the education of the inhabitants of the district."

That would lead one to infer that the idea of those who founded this endowment was to provide for Protestant education. So far as you know, does that institution still continue, or do the inhabitants of the district generally, including Roman Catholics, receive any assistance?—I really cannot speak for the Roman Catholics at all. But I should say that we, the Presbyterians, claim to be quite as good Protestants as any others in the country; and if we speak of the Episcopalians, we speak of them as Protestant Episcopalians, as distinguishing them from Catholic Episcopalians.

12023. Mr. O'Hanlon.—You claim, as I understand, to be as much within the scope of the expression "Protestant," as the Protestant Episcopalians are?—That was my idea.

12024. When Lord Chancellor Cottonham used the words which Lord Brough has read to you, the Protestant establishment existed?—Yes.

12025. The establishment having ceased to exist, I presume that all Protestants regard themselves as equal?—Pretty much. I presume that we all think ourselves a little higher than our neighbours.

12026. But, even before the disestablishment, Presbyterians obtained a share of the endowment?—Yes, I am not quite sure whether the grant was given to the Academic Institution before the disestablishment.

12027. But before the disestablishment of Presbyterian primary schools got grants?—They have been getting money for years. Long before the disestablishment.

12028. Although they were, of course, outside the Protestant establishment in the district?—Yes.

12029. CHAIRMAN.—Upon the introduction made in 1857 by the Irish Society, I find the first Presbyterian National school. Is that a primary school?—Yes.

12030. Does that still get a grant?—I should think so, I am almost sure it does.

12031. There also appear upon the list of 1857, amongst others, the Londonderry first Presbyterian National school for girls, the first Presbyterian Sunday school, and the Fountain-street Industrial Ragged school. Is that a poor school still?—Probably that was a school belonging to a minister who had a church in Fountain-street, and if so it has been transferred to a new building.

SIR EDWARD REID, J.P., examined.

Sir Edward
Reid, J.P.

12032. CHAIRMAN.—You are connected with Gwyn's Charitable Institution, Londonderry?—Yes; I am the Secretary to the Body of Trustees.

12033. Are there any ex-officio trustees?—The only ex-officio trustees are the Bishop of Derry, and the Minister of the first Presbyterian Church in Derry. The remainder are elected, from among the merchants of the city of Derry, by the other trustees, as vacancies occur.

12034. What is the number of the trustees?—The number is limited to twenty-one, including the ex-officio trustees.

12035. How often do the trustees meet?—They meet quarterly, or oftener, if necessary, and they appoint at each quarterly meeting, from among their own number, a Committee for the ensuing quarter, and that Committee meets every Tuesday.

12036. Of what does the endowment consist?—The treasurer is present, and is in a position to give you all information as regards the endowment, and the receipts and expenditure of the institution.

12037. It appears, by the report of the Commissioners of 1857, that Gwyn's Charitable Institution, Londonderry, was founded under the will of John Gwyn.

"For clothing, boarding, educating, and supporting children of poor persons who have resided for three or five years in the city or north-west liberties of Londonderry, the Derry side of the Foyle, or village of Mill, County of Down. To be taught English, and those of superior talents book-keeping and navigation; no distinction as to religious persuasion; Roman Catholics to be taught Roman Catholic doctrine if their parents desire, but the principles of sound Christian morality and the doctrine of salvation through Christ to be taught to all. Master and mistress to be Protestants or Protestant Dissenters."

Is there only the one school?—Only the one school, founded and endowed under the will of John Gwyn, and a special Act of Parliament.

12038. What number of pupils are there in the Institution?—At present there are fifty-three, but we have room for sixty. On Friday next, which will be our quarterly meeting, there will be four new appli-

others to be considered. We keep up the number to only, if we have suitable applicants, and we have generally very near that number.

12039. Are there boys of all religious denominations in the school?—All religious denominations are represented, there are twenty-three Presbyterians, fifteen Episcopalians, and fifteen Roman Catholics, making the total number fifty-three.

12040. There are no day scholars?—No, under the will of the founder, the trustees are bound to clothe, educate, and feed the pupils. They could give additional education in the school, but they are not exactly certain whether the will gives them even that power. The means at their disposal would enable them to educate an extra number, but they could not also feed and clothe them, the funds of the Institution being sufficiently occupied at present.

12041. The pupils are free, clothed, and educated?—They are all free. There is no charge whatever. One of the qualifications, enabling applicants to get in, is that they must be the children of poor parents.

12042. Is the education given, a primary one?—It is a good English education. There is also a class in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, which has been very successful. We give about £3 a year to buy small prizes, as an encouragement, for those who deserve them.

12043. Is the managing Committee a mixed body?—The members of the city are the persons from whom the trustees are chosen, and from them the Committee are chosen every year, without any reference to religious qualifications. There are only Presbyterians and Church of Ireland members amongst the trustees. There are no Roman Catholic trustees.

12044. Mr. O'BRIEN.—The Act of Parliament provides that there shall be quarterly meetings of the trustees held—in January, April, July, and October. Are these meetings duly held?—Yes, I produce the quarterly minutes of the trustees, commencing with the 6th July, 1856, and extending down to the present time, all signed by the Chairman at every meeting.

12045. What is the quorum at those meetings?—There is no special quorum. The weekly Committee report to the quarterly meeting what goes on in the school during the interval, and that report is entered with the minutes of each quarterly meeting.

12046. There is a Committee of five persons appointed at each of those quarterly meetings, to manage the details of the school up to the next quarterly meeting?—Yes.

12047. Is there any quorum fixed for that Committee?—There is no fixed quorum, but there are generally two in attendance—sometimes three, and occasionally the entire five.

12048. Have the Committee the power of signing cheques?—The power to sign cheques is entirely vested in the Committee. The accounts are brought before the Committee once a month, when they sign the cheques.

12049. How many signatories must there be to the cheques?—Two. Two cheques are given to the treasurer for the month's disbursements, and he is then accountable for the discharge of the accounts.

12050. CHAIRMAN.—He keeps a sort of petty cash account?—The treasurer keeps all the accounts.

12051. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Are the cheques the treasurer gets, to meet the expenses he has incurred for the past month, or in anticipation?—Mainly for the past month. He produces the receipts at the next monthly meeting.

12052. How often do the Committee submit the details of the accounts to the trustees?—Once a year they furnish accounts to the trustees.

12053. This appears to be the rule as to the election of the Committee.—

"A Committee of five persons, of and from amongst the trustees, shall be chosen at each of the said quarterly meet-

ings, who shall continue in office till the next annual meeting."

Do they go through the form of re-electing the five at each quarterly meeting?—At each quarterly meeting the Committee is re-elected. They may put on new members or re-elect the old ones, as they think right.

12054. How many Roman Catholic pupils are there in the Institution?—Fifteen.

12055. Is that the average number of Roman Catholics?—It has been the average number lately. Sometimes it has come up to eighteen. We have rejected none.

12056. Are the children, Roman Catholics and others, who are inmates, generally chosen from the town and neighbourhood?—There are several classes mentioned in the will of the founder, and those belonging to the city of Derry, whose parents are both dead, have a preference. Those of the city who have one parent dead have the next claim. There is a district called the Liberties, which comes in after that, and Mull, the taster's burgh, has a special privilege for the children from that village, and a mile around it.

12057. Are there more than two masters employed in the Institution?—There is what we call a monitor at present. He has been engaged for the last two years. At intervals there have been assistants appointed, but as a general rule they have not been deemed necessary.

12058. Is the monitor paid?—He gets £10 a year.

12059. And his board?—Yes; he is fed and clothed in the Institution.

12060. There is no restriction in the founder's will with regard to his religion?—The masters must be Protestants.

12061. Is the monitor reported as a master?—He is simply an officer appointed by the trustees, as they would appoint any other they thought requisite; but as he is engaged in the teaching, the trustees would construe it to be their duty to confine themselves to having Protestants.

12062. As a matter of fact, there has never been a Roman Catholic monitor?—Never that I know.

12063. How are the Roman Catholic boys instructed in religion?—They are allowed to go out, and the clergymen send a message, when they wish them to go for instruction. On Sundays, the senior Roman Catholic boy takes the rest to a place of worship, and is considered by the trustees to be responsible for their attending at that place of worship, and wherever we hear of any one of a boy absenting himself, he is punished for it.

12064. Are the regulations or suggestions by the Roman Catholic clergy, for facilities to enable the children to attend their religious duties, complied with?—They are always attended to.

12065. Are they frequently made?—I think they ask them to go out for particular services only once or twice a year. They are always allowed out for Sunday's services, and if these many other special services, when a requisition is made, it is attended to.

12066. Do the Roman Catholic clergymen attend on the premises?—No clergymen of any denomination ever conduct services. By the will of the founder, it is so ordered that services are not to be conducted by any clergymen in the school. That is done by the schoolmaster.

12067. I did not refer to conducting services, but to the giving of ordinary instruction, in their particular creed, to the pupils?—No clergymen go to the school to give instruction at all. The pupils go out for religious instruction to their respective churches.

12068. How often do the Catholic children go out for the purpose of religious instruction?—I really could not answer that question; but I know that every facility is given.

12069. Up to what age do the children remain in the Institution?—Generally till about sixteen years of age. For some trades, they are entered at an earlier period than others, and some trades require a longer

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servitude than others. Masters are arranged according to the masters are willing to take them.

12070. There appear to be, in your books, references to some isolated cases of boys absconding?—There are extremely few such cases, and, when they do abscond, somebody else is generally at the bottom of it, but they leave the country, and we hear nothing more about them. Two boys went to Dublin the other day, and I heard of them from the gentleman who has charge of the Home for Destitute Children. He applied to know whether their story was correct, and I wrote telling him that they had absconded. There was no known cause, they had been treated very well, the masters making no complaints, but we had no further control over them.

12071. With regard to those who go out as apprentices, is there any supervision kept over them?—Yes. I inquire myself how they are getting on, and if there is any case of bad conduct or anything of that kind, I report it to the trustees. As a general rule, the conduct of the apprentices has been very good.

12072. When a report of bad conduct is made to the trustees, what course do they take in reference to the ill-behaved apprentices?—It depends on circumstances. Very often it is beyond our control to take any course, because they abscond. After they leave the school, beyond a wish of our own to see how they are getting on, we do not consider we have any right to dictate to them. We can, however, punish them in one way. The boys apprenticed get a small sum of money, at the end of each year, on the certificate of the master that they had conducted themselves satisfactorily, and if they do not bring that certificate, they do not get the allowance.

12073. With regard to all cranks, do the trustees endeavour to induce the masters to see that their apprentices attend religious worship?—That is a matter we have left entirely to the masters and the parents. After people leave the Institution, the trustees do not consider they have any right to interfere with them further. Most of the boys have their mother alive, and she is supposed to look after them.

12074. I find this entry in the minute book, which you produced:—

"The Treasurer reported the death of two of his securities, and that he was prepared to give others instead of those two. It was agreed on the motion of Mr. McKinnon, and seconded by Mr. Black, that they were satisfied with the remaining two until further order was given."

Is the number of securities to be given by the treasurer fixed?—No. The trustees have full power—they may be satisfied with one. The Act says, the treasurer must give security to the satisfaction of the trustees.

12075. There is an entry on the 4th July, on the subject of a scheme for extending the benefits of this Institution to non-boarders?—That is what I referred to when I said that the trustees had some doubts as to whether they would be able to have day boys. At one time we thought if an Act of Parliament was passed to allow an institution such as ours to take day boys, and give them their education, it would be well, but there was a doubt about being able to do it in our case, the words of the will being, to "clothe, educate, and feed." The facilities for education are pretty good in Derry, and we would give free education in that way, if we saw our way to it. However, we consulted our solicitor on the subject, and he is of opinion that, in the words of the will, the pupils must be "clothed, educated, and fed;" so the idea is very likely to end in nothing, inasmuch as our funds will not enable us to support more than we are doing at present.

12076. It appears considerably in your reports, that candidates are rejected on the ground of unfitness?—The will specially orders that no boy who is at all unwholly shall be admitted into the Institution. Each

applicant must be examined by a doctor, before he can be approved of by the trustees.

12077. Do many boys die in the Institution?—Scarcely any, but there are very often three or four in hospital.

12078. Is there provision made for sick boys in the present?—We have an apartment for that purpose.

12079. Is it sufficiently isolated?—Yes, it is at the very top of the house, widely apart from where the other boys sleep.

12080. In the case of small-pox or other infectious diseases, would you send the boys to another house?—Cases of that kind occur very seldom. I fear, if there were cases of small-pox, we would have to send them to the infirmary.

12081. On the general subject of help from the Irish Society, have you anything to say?—We have as yet, except what Mr. Gwyn has left.

12082. On the topics dealt on by Mr. Rodgers, in these articles you wish to give?—As far as the Irish Society are concerned, I believe they are very anxious to promote education in every possible way, and are always ready to give facilities, and money for the purpose. I never heard any other opinion expressed. Whenever controversy we may have on other subjects regarding their management, we do not differ upon this,—that they give fair play to our national institutions.

12083. Do you mean a rivalry between the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians?—There is some little difference in that respect. We sometimes think the others get too much.

12084. When you say, "the others," I presume you mean the Episcopalians?—Yes, but, I believe, the Irish Society contributes very fairly towards every application made to them. I do not think they treat applications in a sectarian point of view at all.

12085. Do you agree with the Rev. Mr. Rodgers in thinking that there is, among a certain number of Presbyterians, the idea that the share they get for educational purposes is relatively not as satisfactory as that given to the Episcopalians?—We have always been of opinion that we get too little.

12086. CHAIRMAN.—To what trades are the boys usually apprenticed?—Some become carpenters, and a large number become printers, because they have got a good education, some go to other trades. The boys get their own chance in looking out for a trade.

12087. Are any of them specially educated with a view to a sea-faring life, because I see navigation is one of the subjects taught?—Navigation is taught, but there are extremely few boys who go to sea. The great majority go to printing. In some few instances, they have gone into telegraph offices.

12088. The head master gets £180 a year. What does the assistant get?—£40 a year, and his board and lodging.

12089. There is a garden in the Institution—what are his duties?—His duties are to furnish vegetables for the Institution, and take care of the ground.

12090. Do the pupils work on the land?—They do, at such hours as do not interfere with their ordinary school work.

12091. They are expected to work on the land?—They are: because it is considered very good for them to have a little employment.

12092. If, in the will of the founder, these words:—

"The said testator doth also will and direct that in the nurture of children no distinction shall be made as to their religious persuasion, but that all classes shall be equally admitted, and all children of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who shall become trustees, shall be educated in the principles of their own church, and they be permitted to attend public worship at their own chapel in Derry, under the care of some proper person who shall pay strict attention to their conduct."

I do not find anything in reference to that subject in the rules. What course do the Committee give?—With regard to that, the practice has been always to

makes the senior Deacons Colloir boy accountable for the others. The senior master is a Presbyterian, and he looks after the Presbyterian boys.

12083. Do you find you can trust the senior boy?—We have never had any complaints on that score. We always find we can trust him.

12084. Do the boys go to their respective places of worship every Sunday?—Every Sunday. The gentlemen who superintend schools in connexion with the

different churches, if there was any non-attendance, would report it, and they have done so, and we have immediately inquired into it.

12085. There ought to be some rule on the subject?—The ninth clause provides that the master or his assistant shall attend the boys to their respective places of worship on Sundays, and it has always been acted on, but of course they cannot go to all the places.

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Mr. PRINCELYN JONES, examined.

Mr. Puckell
Examiner.

12086. CHAIRMAN.—You are the treasurer and agent of Gwyn's Institution, Llandovery?—Yes.

12087. What does the endowment consist of?—Of £25,333 17s. 6d. lent on mortgage in two sums, £25,076 18s. 6d. to the Duke of Lismore, and £2,256 18s. 6d. to the late Sir James Street. The interest on those sums at 4½ per cent for the past year produced £1,889 7s. There are also two farms in the neighbourhood of Derry, and two or three houses, producing a rental of £73 15s. 9d., as the net amount last year. The total income, therefore, last year was £1,963 12s. 3d.

12088. In the second book which you produce, I find a capital item of £29 6s. 3d., which you have not accounted for?—That was £100 cash, which was lent by the late Mr. Gwyn to a family in the neighbourhood, called M. I. I. They, however, have always disputed the debt, and the principal or interest never was paid, during the thirty years I have been in office.

12089. Mr. O'SHEATH.—You take account of that as an asset?—It is kept on in the account, but it was a debt long before I became treasurer.

12100. I presume it is now barred by the Statute of Limitations?—I presume it will never be recovered. The late treasurer tried through the law agent of the trustees, but could not enforce payment of it. Indeed it might be struck out of the account, but I have no anxiety to do so.

12101. There is also an entry of a second sum of £2 12s. 3d.?—That is twenty years' interest on the sum before referred to, added from time to time, and that it was not carried on any further. However, as it is in the income and expenditure gone, it really makes no difference whatever.

12102. How is the expenditure on the institution managed?—The trustees give me £50 in hand to meet any advances I may require to make during the month. Mr. Shannon, the head master, has also £5 in hand to meet incidental expenses.

12103. In the list of property belonging to the institution, I find "Furniture held under the Society, £1,439 4s. 7d.; Farming implements, £17 10s. 4d.; Grand Canal shares, £999 10s. Have you a farm attached to the establishment?—We have a garden and some fields which we let, but no farm.

12104. What are those farming implements?—I suppose gardeners' tools. There are Grand Canal shares, valued at £999 10s., producing some £7 or £8 a year. That was an investment made, I think, by the late Mr. Gwyn himself. At one time it was valued at more, but was reduced afterwards. The dividend on the Canal shares was £7 12s. 7d. for the past year. The horse itself stands in the balance sheet at £2,599 12s. 6d.

12105. CHAIRMAN.—How is the house held?—It was held formerly under the See of Derry, and, since the Irish Church Act, under the Church Temporalities Commissioners.

12106. Is it rented in perpetuity?—We have purchased the property, paying for it in so many instalments. There are also some fields at Creggan, adjoining the institution, valued at £1,725 15s. 3d.

12087. Are those held in perpetuity?—Yes.

12108. Are those let to tenants?—They are let just for the year. I produce a statement of the expenditure and income of the institution for the past year.

12109. Mr. O'SHEATH.—There is a slight discrepancy between the returns before the last Commissioners, and your return, as to the money lent on mortgage—they returned a sum of £36,946 1—There was a sum of money lent to a gentleman named Harro, but it was paid off.

12110. What became of the principal paid off?—I believe it went to clear off a balance that was over-due in the bank.

12111. How did the debt to the bank arise?—Overdrawing for the disbursements of the time, or extra buildings—something of that sort. In 1863, which is the earliest date in the book I have with me, we owed the bank £264 13s. 10d., and the amount has fluctuated since then. We had in bank at the close of last year £321 2s. 6d.

12112. What we want to ascertain is, whether the £1,400 was expended for any purpose for which capital ought to be expended, or whether it was expended on the ordinary necessities or ordinary expenses of the place, which ought to have been met out of income?—Of course it was spent upon the institution, in the support of the boys.

12113. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any other source of income except those you have mentioned?—No.

12114. How are the lands let?—The trustees are restricted to giving leases for thirty years. The farms in the country are let upon lease, and also some of the houses.

12115. When were they last let?—There are several years of the leases unexpired. The town parks are let every year.

12116. Have any leases fallen in, since 1857?—Yes; there have been leases granted since then, Shannon's lease was granted since that date.

12117. How do you ascertain the value of the lands, when they fall out of lease—see they advertised in any way?—I do not recollect. They have not been renewed, but no doubt when they go out of lease now they will be renewed, before fresh leases are granted.

12118. You said they produce £73 12s. 3d. a year; in the return of the Royal Commission of 1857, it was stated that £88 odd a year was derived from land?—The lands may bring a larger price one season than another. A field may let for £10 this year, and perhaps next for not more than half that. If it were well manured ground it would let higher than if it required to be manured.

12119. The town parks are let by competition?—By competition annually.

12120. Do you know what the rate of interest on the sums paid off was—whether it was more than 4½ per cent?—I do not know what Mr. Harro paid, but his debt is a long time paid off. The Duke of Lismore paid us 5 per cent at one time, but he gave notice that he would pay off the loan, having had an offer of money at 4 per cent. We then divided the difference with him. It is a very old loan. Mr. Gwyn lent the money himself.

Oct. 1, 1878.

Mr. William J. Starchen.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN STARCHEN, examined.

12121. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head-master of Gwyn's Institution, Lonsdownery?—Yes.

12122. You have an assistant-master and a monitor under you?—Yes.

12123. You superintend the education of the pupils?—Yes.

12124. I see by the printed rules that there is a matron. I suppose she superintends the domestic discipline?—She superintends the female servants, and attends to the food; she also looks after the cleanliness of the premises, and the keeping of the rooms in order.

12125. Do you give any instruction beyond literary instruction—is there any industrial training?—Not at present. At one time the boys were taught to make clothes and shoes, but that has been given up for some years.

12126. Are the boys taught how to crop a garden?—They assist to keep the grounds in order, and put in a crop.

12127. Have you any paid labourer, except the gardener?—One, and an apprentice.

12128. How much land is there in the garden?—The garden itself contains about one acre, but there are about eight acres within the walls, laid out in plantation.

12129. Do you give religious instruction?—Yes, we have prayers morning and evening, and the Scriptures are read every day.

12130. I suppose the Roman Catholics come in after prayers?—Yes, the Roman Catholics do not attend prayers.

12131. There is no religious instruction subsequent to the opening of the school?—None whatever.

12132. Except during religious instruction, the pupils are always together?—Always.

12133. They sleep in the same dormitories, and live together?—Yes. They dine together, and are together in the playground.

12134. The Roman Catholics are sent every Sunday to their own place of worship?—They are—in charge of one of the senior or oldest boys in the Institution.

12135. Do you find you can treat them under his charge?—As a rule, yes.

12136. Mr. O'SHEAQUEST.—Why was the tailoring and shoemaking given up?—I think it was found that the boys were so poorly strong enough to put the shoes properly together, and the materials were costing fully as much as the manufactured article would.

12137. Apart from religious services every Sunday,

what arrangements are made for the religious instruction of the Roman Catholic children?—At one time the Roman Catholic boys attended at the chapel school every Saturday, and received religious instruction from a Roman Catholic teacher. When that teacher died, his successor did not care for taking the trouble, and, at present, they only receive instruction every Sunday morning, in some sort of Sunday school, in their own place of worship.

12138. But they do receive instruction?—They do. They attend every Sunday morning, before the time for mass.

12139. The Protestant children join in prayer in the Institution?—They do.

12140. Is there a regulation that the Catholic children shall also say their prayers?—The Catholic children also say their prayers. The oldest of the boys read prayers for them, in another apartment.

12141. With regard to the reading of the Scriptures, do the Catholic children take part in that?—All the children in the school take part in that.

12142. Is there any explanation of the Scriptures?—No. There is no explanation, but only the reading of them.

12143. Is that compulsory?—It is, under the will of the founder.

12144. The testator says, as part of his will, that all the children should be "frequently practised in reading the sublime, beautiful, and instructive passages of Scripture." Of course it is the Protestant version which is used?—That is the only version used in the Institution.

12145. The will proceeds:—"And such other books as may have a tendency to inform and improve the mind." Are there any other religious books used?—None, except the Catechisms of each denomination.

12146. Are the Catholic children taught the Catholic Catechism?—They are, under the able eyes of their own denomination.

12147. Have there been any complaints from the Catholic clergy, about the non-attendance of the boys, or about the neglect of the Catholic boys to bring the Catholic children to himself?—I have not received any complaints from the clergy. I have received complaints from some young men, who taught in the Sunday morning class, that some of the boys did not attend on some occasions, and they came and gave the boys' names, in order that the master might be brought before the trustees and rectified.

12148. And it was rectified?—It was.

Rev. Thomas Withers.

Rev. THOMAS WITHERS, examined.

12149. CHAIRMAN.—You are connected with the Magee College, Lonsdownery?—I am. I am Professor of Church History.

12150. We do not propose to hold any inquiry in reference to the Magee College, as it is outside the scope of our Commission. But if you have any statement to make on the general question of education, on behalf of the Presbyterian, or suggestions to offer as to the improvement of educational institutions, we will gladly hear you?—I wish to confirm the impression that Mr. Rodgers made, with regard to the disconnection of the funds of the Irish Society. Of course we have no right to complain, inasmuch as the Irish Society have a right to distribute their funds in any way they choose; but we feel that the interests of Presbyterians are not sufficiently consulted—at least I feel so. You will see, from the published accounts of the Irish Society, that £280 has been paid during the last year to Fyfe College, and that the Academical Institution, which represents the different other Protestant denominations of Derry, with the exception of Episcopalianism, receives only a very small amount, as compared with the large amount given to Fyfe College. The distinction made between the different denominations produces a bad impression on the community. Besides,

Fyfe College is altogether an Episcopalian institution. They have lately appointed the Moderator of the General Assembly one of the governors, but as Moderator, so far, has ever attended. When I held that position, I was summoned to attend, but I refused to do so, because I regard the thing as an Episcopalian institution, from first to last. I shall state my reasons. With regard to the persons who were the governors, before the recent Act of Parliament regarding the trust, they were the leading Episcopalian dignitaries of the city and neighbourhood; but on Act last has passed lately appointing new governors, in which the Moderator of the General Assembly is named as one, but, as there are four other persons upon the Board, his voice would not go very far in opposition to the other four.

12151. Mr. O'SHEAQUEST.—Who are the other four?—One of them is the Bishop of Derry, another is the Mayor, for the time being, who is really an Episcopalian, but might be a Presbyterian, or a Roman Catholic; another, the Governor of the Irish Society, really an Episcopalian; and another, the Deputy Governor of the Irish Society, who might be any denomination, but is usually an Episcopalian. I should, however, mention that while the Moderator of the

General Assembly has a seat on the Board of Governors, he has no right to take any part in the nomination of masters. That is voted altogether in the Bishop, and in the Governor of the Irish Society. This we look upon as showing that the Institution is an Episcopalian Institution.

12132. What then are the duties which the Board of Governors are left to perform?—That is what I do not know.

12133. Have they been pointed out?—I cannot say that, because I refused to attend, when I was Moderator of the General Assembly. I looked upon the whole thing as a sectarian institution, and I have here the prospectus of the College in the year 1878, which shows that the Institution is Episcopalian.

12134. I want first of all to dispose of the question of the governing body?—All I know with regard to it is, that while there is a governing body, that governing body, so far as such, has not the power of appointing the master.

12135. The tenth section of the Act of Parliament, which regulates this Institution, gives the power of nominating and appointing the head master to the Bishop and the Governor of the Irish Society. The eleventh section gives the power, to the same persons, of dismissing the head master, at their discretion. The governing body have the power of making rules, orders, regulations, and by laws for the regulating, governing, and managing of Foyle College, and also for the regulating the head master and other masters, and for the granting of salaries and allowances. There are provisions that the by-laws are to be approved of by the head master, and that the appointment or dismissal of the head master is also subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. State your reasons for regarding Foyle College as an Episcopalian institution?—My first reason is that a number of the clergy of the diocese were governors of the college prior to the recent Act; that since the Act passed, the appointment of the master is vested in the Bishop of Derry and the Governor of the Irish Society, with regard to the remuneration of the institution, I read from a prospectus of the College published in 1878:—

"First, On a fortnight's notice on the Articles of Bala in the Chairman's Evidence is delivered in the school-room, to the boys by one or other of the parish clergymen."

"Secondly, The boys all join in the responses."

Of course I, as a Presbyterian, object to allow anyone ever when I have control to join in the responses connected with the worship of another denomination. In the same prospectus I find:—

"Thirdly, On Sunday mornings the boys attend Divine Service in the Cathedral, or sometimes in a neighbouring country Church."

I think these things prove that the Institution is Episcopalian. I have no objection to the institution as such; but I state it as my belief, that this institution is somewhat favoured by the Irish Society, simply because it is Episcopalian.

12136. Do you think that belief is common in Derry?—It is in my belief, and I have heard it expressed by others.

12137. CHAIRMAN.—Is attendance at divine worship in the Cathedral compulsory on all the pupils?—I do not know, beyond what I find in this prospectus, that on Sunday mornings the boys attend the Cathedral. With regard to the Academical Institution, while the majority of the governors and those in attendance are Presbyterians, yet it was got up by all the Protestant denominations in Derry, and it is not more Presbyterian in its constitution than it is Independent and Methodist. The majority of the subscribers were living in the town, and it was got up in consequence of us being that Foyle College was not adapted to give instruction on the subjects we wanted it given on, and if Foyle College could have been made available for all denominations, the Academical Institution would not have been got up. There was no reform in the management of Foyle College until the Academical Institution was built, and a large amount of money expended on it, and then there were some small reforms introduced, when too late to benefit us.

12138. The returns sent to us show that the actual numbers of the various denominations at Foyle College are:—Baptists—forty-one Church of Ireland, five Dissenters. Day boys—twenty-five Church of Ireland, sixteen Dissenters, and four Roman Catholics. Free boys—thirteen Church of Ireland, and one Dissenter. Do you see any objection to Presbyterians and Church of Ireland boys residing as boarders in one institution, provided they attend their respective places of worship, and are not required to study the catechism of another denomination?—Personally I would not have any objection to that, although it is a matter I have not given much consideration to, but of course I would prefer to have Presbyterians under Presbyterianism. I would not, however, entertain any very strong objection, if there was no interference with religious opinions or views.

12139. Your objection to Foyle College is that the Presbyterians have not sufficient voice in the management of the institution?—I think they have no voice worth naming. I should also mention that the Moderator, although nominally a member of the Board, is an officer who goes out of office at the end of a year, and consequently he would be resigning office before he could obtain any acquaintance with the working of the Institution. So really he has no voice at all, though nominally on the Board.

12140. Have you any suggestion to make in reference to the primary schools?—I have nothing whatever to say with regard to the primary schools.

12141. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Do you wish to add anything further?—Foyle College was not in very much favour with the Irish Society until lately, and they only gave it a small endowment. It was looked upon as being a Dissenter school. It was built principally by the contributions of the Bishop and the Episcopal clergy, and it is only of late years that it has been taken so completely into the hands of the Irish Society. First it was a private institution, built by a private member of the Irish Society in London. Then it was half started for 100 years, the Irish Society giving only a trifling endowment to it. Afterwards, when the Bishop and clergy of the diocese came forward and built a house, the Society contributed to it, but of late years they have increased the endowment very much. It seems to have risen much in favour with the Society, since the other denominations of Protestants have provided accommodation for themselves elsewhere, and partially left it to the Episcopians.

12142. CHAIRMAN.—The part of the endowment is received as a Dissenter school has been lost by the passing of the Church Act?—I suppose so.

12143. Mr. O'BRIEN.—I believe the Moderator of the General Assembly is not necessarily a resident in Londonderry?—He is very rarely so.

12144. Take, for instance, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, a fellow citizen of mine in Enniskill?—It would be very hard for him to come down and exercise much control in Foyle College?—There have been only three Moderators of the General Assembly resident in Derry, since the Assembly was constituted in 1840.

12145. That increases the inefficiency of the Moderator, as a member of the Board?—It does.

12146. Is there any other matter to which you wish to call attention?—Yes, I wish to bring before you, a little more fully than was done, so far as I can gather, from the newspapers, the case of the Bamey school of Magherafelt. I resided for a long time in that neighbourhood, and I am acquainted with the circumstances of the school. Mr. Bamey left £4,000—half of which was to be given for the establishment of a school. Mr. Bamey, who was a Presbyterian elder in the commencement of the last century, named as trustees his own relations, but the original trustees died out, notwithstanding the will expressly stated that when the teacher did not give satisfaction the trustees were to make application to the Presbytery or Synod of Ulster, there was a private Act of Parliament passed in 1738 by which the whole patronage of the school was vested in the Archbishop of Armagh, and from that hour to this the whole thing has passed away from the Presbyterians.

OF 1, 1878.

Rev. Thomas Withers.

body, of which I complain very much. Some time ago I wrote and published on this subject:—

"For a considerable period after the charity school was started, it seems to have been under the management of the relatives of the founder, but about the year 1738 a *privilegium* was passed by the Irish Parliament, to regulate the charity, entitled 11 George II, chap. ii, by which the same, heretofore to be devoted to the support of the charity, was made a fixed rent, on the lands of Desmoulins, of 1,773, Irish, per annum, and this was made payable for ever to the Archbishop of Armagh, for the support of the school. The result of this truly Irish legislation was two-fold:—1. The income of the charity instead of growing as it would have done, with the increased value of the estate, could neither be increased nor diminished; and consequently, from the decreasing value of money, and the increasing value of the necessities of life, a charity, which during the first fifty years of the trust, was able to clothe, board, educate, and apprentice twenty-four boys, was able, in 1812, to educate only nine boys, and in 1850 only ten."

"2. A complete change in the management resulted from the Act of Parliament. The original will expressly provided that, 'if any of the masters is found delinquent, he is to be ousted, and another written for to the Presbytery or Synod of Ulster.'"

Instead of that, the Act of Parliament vests the thing in the Archbishop of Armagh. Then the *Salutis* Company, in 1835, came in, and took the establishment into their hands.

12167. It did not thrive under the Archbishop of Armagh—Not at all. So far as I could see, the practice was, in 1835, for the teachers of the school to be appointed by the rectar of the parish, with the sanction of the Pinnate.

"In that year there were in the school two children, sons of whom were the children of Presbyterian parents, and all of whom were brought up as members of the established Church. . . . Since 1835 a very gratifying change has taken place. The Wanslipful *Salutis* of London, who are the owners of the town of Maghauish, have secured the charity house in an elegant and tasteful form, they have appointed a competent teacher, supplemented his salary, and are doing all we believe that can be done to make the school useful in the neighbourhood."

Since those words were written, ten or twelve years ago, I know nothing of its working. What I remember of it is that £3,000, left by a Presbyterian elder, in charge of a Presbyterian body, should have been handed over to the Archbishop of Armagh. Then was the point I wished to bring especially under your attention.

12168. That can only be remedied by an Act of Parliament?—It is important to have it brought under public notice.

Rev. Arthur G. C. Plunket.

Honorable ARTHUR G. C. PLUNKET, examined.

12169. CHAIRMAN.—You are the resident agent, in Londonderry, for the Irish Society?—I am.

12170. You desire to make a statement in reference to Mr. Withers's evidence?—As treasurer of Foyle College, I wish to state that the prospectus quoted from, by Professor Withers, was issued by the head master, without the sanction or authority of the governing body. The head master's attention was called to this, and he was directed by the Governing Body not to issue any more of the prospectuses, without an alteration. A fly leaf was then added, referring to the paragraph mentioned by Mr. Withers, and explaining, that, as far as the attendance at church or otherwise of the pupils of the school was concerned, the school was entirely unsectarian. All boys at the school are to go to what churches their parents please. The by-laws provide the religious instruction, but the passages in the prospectus were felt by the governing body to be open to misrepresentation. The by-laws provide for the totally unsectarian nature of the school, and I believe there are in it, at the present time, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics.

12171. Mr. O'SHEAHERIDY.—Is the present Gov-

ernor of the Irish Society a member of the Church of England?—I really do not know. He and the bishop are practically the only two permanent members of the Board, for although the Governor of the Irish Society is subject to annual election by the Court of the Common Council, he is practically a member for life. The Deputy Governor holds office only for one year.

12172. Is he generally re-elected?—No. There are no members of the Society, except the Governor, on the Court for more than two years, and it is only in the second year of being on the Court a man can be elected Deputy-Governor.

12173. Does the Deputy Governor come here on the visitations?—Always.

12174. Where does he attend church service?—All the members of the Irish Society, at least during my time, attend the Cathedral.

12175. That shows they are Episcopalians?—I presume the majority of them would be, but to my own knowledge there have been a considerable number of those who are not Episcopalians on the Court and who. I imagine, however, that the majority are Episcopalians.

Rev. Andrew C. Murphy.

Rev. ANDREW CHARLES MURPHY, examined.

12176. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Minister of the first Presbyterian congregation in Derry?—I am.

12177. Can you give this Commission any information?—The question as to how far there may be religious restrictions to boys not belonging to the Episcopal Church attending Foyle College, is now rather a minor question; because, as Mr. Plunket says, the Governing body of the school have taken pains to enact certain rules and regulations that Mr. Withers has brought before your notice, and so far a protection is given to Presbyterians and others, that would not have existed had those regulations been allowed to stand. But, granting all that, it is undeniable that Foyle College is, in the main, an Episcopal institution, as Mr. Withers has pointed out. The appointment of the head master is vested in the Bishop of Derry and the Governor of the Irish Society, and the Bishop of Derry is the representative of the Episcopal Church here, and the Governor of the Irish Society is likely to be also a member of the Church of England. Therefore, Foyle College is practically an Episcopal school, and I am prepared to admit that, practically, the Academical Institution

is a Presbyterian school, although I believe it can be sustained satisfactorily, that it is not so distinctly Presbyterian as Foyle College is distinctly Episcopalian. Now, what the Presbyterian people feel is this, that seeing that the Academical Institution was created at very considerable expense about ten years ago, after every effort to bring Foyle College into harmony with the requirements of this community had been made in vain, when the Academical Institution arose, and took a very important place in Derry, its masters have not been recognized in the same way as the head master of Foyle College, in reference to the endowments derived from the Irish Society. In all personal interviews we have had with the Irish Society, as represented by their deputation here, or with the agent of the Irish Society now present, we have been treated with uniform courtesy. Nevertheless, there is a general and widespread feeling among the Presbyterians, that the masters of the Academical Institution receive a very small recognition, in the shape of endowment, from the Society, in comparison with the very large recognition which has been accorded to the head master of Foyle College.

12178. As a matter of fact, the great majority of the boys at the Academical Institution are Presbyterians?—Yes.

12179. There were a good many more Presbyterians when the school was founded?—Yes, simply owing to the fact that there was no reason why the members of the Episcopal Church should take measures to have another school erected, because they had what they wanted in Foyle College. It must be admitted that Foyle College has been greatly changed in its constitution, with a view to meet the requirements in Derry, but the changes were not made until a school, meeting the requirements of the citizens of Derry, had been erected.

12180. Owing to recent changes, the objections are placed almost to the minimum?—Not quite to a minimum, because, even though you were to discount the consideration alluded to, as to the communication of religious instruction, it is still true that the Academical Institution is, on the whole, I believe, less

sectarian than Foyle College, inasmuch as members of the Episcopal Church might be upon the Board. There is nothing to prevent members of the Episcopal Church, or any other Church in Ireland, being representatives on the Governing Board, and having a full voice in the election of the masters.

12181. It was formerly complained of that there was not more attention given in Foyle College to commercial education?—Yes. Apart from the religious instruction, the education in Foyle College was directed much more, as I understand, to preparing pupils for the University of Dublin, than for the various business occupations of Derry. That I have heard repeatedly, and I give it on the authority of what I have heard. I have been here myself only for ten years.

12182. The change as to commercial education benefits the Presbyterians as much as the Episcopalians?—Yes, I should say the students of Derry are unquestionably benefited by the change.

Oct. 1, 1896.
Rev. Andrew
C. Murphy.

Rev. JAMES MAXWELL RODGERS, M.A., recalled.

Rev. James M.
Rodgers, M.A.

12183. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to add something to your evidence?—There cannot be the least doubt that a very strong feeling of hostility prevailed, not in Derry only, but all over the country, with regard to the management of Foyle College, before the change you have heard of was made. An official in the rent office of one of the London companies was presented by his own company with the right of sending his child here as a boarder. He was a Presbyterian, and a member of my congregation, when I lived in the manse, and he wrote, saying he wished his son to attend the Presbyterian congregation here, of which I am the minister, but the teacher wrote to my wife, saying the boy was a boarder (he the teacher) was in the position of the boy's father, and that no boy in his school should be allowed to attend any religious service, except those in which he himself engaged. Day by day the friction was getting greater and greater,

and the Presbyterians more in a very strong body, when the great crash at length came.

12184. That has been all mentioned?—Yes, but after the Presbyterians and others had gone to the expense of starting a new building, which cannot be disposed of, nor can their money be recovered to them. The teacher I allude to was not, of course, the present head master.

12185. Mr. O'SWALDOWNEY.—But the present gentleman appears to have thought that the old system still prevailed?—The spirit is very much the same.

12186. Dr. Hume appears, from the regulations he issued, to have thought that the old rule prevailed still, until he was made aware of the more liberal spirit actuating the regulations of the Board?—Yes, and I think that prospectus was read at a meeting of the visitors, when that spirit did exist.

Mr. MAURICE CHARLES HUME, LL.D., recalled.

Mr. Maurice C.
Hume, LL.D.

12187. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make a statement, in reference to the attendance of the Foyle College pupils at public worship?—Yes. I wish to say that I, as you, as bringing out my prospectus, by accident those slipped into it the statement that my boys attended "either the Catholic or a country church on Sundays." I meant my boarders. The day boys go where they like themselves. I stated that, being constrained to have it in my own prospectus of the old school in Monaghan. The moment my attention was drawn to it, I saw it was a mistake, and for the first and last time the Governing body expressed their disapprobation with me for having made the mistake, and said no more of the prospectus should be issued till it was corrected. I have a seat in the Presbyterian meeting-house, at the present moment, for some of my boarders, who are Presbyterians. I am happy to say the number of Presbyterians attending my school is largely increased, and I expect in a short time they will be fully as many as the others in Foyle College.

12188. Under whose charge do they go?—One of my masters, who is a German, I am not quite sure whether he is a Presbyterian or not. One of my other masters is rather inclined that way. There is always one willing to go.

12189. I find in your present regulations?—

"The boarders on Sundays to be permitted to attend such places of religious worship as their parents or guardians may so willing direct?"

—Yes, and so they do.

12190. The regulations also contain this passage?—

"The school to be opened by such form of prayer as may from time to time be approved by the governing body—parents and guardians shall have a right to notify in writing as to the attendance or other use of the boys."

You have some Roman Catholic boys—have you not?

—Yes, but only day boys. They come in after prayers. Our form of prayers was approved of, and I never got a letter in my life from any parent or guardian objecting to it. In fact the school is then chiefly non-sectarian.

Mr. EDWARD A. HAMILTON, examined.

Mr. Edward
A. Hamilton.

12191. CHAIRMAN.—What office do you hold in connection with the Robertson Endowment?—I was merely employed to prepare the accounts of Robertson's Endowment, at the end of last year.

12192. With what view were you appointed accountant?—When Dean Gwynne took over the management of the charity, he was not quite satisfied with the form in which the accounts had been prepared up to that time. He wished them stated in a different form, and asked me to go through them for some years back.

He gave me the heads of the information he desired the accounts should show, and asked me to prepare them in that form.

12193. You are accustomed to drawing up accounts?

—Yes, that is my business.

12194. Have you the accounts here?—Yes. I should mention that the accounts were formerly closed up to the first May and first November, and it was changed from those dates to the first February and first August. When I commenced the account, I made up one

Oct. 1, 1895.
Mr. Edmund
A. Biddison.

quarter, in order to bring it up to the date to which it had been changed; and the statement for last year, which I prepared, is in the new form. Dean Gwynn wished the statement should show, to the credit of each school, the full amount of the endowment for the year, the payments which were made against that, and the balance due to the school; and that there should also be a general account, showing on one side the entire income of the charity, and open the other the entire income to all the schools; and appended to that a balance sheet, showing the balance in bank and the amount due to or from the schools.

12185. You drew up the accounts in what you consider the most regular way?—Yes, as far as to exhibit the information Dean Gwynn desired, which had not been given up to that time. I presume the statement for last year complete (vide Appendix No. 17).

12186. Of what does the endowment now consist?—£14,584 12s., which is invested in now 5 per cents.

12187. What income does that produce?—The income last year from dividends was £437 9s. 7d., and from interest upon the bank account £127 7s. 3d., making the total revenue for the year £449 15s. 9d.

12188. How is the expenditure of that money arranged?—The expenditure is an endowment of £13 16s. 10½d. British, to each of thirty-one schools, amounting to £429 3s. 1½d. There are also charges for inspection, and expenses of the trustees, amounting to £13 12s. 9d., making the total outgoings £442 15s. 10½d.

12189. In point of fact, almost the entire of the fund is divided amongst these schools?—Yes.

12190. How is the money applied?—The money is applied in paying to the school-master of each school £11 s. 6d. per annum, and £2 15s. 6d. for books and requisites.

12191. Mr. O'SHEAUGHNESSY.—You have looked through the accounts, as kept by your predecessors?—Yes.

12192. Did they point to any funds of which you found it important to find the real application, or did you find any difference as to the application of the funds before your own time?—I did not look through the accounts of the charity, as regards its receipts and expenditure in past years. I looked through the accounts of each particular school, from the year 1839, in order to ascertain the balance due to or by the school, at the date that these accounts commence.

12193. Did it appear to you, in investigating the accounts since 1839, that any school had been wronged?—The object of my inquiry was to see that each school got credit for its £13 16s. 10½d. in each year, and to

ascertain, as far as the books show, that the expenditure charged was for that particular school.

12194. Your investigation showed that the money had been properly applied?—It did.

12195. You then prepared a new system of accounts, under which they will be more clear and business-like in future?—Yes.

12196. You know nothing about the management of the schools?—Not much, except what I gathered in going through the accounts.

12197. Does the £13 7s. 3d. interest, which you mentioned, arise from any investment?—No. There is a balance in bank to the credit of the trustees, varying from £560 to £600, and the bank allows interest on that balance.

12198. Do you regard that balance as a permanent balance likely to increase, or are there occasional calls that would swing it?—Strictly speaking, of the balance of £560, which is at present to the credit of the trustees, only a sum of £395 is surplus revenue, and the remaining £165 is due to the schools.

12199. Do you think it would be right to invest the amount which represents surplus revenue?—The trustees, I suppose, would require a little margin.

12200. Is that sum of £390 likely to be reduced?—Yes, because there is a sum of £286 due to schools upon the endowment, which may be called for at any moment.

12201. How did these arrears arise?—By the schools being vacant.

12202. Surely the new schoolmasters will not have any claim to the back pay, for the period for which they did not serve?—Certainly not; but then the amount remains to the credit of the school, and may be applied to repairs and books.

12203. There is a separate amount for books?—Yes, but there is no balance remaining, unless the fund from vacancies, which may be applied for that purpose.

12204. Do you think that, pending its application for that purpose, it should be invested in the Government funds, where it would be always readily available, or is it as profitable to the institution as it is?—There would not be very much difference.

12205. The custom is, where money accumulates and forms new principal, not to invest it in bank?—We would not get much more than 3 per cent. by investing it in Government stock, and where you get £12 7s. 3d. for one year, on a running account with a credit balance of £420, there will not be much difference.

12206. CHAIRMAN.—The accounts of each school are kept separate?—Entirely separate, as personal accounts.

Rev. Richard
Biddison, &c.

Rev. RICHARD BARRINGTON, A.B., examined.

12207. CHAIRMAN.—What connection have you with the Protestant schools?—I am the diocesan secretary, and have been asked to attend here by Dean Gwynn, who was not able to be present himself today.

12208. Mr. O'SHEAUGHNESSY.—The testator contemplated that a certain sum should be applied annually to purchasing books, "as well of entertainment as of instruction," and that those in the parish, not of the established religion, were to share in the endowment. What is the class of schools in these parishes?—They are all of the lower class of schools, and are attended by all denominations. They are inspected every year by an inspector, appointed by the Board for that purpose.

12209. In cases where they have a Church of Ireland school, and a Roman Catholic school in the same parish, what is done?—Those grants were given at a time when they were not there, and they have not been changed or altered in any way.

12210. The grants are given to the Church schools?—They were originally given to them, and they have not been altered.

12211. Then, where there is a Roman Catholic school in a parish, the Church school of which takes

under this endowment, the Roman Catholic school gets nothing?—No; the money was given to a school in each parish. There was no National Board at that time; the majority of the schools have now been put under the National Board, and the grant has continued attached to the same school ever since.

12212. It is provided by the will of the testator that—"Such as in said parishes may not be of the established religion are, notwithstanding, to share equally in the legacy."

Is that direction attended to?—If any school began now, the Committee would consider themselves bound to act upon that part of the will.

12213. But they do not consider that part of the will applies when a Catholic school is established, side by side with an Irish Church school?—The case has never arisen.

12214. Such cases have arisen; but the legacy is not applied at present to any such Roman Catholic school?—I do not know of any.

12215. Did you ever hear that the question had been raised by the managers of Roman Catholic schools?—Never. I know of no case in which an old school has been given up.

12225. CHAIRMAN.—The report of the Royal Commission of 1857 states the rules of the endowment to be:—“(b) of English children to be instructed in Church education, and in a course of religious instruction, children of other denominations not required to receive religious instruction.”

Is that rule still carried out?—It is.

12227. Have you many Roman Catholics attending those schools?—Some.

12228. Certain variations in the payments to schoolmasters appear by the accounts now produced—in one case only £9 11s. 6d., and in another £13 16s. 7d.—why was that?—I could not tell you the reason of that.

12229. Where we find no payment made, is it because there is a vacancy?—I think Immanuel school can have no payments made to it, until a debt due by it is liquidated.

12230. What debt?—£125 for costs for overhauling, which we had to pay.

12231. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you consulted your solicitor as to whether it is right to stop the payment to the master, in order to meet those costs?—Counsel's opinion was taken on all that long ago.

12232. Did he approve of this course?—Yes.

12233. Your Board were involved in litigation about an overhauling schoolmaster?—Yes.

12234. Have you since made provision to make your schoolmasters sign an agreement?—They have all to sign an agreement, which was drawn up by counsel.

12235. CHAIRMAN.—Some of the Robertson schools are under the National Board. How are the others supported, or how do you test their efficiency?—All the Robertson schools, whether under the National Board or not, are supported, for the purposes of this trust, by a superintendent appointed specially by our own Board.

12236. Who is he?—Sometimes they appoint one person, and sometimes another. It altogether depends on circumstances.

12237. If any one of those schoolmasters is not an

efficient man, is there any power to withhold his grant?—Yes. There was such a case the other day. The practice is, that if the clergyman of the parish, or superintendent of the school, makes a complaint against the schoolmaster, the Board consider that he is not deserving of the grant.

12238. I find in the report of the Commission of 1857 this passage:—

“Dr. Ferguson, our Assistant Commissioner, who inspected these schools, and has reported on their general management, observes that, ‘when the entire support of the master is thrown upon the endowment by the rector of the parish, the bishop of Colmar Robertson becomes an evil rather than a benefit, as, by superseding all other support, it introduces a starving, useless school.’”

And also this further passage:—

“Another source of the unsatisfactory condition of these schools is the inefficient system of inspection to which they are subject.”

Is the Inspector appointed by your Board a professional inspector under any Board of Education, or is he merely a clergyman belonging to some neighbouring parish?—That is a question I could not answer.

12239. The school-houses were pronounced, in 1857, to be in a bad state of repair—how are they kept up now?—They are looked after, from time to time, by the superintendents, and examined by the Committee, as to whether they are in good order. If National schools, they are always kept in very good order. I was through that part of the country a fortnight ago, and they were all in capital order.

12240. I suppose they receive some local aid from the owners of property, and that the fees of the children supplement the grants?—The fees from the children in all these schools are very small. We have to attract the children, instead of trying to make them pay.

12241. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are not the great majority of the Robertson schools now under the National Board?—I think they are.

Mr. FRANCIS O'SHEA, examined.

12242. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You are a resident in Derry?—Yes; I have resided here for more than thirty-two years.

12243. You are a Roman Catholic?—Yes.

12244. Are you well acquainted with the wishes of your Catholic fellow-citizens, and of the Catholic clergy, as the subject of education?—I am very well acquainted with them.

12245. What is the population of Londonderry?—Somewhere about 30,000.

12246. What proportion of that number is Catholic?—I think fully half the population is Catholic.

12247. The great body of the Catholics are of the humble class?—Certainly.

12248. Are they gradually extending among the commercial and professional classes?—They are.

12249. Does a necessity exist, as far as they are concerned, for education above primary education?—Most decidedly, it is an absolute necessity now.

12250. It is increasing?—Certainly, and I may mention, in confirmation of my view, that Dr. Kelly, the Bishop of the diocese, purchased, three or four years ago, the Castro grounds for £2,000, and he has built there a College not yet opened, which will cost about £10,000 when finished.

12251. Is that to be for the benefit of all Catholics?—Yes.

12252. It is not a theological College?—A portion of it may be so, but it is not so exclusively; because those proceeding to the legal and the medical professions, and also the sons of merchants, can get a classical education there, if they require it.

12253. Will that College be a middle class College for Derry, and the surrounding country?—Certainly, that is the intention.

12254. Has that College any endowment, except the site and buildings?—No.

12255. Has there been any application made by that College to the Irish Society?—Not to my knowledge.

12256. What has been the practice of the Irish Society, with regard to the denominational Catholic schools that do exist?—I am not sharing to the National schools, but to the nunn's schools, and others like them?—I think the nunn's schools do not receive anything from the Irish Society, except the schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and which are in connexion with the National Board, and to these the Irish Society contributes £10 annually. The number on the roll is 576, the average attendance being about 450. There are five or six of the Christian Brothers here, and they do not, to my knowledge, receive anything from the Irish Society. We have an annual collection for their support, and they are supported exclusively by our own collections.

12257. Is there any feeling, among Catholics, as to the exclusion of the Catholic schools from the beneficence of the Irish Society?—Most decidedly.

12258. Is there a wish that those schools should participate?—Most certainly, we think that is one of the greatest grievances we labour under. In adding to the Irish Society, I do not wish to speak affirmatively of the members, or its agent, but the conditions of their charter are, I believe, too stringent; because, as I understand, those conditions oblige them not to give anything towards Catholic purposes.

12259. Then you do not attribute any blame to them?—Not personally. I think they would be favourably disposed, if they had the power. I certainly have a high opinion of Mr. Pinchet, their representative here. This subject has been frequently spoken of by Catholics.

12260. Is the suggestion, that the charter of the

Oct. 1, 1876.

Rev. Richard
Robinson, Esq.

Mr. Francis
O'Shea.

Oct 1, 1885
Mr. Farnell
O'Connell

Irish Society should be modified, so as to enlarge their power. Most decidedly. It would be not natural to do so. The times are changed, and the people change with them. What was considered necessary in 1690, when the charter was granted, ought not to apply or be necessary, I believe, in 1878.

12261. The Catholics of Londonderry feel it a grievance that there should exist a Society, administering Irish property, which is not permitted to aid their institutions in the same way as they and those of other denominations. That is very generally looked upon as a grievance.

12262. As to the college built by the bishop and others, I presume when that is opened it will be quite as free to Protestant young men as the Academical Institution. I should think so.

12263. You can say, on the part of your fellow Catholics, that there would be no objection to that course, the Catholic character of the College being of course preserved. Not the slightest. Others could go in, and receive the same education as the Catholics.

12264. Do you desire to say anything as to the distribution of educational endowments in the province?—The complaint is general, that the endowments given by the Irish Society are not in proportion to the Catholic population. I find that, in the year 1877, St. Columbkille's male and female National schools, which are substantially Catholic, got £20, whereas the Presbyterian First Congregation male school got £26, and the female school £20.

12265. Is that the principal primary Catholic school in Derry?—It is the only Catholic National school in Derry, to my knowledge.

12266. Can you say whether the number of Catholic children attending those poor schools is equal to or larger than the number of Protestant children attending poor schools in Derry?—I think the Catholics would be considerably in excess of the Protestants.

12267. Therefore they would be more in want of the endowment?—Yes.

12268. And while that school gets only £20, the Presbyterian male school gets £30, and the female school £20, and the dean and vicar's Sunday school, a denominational school, gets £16?—Yes.

12269. Is the Churchyard school a denominational school?—Yes.

12270. It is not denied that a number of Protestant schools get aid?—That is so.

12271. Is the £20 you have mentioned the only sum given to a Catholic school?—That is all, except the nuns' school, St. Eugene's.

12272. Then, as I understand, the only distinctly Catholic National schools—I mean National schools under Catholic management—that receive grants are St. Columbkille's, and St. Eugene's, the nuns' schools?—Yes.

12273. CHAIRMAN.—I am informed by the Hon. Mr. Plunket that the Waterside school, under Dr. Devlin, also gets aid from the Irish Society?—Yes; but that is in a different parish.

12274. Mr. O'REAGHASTY.—You have a number of young men preparing to become Catholic clergymen, from among the population of the diocese?—Certainly.

12275. And I believe you speak the feelings both of the laity and clergy, in pointing out their strong wish, that they should have abundant intermediate education?—Most decidedly.

12276. Do you find it very hard to give it to them under the present system?—Yes, for instance, the tax upon us for building the college involved an outlay of £10,000.

12277. Do you believe that it would contribute very much to the elevation and improvement of the tabernacles of Derry and the neighbourhood, that they should have a share in the advantages enjoyed by schools of other denominations?—Certainly.

12278. And that the absence of those advantages is a drawback and weight against them in the race?—Certainly.

12279. Do you wish to say anything of the feeling

about the other endowments in this province of a denominational character?—In the North of Ireland there are several Royal Schools, about which the feeling is so strong that, generally speaking, the Catholics would not send their children to them. Catholics on sides, of course, that they labour under a grievance as the matter of education, from the want of endowments. For instance, the Christian Brothers are obliged to have an annual collection, which amounts to about £250 a year to support them, and that is a severe tax on us.

12280. The great body of the Catholics are not rich?—No. They are generally of the working classes.

12281. CHAIRMAN.—I find that the Irish Society give £50 for prizes to the Derry Model school?—As to that I am not a mixed school, being under central management?—It is open to all, but it is not availed of by the Catholics.

12282. I suppose it is largely availed of by the Episcopians and Presbyterians?—Nearly altogether.

12283. Is the new school, which you have mentioned, erected on a fireproof site?—Yes. I think I might mention that the principal money subscribed, both for the purchase of the ground, and the erection of the building, was given by the bishop and his clergy.

12284. Mr. O'SHANNON.—Is the building roofed in yet?—Yes, it is now ready for finishing, and will be opened either the end of this year, or the beginning of next.

12285. Is it intended for a boarding school, as well as a day school?—Yes.

12286. CHAIRMAN.—Who are to be the teachers?—There is one who was a professor in Maynooth, Dr. O'Brien.

12287. Mr. O'REAGHASTY.—He is a noble priest?—Yes, and there is another who was in Fern, or Roma.

12288. Is there any intermediate Catholic school in operation, in Derry, at present?—No.

12289. Where do the Derry Catholic young men, about to enter professions, or the higher branches of commerce, get their education?—I am glad you put that question. In place of remaining in Derry, they prefer have been obliged to send them to Cork, Annapolis, and other places.

12290. And this is, of course, a great source of expense?—Certainly, and they would not be sent to those places if this college were open.

12291. Do you think the parents in Derry would, as a rule, prefer the day school to the boarding school system?—I think so decidedly. There have been a few cases, but they are few indeed, of Catholics young men going to Royal College; and there were some, but I think, only one, going to the Academical Institution.

12292. We were told that the Catholics provided for themselves, by sending their children to boarding schools. Do they look upon the necessity of sending them to boarding schools as a hardship?—Certainly.

12293. CHAIRMAN.—What accommodation has been provided in the new college?—It is a very large establishment, suited for twenty or thirty hundred, or perhaps more.

12294. What number of day scholars will it be able to take in?—I could not say.

12295. Do you know how many masters or professors there will be?—The number of professors will depend on the number of pupils. I think they will commence with two, or perhaps three. Dr. O'Brien will be the President.

12296. It will be an intermediate school?—Yes. The pupils will receive a commercial and classical education, and those intended for the legal, medical, or clerical professions will, of course, study all the sciences. I think that the Irish Society should be a body more liberal, and have the conditions of their charter altered, so as to give them an opportunity of being put to it. There are some people in Derry who would take all themselves, and give nothing to others.

Mr. FRIDELL EVIDENCE, recalled.

Oct 2, 1879.

Mr. Peckell
EVIDENCE

12297. CHAIRMAN.—Can you now give an explanation as to the difference between the present capital of Guy's Institution, and the amount returned in 1877?—I think I can throw some light on it. I produce our old cash book, which shows that on the 3rd February, 1858, we were repaid £1,204 6s by the representatives of General Harle, being money that was lent on two promissory notes, passed by representatives of General Harle, to the late Mr. John Guy. There was also a payment for interest due, amounting to £45 4s 4d.

12298. What was done with that money?—It went towards paying off a sum of £1,421 1s, which was the balance owing to the bank on the 1st January, 1858.

12299. How did the balance stand on the 1st January, 1857?—The balance due to the bank at that date was £265 10s. 3d.

12300. How was the debt to the bank increased, in the year 1857, from £265 to £1,421?—On the 1st April in that year a sum of £500, which was due to Mr. Hay by the trustees, was repaid, and there were also during the year several sums expended upon improving the grounds, amounting to about £40.

12301. What was the balance due to the bank on the 1st January, 1856?—£1,108 17s. 1d., which was repaid on the 9th January by the borrowing £100 from Mrs. Hay, the repayment of which, in the following year, I have just mentioned. Our income, therefore, in 1856, fell short of our expenses by about £25.

12302. How do you account for that expenditure of a sum of money?—There were considerable sums expended during that year upon improvements of the grounds and gardens. Labour at that time was exceedingly high, and a great deal of it was required. Upwards of £100 was spent upon that item alone. There was also a sum of £24 expended on the sweepings, and £15 upon fuel, as well as £26 for the costs of new leases from the Irish Society, and our own ac-

count was paid a bill of costs of upwards of £20, which had been accruing for some time.

12303. What was the state of your account at the commencement of the year 1855?—On the 1st January, 1855, our debt to the bank was £1,038 8s 11d, and for some years prior to that our income had been insufficient to meet the heavy expenditure caused by the extra number of boys, which, in those days, was maintained in the Institution. The book that I have here does not go back further than the 31st March, 1849, on which date the balance we owed the bank was £467 11s. 4d.

12304. The statement to the Commission of 1857 was that the Institution derived a rent of £88 7s 4d, free landed property. How do you account for the present reduced amount, which you have stated?—One tenant, which was at that time let from year to year at £50, was shortly afterwards surrendered, and we found it was impossible to procure the same rent for it at which it had been formerly let. It was, a few years since, let on lease for thirty-one years at £40 a year, but the tenant is bound under covenant to keep the premises in proper repair, which had not been done in the time of the late occupier.

12305. How are the accounts audited?—They are audited at the close of each year by two trustees who are appointed at the general meeting. Our financial year was closed on the 31st March. The auditors last year were Mr. Robert Alexander, and Mr. William D. Porter, who signed this certificate:—

"We, the undersigned trustees, having examined the foregoing account for the year ending 31st March, 1879, by comparing the entries with the monthly Receipt and Expenditure Book, previously checked from time to time by the Committee, hereby certify the same to be correct."

12306. You do not employ any public accountant to audit your accounts?—No. The trustees, with whom that matter rests, have never adopted such a plan.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

THIRTIETH DAY--WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1879--11 o'CLOCK, A.M.

Oct 2, 1879

In the Grand Jury Room, Chancery.

Present.—LORD JUSTICE FRYER, LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; and ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., M.D.; with G. W. BRADSHAW, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Rev. ABRAHAM S. HUTCHINGS, M.A., examined.

Rev. Abraham
S. Hutchings
M.A.

12307. LORD JUSTICE FRYER.—I believe you are now the principal of the Chancery Endowed School?—Yes.

12308. Is that the name by which it is known?—Yes.

12309. How long have you held the appointment?—Since March, 1874.

12310. Who was your predecessor?—The Rev. Thomas Kettlewell.

12311. How long had he been head master of the school?—He was appointed, I think, in 1842.

12312. At the time you became the master of the school, were there any boarders?—No.

12313. Had there been any for some time previously?—No, not since 1847 or 1848.

12314. How many day boys did you find in the school, when you became master?—There had been none for a year previous to my appointment. The master had been for a long time incapacitated by illness, and unable to attend to the school, which had been closed for nearly a year.

12315. With how many boys did you begin?—I think three or four at first.

12316. How soon did your numbers come to be anything considerable?—In about nine months, I think, they gradually rose to something over thirty, and remained at that.

12317. I observe that, in the return which you sent to the Commission, you stated you had thirteen

boarders and twenty day scholars—is that the number at present?—I have not quite so many boarders now. My present numbers are—nine boarders and twenty-five day scholars—thirty-four altogether.

12318. How the number been about the same for any length of time past?—It has been about that average for the last three or four years.

12319. Then, after the first year, when you number rose to somewhat over thirty, there has been no further increase?—No, not anything considerable. I think there was for a time a slight increase, but not very much.

12320. What number of resident trustees have you?—I have three resident trustees, besides myself, and two non-resident—a teacher of music, and a teacher of drawing.

12321. Are they gentlemen who also teach elsewhere in Chancery?—Yes. The professor of music is also organist of the Church; and the drawing master is a certificated master from South Kensington, who is attached to the School of Art in Chancery.

12322. What are the duties of your resident masters?—I have a chemical master, who is a B.Sc., First of the First Honours, and Professor of Trinity College, Mr. R. Waddy.

12323. Who is your second master?—The science master, Mr. Frederick G. McManis, who passed through the courses in connection with the South Kensington Science Department, and got very high certificates.

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 &c. &c.

12334. Dr. HART.—He teaches physical science, I suppose?—Yes.

12335. Does he teach mathematics?—Yes.

12336. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—Who is your third master?—Herr Fischer, a German, who has a certificate from the College of Preceptors in Hanover. He teaches French and German.

12337. What remuneration do you give to each of these masters?—The classical master has £20 a year, with board and lodging; the science master has £20, with board and lodging; Herr Fischer receives £40 a year, with board and lodging.

12338. How do you remunerate the drawing and music masters?—They are paid by the extra fees of the pupils. I have nothing to say to them, except that I am sometimes paymaster.

12339. You charge the extra fees to the parents, and hand them over to the masters?—Yes, that is, with regard to boarders. I do not do so with the day boys.

12340. Dr. HART.—What part do you yourself take in the teaching?—I may say I teach in all the branches, because I hear the repetitions, and take classes in different subjects.

12341. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—You devote yourself to teaching—have you any other occupation?—I have Sunday duty as a clergyman—but to other week day duty.

12342. What is the class of education given in your school—are all the boys learning classics?—A good many of them. We have very few boys that seem to aim at a University course; still we teach a large proportion of them Latin; but not many, Greek. A good many learn French.

12343. Is there much German taught?—Not very much.

12344. You give, I suppose, a general English education?—Yes; we are prepared to teach them any branch—classics, science, or modern languages—as may be required.

12345. You say that few aim at the Universities:—as you give us approximately the proportion that go to Trinity College, or to the Queen's University?—I have been five years in the school, and I have during that time had only one boy who has entered Trinity College, that was in July last, and he had not received the culture of life education in my school. He merely came to prepare himself for the University—he was with me only a year. I have a pupil at present who I think will take a good position in Trinity College.

12346. Dr. HART.—Have any of your pupils gone to the Queen's University?—No. I have had some boys who entered the banks.

12347. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—To what pursuits in life have your pupils generally gone?—Some have entered the Civil Service, some merely came to the school to get a general education, without any other object in view. I have had a few gentlemen's sons.

12348. Have you had many that went to a commercial life?—I have two or three, at present, who are preparing for commercial life.

12349. What commercial education do you give?—Book-keeping is taught in the school to such boys as desire it. I had a boy lately who went from my school to a mercantile house in Edinburgh or Glasgow, as a clerk.

12350. Do you teach physical or practical science?—Yes.

12351. From books?—Yes.

12352. Have you any means of experimental teaching?—No; not experimental instruction. We are taking steps to prepare some of our boys now for the course in the Intermediate Examination.

12353. Did you send any boys to the Intermediate Examination this year?—Yes; I sent up eight.

12354. How many passed?—Seven.

12355. Did any of them get into the prize list?—Four.

12356. Did any of them get exhibitions?—No.

12357. I presume the small number of boys who

are learning classics is a circumstance against your school getting exhibitions?—Yes, and I do not know how it was, but the ranking in some of the courses seems to have been very extraordinary. One of the best boys I had in the school, who I know of my own knowledge ought to have scored 85 per cent in French, was marked 50. I fully calculated on having that boy as an exhibitor. I cannot understand it, of course if he turned his paper he might have got a low mark, but he got nothing at all.

12358. Dr. HART.—Possibly he omitted giving in his paper?—No; he is positive he gave it in, and the same boy, although he got a prize at South Kensington for drawing, merely got passing marks in drawing, and not one of the boys that passed in his grade got merit marks in drawing—not a single prize was given in the whole grade for drawing. It seems very bad on some of the young fellows who worked their best, and who had reason to expect better success.

12359. Did he pass in any of the divisions?—Yes, he got merit in five divisions, and passed in six, he got very high marks in some of the subjects.

12360. Is he in the prize list?—Yes, he is very near the top of the prize list; he missed the exhibition, I think, in consequence of making no marks in French. I cannot understand how he got nothing in that subject.

12361. I suppose you are aware that sometimes boys do not answer as well at examinations as they do at home?—Yes, of course, but he got no marks at all. Possibly a mistake may have been made. Yes, among such a large number, of course, that is quite possible. I possess a list of the boys who passed from my school.

12362. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—That shows that one boy passed with merit in Greek, four with merit in Latin, one with merit in English, five with merit in arithmetic, four with merit in algebra, four with merit in Euclid, besides a number of passes without merit?—Yes.

12363. The proportion of your boys who passed with merit appears to have been very large in arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid. Do all your boys learn those subjects?—Very nearly. There are two or three who do not go in for algebra.

12364. At what age do boys usually come to your school?—About nine. I have had rather a junior class of boys, from nine to ten—it is only lately some of them have grown up.

12365. They have remained with you since you began?—Yes.

12366. Up to what age do they stay in the school?—I have two or three now that are sixteen or seventeen, who are remaining to finish their education. I may, perhaps, mention that about three years ago I had two very able boys at the school—they were in my head class. The father of one of them was anxious that he should go to Armagh to get a Royal scholarship, and he removed him for that purpose—he is about to enter Trinity College at the present examination, and I expect he will take everything he goes in for.

12367. Dr. HART.—How long is it since he left you?—Three years. He had to attend three years at Armagh to qualify for a Royal scholarship.

12368. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—He would not be qualified for a Royal scholarship unless he were three years at one of the Royal schools?—That is so. With regard to the other boy, his father thought there was not enough competition here, and he sent him to a larger school, where there were a greater number of boys. He was there a year, but during about three months of that time he was unwell, so that he could not have had the advantage of that school for more than nine months—he entered Trinity College, took first place at the October entrance, got a junior exhibition, and has since taken honors. I think I may discern in one of my boys, for nearly all his previous education was received at my school.

12369. Those boys were withdrawn from your school

in consequence of there not being any exhibitions attached to it?—Yes.

12361. Do you expect that, under the Intermediate Education Act, your boys will be able in future years to obtain prizes and exhibitions?—I think we are in a good position now as regards exhibitions.

12362. Therefore, that cause for withdrawing boys from your school will be diminished?—I hope so.

12363. The foundation of your school is, as you say, of course, aware, a private one, from Richard Moore, and Stephen Moore?—Yes, it was founded a long time ago—in 1685.

12364. The objects were to endow a free school for educating girls, the children of Protestant freemen of Clonmel. Do you know the present number of Protestant freemen of Clonmel?—No; I do not know exactly. Since I have been appointed master of the school, there have been some persons admitted freemen, and some who have applied for it have not succeeded in getting admission—there were some legal difficulties in the way. I do not think there are more than half a dozen Protestant freemen in the town.

12365. Do you know what class of person the Protestant freemen consist of, under the present law?—No. I believe some of the gentry are freemen. Captain Morton is a freeman, and the sub-sheriff, Mr. Fitzgerald, is another; his son was with me for a time, and he wished me to take payment for him, but I refused, as I said I felt bound not to take payment from a freeman. There are other Protestant freemen, who are merchants in Clonmel.

12366. I suppose the number is not large?—It is not large. The old families have died out, and they will not renew the freedom of the town.

12367. Since you became principal of the school, what applications have you had from sons of freemen to get upon the free foundation?—I have had, I think, three or four applications from persons not residing in the town at all—I think principally from clergymen, with reference to persons in their parishes, people that had not good means. I told them that there was no chance for the foundation for admission as boarders, but that if the friends of the boys undertook to provide board for them in Clonmel, I would educate them gratuitously in all the subjects taught in the school, and would even give them advantages, knowing they were deserving cases.

12368. Have you actually had in your school any boys who come by right, as sons of freemen?—Yes. I have at the present moment two; and I have had another—Mr. Fitzgerald's son. I have also another boy, who, though not a son, is a descendant of a freeman, and I regard him as a son of a freeman.

12369. That is four boys who are sons or descendants of freemen?—Yes.

12370. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Since you became master, how many such applications have you had?—That is all.

12371. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—From the terms of the deed, the sons of freemen are entitled to education, not board—have you had other boys, not sons of freemen, educated gratuitously in the school as day boys?—Yes.

12372. How did they come to be admitted?—It came to my knowledge that their parents were not able to pay for them, and in one or two cases, I volunteered to take them.

12373. Have you ever had any free boarders?—I have at present a free boarder.

12374. How has he come into the school?—His parents were in poor circumstances, and I was asked to take him free. I have also the son of a clergyman, partly paid for by Stowe's charity.

12375. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is that a Dublin charity?—It is. Dr. Kyle was the Secretary of it, and his son is now the Secretary. I invested something in addition for a while from the friends of the boy, but they have been unable, of late, to pay anything.

12376. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—How much is paid for him by Stowe's charity?—£20 a year.

12377. With regard to the other boy you have mentioned, I understand the board and education he receives are a gratuity from yourself?—Yes.

12378. What means do you yourself derive from the school?—I get £300 a year from the Com-missioners.

12379. Is that a fixed salary?—Yes.

12380. Do you account for the fees you receive from the pupils?—No, I have that in addition.

12381. Are you under any regulations from the Commissioners as to fixing the amount of the fees you charge?—No, they send printed forms to me twice a year, which I am required to fill up and return.

12382. Did you ever receive any notice, or were any steps ever taken upon any of these returns?—Not to my knowledge, I never heard anything about these afterwards.

12383. You received blank forms by post, you filled them up, and returned them by post, and heard no more about them?—Quite so.

12384. Is that the inevitable course?—Yes.

12385. You derive £300 from the funds—do the Commissioners give you any assistance towards paying the assistant masters?—No.

12386. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Was not the original salary of the classical master £200?—The master before me had £200—I cannot say what it originally was, but Dr. Bell, and Dr. Carey, the two preceding masters had the estate in their own management, so that whatever came from the estate they had. The Commissioners of Education then got into possession of the property, and they allowed only £200 a year, on the ground that they were paying off the instalments due on the building fund, but it was always understood that whatever came from the estate was to go for the benefit of the school. I called, not long ago, on some of the leading Commissioners in Dublin, representing that I was under great expense for assistant masters, and if there was anything to enable me to pay them, of course it would be an advantage to the school. Both the President and Mr. Jelliffe said, that they were quite of opinion that whatever came from the estate, after the necessary outgoings, should go for the benefit of the school.

12387. Have you heard no more on the subject?—I have heard no more, because the debt is not paid off yet.

12388. Do you know the amount of that debt?—£850 I think was the balance. A sum of £4,000 was originally advanced, which was to be paid off in sums of £200 a year; but, when the hard times came, the estate did not return the money, and I think the Commissioners asked the Government to let the thing lie over, and so for a good many years there was no payment made.

12389. What is the amount of the debt now?—I was looking into the Commissioners' account lately, and I found they had recently paid off £300 out of the £850, and I know they have a balance in hand—I think the arrangement, so far as I can judge, that was made with the Government, was about five years ago, just after my appointment. The Government came down on the Commissioners, and said, "you must pay up the balance." Dr. Kyle then told me they had £250 or £300 in the bank.

12390. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Have you ever been furnished with, or seen, the accounts of the Clonmel school, in the books of the Education Commissioners?—I have.

12391. When?—In the office of your Commission, in the Four Courts, last spring; but never till then. Mr. Fleming very kindly let me look into the books, and I saw the balance that was in bank from time to time, and it exactly accorded with what Dr. Kyle had told me.

12392. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Go on with what you were saying about that interview?—I was in the office, and Dr. Kyle wanted to show me that the Commissioners could not allow me more than £200 a year, because, although they had a balance of £200 or £300 in

—Yes, I think they should keep that, in case Government should call on them for payment of the balance due.

12393. **Dr. Abner S. Hutchinson, M.A.** 12393. What was the balance due then?—£250 I believe.

12394. So that Dr. Kyle had sufficient to pay it off?—Yes.

12395. **Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.**—Was that balance lying idle in the bank, while the balance due to Government was subject to interest?—I believe so, but I did not take the interest into account—I thought that probably there was some understanding between the Commissioners and the Government that, as time went by, they would not be called upon for the instalments.

12396. **Lord B. CHURCHILL.**—That was five years ago?—Yes.

12397. The times were not bad then?—No, but it struck me that Dr. Kyle thought the Government would never apply for that money.

12398. In the meantime did the money remain idle in the bank?—Yes, because when we were going through the value of the estate, in going over the same I said "There is the interest on the money in bank," and he said "We could not take interest into consideration—it would confuse our accounts"—or something of that kind. I thought it a strange thing the money should be lying idle, but he said "We could not be bothered with the interest"—or something to that effect.

12399. I understood you saw the account in the office of the Commissioners, and, after our Commission was appointed, you saw the papers that were sent to us?—Yes, and as far as I can judge, the accounts were exactly as Dr. Kyle had represented them.

12400. What is the amount of the debt now?—I think about £500. They have paid off £300. Dr. Kyle paid off £100 the first year, and that year when the inquiry was going to come on they paid off £300 more, so that now there must be about £300 due.

12401. **Dr. HART.**—How long is it since the balance of £500 appeared to be in the bank?—About five years ago.

12402. There must have been accumulations since then?—Not if it were lying in bank without interest. I do not think there was any accumulation since then. I think the outgoings were equal to the rents, because now they pay £100 more to the master than before.

12403. **Lord B. CHURCHILL.**—Was the extra £100 a year intended as a contribution for the first classical master?—No, there was never any distinction made.

12404. **Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.**—In a return for which the Earl of Mount Chichester moved, in the House of Lords, in 1869, the statement is this—on the 1st May 1847 there was a debt of £347 18s. 6d., and on 1st May 1869 a credit of £253 1s. 8d.—is that a part of the balance which you say was afterwards increased?—I think it was increased to £800 or £900.

12405. This return makes no mention of any debt to the Government or any payment of instalments whatever?—Of course Mr. Fleming's call on could produce the books, but I think you will find that the balance in bank has gone on, but reduced by what they paid to the Government, and that they have at present about as much as would pay off the debt—I think there must be an arrangement to pay off, at the rate of £100 a year. Dr. Kyle seemed to like to have a sum always lying by—to have a balance in reserve, as it were. He seemed unwilling to part with the money—instead of paying it down, and getting rid of the thing, he liked to let it go on as long as possible, and keep a balance in bank.

12406. Is that £300 a year the only money payment you receive out of the endowment?—That is the only money payment. There are also the repairs to be paid for by the Commissioners.

12407. What property is held with the house?—There is the house, the out-office, and about an acre of ground.

12408. You yourself have a residence in the house?

—Yes, a comfortable residence, the house is kept in very good order.

12409. Do you pay anything either by way of rent or tax?—Nothing whatever.

12410. Are your master's residences provided for them, by you?—Yes.

12411. How are the premises kept in order?—When I make any return to the Commissioners, that repairs are required, they allow them to be made.

12412. Explain the course of dealing—supposing a want of repair to exist, how do I bring to the Commissioners' attention, how is the price fixed, and how paid for, and how worked?—If I know anything to be required, I get a tradesman to make an estimate of what the cost will be, and I send that up to the Secretary. The Secretary sends me down what he will bring it before the Commissioners. If it is anything very urgent, the roof or anything of that kind, he authorizes me to proceed with it at once. I then tell the tradesman to do the work, and when it is finished I send a statement to the Commissioners that the work has been done to my satisfaction, and they then send down the money to pay for it.

12413. Does any one from the Commissioners examine the building, either personally, or when estimates are sent?—No.

12414. Or check the payment in any way except by your certificate that you are satisfied, is that the only check?—Yes.

12415. Have you any professional assistance, such as an architect or an engineer?—No.

12416. In the building visited by the Commissioners, or by any person from them?—Not to my knowledge.

12417. What condition of repair was it in when you got it?—In good substantial repair as far as the fabric of the building went, but, on account of the house being disused for so many years, the rooms wanted papering, the place was very much out of repair in that way.

12418. How did it stand with regard to painting?—The painting was always done regularly.

12419. Has it been done by you regularly since you got it?—Yes.

12420. Is that done of your own motion, or do the Commissioners call upon you to get it done?—Of my own motion.

12421. Assuming that instead of keeping the place in repair you allowed it to get out of repair, is there any means by which the Commissioners would become aware of it?—None that I know of.

12422. Can you tell us how much it has cost to keep the place in repair—it seems to be in very good repair from what we saw of it?—The Commissioners bid out a good deal upon it the first year I came. I fancy that, on an average, £30 or £40 a year time, would be the cost of repairs. The Commissioners paper and paint, and do everything that is required to the fabric of the house.

12423. What did it cost the first year to bring it up to the state in which you wished to have it?—I fancy they laid out £70 or £80.

12424. Was that done under contract, or was it done in the same way as the rest?—In the same way—by estimate.

12425. Was it on an estimate obtained by you, and not by the Commissioners?—By me altogether. I should observe that there are tradesmen who have worked for many years in connexion with the house—very respectable men, of good character—and, I think, everything was done very well.

12426. **Dr. HART.**—The tradesmen were selected by you, not by the Commissioners?—Yes; but they had worked at the house for many years.

12427. **Lord Justice FRYGEMAN.**—The men were selected by you, and paid by you?—Yes; they were paid through me.

12428. Do you receive any assistance from the Commissioners, for furniture, books, and teaching appliances?—No. There were some fixtures connected with

the house, that might be called furniture—for instance, a very large book-case in the library.

12428. Does that belong to the school?—Yes, it was put up by Dr. Bell, I think. It cost about £40. I suggested that it should be made school property. It was a thing that no master could remove, and it was better to purchase it from the representatives of the late master. Of course I was not at any expense for it, and it is now the property of the school.

12429. Suppose you left the school to-morrow, does all the furniture belong to you?—Yes, with the exception of those fixtures.

12430. The beds, bedsteads, desks in the school, maps, and everything of that sort, are your own?—Yes.

12431. Were you obliged to supply desks, forms, beds, tables, and all the necessaries for keeping a school, at your own expense?—Yes, at my own expense.

12432. Did you make any alterations in the building since you got it?—None, except putting up separate washrooms for the masters' rooms.

12433. Was that done at your own expense?—No. The Commissioners paid for it. I put up a green-house at my own expense.

12434. Is that a removable green-house?—I do not know. Part of it, I think, might be removed.

12435. You put it up for your own accommodation, as part of your residence?—Yes.

12436. Do the buildings require anything further, to make them suitable for the school?—We want several things—such as bathrooms. We have no bathrooms.

12437. The only washing appliances are basins and pails. We have the ordinary movable baths, but there is no bathroom. I obtained estimates for one, but it was very expensive, and Dr. Kyle said they could not get it until he had more funds on hand.

12438. Are the rooms in good order?—Very good order.

12439. Do the Commissioners receive any information as to the state of the education in the school, beyond the statements contained in the annual returns?—Not to my knowledge.

12440. During your time has there been any visitation or inspection?—No.

12441. Are you asked, in the returns you send up, to furnish any statement as to the education given in the school?—They ask what subjects are taught.

12442. The returns do not admit any statement as to the number of boys that are proficient, or the degree of proficiency?—No, nothing of that kind.

12443. With regard to the property from which the income of the school is derived, are you acquainted with it yourself?—No; I have never been on the land. I have nothing whatever of the management of it.

12444. Dr. HART—Is there a local agent?—Yes, Mr. Owen.

12445. Does he reside in the neighbourhood of the property?—He resides at Rathdowney, in the Queen's County.

12446. Where is the property situated?—Near Treprekmore, in the County Tipperary.

12447. Does the land agent ever visit the school premises?—No, not to my knowledge. His father, I think, came once, but not at my time.

12448. Since your time there has been no visitation?—No visitation of any kind, but the Commissioners appear to have got some information about the school, because in their report to the Lord Lieutenant, for the year before last, they speak favourably of the school, and of the way it had progressed.

12449. Lord R. CHICHESTER—What was not from any information you had given them?—No.

12450. I see the poor low valuation of the building at £40—what would you consider the real value?—Taking the house into consideration, I think it ought to be, at least, £20.

12451. It is valued, in the report of the Sanitary Commissioners, at £150 a year—would you say that was too high?—I would say that, to a person

wanting it for a school, it would be worth about £100 a year.

12452. Lord JUSTICE FRANKLAND—Could you tell me approximately, what sum of money, paid to you, would enable you to keep a boarder, free of cost to yourself, among the other boys?—I should say, at the very lowest, paying for masters, £50 a year I calculate as the cost of a boarder.

12453. That would be the expense of giving board and education to an additional scholar?—Yes.

12454. What are your charges for pupils?—For boarders, £45 a year.

12455. Is that a uniform charge, irrespective of age?—No, that is for boys who are over eleven. Under eleven, I charge £40.

12456. What are your extra charges?—I charge extra for French and German, and for washing, of course.

12457. What do you charge for French and German?—Ten shillings a quarter.

12458. Instruction in those languages is given by a master who is resident in the house?—Yes.

12459. What is your charge for washing?—£2 a year.

12460. Therefore year full course, including modern languages, would be £40 a year for a boy over eleven years of age, and £44 for a boy under eleven?—Yes.

12461. Music and drawing are not included, as the fees for them do not pass through your hands?—No.

12462. If you were obliged to pay the value for the house, and to keep it in repair, and did not get the £300 a year—in other words if you had not the endowment—what amount would it be necessary to increase your fees by?—Well, of course, a good deal would depend on the number of boys; but, taking the school as it is, I should say the charge should be £55 a year.

12463. Therefore, you would have to increase your fees all round by about £10 per boy?—Yes.

12464. Supposing that was the condition of affairs, and that you were charging an average of £55 per boy, do you think many of the class of boys who come to your school would be prevented from coming by the increased charge?—I am certain they would. In fact, I do not think I would have any of them, because the great object of parents seems to be to try and get education on terms as low as possible.

12465. So that, to a substantial extent, the boys at the school are receiving benefit from the endowment?—Decidedly.

12466. Do you know Chancel well?—I do.

12467. Is there in Chancel any number of Protestant boys, sons of freemen, who require a grammar school education, or who would avail themselves of it, if they could get it free?—I do not think there are many. There are some families who have got on the list for the very purpose of taking advantage of the school, but their children are growing up, and I expect they will be going to business or professions soon. Of very young boys, I do not think there are many who would care to avail themselves of it. The Model school takes a good many of the class of boys that used formerly to go to the Grammar school.

12468. There is a Model school in Chancel, under the Board of National Education?—Yes, and the Incorporated Society's school takes a class of Protestant boys, some of whom are a little above the poor class.

12469. Would the Incorporated Society's school come below the Model school, in point of education, or above it?—Well, that depends a great deal upon the master. It had a very good master a short time ago—a superior man. I fancy the teaching there then was better than that at the Model school.

12470. I believe he was promoted?—Yes. He was promoted to the Harcourt-street school. He was here a couple of years, I think.

12471. Then you have in Chancel—Primary National schools, a Model school, the Incorporated Society's school, and the Endowed school—all available for Protestants, and two of these exclusive institutions?—Yes.

Oct. 5, 1871.
Rev. ALFRED
S. BISHOP,
M.A.

12473. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—I believe the Incorporated Society's school is exclusive!—It is not exclusive, but I believe the Roman Catholics do not avail of it. There is a rather superior class of Roman Catholic school in the town, called the St. Francis Academy, taught by a brotherhood, I think, called the Community of St. Francis.

12474. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Is that a grammar school?—Yes, they teach classics.

12475. Do you know whether they sent up any boys to the Intermediate examinations?—They did.

12476. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is that a day school?—It is.

12477. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Your pupils are not all Protestants?—No.

12478. How are they divided as regards religious denominations?—Most of them are Church boys.

12479. From your return to us, it appeared that all your boarders were Church of Ireland boys, and that of the day boys fifteen belonged to the Church of Ireland, two were Dissenters, and three Roman Catholics!—Yes, but I have only one Roman Catholic now. I am not sure whether the other two are coming back or not.

12480. What arrangement do you make with regard to those boys as to religious teaching?—We open school at a certain hour with prayer and Scriptural instruction. It is open to them to come or not at that hour, but as a rule those boys never come until the religious instruction is over. It is, in fact, a wonder the Roman Catholic boys come at all, one parent told me that, even so it is, every inducement was held out to him not to send his sons to my school.

12481. You give nothing but secular instruction, I presume, after the religious instruction is closed in the morning?—Nothing but secular instruction, except that if I thought there was any necessity to appeal to any moral duty I would of course consider myself bound to do so. We use class books—such as Smith's Histories, which deal with history from perhaps the Protestant point of view, but they never make any objection.

12482. It is free to the Roman Catholic boys to be present or not during morning prayer?—Yes.

12483. You have mentioned that the father of one of the Roman Catholic boys told you that a recusant had been held out to him to take his son away from your school, did he mention what the inducement was to send his boy to you?—It is considered that the boys get a better class of education.

12484. Are the Commissioners of Education the only persons who have any connexion with the school?—They are trustees of the property. The patrons of the school are the Earl of Mount Cashell, the Marquis of Ormonde, and (according to the original trust) the Mayor of Clonmel, for the time being.

12485. By whom were you appointed?—By the Earl of Mount Cashell and the Marquis of Ormonde. The Commissioners of Education do not claim any right to interfere in the appointment.

12486. How is your appointment made?—Was it written?—Yes; a written appointment.

12487. For what length of time?—There was no time mentioned; I was simply appointed head master of the school.

12488. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Is your appointment held during the pleasure of the patrons?—It is held for life, I think, unless for cause shown.

12489. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Is it an appointment during good behaviour?—There is nothing mentioned about it.

12490. Is there anything mentioned in it, as to removal?—I think not.

12491. Do the patrons take any active part in the inspection or management of the school?—Lord Mount Cashell has taken a very active interest in the school. He has been trying to promote the interests of the school as far as was in his power, by recommending it amongst his friends. He has also come occasionally to our examinations. Mr. Bagwell also takes an interest in it.

12492. Who is Mr. Bagwell?—He is one of the

resident gentry of the locality, the eldest son of one of our leading families here. He visits the school.

12493. His only concern as a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood taking an interest in the school?—Yes.

12494. I believe Lord Mount Cashell resides at a considerable distance from you?—He does, indeed.

12495. Does the Marquis of Ormonde take any interest in the school?—Not much. He has a shooting lodge in the neighbourhood, and I called on him and asked him to visit the school, but he said he seldom went to Clonmel.

12496. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Has he any property here?—He has. In fact the old seat of the Ormondes is in the valley of the Suir.

12497. Dr. HART.—You mention that Lord Mount Cashell attends the examinations of the boys of your school?—Yes, he has done so.

12498. Who conducts the examinations?—I generally get a Trinity College man to examine. I have not been able to secure the advantage of any of the Fellows to conduct the examinations. One family would not admit of that; but I have had some of the Scholars, and other gentlemen, friends of mine, have assisted. The Bishop of Clogher has also kindly come, upon my invitation. There always had Trinity College men to conduct the examinations. One of the curates of Clonmel, also, who was a Royal Scholar, used very kindly to assist me in the examination.

12499. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You have, up to the present, been dependent on the assistance of friends in conducting your examinations, would you consider it an advantage if there were periodical examinations or visitations by the Commissioners, or by suitable persons by their orders?—I would.

12500. Would you have any objection to that being done?—Not the slightest. Quite the contrary.

12501. There has been no exercise by the Commissioners of the powers they possess of visitation and inspection?—No.

12502. Let me read you a passage from the Report of the former Commission:—

"At our public court we examined the master, and some of the principal inhabitants of Clonmel, we found a very strong feeling as to the want of a school fitted to provide the education which this school was intended to supply."

What other provision, if this school was not available, is there in Clonmel for the sons of gentry, and persons who want to give their sons a liberal education?—There is no other Protestant school.

12503. What is the nearest school?—Tipperary is the nearest—that is an Erasmus Smith's school.

12504. Tipperary at one side, and, I presume, Waterford would be the nearest school in the other direction?—Well, Waterford is not much of a school—it has not been very flourishing.

12505. Is there any other matter in connexion with your school that you would like to mention?—Perhaps I might mention, with regard to the expense of carrying on the establishment, that I have hitherto been working at a great disadvantage, because the school had for so long a time lost its name, and I have had very little chance of making a name for it, owing to the very few boys who are going in for College education. I have employed superior masters, at a very considerable expense, in the hope of inducing the public to patronise me more than perhaps they have done, and to show that I have really been endeavouring to do that, I may mention that I have calculated my expenses last year. I prepared a paper that I drew up for the information of the Education Commissioners, but finding that the state of their funds did not admit of their allowing anything additional for masters, I thought it would be useless to send it to them.

12506. Of the £300 a year which is paid to you by the Commissioners, you appear to have expended £207 for the purposes of the school?—Yes, £23 was my net profit for the year, that is what I calculate.

12507. That is you have £200 for yourself out of the £300?—Yes.

12508. If the £300 balance in bank were invested at interest they might afford you a larger sum?—Yes, [also hand in a statement headed "Some reasons which may account for the small number of boarders in Clonsilla school."] I showed that statement to the President of Trinity College and Mr. Jellett. (File Appendix No. 18.)

12509. LOUIS B. CHURCHMAN.—Were you master of my school before you were appointed to Clonsilla?—No; in my college days I took pupils, but I then went for a time entirely to the clerical branch of my profession.

12510. How did you come to apply for the appointment to Clonsilla school?—I did not apply for it, Lord Mount Cashell was kind enough to offer it to me.

12511. Had you a parish at that time?—I was master of Bagnalstown, in the County Carlow.

12512. Did you take private pupils there?—Not then. I did not take private pupils from the time I left Trinity College.

12513. When you came to Clonsilla you had no connection as master of a school at all—you had to start de novo?—Yes.

12514. Where do your boarders principally come from?—From various parts of the country, and some from neighboring counties. I have boys from the counties of Cork and Waterford.

12515. Are your boarders principally from the south of Ireland?—Yes.

12516. You have thirteen; what class of life are they?—Gentlemen's sons. I have never had any but sons of gentlemen except in two cases—I have a good many clergymen's sons.

12517. Sons of country gentlemen of small property?—Yes, and some of gentry; but I have had sons of gentlemen of good property.

12518. And good family?—Yes.

12519. Have you any boarders who are sons of shopkeepers or merchants?—No.

12520. Do you object to take them?—Well, I would rather not—I think it would injure the school.

12521. Do you think that if you took a comparatively lower class of boarders—say a middle class—your numbers would be larger?—I do not know. I do not think that class, as a rule, care very much for higher education—I think they only want to educate their children for business, and they are satisfied with what they get in the Model school.

12522. You like to keep your school as select as possible?—I like to have the boarders select certainly. They live with my own family.

12523. Your day boys, I suppose, are all sons of tradesmen?—No—some few of them are.

12524. What class are they as a rule?—Sons of bank managers, for instance, and gentry.

12525. Have you any day boys who are sons of Clonsilla shopkeepers?—One or two.

12526. Do you object to that?—No—not in the slightest.

12527. You do not think the admixture of middle class boys, in the day time, at all interferes with the success of the school?—I think not, as a general rule. I know at some large schools the boarders look upon themselves as a distinct class, and the day boys just come in and do not say very much to them.

12528. Is that the case in your school?—It is not. They mix freely with them. We have a size class of day boys. They are all very respectable, and I do not think there is any difficulty in that way.

12529. Do you think the class of boarders, you are now taking, is the class for whom the endowment was originally constituted?—I really do not know. I do not know what the intention was, as regards boarders. The intention was to establish a school for the benefit of sons of freemen residing in Clonsilla.

12530. Your boarders are deriving considerable benefit from the endowment?—Certainly, in the way that has been explained, I should say they do, as far as my experience of school-keeping goes. I do not see how it would be possible for anyone to keep a school on those terms without it.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MOUNT CASHELL, CHAIRMAN.

12531. LOUIS JEROME FRUCHON.—Is it in right of your title that your lordship is one of the patrons of Clonsilla Endowed school?—Yes. The original patron was the Earls of Mount Cashell, the Marquises of Ormonde, and the Mayor of Clonsilla for the time being.

12532. How long have you been patron?—Since my father's death—27th October, 1825. I may say when I became patron I found the school under the direction of Colonel Bagenell—who came into possession of it through a mistake; I called upon him to give up his claim, and he surrendered it to me.

12533. Have you any duties, rights, or powers, with reference to the school, except that of appointing the master?—Yes, I take it that I am the representative of the original founders.

12534. The founders were ancestors of yours?—Yes, Stephen and Richard Moore were my ancestors, and directed that their representative should have the management.

12535. During the time that you have been patron of the school, has the Mayor of Clonsilla ever taken any part in the management?—Never; since the original deed was signed, no Mayor of Clonsilla has ever been mentioned. The fact is this: the Marquises of Ormonde and the Earls of Mount Cashell have always supported the masters themselves, without any consultation with the Mayor. At the period of the foundation my ancestors were the principal people in Clonsilla—they were at the head of the Corporation, and the whole borough was at their command, and they had the management of all property belonging to the Corporation. Everything belonging to the Corporation was under the control of my ancestors at that time. At that period,

though they might have consulted with me, the Corporation were all Protestants, and the Mayor was a Protestant. Since then, by the change of the law, everything has been altered. Now the Mayor is generally a Roman Catholic, and very likely to continue so; and, although, as I have mentioned already, even while they were Protestants they were not consulted, I certainly do not see why, now that they are Roman Catholics, they should be consulted.

12536. There is no doubt that this was an exclusively Protestant foundation, and therefore the Mayors, if Roman Catholics, would probably not be interested in it now, but can you explain how it happened that the Mayors dropped out of the management of the school before the Emancipation Act?—It never was considered necessary to consult the Mayor. In the original deed it was provided that two out of the three trustees were to have power to act.

12537. And, therefore, I suppose, when the Earl and the Marquis acted together, the Mayor had no power?—Understoodly.

12538. You took part in the appointment of Mr. Hutchinson?—Yes. I appointed Mr. Hutchinson. I have not got the letter that I received from the Marquis of Ormonde, but I wrote, of course, to get his consent to Mr. Hutchinson's appointment, and the substance of his letter was, that knowing I was the representative of the original founders, he thought it his duty to leave the appointment to me, and accordingly I appointed Mr. Hutchinson.

12539. LOUIS B. CHURCHMAN.—Had you many applications for the post?—I had several—some of the applicants were very good men; but I appointed Mr. Hutchinson, having known him from his boyhood.

Oct. 5, 1875.

Rev. Abraham
S. Hutchinson,
M.A.

The Rt. Hon.
the Earl of
Mount Cashell

Oct. 3, 1859

The Rt. Hon.
the Earl of
Mount Cashell.

12540. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I believe, for a long time before Mr. Hutchinson's appointment, the state of affairs was very unsatisfactory.—Yes, the school was under Mr. Kettlewell.

12541. It was reported in 1837, that it would be better to dissolve the master at once, but, I believe, he remained there, notwithstanding, until 1873 or 1874.—Yes, he was a man of great ability, had passed examinations with great distinction, and was well qualified to conduct a school, but he was very poor, and owing to his not being supplied with funds by the Commissioners, he got into debt. I understand he was £400 in debt for repairs of the school, which, I believe, was never paid to him—in short he got into thorough distress, from being obliged to carry on the business of the school without funds, and being unable to meet the demands which were made upon him. To my own knowledge, he was on his keeping for a considerable time: wrote were in the hands of the sheriff against his body, and he had great difficulty to avoid being arrested.

12542. Of course, under those circumstances, the school could not flourish, but what was the cause of his being allowed to remain on as master of the school so many years?—Well, he hoped funds would be furnished from the Commissioners, and I was fully aware that the lands were greatly mortgaged, and did not perceive what they ought to have done, and was in hopes I should have succeeded in getting Dr. Kyle to raise the rents, and get them up to what was received in the year 1840, which was £300 a year. The lands were let for £300 in 1840, but they have gone on reducing instead of raising the rents, and the lands have brought a smaller and smaller sum annually. I took a great deal of trouble upon this very point, for I thought there was some most fraudulent work at the bottom of it. I cannot point to, and do not name, any individual, but there was fraud somewhere, and I was very anxious that Mr. Owen, the agent and receiver, should have been examined by the Commission that sat in 1837, but they did not examine him.

12543. We have had the advantage of his evidence at the present Commission.—That is the son of the man I refer to. The Mr. Owen, who had the management at that time, is dead.

12544. We hope to take steps to have an independent examination of the estate also, so that we may be able to set that matter right.—I hope so, pray recollect the extent of the lands, 370 acres, Irish plantation measure.

12545. LORD R. CRENSHAW.—Are you acquainted with the lands?—I have gone over them, but not very recently, I thought it my duty to visit them, and I did so.

12546. What did you consider the value?—A great deal of the land—I will not say all—appeared to be very good land. There is some bog attached to it certainly. There is one thing I have to complain of. I saw by the return which was laid before the House of Lords, on my own motion, that there was on one occasion £19 6s. 11½d. received for bog rent—that was put down in one year's return as paid, but it was not carried on, and afterwards we lost sight altogether of those bog rents, and I have not been able to discover them in the accounts. I do not know whether the bog was afterwards given gratis, or whether the rents were paid to the agent, and the agent omitted to give credit for them. I did what I could to obtain information from Dr. Kyle, but he firmly refused to give me the information I required—he would not allow me to look at the books. I asked permission to see the accounts—I thought as patron and trustee I was entitled to look at them—but Dr. Kyle refused to let me see them: and it was in consequence that I moved in the House of Lords for these returns.

12547. One of the items of information which the return to the House of Lords was to give, was the full amount of money to the credit of the endowment that remained in the hands of the Commissioners on the 1st May, 1847, and the amount

of money in like manner held to the credit of the endowed school on the 1st May, 1859; the document before me states that on 1st May, 1847, there was no credit, but a debt of £367 18s. 6d., and that on 1st May, 1849, the full amount of money to credit was £335 1s. 5d. Were you aware that at that time there was a debt of over £900 due by the school?—No, it is not mentioned in the return.

12548. Can you tell me whether the debt on the school-house existed on 1st May, 1849?—I cannot say from memory, but I think it ought to have been cleared off, because the payment of £340 a year ought in the regular course to have discharged it.—I know the payment was not so far some time. The £4,000 expended on the school-house was to be liquidated by a payment of £340 a year.

12549. You know that debt was not paid off?—I did.

12550. Do you see that Dr. Kyle has not rectified it in the return?—I believe not. It is a very confused statement indeed. I could not understand it.

12551. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—I understand that the reason of the school being allowed to remain as it did from 1837 until 1874 was, that the patron did not demand the master, hoping that he might be able to relieve his position, by putting pressure on the Commissioners to advance the requisite funds, but that the Commissioners did not do so.—Yes, and they kept me in the dark. If I had known the facts I could have worked it, but I was kept in ignorance, and everything was so complicated and confused that I did not know what to do. The only information I was able to procure was by moving in the House of Lords for returns.

12552. You know Clement a very long time?—I do.

12553. Do you know what was the qualification of freedom in former times, and what was their number?—I could not tell you that.

12554. Do you remember this school at any time being a large school?—Yes, in the time of Dr. Carey it was a very prosperous and useful school. A great number of distinguished men received their education in the school at that time.

12555. What period do you speak of?—That was in the time of my grandfather—I dare say 100 years ago.

12556. Then you are speaking of the traditions of the school?—I am. Some of the judges and most distinguished men in the country were educated in it. Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Alderson, and I believe, John Fildes, Cresswell, were educated in this school.

12557. During your own recollection have there been any greater numbers attending it than are attending it now?—No.

12558. For a long time it was closed up, and had no pupils?—Yes, I believe in the time of Dr. Bell there were a good number of boys in it. It was getting in very well about 1821 or 1822.

12559. Have you often gone to the Commissioners of Education for information about the school?—I have often gone to Dr. Kyle.

12560. Did you ever examine the accounts?—I was not allowed. I asked to see them, and was told I would not be permitted. Dr. Kyle invariably gave me that answer. That was the reason I moved for the returns. If he had shown me the accounts it would not have been necessary.

12561. Is there any other information about the school you would wish to give us?—No. What I chiefly complained of was that the lands did not produce the amount they ought to have done, and the consequence has been a loss of thousands, which if it had been paid would have liquidated completely the demand, on foot of the £4,000, and have also furnished means to Mr. Kettlewell, and placed him in such a position that he could have made the school an admirable one, for he was a very clever and talented man.

12562. The origin of the debt due to Government

was the £4,000 that was laid out on the building?—Yes.

12568. Do you know what the date of that was?—It was about 1830, but if the £340 a year had been paid regularly from that period, the debt would have been liquidated long ago, and yet it is unsettled to the present moment.

12569. A site was granted at £1 a year?—Yes; it was granted by Mr. John Bagwell. There had been

an old school-house—I remember being in it when I was a young fellow—it was somewhere in the town, but that school-house, and the ground on which it stood have disappeared and no credit is given for it. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson says that he believes the site of the old school-house was given to Mr. Bagwell in exchange for the present site, which was a more valuable piece of land.

Oct. 2, 1879

THE RE. HON.
the Earl of
Mount-Cassell

Mr. JOHN THOMAS LUTHER, examined.

Mr. John T.
Luther.

12565. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—You are the Town Clerk of Chancel?—I am.

12566. Can you tell us the qualification for admission as a freeman?—There are three classes of qualification, birth, servitude, and marriage, birth, by being the eldest son of a freeman, servitude, by having served your time to a freeman; marriage, by having married the daughter of a freeman.

12567. Is the son-in-law admissible if there be a son?—Certainly. The eldest son is admissible, and all the sons-in-law.

12568. Are all the sons admissible?—No, only the eldest.

12569. But all the sons-in-law are admissible?—Yes. I believe the franchise of freeman was intended to benefit the ladies. All the daughters of freemen could the right upon their husbands.

12570. As to servitude, are there any limitations, is it restricted to any particular trade or guild?—No. There were guilds here formerly, but they vanished long before my time.

12571. Do you admit freemen now by servitude?—Certainly.

12572. Is the admission by servitude confined to persons bound actually to a trade?—It must be an actual servitude. A point arose some time since whether it should be by indenture or not, but I came to the conclusion, in which I was supported by the opinion of Mr. John B. Murphy, &c., before whom I had a case, that servitude by indenture was not necessary. For instance, it was not usual for a father, in taking his son as apprentice, to require him to be bound by deed, but he performed servitude in the same manner as a stranger who was bound by deed would do. Accordingly, acting on Mr. Murphy's opinion, I advised the Mayor, who is the only party having authority to admit to the freedom of the borough, that an indenture is not necessary.

12573. What is the number at present on your roll of freemen?—It is very small—only twenty-three.

12574. Of those twenty-three how many are Protestants?—Of the entire number, only four are Roman Catholics, the remaining thirteen are either Protestants or Quakers.

12575. The last year have produced a lot of those on the Parliamentary roll of freemen?—Yes.

12576. Is not residence a necessary qualification to entitle a freeman to be on the Parliamentary roll?—Yes, residence within seven miles of the borough, but before I have produced includes all, whether resident or not. Those who do not reside within the required distance are marked.

12577. Then the list you have produced is the whole roll of freemen?—Yes, they are getting "small by degrees and beautifully less."

12578. LORD R. CROMWELL.—How long have you been Town Clerk?—A quarter of a century.

12579. When you first became Town Clerk, how many freemen were there?—I think the number, when I became Town Clerk, was between sixty and seventy.

12580. Dr. HART.—Of the twenty-three at present on the roll, how many are qualified by servitude?—Eight were admitted by birth, twelve by servitude, and three by marriage.

12581. LORD R. CROMWELL.—I presume you know none of the freemen?—I do, intimately.

12582. Are there any of those Protestant freemen who have sons to whom the education given in the Chancel school would be an advantage?—The last freeman admitted was Mr. William Sparrow. His sole object in claiming his freedom was that his children, now that there was a good master in the school, should have the advantages originally intended to be conferred upon them by the grant.

12583. How many of the Protestant freemen, now upon the roll, have sons who could derive benefit from the endowment?—Thirteen, including those whose sons, now grown up, might have had it.

12584. Twenty-five years ago, when you became Town Clerk, you say there were between sixty and seventy freemen?—On reflection I think there were not so many. There were between fifty and sixty.

12585. At the present moment there are only twenty-three, so that in a quarter of a century two-thirds of them have disappeared?—Yes.

12586. Is it your opinion that during the next quarter of a century the remaining third will disappear?—No. I think the number has now reached a transition period. I expect to have a considerable number of applications, now that there is an advantage in being a freeman. Now that there is a good school there will be applications the moment the sons of those who are entitled to the freedom arrive at the proper age for going to school.

12587. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROUSE.—Is there any large class of persons in Chancel qualified to become freemen, and who would be likely to take advantage of the school?—Unquestionably so.

12588. Could you tell us, in round numbers, supposing the advantages of the school to become known and appreciated, how many persons are qualified to avail themselves of it?—If it was an object for them to get the education for their sons?—I would prefer taking time to answer that question—I would wish to give it some consideration.

12589. Is there a numerous class of such persons?—Unquestionably; there has been hitherto a strong inclination to avail of the school. During Mr. Kettlewell's period—he was always immersed in debt and difficulty—the school was a failure.

12590. You do not think the numbers of the freemen will decrease?—No; on the contrary, I think they will go on increasing at the proper time.

12591. What is the cost of procuring admission on the roll?—I get one guinea.

12592. Then, for a fee of one guinea, a person who has the qualification can secure the right?—Yes, and provided he is a Protestant, he can educate all his children. Catholics are excluded—which I think rather hard on me, for I am a Catholic, though my name is Luther. I wish to say, as one who takes a strong interest in education, that there is no doubt in the world that the college, as now established, is a great boon to the inhabitants of Chancel—that is, to those who are capable of availing of it; and I am quite sure, from the manner in which it has been conducted, and from my knowledge of the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the head master, which relates back to a much earlier period than the time during which I have been Town Clerk—that the college is one that should be maintained, and I say this in the most respectful manner possible;

Oct. 5, 1879.
 Mr. John T.
 Lister.

because it is unquestionably giving good value, and it is carrying out, and likely still further to carry out, the intentions of the donors.

12593. As you have mentioned that you are yourself a Catholic, and that you think it hard that you are excluded from the benefits of the school, I wish to ask you, do you think it would be satisfactory to either Catholics or Protestants to have a boarding school in which the boys were of mixed denominations?—I do not care to enter into that question, for this reason—our hierarchy have a strong objection to mixed education, but it is really no question of bigotry at all. A gentleman of great influence in this country, who was very much respected—I shall not mention his name, but his son is present to-day—was under the impression that by what is called mixed education—combined secular with separate religious instruction—Protestants and Catholics by growing up together would forget their mutual hatreds. That plan has been tried and disapproved, for our clergy adhere the result to be that, while the Protestants would get nothing from us, we would lose a great deal. I think it right to mention that I can state, as a fact, that there are numbers of persons who have the right to the freedom of Clonmel, principally by birth, but who, having left the town, and residing in other parts of the county, are outside the Parliamentary limits, and, therefore, so far as voting for members of Parliament is concerned, have no inducement to apply to have their names admitted on the roll. There is, however, nothing to prevent those persons, if they have sons, availing themselves of the school, as residents in Clonmel is not necessary to confer the right of taking advantage of the education.

Mr. Richard
 Bagwell, J.P.

Mr. RICHARD BAGWELL, J.P., examined.

12594. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERSON.—You desire to make a statement?—Yes; as the present representative, after my father, of Colonel Bagwell, I beg to say that I do not know whether I or my father are entitled to be freemen of the borough of Clonmel. We are neither of us enrolled, but I am satisfied that there are many persons who are entitled to be freemen, and who have not yet taken steps to secure their admission on the roll.

12595. We have, of course, no power in that matter. The Mayor is the responsible authority to decide on applications for admission of freemen?—The Mayor can decide only on applications that come before him.

12596. Certainly. The law puts it upon every man to find out his rights, and to assert them. Do you

wish to add anything further?—I wish to say that there are over 100 Protestants in Clonmel, of the very class for which this school was founded, although having no right to be enrolled as freemen, they are burgesses of Clonmel, and within the spirit of the intention of the founders of the school, though not qualified as freemen.

12597. Then if, in place of "freemen," the words "burgesses" were used, you think there would be fully 100 persons who would be qualified and entitled to avail of the school?—Yes, and it would be of the highest importance to make that change, if possible. [The Commissioners adjourned.]

Oct. 3, 1879.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1879, 11 o'CLOCK, A.M.

In the Town Hall, Enniskillen.

Present:—The EARL of ROSSE, Chairman; and RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; with JAMES O'BRIEN MEENEATH, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Rev. James B.
 Ansell, A.B.

Rev. JAMES BLAIR ANSELL, A.B., examined.

12598 CHAIRMAN.—You are the chaplain of Vaughan's Charity School, Tulisid?—I am.

12599. How long have you held that position?—My appointment dates from 1st April, 1862.

12600. What are your duties as chaplain?—At present I have the general superintendence under the institution, and I attend specially to the religious instruction of the children.

12601. You have the supreme control over the affairs of the school—on foot, the entire staff are under your directions?—They are.

12602. You are, in fact, the principal, or general manager?—Yes, but I always act under the direction of the Governors and Board of Auditors.

12603. Who are the Governors?—The Lord Primate, the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl of Belmont, Rev. T. R. Robinson, B.D., Rev. E. Scemple, the Dean of Clogher, the Bishop of Derry, Lord O'Neill, Rev. A. Williamson, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Euse, the Dean of Armagh, and the Archbishop of Armagh—thirteen in all.

12604. How are the Governors elected?—When a vacancy occurs the Governors co-opt a new member. For that purpose the quorum required is seven, but for ordinary business it is only five.

12605. Are there no ex-officio Governors?—Yes; there are three—the Bishop of Clogher, who is the Lord Primate; the Bishop of Derry, and the Rector of Drumboon. Mr. Scemple is at present the rector of that parish.

12606. How often do the Governors meet?—The Board of Governors meet annually; on the last

Tuesday in November. They are summoned by a notice in the *Dublin Gazette*.

12607. That meeting, I believe, is held in Dublin?—It may be held in Dublin or in Armagh. There is no place specified. The Primate, as President, directs where the meeting is to be held.

12608. Who are the Board of Auditors?—They are elected annually. They consist, at present, of the Rev. Mr. Scemple, Rev. Mr. Williamson, and the Dean of Clogher.

12609. Are they appointed by the Board of Governors?—Yes; they form a sort of executive committee, for the general management of the institution.

12610. What matters are submitted for the decision of the general Board?—Matters of expenditure.

12611. Of course the ordinary expenditures must pass through the hands of the Board of Auditors?—It does, but any extra expenditure would be left to the general Board. The appointments of the masters and servants are made by the Auditors, subject to confirmation by the general Board.

12612. How often do the Board of Auditors meet?—Once a quarter.

12613. Must the three be in attendance, or can two transact business?—We have had a Board with only one Auditor present; but there is generally an adjournment and two can meet. The three Auditors, however, usually attend.

12614. Has one Auditor any authority to sign cheques?—No. Two Auditors must sign the cheques.

If only one Auditor attends, the necessary business done is transacted, and the Board is then adjourned.

12615. Is a meeting then commenced for a subsequent day, without waiting for the next regular Board day?—Yes.

12616. You keep the accounts of the charity?—Yes, and I pay the accounts for the Board.

12617. As chaplain, you superintend the religious instruction of the pupils?—I do.

12618. Is the school exclusively a Church school?—It is.

12619. What number of pupils are there in it at present?—There are forty-eight boys and twenty-eight girls on the roll; but one is absent on leave.

12620. The number is less now than it was twenty years ago?—Yes; by a rule of the general Board there has lately been a reduction of ten.

12621. Who admit the pupils?—Each Governor has the appointment of three boys and two girls; all other vacancies are filled by the quarterly Board.

12622. What is the course of instruction given in the school?—A plain English education, such as is given in good National schools. We do not profess to give anything more than that.

12623. The course of instruction in 1857 was stated to comprise "Reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, mensuration, and book-keeping."—All these subjects are taught at present.

12624. Is there any instruction given in agriculture?—There is no specific teaching in it, except that the agricultural class-book of the National Board is used in the boys' school.

12625. Is there a farm attached to the Institution?—There is a large farm surrounding it.

12626. How is that farm managed?—It is worked by day labourers, under the direction of a steward.

12627. Is the steward one of the officers of the Institution?—Yes.

12628. Are the pupils obliged to assist in keeping the house in order?—Yes, they keep the house clean. There is no servant kept, except a cook.

12629. Is there a charter for the school?—There is.

12630. I find that, amongst the original objects of the Institution, the children were to be instructed in linen manufacture. Has that requirement been acted upon?—There were looms purchased for the institution, but about thirty years ago they had to be sold off, and the requirement is now obsolete.

12631. Do you hold any other appointment except the one connected with the Institution?—I was curate of the parish previous to the passing of the Church Act, but have been since relieved from duty by the rectar. I only hold the curacy to maintain my position and standing in the diocese.

12632. It did not occupy your time?—No.

12633. The master of Vaughan's school has a salary of £20 a year. I presume he is resident?—He is boarded and lodged in the Institution.

12634. There are, in the Institution, a mistress at £40 a year, and a matron at £20 a year?—Yes, the mistress superintends the boys' side of the establishment.

12635. There is also a dehydrated light?—Yes, and she also assists in the cooking at the girls' side of the house. The girls too work in the laundry, which she superintends.

12636. Are the boys and girls entirely separated?—Yes; they are at different sides of the building, the daughter's house lying between. The only instruction which they receive together is the religious instruction.

12637. Have they separate playgrounds?—They have.

12638. What are the qualifications for admission to the school?—In poverty only of them?—Not exactly; but those appointed are usually the children of parents in indigent circumstances: they must be between the ages of nine and twelve, free from any disease, either mental or bodily, and able to read intelligibly; and, further, they must be legitimate.

12639. Is there any examination held?—Yes. I

examine the children myself quarterly, and the Inspector of the Kensington Smith's schools examines them annually. There is a very strict examination held by him.

12640. Is that an examination of all the pupils in the Institution?—Yes.

12641. Is there any examination for admission?—I myself examine the children for admission; and any not qualified in reading, or in whom the doctor finds any defect, are rejected.

12642. Are there usually more candidates than there are vacancies?—A great many more. At present there are thirty candidates for three vacancies.

12643. If the pupils do not profit by the education, to the extent they should, are they obliged to leave the school?—We have had scarcely an instance, in any time, of any child being sent away for deficiency of the kind. We have been obliged to remove some for bad conduct.

12644. Is there any grant to the school, from the Kensington Smith's Board?—No.

12645. Do you merely get Mr. Radcliff, when he comes round to examine the Kensington Smith's schools in the county, to examine your schools?—Yes; and, I believe, he examines various schools in the county in the same way.

12646. The requirements of the Institution are brought before each quarterly meeting, and you get permission to have them supplied?—Yes; everything is entered in our book of "wants."

12647. What is the rule as to the execution of repairs which are urgent: as, for example, if the rain were coming in through the roof?—I apply to the Resident Governor, the Rev. Edward Somers.

12648. There is an account kept with the bank?—Yes; the Auditors have an account.

12649. The children, of course, are clothed at the expense of the institution?—They are.

12650. Is there any clothing made in the establishment?—The girls make their own clothing, but we have to get the boys' clothing made outside.

12651. Is there any tailoring carried on in the Institution?—No.

12652. Or shoemaking?—No, both clothing and shoes are made by contract.

12653. Is there any fund for apprenticing the boys and girls out?—Yes, but they very seldom avail themselves of the apprentice fund now. A few years ago there were so few applications for apprenticeships that the Auditors, in addition, gave gratuities to boys going to service, shops, or offices.

12654. Do you keep a record as to what becomes of the pupils, after they leave the Institution?—I do. I have a book giving an account of all the boys and girls that have been in the institution from its foundation. It does not, however, specify exactly what became of them all, except they were apprenticed.

12655. As a rule, are the children healthy?—They are. We seldom have a case of sickness, and our doctor has very seldom to attend.

12656. Is the doctor paid by the society?—Yes.

12657. How do the Governors arrange as to their right of nomination of pupils?—Each Governor is entitled to nominate a certain number of boys and girls: when a vacancy arises, amongst those on the list of any particular Governor, he gets a notification and fills it up.

12658. Mr. O'Brianmacher.—Is there any attempt made to teach linen manufacture and handicraft, as the testator seems to have desired?—No; but the boys work in the garden.

12659. Do the boys, when they leave the school, generally go to trades?—Not so much now. Trades have been, as a rule, given up, and very few go to service. They generally go into offices and shops, and also into the police, the army, and the navy.

12660. We know that for going into shops, and taking clerkships, and positions of that kind, a very good primary education is necessary. Do you find that

Oct. 1, 1876.
Rev. James R.
Acheson, Esq.,

the pupils of the institution are successful in those walks of life—I thank they are.

12661. Is there any systematic mode of inquiry as to the career in life of former pupils of your schools?—There is no systematic mode of inquiry, but they generally write to me, or to the master.

12662. The testator made provision for giving pupils some little maintenance after they leave the school?—Yes, that is still kept up. The boys going to situations get £5 as a gratuity, where they do not get the benefit of an apprenticeship, £7 or £10.

12663. Is that money paid to them in one sum?—No, it is paid in instalments. At the end of the first year a boy gets £1 10s. If he continues to be of good character, and at the end of the second year the same, and so on. The entire sum is paid within five years.

12664. Do all the payments depend upon the good behaviour of the child?—They do.

12665. Therefore there ought to be a pretty well organized machinery for the supervision of those who have left the school?—We communicate with the clergyman of the parishes where they reside, and, in each case, we request certificates, signed both by the clergyman and the master.

12666. Do you personally look after that matter?—I have to do so.

12667. Although your title is that of chaplain you have other duties than those of chaplain to discharge?—Yes. When the Resident Governor became a very old man I was appointed, by a general Board, to take charge of the accounts of the institution.

12668. Is it also your duty to supervise the general discipline of the establishment?—Yes, but I think the chaplain always did that.

12669. Did the chaplain always reside in the institution?—He did.

12670. The testator provided that £50 a year should be paid to the chaplain. That was, I suppose, when he had only religious duties to discharge?—I cannot say. In my time, and also in that of my predecessor, the salary has been £100 a year.

12671. Do you find any difficulty in maintaining a proper separation between the boys and girls in the institution?—We had difficulty some years ago, but we are very fortunate in our master and mistress now. I have not heard of anything wrong, and I do not believe there is anything.

12672. If there were anything wrong, I presume it would come under your notice?—It would.

12673. Your account of expenditure contains an item of £24 14s 6d for cloth. What was that for?—That was cloth for jackets and trousers for the boys.

12674. Did you get that by tender?—No, we got it from the old-established house of Sykes's, in Dame-street, Dublin.

12675. Do you generally adopt the principle of purchasing by tender?—Not for such things as cloth. The making of clothes and boots is done by contract, and we have contracts for the supply of meat and bread.

12676. Are the public invited to send in tenders?—Yes.

12677. Do the girls make any of the boys' clothes?—Yes. They make the boys' shirts and sheets, and, in fact, anything they can.

12678. Up to what age do the girls remain in the institution?—The usual rule is that they should remain for five years after they enter; but, by permission of the Authorities, they may remain till they get situations. We do not take a girl out.

12679. Is there any distinctive training in house hold duties?—No. We have no facility in such training.

12680. What pursuits in life do the girls usually follow, after they leave the school?—Some become dressmakers; some go home to their friends; very few go to service. In fact, for service they would require a little roughing before they could take down to it.

12681. Is there any attempt made, in the institution, to turn the girls as dressmakers?—They make their own clothes, and knit their own stockings.

12682. Is the mistress skilled in those matters, and competent to teach them?—It is the schoolmistress who instructs in those things.

12683. Is she a certificated schoolmistress?—Yes, from Kildare-place. She was herself formerly a pupil in this institution.

12684. Your accounts contain this charge—"Labourers' Mills, 23s 14s."—What does that include?—The weekly tolls, sent up to me by the steward, for agricultural labour.

12685. Are the dairy premises large?—They are very comfortable and complete.

12686. Is the dairy used only for supplying the school, or do you sell any of the produce?—Our surplus butter is sold.

12687. Is there any considerable surplus?—Not very much. The chief use of the dairy is for the supplying of the school.

12688. A sum of £96 3s 4d. is charged for making the dairy. What is the meaning of that item?—The dairy was, unfortunately, burned down by an accidental fire, and that sum was expended on rebuilding it.

12689. Were the repairs done under contract?—Yes.

12690. The accounts for last year also contain this item—"Week done at Tubrid, general cleaning, £87 4s 8d."—Is that an ordinary item of expenditure?—Not at all. That was an extraordinary item, for putting the place into proper order—plumbing, and so on.

12691. What is the average yearly expenditure for that purpose?—Over £30.

12692. The accounts also contain this item under the head of "Outside bills"—"Tradesmen at Letter Kean, Letterkeon master; Letterkeon workmen, £43 7s."—Letterkeon is the estate school, built by the Government, and kept up by them under the National Board.

12693. That school was formerly a denominational school?—It was so until within the last few years.

12694. Are there any Roman Catholics attending it now?—I think there may be one or two on the roll, but, as a rule, they are not allowed by their own clergy to attend it. They have a school not very far from it.

12695. The testator thought he was providing a permanent endowment for 300 boys and 250 girls. It appears that he miscalculated what could be done with the money he left?—Altogether, so it turns out.

12696. Did the school and endowment, at any time, prove adequate for the numbers he miscalculated?—Never. When I came there were seventy boys, but the number had to be reduced twice afterwards. It was in 1838 that the girls' school was first put into order.

12697. ORANGLAND.—I believe the endowment, when it originally reached the hands of the trustees, was only about half the amount the testator expected it would be?—Yes, there was a great miscalculation on the part of the founder.

12698. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—What has been the expenditure on the institution for the last five years?

—The expenditure for the year ending November 1st, 1875, was £1,535 7s 9d. In that year we had the schoolrooms all put in order.

12699. What was the expenditure for the next year?—£1,435, which also includes a large item for carpentry and plumbing.

12700. Are such repairs done under the supervision of any architect or surveyor, or are they left to the contractors alone?—I think the Resident Governor took charge of those. He has had pretty good experience. Part of the house is very old, as it was built in 1783.

12701. In the year 1877 the expenditure is charged as £1,377?—Yes. The general run of the expenditure is between £1,300 and £1,600 a year.

12702. When did the reduction in the number of pupils take place?—The last reduction was in 1877.

12703. The balance at the end of any one year's account does not of course represent the savings of that year alone?—Not at all. It represents the

accumulated savings of many years, and is required for the payments usually made in the following February.

12704. CHAIRMAN.—Who was your predecessor as chaplain?—The Rev. Garrett Nugent, who is now the Bishop of Meath's chaplain.

12705. Do you know why he resigned?—I am not competent, I think, to give the reasons of his resignation.

12706. You spoke of the school being inspected by Mr. Budkin. Is it inspected by him more than once a year?—Only once a year.

12707. You do not think it necessary that he should inspect it oftener?—No. I think it would be too severe on the teachers to have to make up for an inspection every half-year. They have a good deal to do, in looking after the establishment, as well as giving instruction.

12708. Does Mr. Budkin come at any stated time?—Yes, generally about the 20th June.

12709. Would it not be more satisfactory if he came at uncertain times, and examined the school as he found it?—We would be happy to see him if he did, he would find us always prepared.

12710. In the accounts there appears an item for girls' clothing. Is there any bought ready made?—No, not for the girls. That charge was mostly for materials, for which we deal almost entirely with Messrs. Forster and Pollock in Dublin.

12711. The estate school, which has been referred to, under the National Board?—It is.

12712. Is it a mixed school?—Yes, and it has both a master and a mistress.

12713. Are the pupils principally Protestants?—I say my duty are all Protestants now.

12714. Are there any Roman Catholics in the district?—Yes, there are; but they have a school themselves in the neighbourhood.

12715. I suppose you visit the estate school, to give religious instruction?—Yes. I am the manager of it.

12716. Is it near the institution?—Yes. It is about a mile from Tubrid, between Tubrid and Kesh.

12717. You spoke of a steward that superintends the farm?—How is he paid?—At present we have no steward. Our half-acre is in the capacity just now.

12718. Do the boys assist on the farm, to any great extent?—No; they had to be withdrawn from the farm, in the connection with the country people was found to have a very injurious effect on them.

12719. Then, in fact, the greater part of the labour on the farm is done by hired labourers?—Yes.

12720. As the boys worked without pay, probably they were not of much use on the farm?—Very little. I think their labour was valued at £10 a year.

12721. There were no rewards given to them for working on the farm?—The boys got no compensation; and now, except at harvest time when there is a pressure of work, they do not go to work on the farm at all. They then go under the superintendence of the master, as we wish to keep them solely under his.

12722. Mr. O'SHEA.—Do the girls take any part in the management of the dairy?—They do the milking, and all the washing.

12723. Do they make the butter?—No; the dairy-maid does that.

12724. CHAIRMAN.—Do the girls assist in the kitchen at all?—They do.

12725. It is part of their education, that they should try to pick up what they can of cooking?—Yes, and with that object, two go each week to assist in the kitchen in the chaplain's house, and four others are appointed to the kitchen in the Institution, but then duties in those situations are not allowed to interfere with their attendance in the school.

12726. Who superintends the girls in the laundry?—The cook and dairy-maid; she has the general superintendence of the girls out of school.

12727. What does the matron do?—The matron is in charge of the master, and she superintends the boys' side of the establishment, in case of illness, she looks

after the sick children, and she has also charge of the clothing.

12728. Does she keep the stores of provisions, and so on?—No; they are all under my charge.

12729. How is the cleaning of the boys' side of the house done?—The boys do that themselves, and keep it very nicely. It is the duty of the matron to see that it is properly done.

12730. Mr. O'SHEA.—Who is the present medical attendant to the Institution?—Dr. Walsh, of Keshmiltown.

12731. How long has he held the office?—About five years.

12732. How is he paid?—He gets a salary of £30 a year, and an allowance of £5 a year for travelling expenses.

12733. How often does he visit the school?—Whenever he is called upon. We can have him present at any time in three hours.

12734. Does he look after the sanitary condition of the place?—He does.

12735. The former medical attendant at the Institution was Dr. Graham?—He was.

12736. At what rate was he paid?—At the same rate, except that he had no allowance for travelling expenses, as he lived within a mile of the school.

12737. Under what circumstances did he come to be the medical officer of the Institution?—He was, I understand, removed by order of the General Board.

12738. CHAIRMAN.—Does the present medical officer never visit the school, unless he is summoned?—He often attends the meetings of the Auditors' Board, which are held in the school.

12739. Mr. O'SHEA.—Do not you find it inconvenient to have the doctor residing so far away?—We have never found any inconvenience as yet.

12740. It appears from the minutes of your Board that Dr. Walsh was attending at the school in May, 1871, in conjunction with Dr. Graham. The entry is—

"The report of Dr. Walsh and Dr. Graham was read, and arrangements were directed to be made for carrying out the improvements suggested, which appear in the Report to be important."

—On that occasion Dr. Walsh was brought down to go over the Institution in conjunction with Dr. Graham, to inquire into the sanitary condition, and to make recommendations to improve it.

12741. Dr. Walsh having been called in from a distance on a special occasion, is it possible, a man of eminence?—I should think he is. He is one of the first doctors in Keshmiltown.

12742. I find this minute of a meeting held on the 9th February, 1873, at which Lord Keshmiltown, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Scoble were present:—

"Inspected into the steward's farm accounts, which not being satisfactory, it is considered right to require the steward to be suspended for the present. The agent having directed the removal of Sandy Irwin and William Algie from the work, it is fully confirmed by the Board."

What was the nature of the complaint in reference to the steward and the farm account?—That does not occur within my department.

12743. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any doctor living near the school, who could be summoned in case of urgency?—There is a doctor at Enniscorthy and another at Portagee; but we would have our own doctor more quickly from Keshmiltown, summoning him by telegraph, there being a railway the whole way.

12744. This is hardly a school that could send forward candidates to the Intermediate examinations?—We have not sent forward any.

12745. I suppose the education given is hardly of a sufficiently high grade?—The school was in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, and several prizes were obtained, from that source, about five or six years ago.

12746. It is not now in connection with that Department?—Not at present, though the master would wish it to be. He could bring pupils forward for those examinations.

Vol. 5, 1879.

Rev. James H. Aspinwall, A. B.

Oct. 3, 1876.

Mr. Mayne
C. Mansel, &c.

Mr. MATTHEW CROFT MAYNE, A.P., continued.

12747. CHAIRMAN.—You are the agent over the estates of Vaughan's Charity?—I am.

12748. How long have you been so?—I was appointed about the year 1845.

12749. In the report of the Royal Commission of 1857, we find the object of the endowment thus stated:—

"By the will of George Vaughan, esq., dated 22nd June, 1733, certain freehold and leasehold estates in the counties of Farnham and Dorset were devised to the then Prince of Ireland and other bishops, in trust, to purchase lands of inheritance, in free-parish, until the income of his estates so devised should amount to £5,000 a year; and that, when the said purchase should be complete, his trustees should appropriate a moiety thereof (£2,500 a year) to the erection and support of a schoolhouse and school, to contain 300 boys and 300 girls, to be maintained, educated, and instructed in the branches of the liberal manufactures, and in husbandry. The testator died in the year 1763, when his estates were found to produce only a yearly income of £1,994 10s. available for the purpose of his said will; whereupon an agreement was entered into between the trustees and the trustees of Mr. Vaughan, to divide the estates equally between them; and this agreement was confirmed by an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, passed in the year 1774 (13 and 14 Geo. III, chap. 38), and the Farnham and certain other persons were nominated trustees and governors, and constituted a Corporation, with power to supply vacancies, so that the number of governors might always be thirteen, and no more. The estate of this charity comprised 4,178 acres and 14 perches, in the parishes of Long, and county of Farnham, and produced at present a net annual income of £1,337 6s. 3d., in addition to the demesne lands attached to the house, which contain about 69 acres of arable land, 39 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of plantation. The governors also have a sum of £6,843 17s. 8d. of new three per cent. Government Stock, standing in their names."

What is the state of the property at present?—The entire property comprises 4,293 acres, according to a survey and valuation made in 1863; but of that 1,046 acres are set in perpetuity, and only produces £117 7s. 9d. a year. The lands set to tenants produce, as appears by the rental, £1,818 17s. 2d. a year, and there is an additional income of about £45 a year, derived from lands, the grazing of which is set from year to year.

12750. Does the £1,818 17s. 2d. include the £117 7s. 9d.?—Yes.

12751. The rental has increased considerably within the last twenty years?—Yes; it has been increased on the expiration of leases, and by the additional savings of valuations kept.

12752. Are you agent over any adjoining estates?—No, but I am agent for the Marquis of Ely, in the county, and I also hold some small estates, none of which, however, immediately adjoin Tulse.

12753. What is the Government valuation of the Tulse estate, excluding the portion set in perpetuity?—The estate, excluding that portion, was, according to the tenement valuation published in 1863, valued at £1,853, including the valuation of the farm itself, which was £125. So that the valuation of the lands let to tenants was £1,538.

12754. The rental appears to be a little above the Government valuation?—Nearly £100 a year.

12755. From your knowledge of the letting value of land in the district do you think that is a fair rental?—I think the lands are very fairly let.

12756. Are the accounts for the farm kept separately?—The steward usually keeps the farm accounts; but we have not had a regular steward for nearly two years past. A man is, however, acting temporarily, and he keeps the accounts.

12757. I find the minute of a meeting held on the 9th February, 1875:—

"Inquired into the steward's farm accounts, which not being satisfactory, it is considered right to require the steward to be suspended for the present. The agent having directed the removal of Sandy Irwin and William Algie from the work, it is fully confirmed by the Board."

Then there follows a direction that the possession of his house be gotten up from Sandy Irwin, and that William Algie be removed from the establishment at once. In what position were those two men?—Sandy Irwin was merely a labourer on the farm, William Algie, who was the son of the steward, was also a labourer.

12758. Had the steward a house on the farm?—The steward's house is in the yard, and within the walls of the institution.

12759. What circumstances led to the removal of the steward?—He was incapacitated. He had been a long time in the place, and his family did not get on well in the yard. His wife it was thought kept too much poultry, and it was imagined that the corn and other things went to the poultry. In fact there was a good many little things found lost, and the removal of the steward became necessary.

12760. Mr. O'Brian, was he dismissed on that occasion?—He was either discharged immediately afterwards, or he was allowed to resign.

12761. Has any steward been employed since?—We had one for about two years after that, but we found there was great difficulty in his being able to get on with the labourers. We thought he was not getting sufficient work done, and that he had not head to provide for the wants of the institution, as regards having the cows to calve at a particular time; so we removed him. From time to time I tried to get a steward, and while looking for one we were obliged to employ a temporary man, and this arrangement has worked so well that lately I have not been looking for one, but we intend to do so. We find it very difficult to get a proper person. In the first place, there has been an old-standing rule or kind of law, that the steward should not have a family, or if he had they should be very small children living on the premises. I found it very difficult to get a competent married man with a good character who had not a family. That is where the chief difficulty consists.

12762. What becomes of the produce of the farm?—A great deal of that goes to the school. We give credit to the farm for the quantity of potatoes and milk supplied to the school.

12763. After supplying the school out of the produce of the farm, what does the remainder of the produce realize?—There is very little sold.

12764. In addition to the income from leased property, there is also interest on money invested?—Yes. There is £1,191 1s. in Government stock at present, and that produces £35 14s. 8d. a year.

12765. The rental is, as you state, about £1,838 a year. How much of that is available for the purpose of the charity?—There are a number of incidental expenses each half-year, such as rates and taxes, &c. Last half-year I lodged in bank £279 13s. out of a total debt of £861. The difference I paid in out-door expenses, for which I have vouchers. In the previous half-year I lodged £722 12s. 3d. to the credit of the Governors, and I took credit for £173 6s. 3d. incidentals, making a total of £895 15s. 1d.

12766. Show the outgoings for which you set back credit?—For the half-year ending May, 1875:—Par rate, £2 16s. 4d.; county cess allowed tenants, £27 10s. 10d.; one year's quit rent, £20 15s. 8d.; two mowings, £8 7s. and 6s. 3d.; county cess, £12 15s. 9d.; cost of Crookwell Castle, £1 10s. This is an old rent, and we have always paid the tenant for taking care of it. Then there were other payments:—Thomas Ashman, half-year's salary, £10; William Gibson, bill of labour and expenses, £14 11s. 4d. These are estate expenses—salary to the bailiff, £12 10s.; agent's fees, £41, making with other small items, £173 6s. 3d. for the half-year. The expenditure was much heavier in the next half-year, when it amounted to £200.

12767. It appears then that the expenditure shows by the chairman's account, and the outgoings paid by you leave very little or no balance?—Very little.

12768. CHAIRMAN.—How did the security to

Thomas Achmen arise?—He was an old man who held a farm, and when he was in declining health, his son was falling off into ruin, and it would have become necessary to eject him; but as he was the representative of a very old family on the estate, the Governors thought it much better to give him an annuity and get up possession of his farm quietly.

12770. I suppose you get an increase of rent for his farm?—Yes; the rent in his time was £35 a year, and the present tenant pays £45, so that we get an increase of £10 a year, which will remain after the annuity comes.

12771. In the National School, which is on the estate, under your supervision?—No.

12772. Who is the manager of it?—The Rev. Mr. Anselmy.

12773. Do you think that the industrial department of the Tuhral school might be in any way improved?—I have always thought that the female school was set a good example.

12774. Do you think that the course of instruction might be modified, so as to train the young people as household servants?—I think there is a great want of provision for the girls after they leave the school, and I doubt whether they are not too well brought up for their position in life; I think the girls' department is not such a success as the boys', I have known some of the girls employed as domestic servants, and they did not do well, but that was not of late years.

12775. Mr. O'BRIEN:—There is also in Ireland a want of good managers of small houses. It appears these girls go out as dressmakers, and I think we may take it from your evidence, that their training is not such as to make them good housekeepers?—I always thought that the girls were not so much a success as the boys; I think they are treated too kindly.

12776. I suppose you are aware that in England and elsewhere, it is now found possible to teach all classes, including the very class to which the girls in the school belong, domestic duties and cooking?—Yes; it would be very useful if that were done in our school.

12777. The books of the Institution show, that, in 1851, there was an unusual outbreak of ringworm, scrofula, &c., and that you called in additional medical advice—was that in Dr. Graham's time?—It was; illness has frequently broken out after the holidays, and sometimes a newly admitted child brings it into the house.

12778. You do not attribute it to any sanitary defect?—Certainly not.

12779. CHAIRMAN.—Are the rents punctually paid?—There is hardly any arrears; it is only in the last half-year that there has been anything worth noticing.

12780. Mr. O'BRIEN:—How far from Kinnakill is the school?—About eleven and a half or twelve miles.

12781. Are many of the tenantry on the school property, and on the neighbouring properties, Roman Catholics?—They are chiefly Protestants, except on one townland, where they are chiefly Roman Catholics.

12782. Are the Roman Catholics that are there, small or large farmers?—They are just the same as the average in the district, holding farms worth from £8 to £12 a year; the land is very indifferent, but the people are very quiet and respectable.

12783. CHAIRMAN.—It appears that, in 1837, there was £6,065 invested in Government stock, and the amount at present in stock is, you state, only £1,191. How has it been diminished?—I have looked over the books, and I find that there were, from time to time, orders entered in the Governors' Minute Book, for the sale of Stock for particular purposes. I can get for you from Mr. La Touche of the Munster Bank (who was then Governor of La Touche's Bank) an exact return of the purchases and sales of Stock which took place from time to time, if you so desire; but, on calculating the various sums mentioned in the minute books, they come very nearly to the difference in the amount of the Stock now invested, and the amount then returned.

In the year 1848, it appears there was a sum of

£7,563 9s. 11d. Stock, to the credit of the Governors. In November, 1851, there was an order made to sell Stock for building, not to exceed £1,500. In the year 1854, there was an order to sell Stock for building and repairs, a further sum of £1,500, but I do not think all these orders for sales were carried out in full, as our building did not come to quite so much as that. Then in 1856, there was a resolution passed to place at the disposal of the Lord Primate, for the enlargement of the parish church of Desmuckan, a sum not exceeding £500. In November, 1858, there was an order to sell Stock, to pay the balance on Tuhral works, £500, and in the same year to complete offices at Tuhral, £550; and to build a schoolhouse, £300. I think that was the lattermost National School. In the year 1859, there was a direction that a sum of £80 should be placed at the disposal of the trustees, for the completion of the office. In 1860, there was an order for the sale of Stock to produce £250, to replace money belonging to a building fund, which had been expended in support of the institution. In 1861, there was an order made to sell £350 stock to meet the balance of the year's expenses, and the sum voted for farm improvements on the property. In the same year, there was an order to sell Stock, to pay Mr. Porter, who had been the treasurer, and with whom there was a very long account, on foot of which the Governors thought the balance would be in favour of the Institution, but it turned out that he had overpaid his account by £210 18s. 5d., and it became necessary to sell out Stock to pay him that amount. In 1862, there was an order to sell out £600, to build a police barrack in Kesh.

12784. Was that barrack let to the Government, for the occupation of the police?—Yes.

12785. Mr. O'BRIEN:—How did you come to expend so much on the building of a police barrack?—A plan was proposed, which the Governors approved of, and they ordered stock to be sold out for the purpose of building the barrack.

12786. What rent do the Government pay for it?—£30 a year. It is the headquarters for the district.

12787. How was the site occupied before the barrack was built?—It was a waste plot in the town of Kesh.

12788. Do you regard that expenditure as a good investment?—Certainly.

12789. CHAIRMAN.—Do the Government keep the barrack in repair?—They keep the inside in repair, and we keep the outside.

12790. Were there any further sales of Stock?—There were two or three more orders to sell, but I do not think they were all acted on. They are "Ordered to sell, to meet deficiency of the year's expenditure, £160, and balance of expenditure on barrack, £40, making £200," and "Ordered to build a farm-house, £250." I cannot find, however, that that money was drawn.

12791. Mr. O'BRIEN:—Do you find any entry in the books about the farm-house?—There was only an entry that it was ordered, but we have built no farm-house, so I take it for granted that the money was not drawn out. The books also show an order to invest part of the price of timber. We cut down an old wood that was degenerating, and we realised about £200 out of it.

12792. CHAIRMAN.—Was there any other sale of stock?—Yes, "Ordered to sell for purchase of globe lands £1,061, and cost of traverse." Those were globe lands that lay in the centre of the property belonging to the Institution, and they were purchased from the Church Temporalities Commissioners.

12793. What additional rental do you get for that £1,061?—I think it produces £30 a year at present. It is a very bad order.

12794. It would appear that the Governors have been spending more than the annual income upon the Institution?—Yes, and some five years ago they were obliged temporarily to reduce the number of children.

12795. Mr. O'BRIEN:—They also appear to have, at one period, allowed the accounts of their

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Mr. Monaghan
C. Marks, &c.

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Mr. Maurice
C. Walsh, &c.

treasurer to remain uninvestigated for some time.—That was a great many years ago. Mr. Porter was at the same time one of the Governors, as well as auditor and treasurer.

15798. Do you act as treasurer now?—No, the bank is the treasurer; but I act as secretary. Mr. Linton was for some time solicitor and secretary, and the meetings were generally held at his house in Dublin. After his death I was appointed secretary, and a gentleman residing in Kinsale has been appointed solicitor.

15799. CHAIRMAN.—Why was the sum of £500, which you have mentioned, given for the enlargement of the parish church?—The church is almost in the school-house yard; at least it adjoins it, and the children attend the church.

15797. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Have there been any defalcations on the part of persons entrusted with the money or goods of the institution?—Not that I know of. Mr. Porter, as treasurer, was at one time called upon to pay a balance of £200 or £70 which appeared, on looking over some accounts furnished by himself, to be due by him, and as there was some delay in the payment of the amount, the Governors ordered a public accountant to investigate the accounts, and he found there was a very large balance the other way.

15798. Has there been any instance of default on the part of any of the Governors?—Not that I know of.

15799. It is only right to say that these are questions suggested by a person in the neighbourhood. His letter, perhaps, refers to supposed default on the part of Mr. Porter?—I suppose so. Mr. Porter could not produce vouchers for certain payments, as he kept his accounts in a very bad way, mixed up with his own private accounts, and he was discharged with them, for which I am satisfied he ought to have got credit.

15800. Who audits the accounts now?—The three auditors do so, and some of the Governors in Dublin audit Mr. Annan's account.

15801. The agricultural training, intended to have been given in this school, seems to have completely died out—do you think agricultural schools are at all practicable?—I was opposed to taking the boys away from the farm, as I thought it was a very good thing for them, and that they gave good assistance on the farm; but the Governors thought that the boys got bad habits from being so much with the labourers, and indeed they did learn to smoke and acquire other bad habits.

The Rt. Hon.
the Earl of
Barnard, &c.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF BARNARD, &c. &c., examined.

12803. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the Governors of Vaughan's Charity?—I am; I was appointed in the year 1852, and my first attendance, so far as I remember, was at the next Board meeting in Dublin, in the year 1853. For nearly a year and a half I was one of the Board of auditors, or sub-committee, meeting at Tuohy's quarterly; but I resigned, finding that I could not very conveniently attend regularly, and also that the business done at the meetings of the auditors was really of a very petty character, such as installing accounts to be paid, driving chaises, and small matters of that kind; besides, the other matters that came before them were things that I was not very well conversant with, and therefore I suggested that one of the other Governors, the present Dean of Clagher, who had only been recently appointed a Governor, and who appeared to take a good deal of interest in the school, should be elected, if he would accept the office. The reason I had accepted the office at all, which I did very unwillingly, was this, that there was nobody else, according to the old rule, who could very well take it. The practice had been to have one lay and two clerical auditors, one of whom is the rector of Drumkoreen. For a long time Lord Kinsale was the lay auditor, but he was filled of late years, and he was unable to attend to business in the way he used to do formerly. Out of thirteen Governors then only remained three lay Governors, one of whom was the Lord Chancellor, and another Lord Erne, neither of whom could attend, and, therefore, I was pressed upon me by the Board that I should accept the office temporarily. I took it for one year, and I think I attended two out of the four meetings held. Then I was obliged to take it again for last year, but I found I could not attend the first meeting after my re-appointment, and when the time for the second meeting drew near, as I found I should not be likely to be able to attend that either, I requested the Lord Primate to reconsider the matter, and he called a meeting of the Board in Dublin, at which another Governor was appointed as auditor in my place. I am not very conversant with what takes place in the school itself, but I know generally what they do at the Board meetings in Dublin.

12803. How are the pupils appointed?—Each Governor has three boys and two girls upon his list. The running boys and girls are what they call on the Board's list—that is, the appointments to those places rest with the Board of Auditors. The practice is this: when one of the pupils upon

my list, for instance, leaves the school the chaplain sends me a notice, and calls upon me to appoint another. If I do not appoint within three months the vacancy comes to the Board of Auditors. Very often I find that I have not got a candidate to appoint. I do not know what the experience of other Governors may be; but mine is, that the vacancies are not very much sought after. I have occasionally been asked to appoint a boy or girl, and I have also been asked to exchange vacancies with another Governor, but no regular candidates applying to me for vacancies I have not had a great many. I do not think the school is either very much known or very much sought after. On one occasion I remember sending a child of one of my own tenants; but his mother took him away shortly after his admission. I was absent from home, in America, between four and five years, during which time I gave my vacancies to the Board.

12804. How is the number of pupils in the institution regulated?—That is regulated by the amount of the money we have to spend; and when we have found that the income was not likely to meet the wants of the school, owing not to any decrease in the income, but to the increase in the prices of various things required in a large establishment, the Board passed a resolution requesting the Governors such to suspend appointing to one of his vacancies for a time. When there was a change of schoolmasters there was a permanent reduction; I think that took place two years ago. Mr. Leonard had been the schoolmaster for fifty years, and when he died we could not get another master at the same salary he had—namely, £50 a year. There was formerly an assistant master, but it was found that he did not get on very well, and it was considered advisable to endeavour to do with only one master, and, of course, one master could only attend to a limited number of boys.

12805. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Are I to understand that the funds would hardly support two masters?—I am not prepared to say that the funds would not support two masters, as far as the income goes; but it was found that the second master was not plying well with the other master.

12806. On the occasion of the mother taking away her child did she state what her reasons were?—No, not to me, she merely took the child away.

12807. CHAIRMAN.—The will of the founder provided that a preference should be given to the children of his own and his successors' tenants. Has there been such a preference given?—I do not remember

having ever, either personally or as auditor, received an application to appoint the child of a tenant.

12808 Is the rest of the tenant's estate held by his successors or descendants?—I think Colonel Irvine holds half of it. He is the husband, I believe, of one of Mr. Vaughan's descendants.

12809 Mr. O'SHEEN.—Does your lordship approve of the view that the girls should be taught domestic duties more than they are?—The only thing that occurs to me, as to the way it would be advisable to teach them, is to go to further expense in the way of getting some competent person to teach cookery, and other domestic work. It does not appear, from what I know and have heard, that there is anybody at present in the school qualified to teach them those things. There is only one cook, who is merely a plain cook and dairymaid, but, remember, any further expenditure would necessitate a reduction in the number of pupils.

12810 CHAIRMAN.—Do the Governors obtain instructions from any of the landlords the distinct sense that the money is properly looked after?—I can hardly answer that question. The Governors, as a rule, do not attend at the school. I never was at the school before I was appointed a Governor; and I only attended there once afterwards until I became an auditor, when I only attended two meetings, and we certainly did not on those occasions seek any such assurance.

12811 Do the Governors often visit the institution?—No, excepting the Auditors. Many of the Governors are not connected with this part of the

country at all; for instance, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord O'Neill; and in former times the Lord Chief Baron. Formerly five of the bishops were ex-officio Governors, but two of their bishoprics have been merged, and I believe, the vacancies so caused have been filled up by co-opted members. The Primate always takes the chair as Bishop of Clogher. The Vice-Chancellor for the year is nominated by the president, when he is present, which he usually is.

12812 Can you suggest any changes in the educational course, to meet the wants of the district?—I do not know that I can, for the class of boys attending the school; they are of that class that would now be just as well educated in a National school; the only difference is, that, in this Institution, the pupils are boarded and clothed, so that it is really a charity for relieving persons in reduced circumstances, by giving a good education to them, as boarders, without any charge.

12813 Do you think that the tenants on the estate know that they have the right to a preference, if they apply for it, of sending their children to the school?—I really do not know whether they do or not; the estate is a long way from where I live, and probably they might prefer to have their children at home; they get just as good an education in the National school belonging to the estate. I think many farmers who are at all comfortably off would think it beneath them to send their children to the Charter School.

Mr. THOMAS NASH, examined.

12814 CHAIRMAN.—You are the master of the school?—I am.

12815 Have you any masters or pupil teachers?—I have four or five monitors.

12816 Are they paid?—They get a gratuity of about 30s. a quarter divided among them, they are the senior pupils, and the boys of the best character, on whom we can depend.

12817 Do you find that, with their assistance, you are able to attend to all the scholars?—Yes.

12818 Is any addition to the staff desirable?—I am better satisfied that it should remain as it is, I have some boys that I can thoroughly depend upon, and the others get on very well under them.

12819 I suppose you exercise a general superintendence, under the chaplain?—Yes; I keep up the discipline of the school, and have complete control of the children in all matters of education. The chaplain acts as superintendent of the school.

12820 If at any time you do not happen to be present, has the senior boy any authority to keep order?—He keeps order and superintends the learning of the house at night.

12821 Do you assist the chaplain in giving religious instruction?—I give religious instruction for half an hour in the morning—from a quarter to eight to a quarter past eight—and the chaplain gives it at night. The chaplain also reads prayers morning and evening.

12822 Do you go to church, on Sundays, with the district?—Yes; we have one wing of the church, to which we have a private entrance from the yard attached to the school. The boys sit at one side is church, and the girls at the other.

12823 The school is inspected once a year by Mr. Dalton?—It is. His reports, which I have here, are most favourable.

12824 Are prizes given at these examinations to the best boys?—No, there are no rewards given.

12825 If there were rewards given, would it not be

an advantage?—The chaplain gave them one year himself, and they were a great encouragement.

12826 Is there any trouble in getting the boys to keep the house clean?—No; there is no trouble in getting them to do anything. They do the industrial work quite willingly. They keep the lavatory in order, pump the water to the house, take in coal, and do all work of that kind.

12827 Beyond going out now and again in harvest time, there is no industrial training on the farm?—We have a little garden in which they work in the seasons, and in which they cultivate vegetables for the use of the house.

12828 Where do the pupils usually come from?—We have them from several counties—this county, the county Cavan, county Larkinn, a few from Derry, one from Down, some from Armagh, twelve or fourteen from Dublin, one or two from Wicklow, and one from Tipperary.

12829 Do you look after the boys, after they leave the school?—A gratuity is allowed to boys who are in employment, and they have to send in a certificate before getting the instalments of that gratuity. I have not had much experience myself, as I have been only two years in the school.

12830 Do you desire to add anything to the evidence which we have received about this school?—As to preparing the boys for the Science and Art examinations, their education is so very low, when they enter the school, that it would be a matter of great difficulty to do so. They can hardly read the second-class National school-book, and very often the reasons given for seeking their admission to our school is, that they were in a place where they could get no education. The Institution is only a primary school, and if you work the seniors up too high, you could not do justice to the others. There is a boy in the school, nine years old, who can barely read a little, and can do no arithmetic whatever. Even if we worked hard the result would not be worth the trouble.

Oct. 5, 1878.
The St. John's
the Earl of Shaftesbury,
10, Grosvenor Place.

Mr. Thomas
Nash.

Oct. 2, 1875.

Rev. Felix
Hackett, &c.

REV. FELIX HACKETT, &c., examined.

12831. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the Roman Catholic clergymen in Enniskillen. On what point do you wish to give evidence?—I wish to give you some information on the state of Catholic education, primary and intermediate, and on the feelings of the Catholic community of Enniskillen on the subject. I am now in my fourth year in Enniskillen, and during that time I may say I have been the working manager of the National schools; the parish priest has nominally been the manager, but as he was unable to undertake the duties, I have acted in his place.

12832. The schools you refer to are primary ones?—Yes; but from my connection with them I came to know the state of education in the town, and the educational wants of the people.

12833. You are acquainted with the various primary schools in the town?—Yes; in addition to these two National schools, male and female, there is a Model school, a Convent school, a Christian Brothers' school, and also a National school under Protestant management.

12834. Is that Presbyterian?—I think it is Methodist.

12835. Is there not a school which was formerly called a Model school, and is now under Roman Catholic Board?—Yes, but it is not a National school, it was under the Church Education Board, and is commonly called the Church school.

12836. To which school do the Roman Catholics generally go?—I suppose for primary education to the National school?—Most of the girls go to the Convent school, and most of the boys to the Christian Brothers' school; the others attend the National schools, of which I act as manager.

12837. Do the girls who want higher education go to the Convent school?—Yes.

12838. And the boys to the Christian Brothers' school?—Yes, the Convent school is a primary school as well, the Christian Brothers' school is not under the National Board or in any way connected with it; but it is in the strict sense of the word a primary school.

12839. Have you any higher class school, for either boys or girls?—We have a higher school now the want of a school to which Catholics could send their children, was very much felt about Enniskillen, and the Bishop, in order to meet that want, got rooms prepared, as a school, in the Christian Brothers' premises, and appointed one of the priests to take the charge of it.

12840. Was that made a sort of high school in connection with the existing school there?—It is a high school in the strict sense of the word; Latin, Greek, Science, and English are taught.

12841. Do any of your flock go to the Model school?—None, but occasionally a few waifs and strays, and the children of mixed marriages or of soldiers; but none of the children of practical Catholics go there; and the parents are not influenced by their clergy in keeping them away. The Catholic community of Enniskillen are an intelligent people, and they are well able to estimate the dangers of the Model school system. I understand that it has been stated, before this Commission, in Dublin, that the Bishop was in favour of allowing children to avail themselves of the Model school; I suppose that statement was made because the Bishop never found it necessary to interfere in order to prevent the children from going, and that therefore the impression got abroad, that, because he was not interfering in any conspicuous way, he was in favour of the schools. It is, however, quite the contrary; he has opposed the Model schools from the beginning, and opposes them still.

12842. Do the people themselves prefer that their children should go to the Christian Brothers', or denominational, school rather than to the Model School?—Yes; they know the system quite well themselves, and they have the other schools, which they know to be as good

12843. Have you any objection to the course of education pursued under the National Board?—We have. As things stand at present in Enniskillen we are pretty well satisfied. The Convent school is a National school, and there is always a large class of children attending it, who are learning Irish and French, and all those extra subjects, for which the pupils pay a large sum each quarter.

12844. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—There are a large number of Roman Catholics in Enniskillen?—Yes, a good deal more than half the population.

12845. There are also a considerable number in the surrounding neighbourhood?—Yes.

12846. You know the county of Monaghan pretty well?—I do. I was two years in the Seminary, before I came to Enniskillen.

12847. Are there not, considering the size of Enniskillen, a large number of Catholic shopkeepers of respectability, who have accumulated wealth in business?—A fair half, I would say, of the shopkeepers in Enniskillen are Catholics.

12848. Does that answer apply both to the better class of shopkeepers, and to the smaller shopkeepers?—Yes.

12849. Are many of the Catholic young men from the farming classes, in the neighbourhood of Enniskillen, going into the priesthood?—Yes; Fermanagh has produced a great many priests.

12850. There are also Catholic young men, the sons of respectable shopkeepers in the town of Enniskillen, who desire to go to business, and commence—the Civil Service, and the learned professions?—Yes.

12851. And for all those it would be desirable to have some advantage in the shape of intermediate education?—Certainly.

12852. Until the present Bishop instituted the small beginning of an intermediate school, which you have mentioned, there was no such thing in the town?—Portora is here; but there is nothing for the Catholics.

12853. The Catholic population supply themselves at their own expense, as far as buildings and maintenance go, with abundance of primary education?—Yes; they are pretty well satisfied with the state of primary education.

12854. How was the Convent school in Enniskillen built?—It was built by subscription. The ground, on which it and the Christian Brothers' school stand, was purchased.

12855. What was the cost of the ground?—£1,150.

12856. What did it cost to build the Convent school?—Above £700.

12857. That money is to some extent devoted to education, and constitutes a sort of endowment. What did the building of the Christian Brothers' school cost?—I understand the Christian Brothers' school was originally built for stores. It was erected before the purchase of the ground.

12858. Is the ground liable to any rent?—No.

12859. I suppose it has only recently been possible, out of the voluntary funds of the Catholics, to make any provision for intermediate education?—Yes.

12860. The staff in the intermediate school consists at present of only one clergyman?—Yes.

12861. Do you consider that provision adequate to meet the wants of the Catholic people, as regards intermediate education?—Not at all, but we could not afford to do any better.

12862. What becomes of the intermediate education of the Catholics of the middle classes, in Enniskillen and the neighbourhood, who go to boarding schools or remain undeducated?—Howsoever they have had no place at all to go to. A few of them did occasionally go to Portora. I have reason to know that, for many years, the Catholic boys who went to Portora, went there to learn the rudiments of Latin and Greek, preparatory

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to entering the Seminary, which was then exclusively Catholic. The impression was that no boy was admitted except he was preparing for the church, and that no boy was admitted who was preparing for a professional or mercantile career.

12863 At present where do they go to?—We have now the school of our own, which I have mentioned.

12864 How many pupils are attending it?—Eleven. It has only been opened since April last. There are six youths belonging to Enniskillen in the Seminary at Monaghan, and there is one at Rockwell College, in the county of Tipperary.

12865 I suppose there are a number of Catholics in Enniskillen who would much prefer that their boys should obtain intermediate education at a well-organized school in the town?—Yes; and that was one of the reasons put forward as explaining why they sent their sons to Portlaoise day-schools, they said they led the children under their own supervision at home.

12866 There is a large Catholic population in the county of Monaghan?—Yes. It is much more Catholic than Fermanagh.

12867 There are a greater number of Catholics among farmers there?—Yes.

12868 And a considerable town population too?—The towns are pretty fair, too. Monaghan is a fair town.

12869 Is there a large class of Catholics, that ought to avail themselves of intermediate education, in Monaghan?—There must be.

12870 Are there many who enter the priesthood from that county?—There are. Monaghan supplies a great number of priests for the diocese.

12871 Would you say that the proportion of priests among those Monaghan was greater, in proportion to the population and the size of the portions of the diocese in the two counties, than the proportion of priests coming from Fermanagh?—I could scarcely answer that question. I know the population of Monaghan is much above that of Fermanagh.

12872 The Catholics in Monaghan have got a day-school or Seminary?—Yes.

12873 That has seemed to be a purely ecclesiastical training school, and now takes in boys intended for lay pursuits as well?—Yes.

12874 Has that institution any endowment?—None whatever. There is a house, and I believe they pay rent for the ground on which the Seminary is built.

12875 Do you know what is the amount of the rent?—I do not.

12876 Do you know whether they build the Seminary themselves?—They did.

12877 How many boys were there in that Institution now?—Between forty and fifty were there last year; I cannot tell the number this year.

12878 There is no distinction between the course of education of the boys that may or may not go to Maynooth?—They learn the same classical course, and also the same mathematical course.

12879 Did that Seminary send up any boys to the Intermediate examinations?—Yes, they sent in sixteen, all of whom passed. Five of them got exhibitions, and eleven were prize men.

12880 Do you wish to express any feeling, on the part of the Roman Catholics, about the educational endowments of the two counties—Fermanagh and Monaghan?—As far as I know the people are pretty well satisfied with the state of primary education. They object of course to the Model school, because they think it is scarcely fair that a school should be supported, at the very door of the Christian Brothers' school, out of the public purse.

12881 Was the statement of Mr. Beaton—that the Bishop did not object to the Model school—a mistake on his part?—Yes; the only way I could account for that statement is that the Bishop had never any reason to take care.

12882 State your own opinion of the feeling of the Catholics?—There is a strong feeling among the Catholics of Enniskillen with regard to intermediate edu-

cation. They feel the want of it very much, and that no means have been afforded or facilities given them to obtain it. They will not avail themselves of Portlaoise; but if they had a school of their own, in Enniskillen, there would be a very large attendance. When the Government are disposed to supply a few prizes, they should give us something to catch our rivals in the race with those that are largely aided; or, if not, put all on an equal footing, and let the existing endowment go to the promotion of education under the Intermediate system. The Catholics feel very much that a school like Portlaoise should be supported from large endowments, and that they should have to pay for building their own school, and to pay their own masters.

12883 Is it likely that the respectable element amongst the Catholics here will increase?—If we had an intermediate school, or any facilities afforded for intermediate education, that section would certainly increase. It would increase the social status of the community.

12884 CHAIRMAN.—Who are the trustees of the Convent school?—I think the parish priest and the bishop.

12885 Have the Christian Brothers their property in their own hands?—No. It is in the hands of trustees—the bishop and the parish priest. The whole was bought in one plot. The Convent school were not built on the plot when it was bought. The house now occupied by the Christian Brothers' school had been a stone in the possession of Mr. Kerans, a large merchant here. It was first converted into a Convent, but the nuns left it after ten or eleven years. Then, when the Convent was built, the Christian Brothers came and took possession of the house and converted it into a school.

12886 They teach there, but the property does not belong to them?—It does not belong to them at all.

12887 Is your objection to the Model school that it is not a good school?—No, we do not say that it is not a good school, or that there is not a good staff of teachers. In fact, the principal teacher is a good practical Catholic; but, nevertheless, we do not acknowledge or recommend the school. We object to the system of the Model school, because it is a State institution; and because the education is taken out of the hands of the clergy.

12888 Mr. O'BRIEN.—You mean out of the supervision of the clergy?—I do.

12889 CHAIRMAN.—In fact, your position is—that you do not wish to have any mixed control over schools in which Catholics are taught, but that they should be under the supervision and direct control of your own clergy?—Yes.

12890 As regards the results of the Intermediate Education examinations, you are, of course, aware that all schools, except the National schools, may receive results fees, and obtain an endowment in that form?—Yes.

12891 You thought it hard on the Catholics that the Model school should be supported out of public funds as against the Christian Brothers' school, but that position is modified now by the fact that the other schools can get results which the Model school cannot?—The Christian Brothers' school does not get results fees.

12892 Mr. O'BRIEN.—The Christian Brothers' schools are merely primary schools?—Yes.

12893 And they confine themselves, as exclusively as they can, to primary education?—Certainly.

12894 That being so, they do not pretend to compete under the Intermediate system?—No.

12895 You are aware that the State primary schools, the National schools, which correspond educationally to the Christian Brothers' schools, are actually forbidden by the State to compete at the Intermediate examinations, for fear of spoiling their primary education?—Yes.

12896 The same reason applies to the Christian Brothers' schools?—The pupils in the Christian Brothers'

65/1, 14/9
Rev. John
Berkett, &c.

schools, or whether of fact, do not compete. The Intermediate school we have established is held in the same house as the Christian Brothers' school, but is quite distinct.

12937. Does your experience go sufficiently far back

to compare how the Model school stood in former days, with its present position?—It always had the same position. It never was recognized as *Intermediate* by the Catholics. There is a Model school in Monaghan as well, and the same observation applies to it.

Rev. August
McKeown, &c.

Rev. EUGENE F. KESSA, &c., examined.

12938. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master, or principal, of the Catholic Intermediate School in Enniskillen?—Yes.

12939. It is not in any way under the Christian Brothers?—It is quite distinct from the Christian Brothers' school, except that it is in the same building; but as a school, it is distinct.

12940. How is any endowment in the shape of money, spent on building or otherwise?—It has no endowment. It is part of the Christian Brothers' schoolhouse, from which some rooms have been cut off, in which classes are held.

12941. What number of teachers are there in the school?—I am the only one. I teach from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

12942. How many boys are attending that school?—Eleven at present.

12943. What are their ages?—With the exception of one, who is about sixteen, they vary from twelve to about fourteen or fifteen.

12944. What course of instruction do you give?—English and Science, Latin and Greek.

12945. Have you sent up any boys to the Intermediate Education examinations?—Not yet.

12946. The school has not been long enough in existence?—It has not.

12947. Are the boys attending it, the sons of shopkeepers in Enniskillen?—Yes; many of them are.

12948. Mr. O'SHEA.—What are the other boys that are not the sons of shopkeepers?—There are two boys who live in the neighbourhood, and who are the sons of farmers.

12949. In addition to being the only master of the school, you are also a curate of the parish?—I am, and I attend to parochial duties.

12950. If there were a properly organized school, and that it had fair time to come before the Catholic public of the place, would it have a much larger attendance?—I believe there is sufficient data from

which to conclude reasonably that such a school would be a very large one, for there are at present thirteen boys belonging to the town and neighbourhood studying the first year's grade, eleven here and two elsewhere.

12951. You mean at Monaghan?—Yes. I believe that next year there will be a number equally large, and also in the following year, all forming three *form classes*. Indeed I consider it is only reasonable to conclude that—of these boys increased well, as I hope they will, for they manifest much talent—in place of the present number, eleven, there will be five or six times that number here after a short time.

12952. Are there small towns in the neighbourhood, which are connected with Enniskillen by railway?—Yes. Boys would come from the surrounding villages and districts to a higher school, if they had one which they would consider safe for them.

12953. I suppose it is utterly impossible, at present, to employ anything like a large staff of masters?—Of course it is, there is no endowment.

12954. What fees do you charge?—£4 a year.

12955. Is that the universal charge?—There is a newly charged elsewhere, but our people are as heavily burthened, in making provision for their educational and other requirements, that it would seem cruel to ask them to pay high fees. They support the Christian Brothers. Indeed they contribute largely in many ways.

12956. CHAIRMAN.—You expended a large sum within the last few years in erecting your church?—Yes; the Catholics of this town are contributing nearly £1,000 annually for the erection of their new church, and there are other charitable objects to which they contribute as well.

12957. Mr. O'SHEA.—That is all over now?—Oh, there is much to be done yet.

12958. Have you been long in this parish?—About eight months.

Mr. James
Kearney.

Mr. JAMES KEENE, examined.

12959. CHAIRMAN.—You live in Enniskillen?—Yes.

12960. Can you say what proportion of the shopkeepers, in the Midland, are Roman Catholics, as compared with the various denominations of Protestants?—I think a very fair proportion. I should say there would be very little difference between the Protestants and the Catholics, counting as Protestants, Methodists and Presbyterians and all denominations of Protestants.

12961. Do you desire to make any statement?—Yes. I was reading the evidence Dr. Steele gave in Dublin, as reported in the newspapers, and although I would not for one moment impute that Dr. Steele would say anything not true, I really did feel surprised at a statement, made by a gentleman of his position and character, on a subject of such importance, of which he evidently knew so very little.

12962. Mr. O'SHEA.—What evidence of his, do you refer to?—Is it—

—You said there were a few big shopkeepers, as distinguished from small shopkeepers, Roman Catholics?—Yes, a very few; I know of none except a butcher?—

I refer to that, and other passages to the same effect. The fact however is not so, for as a class, the Roman Catholic shopkeepers are as wealthy as the Protestants. I have been talking the matter over with Protestant shopkeepers in the town, and they

believe that, comparatively speaking, the Roman Catholic shopkeepers are the best off.

12963. Although, perhaps, not numerically equal?—Not numerically equal.

12964. Do you think one-third of the shopkeepers are Roman Catholics?—Yes, I do. The inference to be drawn from the evidence I refer to, was that there would not be a sufficient number of Roman Catholics, of the class suited to take advantage of Intermediate education. I desire positively to contradict that.

12965. Is the want of higher education felt among the Roman Catholics here?—It is. I know the feelings of the people of Enniskillen, having been living here for twenty-two years, and those feelings are, that they are in the matter of intermediate or higher education heavily weighted—that there are no facilities at all afforded to them.

12966. Do the Protestant shopkeepers avail themselves, to a fair extent, of Public school?—I am not aware how that is, I do not know much about it.

12967. To what extent do Catholics go there?—Very few indeed do so.

12968. Can you say how many are at present there?—I should say there are not more than one or two.

12969. There are a number of Catholic young men going into the Church, from the country round?—Yes, a good many.

12930. Before they went to Maynooth, where were they generally taught?—Some of them went to the Seminary in Mounaghan, and I know some who went to Clonan to school. One peasant, a farmer, who lived within four miles of this town, had three boys there at one time, and he was so anxious to get them on, that had, on more than one occasion, to lend him money to pay the fees, till he could make it up afterwards.

12931. Do you think, if there were a good Catholic school here, it would be largely attended?—I am satisfied it would.

12932. Have you any suggestion to make on the subject?—I would seriously be an authority, but I feel the want of the school. I never felt it so much as I become a father.

12933. I suppose the people have their eyes on the intermediate system, and the stimulus that gives?—Certainly, a suitable intermediate school, where Catholic parents could with safety send their children, as, I think, very much needed, and the want of it is very much felt.

12934. We have heard of the disposition of the lady proprietress of the Model school. Do you think that the feeling of the Catholic lady is thoroughly in accord with the

feeling of the Church authorities, on that subject?—Decidedly, they do not wish to send their children to it. That was my own feeling. I would not send my son to the Model school, nor would I send him to Portora. When I was a young boy I came a good deal into contact with parliament Porters, and the impression left on my mind was that it was not safe for a Catholic boy to be there.

12935. You do not impute that to any interference on the part of the masters?—Emphatically no; only to the boys.

12936. CHAIRMAN.—Portora school does not afford any great benefit to Protestants either, as a school for the commercial classes, for the great majority of the scholars there are the sons of persons in better circumstances, coming from a distance?—They are.

12937. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Then you do not consider Portora school of any great advantage to the locality?—From my stand point it is not.

12938. The boarders pay sixty guineas a year. It is a high class school, more for the sons of gentry of large property, than for those seeking commercial education?—I was always under that impression about it.

Oct 2, 1878.
Mr. James
Keany

Rev. WILLIAM STEELE, M.A., readied.

Rev. William
Steele, D.D.

12939. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How many of your boarders at Portora come from Keshikillen or the county of Fermanagh?—I never had, I think, more than six or seven from the immediate neighbourhood.

12940. How many day scholars have you?—Nearly fifty.

12941. How many of these are free?—I should think there are about sixteen free, my rate about five boys has always been this—I never had a limited number, I have always sent to any person who had a suitable and capable of receiving the education that we give at Portora, that if he were unable to pay for him, I would receive him free.

12942. Of what class is life are the free boys?—Some of them are from the most respectable classes; but their parents, although they hold very respectable positions, have very slender means.

12943. You have got about fourteen paying day boys?—About that number.

12944. Are they natives of Keshikillen?—Nearly all, at present.

12945. What class are they from?—They are chiefly children of shopkeepers, but some are the sons of doctors and bank managers.

12946. CHAIRMAN.—Do you desire to make any

further statement?—When I stated, at my examination in Dublin, that I thought that but a small proportion of the large class of shopkeepers in Keshikillen were Roman Catholics, Mr. Keany knows perfectly well, as I am sure every one else here does, that I believed the fact to be so, and I had always thought that Mr. Keany himself was a Protestant. The fact is this, that in all my dealings in the town, whether educationally or commercially, I have never asked the question whether a man was a Protestant or a Roman Catholic.

12947. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The majority of the boys at your school are gentlemen's sons, paying 60 guineas a year, and coming from a distance?—Certainly, I should like to add that although, as Mr. Harcourt stated, there is a feeling amongst the Roman Catholics against Portora, yet in no way, directly or indirectly, by asking them to conform to any kind of service whatever, or otherwise, have I interfered with their religion.

12948. A large proportion of the endowment you recommended for introducing the cost of education of people from a distance?—No doubt it is, but one thing should be always borne in mind, that I could not attempt to give anything like the education given to the day boys, on the terms paid by them, if it were not for the boarders.

Mr. MICHAEL DOBNEY, examined.

Mr. Michael
Dobney

12949. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You desire to make statement?—Yes. Dr. Steele taught one of my boys, and I must say I never had the smallest fault to find with that gentleman, and very likely if there was another school available here my son would not have been sent to him.

12950. You mean a Catholic school?—I do.

12951. Are you a Roman Catholic?—Yes. I have three other sons, and if an intermediate school were here, suitable for my children, I would wish to send them to it.

12952. Are they at a boarding school?—They are at the Diocesan Seminary in Mounaghan.

12953. Then notwithstanding Dr. Steele's extreme impartiality you would prefer sending your children to a Catholic school?—Undoubtedly.

12954. CHAIRMAN.—Is your son, who was educated at Portora, still a Catholic?—He is a Catholic clergyman, a professor in the Diocesan Seminary.

12955. Then he has not shaken, as to his faith, by

attending at Portora?—No. I think the doctor gave him a good blessing. I am forty years in Keshikillen, and I know it is very hard on the Roman Catholics to have to support all they must do here. There is a collection every year for the Christian Brothers, and that comes from the poor people, and amounts to from £90 to £120. The Convent schools are under the National Board. There is a great number of schools in the town; but, I think, with the exception of what the National Board gives, no Catholic school gets anything, as has a farthing of endowment. As regards Mr. Beaumont's statement, that Catholic children were attending the Model school, I know that was altogether a mistake, for they are not attending it. The Roman Catholics themselves have an objection to it, and their clergy have an objection to it too. The priests and the people always pull well together. In fact, if we were going to send our children to the Model school, and the priests told us not, we would not do it.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

Oct 3, 1879.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1879—11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

In the Town Hall, Waterford.

Present:—LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD, LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; and ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.B.; with G. W. BRADSHAW, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Mr. ROBERT THOMAS CAREW, B.A., examined.

Mr. Robert T. Carew, A.L.

12956. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are one of the trustees of Mason's charity, Waterford?—I am an acting trustee.

12957. It was founded by some members of the Mason family?—It was founded by Miss Mary Mason, daughter of Sir John Mason, in 1740.

12958. What is the exact scope of the charity?—The building cost £750, and the whole expense of the school is now defrayed by an annuity of £80 Irish, equivalent to £55 1s. 8d. present currency, paid half-yearly by the Corporation of Waterford, on account of £500 which was given for the school in three sums of £300 each by Sir John Mason, Sarah Mason, and John Mason.

12959. There is in addition, I believe, a sum of money derived from a Mr. Alcock?—That is from a different source altogether and for another purpose. I am not the trustee of that fund.

12960. Under what instrument are you trustees of the other fund?—Under the will of Mrs. Mason, by which the two eldest representatives of the Mason family were appointed trustees of this fund of £40 Irish. It is as one of those that I am trustee.

12961. Is there a second trustee?—No second trustee has ever acted. The will mentions that the two eldest representatives of the Mason family residing in Waterford should be the trustees, and I do not know that there is any other representative of the family, now residing in Waterford, except myself. My mother was trustee before me—she died in 1837. Before that my grandmother, Lady Alcock, was trustee—she died in 1835. I am unaware that any parties took part in the management of the school except my mother and grandmother. Upon my mother's death in 1837 I took the management of it, I am the legal trustee. My wife looks after the management of the school now, for as it is a girls' school, it is more suitable that a lady should look after it, but I keep the accounts, and disburse the money. I produce the book of accounts.

12962. Do you balance your accounts at any particular times?—Yes, every half year, ending in March and September.

12963. Taking the account for the half-year ending 29th September, 1877, the expenditure was for boots £1 16s., Mrs. Amour, the schoolmistress two quarters' salary £8; premiums £1 14s. 3d.; cleaning 2s. 6d.; wages 1s. 6d.; coal £2 5s. 3d.; sundries 3s. 8d.; boots £1 11s. 9d.—total £15 16s. 11d.—Those are the disbursements.

12964. I find you commence the account of receipts with a balance to credit of the school £55 3s., then there is half-year's Corporation money, £27 6s. 10d.; a half-year's dividend on Waterford and Limerick Railway Shares, £1 4s. 8d.; eight months' lodging money from Mrs. Amour, £3 4s.; then a second half year's interest from the Corporation £25 18s. 3d.—making the total receipts £90 16s. 10d.—and deducting expenses as already stated £35 16s. 11d.; leaving a balance to the credit of the charity of £54 19s. 11d.—Yes.

12965. What is the sum of £1 4s. 8d. from the Waterford and Limerick Railway?—The school was intended originally for thirty girls, but the number fell to eleven or twelve at one time, and there was few or five years ago an surplus in my hands, with which I purchased two £50 shares in the Waterford and Limerick Railway. Some time after that the house wanted a new roof, and I had to lay out a good deal of money. In order to meet that expenditure I sold one of the shares.

12966. Were they preference shares?—Yes. The

other day I found the fund accumulating again, and I bought two or four Per Cent Guaranteed Shares, in the same way.

12967. In the account for the half-year ending 29th March, 1878, the other items appear much the same as in the previous account, but you sold a share for £50, which gave you a balance in hands of £138 6s. 10d., what was the share sold for?—It was redeemed by the company at par, £50.

12968. During the next half-year there appears to have been no extra expenditure, and the money seems to have remained idle?—Yes, it remained idle for a time until I bought the other shares I have mentioned.

12969. In the half-year ending 29th September, 1878, I do not see any entry of the receipt of this Corporation money; did you receive it?—I received it, but perhaps it came too late to go into that half-year's account. You will find it in the next account.—October 29th, 1878.—Corporation money for the half-year ending September, 1878, less poor rate £32 6s. 9d.

12970. I see that on 18th September, 1879, you invested £56 4s. 9d. in the purchase of two sums of £50, consolidated preference stock, of the Waterford and Limerick Railway bearing interest at 4 per cent?—Yes.

12971. In what name did you buy the stock?—In my own name, but I made an agreement that it should be available for the charity, in case anything should happen to me.

12972. Who would be entitled to succeed you in the trust?—I suppose my eldest son.

12973. Is he of age?—Not yet, he is nearly of age.

12974. Are there other members of the Mason family—descendants of the original founder—still in Waterford?—I do not know of any.

12975. Do you know in whom the title to the house, occupied by the charity, is vested?—I have been a copy of Mary Mason's will, leaving the school-house in Lady Lane for the purpose of the charity. She purchased the ground and built the school-house, it is free of rent.

12976. From the Corporation payments income tax is deducted. Did you make application to get that returned?—Yes, I always got it back. You will find in the accounts credit is given for returned income tax.

12977. The next matter is the Alcock money, which is stated to produce £31 10s. annually?—The Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Waterford are the trustees for that fund. £1,000 was given by Chancellor Alcock to provide apprentice fees, and marriage portions, for girls educated at the school, provided they married a Waterford man, and a Protestant.

12978. No part of that money goes to the school itself?—No.

12979. Have you anything to say to the selection of the girls who get the money?—My mother used formerly to give a recommendation to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, as to the girls who were most worthy to get the apprentice fees and portions, but the clergy disregarded her recommendations, and, after some time, she gave up doing so. There is an entry in the account book that as her recommendations had ceased to be taken into account, she ceased giving any further. I may mention that there was a large debt due to my mother by the school for a considerable time, but after her death, I thought there was no use in carrying that debt any further, and I scratched it across, and recorded the fact in the book at the time then:—

* Mrs. Carew died on 10th July, 1837, when I took the management of the Corporation fund for educating and clothing the poor girls, and struck off the balance of £50 4s. 11d. so long carried on against the School fund."

12960 How had this debt arisen?—I find this entry in my father's handwriting:—

"N.B.—In this year, 1845, there were £70, Irish currency, due to Mr. Glasville, Architect, for new roof, slating the school-house, &c., which account was given to the Bishop of Waterford, who promised to pay it out of the carriage post and apprentices fund bequeathed by Catherine Alcock, but there being no money on hand of that fund, payment was not made by the Bishop, and he said he did not think it right on consideration to pay it out of that fund. The papers and accounts of Mr. Glasville were given to the Bishop, but could not be got back from him, so he said he had retained them, and as Mr. Glasville passed for his money he was paid £42, leaving unpaid £28, which was promised to be paid the following year, and which is accordingly received."

That was the principal cause of the heavy debt, which I cleared out in 1857.

12961 How are the repairs of the building executed at present?—They are done, under my superintendence, out of the £500 Irish, a year.

12962 In what condition is the building at present?—Very good.

12963 What does the building consist of?—A school-house, with a considerable garden at the rear.

12964 How is the garden used?—I do not know whether the Missionaries make any use of it, except for the girls to play in.

12965 Is it available for the use of the school?—It is.

12966 I see an entry for lodging money in the accounts—what is it for?—The Mission of the Blue school has apartments on the ground floor, the same floor as the school-rooms; they consist of a sitting-room, a bedroom, and a large kitchen. In the upper part of the house the Mission family used long ago to live themselves. They are very good rooms. These apartments became vacant, and Mrs. Armour said she would be entitled to take the upper part of the house and pay for it. I thought we might as well let her have them, and accordingly she took the apartments and has been paying for them every half-year.

12967 What rent does she pay?—Eight shillings a month, as a monthly tenant.

12968 What is her salary?—£16 a year, the residence and three tons of coal. It used to be only two tons, but she gets three tons now. That is the only allowance she gets.

12969 What are the conditions of admission into the school?—The applicants must be children of Protestant parents, and resident in Waterford.

12970 They are all day pupils?—Yes.

12971 By whom are they admitted?—I admit them.

12972 Your approval is necessary?—Yes.

12973 There are, at present, sixteen girls on the roll?—That was the number; but the other day the mother of two of the girls objected to the school dress, and she said she would not send them any more. The girls wear a simple blue dress—it is a very good dress, but, as the mother of those two girls did not like it, they left the school. This occurred about a fortnight or three weeks ago, so that we have only fourteen girls in the school now.

12974 Do all the children wear the school dress?—Yes—all wear the same dress. It is supplied to them out of the £500 a year.

12975 Is the cost of those dresses entered in your accounts?—It is. I have vouchers for every item.

12976 Dr. HARRIS—in the report of the Commissioners of 1857, it is stated that the girls must be children and merely of residents, but of natives of Waterford?—They must be residents, but I do not think that they must be natives. Any Protestant that comes to live here on, I think, apply to send his child to the school, besides parents possibly resident in Waterford at the time.

12977 LION JOURNÉ FREDERICKS.—Do you visit the establishment at any regular times?—No. Mrs. Curran goes there very frequently, and the place is visited by the clergy. The Bishop's wife goes there occasionally.

12978 Is the school subject to any regular inspection?—No, there is no regular inspection.

12979 Are there any fees charged to the children?—None, they are educated free of charge.

12980 What is the reason that the number is not full—the roll contemplated thirty, there are only fourteen in the school at present, and you have a surplus of funds?—We have a large surplus, but the people of Waterford do not avail themselves of the school. I understand there is a falling off in the attendance at all the schools in Waterford—especially the Model school, and infant school—that not near so many attend there now, as were attending there some time ago.

12981 Have you a record of the number of children who attended this school in times gone by?—Yes. This book contains the numbers from the year 1825.

12982 In 1825 I find you had 6 monitors and 24 other children, making 30 altogether?—Yes, the number was complete then.

12983 In 1830 the number was 30, and continued so until 1833?—Yes.

12984 In 1834 it was 28; in 1835, 29; in 1843 it fell to 29, in 1845 there were 20; in 1853 they rose to 28; in 1856 there were 24; and in 1858, 24?—Yes.

12985 Do you visit the school to see how the girls are getting on?—Well, I do not go much in that way myself—I leave it to Mrs. Curran.

12986 Are all the children, who require it, provided out of the appropriation fund?—I do not know. The fund for apprenticing is entirely out of my control, I have nothing in the world to say to it. I think the trustees of the Alcock fund are bound by the will to give publicity in the Waterford papers to the state of the fund, by means of an annual advertisement—which they do not do.

12987 Dr. HARRIS.—In the report of the former Commissioners, it is stated that the condition of the school was, at that time, very unsatisfactory, the funds being inadequate—the school room was reported to be in no manner condition, and ventilation not attended to as it ought to be—did you, when your funds increased, do anything to remove those defects?—I do not know anything about that. My mother had the management at that time, and so continued until 1857. I know nothing about it.

12988 The report I have referred to was published in 1857—I want to know have those defects been attended to?—Well, it was about that time the arrears began to fall off, and that ceased the accumulation.

12989 What I want to know is, whether the present condition of the school is better than it was in 1857?—Oh, it is, infinitely better, I think.

12990 Repairs have been executed since?—Yes; the house has been plastered outside with cement, and a new roof—an excellent roof—put on. It is in thorough repair now.

12991 As far as I understood the number of pupils has diminished gradually every year?—They have diminished, certainly.

12992 In the school-room kept in a clean condition now; the report of 1857 says that it was not clean, and that ventilation was not attended to?—Well, there have been two or three school-mistresses since then, I have no fault to find with the present mistress. I go there frequently, and I have never found any fault with the ventilation or the cleanliness of the school. I have always impressed on Mrs. Armour the importance of keeping the place clean and tidy, and taking care that the children come clean to school—with face and hands washed, and their boots polished.

12993 The statement in 1857 was that these defects in the school-room were due to want of funds—I wanted to know whether when you got funds, the defects were removed—you say they have been?—Yes.

12994 LION JOURNÉ FREDERICKS.—I find the following entries in the accounts for repairs done to the building since 1857, September 1859, painting and repairing, £14 8s., September 1860, repairs to house, £10 13s. 6d., October 1861, repairs to roof, 12s.; July 1864, some items for 60s., 6s., 24; October 1864

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repairs of roof £3 10s. I see in that year you invested money in two 5 per cent. shares of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, at £45 each, one of which you afterwards sold at £501—Yes, one was sold at £20, and the other redeemed at £50.

13013. And now all you have are the two 4 per cent. preference shares?—Yes, those I purchased this year.

13016. I find that in 1865 you paid £3 3s. for repairs, on 2nd October, 1871, you paid Ryan and Son for new roof on school-house £180, on January 2nd, 1874, to Ryan and Son for new roof on rag building £43 11s. 10d.; and on 2nd September, 1874, you paid for plastering outside walls and roof of school-house with cement £20 1—Yes.

13017. That makes altogether £348 11s. 10d. expended on the building since 1871?—Yes, it is in very good repair now.

13018. Were those expenditures made upon tender and estimate?—By tender.

13019. I understand no one else takes any part in the management save yourself and Mrs. Cress?—No one else.

13020. By the terms of the Alcock bequest the

trusts were to provide marriage portions for girls that have been educated in the Blue School, provided they marry Protestants and natives of Waterford, and have a certificate of good conduct from the mistress of the school?—Yes. It was in accordance with that, my mother gave certificates to some of the girls whom she considered to deserve it; but the Dean and Chapter paid no attention to the certificates, and gave the marriage portions to whom they liked.

13021. Without any certificate?—Without any certificate at all.

13022. Then there is no control on the part of those who manage the school over the selection of the girls who are to receive the marriage portions?—None.

13023. The will contains the following direction:—

"I also desire that my trustees do on every Easter Sunday of every year publish in the Waterford newspaper, if it continues to come, and if not, in some other newspaper, an account of their yearly proceedings, wherein the names of the several persons named, and to whom the marriage portions shall have been paid, shall be inserted."

Has that direction been complied with?—No, that is not done at all.

Mrs. Elizabeth
 Cress.

Mrs. HENRIETTA CANN, examined.

13024. LEAD JEWELL FERGUSON.—You are the wife of the last witness, and have taken an interest in the management of the Blue School, Waterford?—Yes, I have done so ever since I was married.

13025. Do you visit it regularly?—I do, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and hope to continue doing so as long as I am able.

13026. Have you, during your residence in Waterford, always done so?—Not always; I have not been strong enough, but I have always visited the school when I was able.

13027. Do you reside in the neighbourhood of the school?—About three miles distant from it.

13028. What is the course of teaching in the school?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework, and, I need scarcely say, Scripture. That I am very anxious, indeed, about.

13029. Is the religious teaching imparted at a fixed hour every day?—It is. The school always opens with prayer.

13030. What are the ages of the children?—From fifteen or sixteen, down to five years old.

13031. You have only one teacher?—Only one teacher.

13032. Does she teach all the children?—Yes; I took her on the recommendation of the then Bishop of Cashel, who was particularly anxious that I should do so. She has been with us a long time.

13033. The former Commissioners' Report gave a poor account of the condition of the school—how is it now?—I am perfectly satisfied with it. I do not wish the children to be taught anything beyond reading, writing, arithmetic, and sewing. I am anxious to train them to make their own clothes, and plain dress-making.

13034. Is the mistress qualified to do that?—Perfectly.

13035. Do the children remain until old enough to learn needlework?—They all learn some kind of needlework.

13036. Do you know anything about the distribution of the marriage portion fund—do you look after that?—I do; I do not think the clergy ever refused it when the girls were deserving; so far as I know, I believe that when the girl is deserving they give it.

13037. What supply of books have the children?—Only the common books.

13038. Have they to supply themselves with books?—No; we supply them.

13039. You are satisfied with the present condition of the institution?—Perfectly.

13040. Is it doing good work?—I hope it is. I am

not at all desirous that it should give a high class education. If girls want high class education they can go to the other schools.

13041. Dr. HART.—You simply teach them reading, writing, and arithmetic?—Yes; they are very quick at those things.

13042. In the Report of the former Commission it is stated:—"Although grammar is professed to be taught, the girls are utterly ignorant of it."—I do not care about that.

13043. LEAD R. CHURCHILL.—You cannot teach English reading and writing without grammar, can you?—I do not care about grammar.

13044. You mean theoretical grammar?—Yes.

13045. Dr. HART.—It is also stated in the Report to which I have alluded:—"There was not a single arithmetical book in the school." You would not say that such would be a true description of present?—I think not.

13046. Do you know as a fact whether there are arithmetical books in the school?—I do not know whether they have arithmetical books, but what I take pains to see is that they shall read and write—I lent them read, they write from dictation, I look after their needlework, and their mental arithmetic surprises me.

13047. LEAD JEWELL FERGUSON.—Are they remarkably proficient at writing from dictation?—Very quick indeed about that.

13048. Are you able to say to what class in life they belong? Are they all poor?—Almost all. There are one or two that are not, but they are chiefly very poor.

13049. Do you inquire into the circumstances of the applicants, when they wish to be admitted to the school?—No—I am very glad to get the children.

13050. You would receive more if they applied?—I would receive them all.

13051. LEAD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you take Roman Catholics, if they choose to come?—We have children of mixed marriages. We would not refuse them, if they came.

13052. The children who attend the school are brought up in the principles of the Church of Ireland?—Yes.

13053. Have you had any children of mixed marriages?—We have some now.

13054. How many?—Two. The two who came in last were children of mixed marriages.

13055. Do you make any arrangements for securing the consent of the parents?—No.

13056. You do not trouble yourself about it?—No, the children come, and we receive them.

13057. You do not go and seek out the children yourselves?

13041—No. I have not been able to do so. If I am more constantly resident I will. I think Mrs. Armour goes and tries to get them. I have no doubt she does.

13042. Does she go seeking for children of mixed marriages?—I do not know that, exactly; but she tries to get as many children as she can to attend the school.

13043. Dr. HARR—You have not nearly the full number of girls in the school?—No; they could not be supported. I do not think the funds would admit of it.

13044. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN—As I understand it, the only difference it would make in the expenditure, would be the clothing for the children?—Well, that would make a considerable difference.

13045. LORD R. CHURCHILL—You take a great deal of interest in religious education?—Yes.

13046. Have you had children in the school who have been brought up in the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church?—I do not know about that. I teach them the Bible.

13047. Do you teach them the Church Catechism?—No, only the Bible.

13048. You do not know what religious teaching the children have received before they came to the school?—No. I do not trouble myself about it. Mrs. Armour takes them to Church, and brings them back. I am guided by the will of the founders, and by what it throws.

13049. Do the children all assemble on Sunday to go to Church?—Yes, the teacher goes with them. They attend catechism at the Cathedral on Fridays. I leave that to the clergy.

13050. May I ask what religion you are of, yourself?—I am myself a Dissenter. I wish to ask in it respect for the Deeds and Chapter to give those marriage portions without interference to me, or to Mrs. Armour, because the will says that a certificate of good conduct from the mistress of the school must be given in order to entitle a girl to receive the marriage portion.

13051. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN—Certainly, it would appear that it was intended there should be a certificate from the mistress. We will make inquiry about it.

Get 2. Lark.

Mrs. Henrietta Curry

Mrs. Jane Armour, examined.

Mrs. Jane Armour.

13052. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN—How long have you been mistress of the Lady Jane Hine School, Waterford?—Ten years.

13053. What experience of teaching had you before you were appointed to that school?—I have been engaged in teaching for the last thirty years.

13054. Had you been mistress of any school before this one?—Yes, of the Lady Jane Waterford Parochial school.

13055. Was that a Church Education school?—Yes.

13056. How are the children in the Bore school divided?—Into four divisions—third class, second division of third class, second class, and second division of second class.

13057. You have no children who are actually commencing to learn, and on the other hand you have some very far advanced?—I have some pretty high at present. I have the third class in composition rules, and setting out and finishing in needlework.

13058. How do you divide their time?—We have in hand for everything. Commencing at 10 in the morning we have a hymn, prayer, and religious instruction till 11.

13059. Do all the children attend that?—All; the older ones read a chapter, and the little ones I help in paper. On Friday they go to catechism in the Cathedral.

13060. Are the applications for admission made to you?—Principally to me.

13061. How do you find children for the school?—do you look for them or do they come to you?—They come to me. Of course the advantages of the school are sometimes represented to their parents, and when they know them they take advantage of it.

13062. About how many of the children are of mixed marriages?—I think only two at present. They come for work.

13063. Which is the father or mother a Protestant?—The mother. The father, who brought them to the school, is a Roman Catholic.

13064. How did they come to join the school?—Their parents were told, by the parents of other children in the school, how much their children were benefited.

13065. Can you explain why it is that the number of children attending the school is diminishing?—It has not diminished since I came. I think the reason that the number is not larger is on account of the other schools in the town.

13066. What other schools?—The girls' Parochial school, the Infant school, the Model school, and the Beggar school. There take some of the children that might otherwise come to my school.

13067. Do any of the clergy visit your school regularly?—Yes.

13068. Have they fixed times for visiting?—No; not fixed times.

13069. Do they inspect the school, and see how the teaching goes on?—Yes.

13070. Are those the parochial clergy?—Yes; they examine the girls and look at their sabbath books, and enter in the visitors' book their opinion.

13071. In the building, in your opinion, suitable for the purposes of a school?—Yes, I consider it very suitable.

13072. Have you had any illness among the children?—No.

13073. LORD R. CHURCHILL—What are the ages of the two children of a mixed marriage, of whom you spoke just now?—One is ten years of age; the other eight.

13074. Do you know whether those girls had been brought up as Protestants or Catholics before they came to your school?—They had not been brought up Roman Catholics. It was their father brought them to me.

13075. Dr. HARR—Their father being a Roman Catholic brought them to you himself?—Yes; he also told me that he has gone to Church himself.

13076. LORD R. CHURCHILL—Have you ever had in your school children who, up to the time of attending your school, had been brought up in the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church?—Never.

13077. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN—Can you give us any information as to what becomes of the children after they leave the school?—They are provided with situations—the greater part of them go as domestic servants.

13078. Do you know of many who have married, and got the marriage portions?—No girl out of this school got the marriage portion, during my time, though I know of two who applied for it.

13079. Have any got the apprenticeship?—I know of one or two out of my school who got them—that is all.

13080. As I understand your answer, no girl got the marriage portion, on leaving the school, in your time?—None.

13081. Did any girls who had left the school get it?—They did not apply to me for a certificate—therefore I do not know. Perhaps they went to the clergymen and got it without my knowledge.

13082. Is it well known among the parents of the girls that there is this fund to provide marriage portions for them?—Yes, some of them know of it, and when they know of it they send the children

Oct 7, 1896.

Mr. Robert V.
Carter, &c.

13099. **LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.**—You desire to add something?—Yes. I do not want it to go abroad that children of mixed marriages are admissible into the school. The mistress has made a mistake in saying that two children recently admitted were children of a mixed marriage. Both their parents were Protestants, but, after the death of their father, their mother married a Roman Catholic. This occurred before they came to reside in Waterford. Hence the mistake. I have asked the mistress

whether, during her time, children of mixed marriages had ever been admitted, and she said not.

13100. Would you admit the children of a mixed marriage under any circumstances?—Well, I would make inquiry who they were, and all about them, but I do not think, strictly speaking, that they are admissible.

13101. I do not think the will says anything about the religion of the parents?—No, the will says "Protestant children."

The Rev. Mr.
Maurice F.
Day, &c.

The Right Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, D.D., Bishop of Cashel, examined.

13102. **LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.**—We are anxious to get information from your lordship with respect to the Lady-lane Female Bazaar School. It appears from the Report of the Commission which sat in 1867, that there is a fund under the will of Cornelius Alcock available for the children of the school, and Mr. Carter has called our attention to a clause in the will, directing that the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter of Waterford, for the time being, should be the trustees, and that they should on every Easter Tuesday publish in some Waterford newspaper an account of their yearly proceedings, wherein the names of the several persons to whom marriage portions had been paid should be inserted. The provision at the beginning of the will was, that the trustees should revert the sum of £1,000 at interest, and pay the interest in marriage portions to such girls as had been educated in Lady-lane Bazaar School, the condition being that they should marry a citizen of Waterford, be of the Protestant religion, and have a certificate from the notice of their having behaved well during their residence at and school, those to be preferred who have most regularly attended divine service. The trustees of the school states that during her time no girl obtained a portion when leaving the school. We want to know, in the first place, whether the fund is in existence?—The fund is in existence, and is administered from time to time—I think about the time of year that has been mentioned—it is managed by the Rev. Dr. Gualtero, Vicar of Dunmore and Sub-Dean of the Cathedral.

13103. Is he a member of the Chapter?—He is a member of the Chapter. He brings the applications before the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter, from time to time.

13104. Do you know how the fund is invested?—I do not know at all.

13105. But the fund was forthcoming in 1867, and is in existence still?—Certainly.

13106. Can you explain why the certificates directed in the will are not got from the schoolmaster?—I cannot say. Dr. Gualtero would be able to answer that question.

13107. Of course, in distributing the marriage portions, care is taken that they shall be given only to persons who are qualified?—Certainly. I should mention that the school has diminished very much in numbers—there is only a very small number attending at now.

13108. There are fourteen girls now?—Yes, this is another Protestant school in existence, which they prefer attending.

13109. Is the money given for marriage portions or for apprentice fees?—For both.

13110. Are the claims considered at a meeting of the Dean and Chapter?—Yes, they are considered at a meeting of the Dean and Chapter, with the Bishop.

13111. Are the names advertised?—No, I do not remember their ever being advertised. I was not sure it was required, I never heard of that clause in the will before.

Mr. Henry V.
Mackery.

Mr. HENRY V. MACKERY, examined.

13112. **LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.**—You are a solicitor, and the Agent and Treasurer to the trustees of Bishop Foy's charity?—I am.

13113. Is the property of the charity actually reserved by the trustees?—Yes, through me, as their Agent.

13114. How long have you been the Agent?—I was appointed, on the death of Mr. Roberts, in 1863. I received my appointment on 14th September, 1863, from the late Bishop of Cashel, Dr. Daly.

13115. Who are the trustees?—The Bishop of Cashel and the Dean of Waterford are the only two existing or acting trustees. I believe the Mayor of Waterford was appointed a trustee by the will, but he has ceased to act since the Municipal Reform Act,—at least during my time he has taken no part in the management.

13116. **LORD R. CHURCHILL.**—I suppose the Mayor of Waterford is generally a Roman Catholic?—Not always. The present Mayor is a Protestant.

13117. **LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.**—Are we to understand that the Mayor has never, since the Municipal Corporations Act, acted in the management of the charity?—Never, no matter what his denomination may have been, the Mayor has never since, to the best of my knowledge, interfered in the management of the Institution.

13118. Has it been entirely managed by the Bishop, and the Dean of Waterford?—Yes, but I should add

that Mr. Charles S. Bolton has acted, for some years back, as a sort of assistant and adviser of the trustees. He has attended as a friend, at the wish of the Bishop, but that does not imply that he has managed the charity.

13119. These of the Aldermen, and the City Sheriffs, had originally a voice in the admission of pupils—do you know how the admissions are conducted now?—I prepare the list of candidates for admission, but the examinations on admission are conducted by the trustees, through the school-master. The results are recorded by me, and that is all I have to do with it.

13120. Is this book, which you have produced, the minute book of the meetings?—Yes, a simple record of the matters that came before the trustees.

13121. Of what nature is the property of the charity?—It consists of fee simple property in the county of Waterford, and some small possessions in the city. That was the original endowment.

13122. Taking the lands first, have you a rental of them?—I hope to have a rental, containing the poor law valuation and rent of each holding, ready in the course of the day. I have here the book of account, showing the annual income from the endowment of my administration to the present time. This book is divided into two parts, one part a rental, and the other part account.

13123. You opened this account when you became Agent?—Yes.

13124. Had your predecessor kept a similar account?—He kept a similar book.

13125. When you entered on the agency the half year's rental appears to have been £815 8s. 6d.?—Yes.

13126. And there had been earned forward £1,000 5s. 1d. of arrears due?—Yes.

13127. There were thirty-three tenants, at that time, on the estate—how did they hold it?—There were no leases in existence at that time, to the best of my knowledge; they had all expired some time before.

13128. Are there any tenants holding leases now?—There have been some granted during my time.

13129. When were they granted?—One of them within the last year or so, but, without having the lease before me, I cannot speak with the accuracy I would wish.

13130. What is your system of accounting?—At the first meeting of every February we pass the annual accounts. That has been done from the commencement, and the balances are certified at the end of the account.

13131. I find that, when you succeeded to the agency, there was a balance received from the representatives of the late agent of £1,825 10s. 1d.?—Yes, the Bishop, when appointing me, handed me a deposit receipt for £1,825 received from the representatives of my predecessor, and a cheque for £25 10s. 1d. towards current expenses.

13132. Are all payments made through your hands?—Yes, except that the master brings me an account of payments connected with the school, for diet and washing. I pay him, and he pays the bills, but centrally all payments are made through me.

13133. I see the payments are classified into apprentice fees, head and quit rents, salaries, diet, coals, doings, and incidental expenses?—We have varied the classification from time to time as we went on, thinking we might improve it. Sometimes the trustees suggested alterations, and we endeavored to carry them out, in order to improve as we went on.

13134. I will take the account for 1877—your previous year's account was certified on 7th February, 1877, showing a balance in your hands of £250 17s. 1d.—you then pay taxes and agent's fees, £156 6s. 10d.—what is your remuneration?—I receive five per cent. on the rents and receipts, and £50 a year salary as secretary. At the end of each account there is a summary showing the results in a short form.

13135. In your next item of charges in 1877 I find £169 13s. 3½d. for charges on the rents—what are those?—Quit rents and tithe rent charges. They are set forth in the account.

13136. There is also an insurance?—Yes, the school is insured for £3,000.

13137. I see that the next item is £131 10s. 2½d. for farming account?—Yes, that is for the school farms, which is managed by Mr. Smith, the master, under the sanction of the trustees; I make the payments to him.

13138. Dr. HARR.—The farming account began recently?—Yes.

13139. LOAN JOURNALS FIRSTGIVEN.—How do you see to that?—That is under the control of Mr. Smith. I have nothing to do with it, except to pay the money under the authority of the trustees.

13140. You do not keep any debit and credit account of the farm?—I have never actually kept the farming account. I account for the receipts and payments that pass through my hands, classifying the same in the best possible way.

13141. In your account for 1877 salaries and salaries amount to £305 14s. 9d.?—Yes.

13142. The salaries include £100 to the master, £50 to the warden, and £40 to the assistant master?—Yes.

13143. There is a retiring annuity given to the late master?—Yes; £50 a year, with something in lieu of bond.

13144. It appears that you keep a gardeners at £14s. a week, and his son at 6s., afterwards raised to 7s.; and these payments, with occasional labour bills, for hocking, clothing, &c., brings up the amount for wages to £65 6s. 6d. a year?—Yes; I should state that the garden has always been kept in a state of cultivation, that expenditure has been always going on.

13145. That expenditure of £68 4s. 6d., or thereabouts, for gardeners, would appear to be of longer date than the £131 10s. 2½d. for the farm?—Yes; from the commencement of my connexion with the school, and before it, there was always a garden kept up. I pay those items on the master's requisition, and under the sanction of the trustees.

13146. I find an entry for apprentice fees, £32 10s.—how are those paid?—When a boy is bound apprentice, the usual course is to pay his master £5, part of the fee. The entire fee is £8, and the rest is paid by instalments, on the application of the master.

13147. I find the expenditure for diet, &c., was £619 4s. 1d.—how are the diet accounts checked?—Every month Mrs. Smith produces her book, showing how much is to be paid under each head, the trustees examine it, and on finding it correct they authorize me to pay the money.

13148. Have you any contracts for the diet?—That is in the master's hands—I pay the money on the order of the trustees.

13149. The charge for coal was £34 0s. 11d. in the year?—Yes.

13150. Clothing amounts to £161 7s. 9d., comprising £49 for new boots and repairs, and £119 7s. 9d. for the clothing?—Yes.

13151. How is the clothing supplied?—By Messrs. Robertson and Ledlie. There is an agreement with them—they supply the clothing and furnish their bill to me, I submit it to the trustees, and on their sanctioning it I make the payment.

13152. Dr. HARR.—Is that amount for 1877, £161, about the average cost for clothing?—Yes, about that.

13153. LOAN JOURNALS FIRSTGIVEN.—Your accounts seem to be paid monthly?—Yes, there is a monthly meeting of the trustees, when every matter, requiring to be submitted to them, is laid before them, and I am directed what to do.

13154. Are any of the accounts allowed to run on longer than a month?—Well, it is desired that every account shall be settled monthly, but it sometimes happens that a bill is not furnished in time, and has to stand over until the next meeting. The system is to settle all accounts monthly.

13155. The charge for stationery is £15 3s. 1d.—Yes, that includes £1 1s. for advertisements, the remaining £14 2s. 1d. is for stationery for the school.

13156. I find in the account this entry—"Provincial Bank, interest on overdraft, £13 6s. 6d."—what was that for?—The bank advanced money to the trustees. In consequence of recent building expenses, they have been in excess of their income, and the result was I had to advance money to meet the accounts. The trustees instructed me to overdraft at the bank to whatever extent they overdraw on me. The Provincial Bank charged interest upon the overdraft, which interest I charged to the trustees.

13157. How long has that been going on?—I can produce the Provincial Bank book, which will show it.

13158. Among your incidental expenses, I observe £12 for a penny, £18 10s. for blinds, further interest on overdraft £13 15s. 5d., repairs £15 2s. 1d.—who checks the repairs?—Mr. McCalland, the builder, furnishes the account, which is submitted to the trustees, and when it has been sanctioned by them I pay it.

13159. I find an item for sundry works at Bollinskill church and school, £8 15s. 6d.—what was that?—Some alterations—I do not know much about it, except that I paid the money—were considered necessary in the church, for the accommodation of the school.

13160. Are the school children accommodated in the church?—Yes; the parish church is close to the school.

13161. The total expenditure for the year ending 3 K.

Oct. 5, 1878.
Mr. Henry V.
Bishop.

1878, 1879.
Mr. Henry V.
Mackay.

In February, 1878, appears to have been £2,554 8s. 6d., leaving a balance of £211 15s. 3d., and the account is reached at foot as follows:—

"Having examined the foregoing account with vouchers produced, we find same correct, leaving a balance of £211 15s. 3d., due by us on foot thereof."

In that the same balance on which the overdraft interest is charged?—No; the overdraft interest is the interest charged to me by the bank, whatever it may be at the time. If they charge me with interest I take care that my overdraft shall never exceed the amount of my advance for the trustees—as far as I am I always endeavour to keep the two things separate—I would like to produce the Bank book to show that.

13162. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—I find that on the 30th September, you prepared a summary of the income and expenditure, showing an excess of expenditure over income of £456. The overdraft to the Provincial Bank appears to have been £264—were you paying interest on that sum?—They charge interest on the amount of the overdraft, whatever it might be.

13163. Do the bank allow you to overdraft to whatever extent you please?—They do—on the authority of the trustees.

13164. I find that in 1877 the balance against the charity at the beginning of the year was £230 17s. 1d., while at the end of the year it was £311 15s. 3d.—was there any exceptional expenditure in that year?—If you will kindly refer to the end of the account, you will see a summary of the expenditure.

13165. Yes—the accounts are certainly very clearly and regularly kept, the summary of the account for 1877 shows the gross income to be £1,544 16s. 6½d., deductions are shown for poor rates, income tax, agent's fees, stamps, &c.—£248 14s. 5½d., and then there are charges for gas, rents, water, sent-charges, &c.—£193 11s. 4d.—leaving net income available for the school, £1,107 9s. 10½d. Then on the other side we have the expenditure, repurchase fees, £32 15s., salaries and emoluments, £395 14s. 9d., gardener's wages, and labour, £28 6s. 6d., fuel and candles, £619 4s. 7½d., coal, £34 0s. 11½d., stationery, £25 3s. 1d., clothing, £161 7s. 9d., medicals, £119 2s. 1d., sundries, £23 12s. 6½d.—total expenditure, £1,385 8s. 3½d. Deficit of income to meet expenditure, £230 18s. 4d., add the advance balance at commencement of year, £230 17s. 1d., making the advance balance in February, 1878, £511 15s. 3d.—Yes. I may explain that the principle on which we make out the summary of income is to deduct the charges from the gross rental received, so as to reduce it to the amount exactly available for the school.

13166. The account is perfectly clear—no explanation could make it clearer than it is—I endeavour to make it as clear as I possibly can.

13167. Dr. HARR.—What was the cause of the large deficit?—The increasing expenditure, I suppose.

13168. Were any of the rents lost?—No—the rents were all paid with one exception. These rents have been an increase of expenditure—the expenditure of the organization and reconstruction of the school.

13169. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—It would appear to have been owing to a temporary falling off in the receipts, for I find, on looking to the next year's summary, that your next receipts for the year 1878, available for the school, amounted to £1,523 4s. 3½d.—that is to say, they were £416 more than in the previous year, while your expenditure was £1,346, as against £1,385, and the result is that you had a surplus income last year?—That was caused in this way: two tenants had got into arrears, they were proceeded against by ejectment, and the arrears were paid up in full.

13170. Then the sum stated in the account for 1877 is not an average year's income?—The sum stated in the account was the actual income—I always put in the account the income actually received within the year.

13171. Dr. HARR.—By taking the income of the

two years, and adding the accounts together, you would arrive at the correct average?—Yes.

13172. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—I will take the accounts for four years. The first in 1875-6 is that year the net income available for the school was £1,347 8s. 5d.; the amount expended, £1,290 19s. 5½d.; surplus income, £56 9s. 4d.; surplus on last account, £130 19s. 5½d.; total surplus, £197 8s. 7½d.; building and improvement account, £390, deficit—balance due by trustees, £23 11s. 5d. in the year. The next year was 1876-7: in that year the net income available for school was £1,417 9s. 5½d.; expenditure, £1,350 16s. 6½d.; surplus income, £56 12s. 5d.; repairs and improvements in this year, £334 18s. 2½d.; deficit on last account, £12 11s. 4d.; leaving balance due by trustees, £230 17s. 1d. The next year is 1877-8, net amount available for school, £1,207 9s. 10½d.; expenditure, £1,388 8s. 3½d.; deficit, £280 18s. 4½d.; advance balance from previous year, £230 17s. 1d.; advance balance 5th February, 1878, £511 15s. 3d. Lastly, we have the year 1878-9, net income available for school, £1,523 4s. 3½d.; expenditure, £1,346 2s. 6½d.; surplus income, £177 1s. 5d.; advance balance from last year, £511 15s. 3d.; advance balance on 4th February, 1879, £234 13s. 3d. You appear to have had a deficiency owing to your expenditure on repairs and improvements?—That was the main cause of it, undoubtedly.

13173. How did it come to pass that there was such a difference between the incomes of 1877 and 1878—one was only £1,207 9s. 10½d., while the other was £1,523 4s. 3½d.?—The arrears which were due by the two tenants I have mentioned would just reconcile the two.

13174. Dr. HARR.—On an average the amount available for the school is about £1,300 a year?—Yes.

13175. In consequence of the rents being in arrears, the amount was £1,100 in one year, and in the other £1,500?—Yes.

13176. If the arrears were about £200, then, on the supposition that they properly belonged to the year 1877, it would make the incomes of both years about equal?—Yes, but I always give in the accounts the sum actually received. The amount received in each year was exactly as I recorded it.

13177. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—I see that in 1874 you paid to Messrs. Ryan £1,900—what was that for?—For the improvements and reconstruction of the school.

13178. When was that work commenced?—In 1873.

13179. It appears from your books that you paid Messrs. Ryan £1,200 in that year?—Yes.

13180. It would appear that, in round numbers, there was an expenditure of about £2,000 on the building since 1874?—It was fully that, if not more.

13181. In what condition was the building, previous to the expenditure?—It was in a dilapidated condition, it was greatly in need of reconstruction, I believe. I should mention that it was not under my care, so that I cannot very accurately describe the condition.

13182. Under whose care was it?—Under the care of the trustees, the master, and the inspector. I was not under any care; I looked upon the inspector as responsible for that.

13183. Who was the inspector?—Mr. De Bony—he and the trustees and schoolmaster had charge of the building. It was never my duty to inspect the school, it was altogether outside my jurisdiction; I had no authority except to act on the instructions I received from the trustees. I never accepted any responsibility as to the state of the building.

13184. Perhaps, although you do not consider yourself responsible, you can tell us how it happened, that the building was allowed to get into such a state of dilapidation?—Well, it was an old building—old buildings rapidly deteriorate.

13185. We have seen the building, and it certainly is a beautiful structure now, and in excellent order?—Yes, a large sum has been expended on making it so.

13184. Was the school rebuilt altogether, or was it merely repaired and the old fabric preserved?—It was not only repaired but extended and enlarged.

13187. Still it is partially the old fabric?—Yes, the house, I believe, was built previous to 1813. I am not able to say whether much was expended on it before my time.

13188. I will go back to some of the earlier years, to see what the expenditure was. I find that in 1803, the year in which you were appointed, you commenced with £1,500 on deposit receipt, and a cash balance of £25 15s. 1d. ?—Yes, that was placed in my hands by the Bishop when I was appointed.

13189. The expenditure in that year included apprentice fees, £26 10s. 6d.; head and quit rents, £43 1s. 10d.; salaries, £156 2s. 11d.; wages, £18; diet £14 10s. 6d.; coal, £9 18s. 6d.; printing and stationery, £2 6s. 3d.; clothing and necessaries, £240 12s. 4d.; incidentals, £22 10s. 2d.; tithe rent-charge, £55 16s. 7d.; taxes, £59 1s. 8d.; postage, 12s.; lodged on deposit receipt, £309; balance due the trustees, £91 18s. 6d.; that would make your accumulated funds to £2,220 ?—Yes, about that.

13190. There was no expenditure for repairs in that year?—No. I think there was very little expenditure up to the period of the reconstruction.

13191. Then that would account for the dilapidation?—Perhaps so. I became agent in 1808, and the reconstruction commenced in 1813. During the interval very little had been expended on the building, as far as I am aware.

Of course anything that was expended would be through me, and I do not think any extensive repairs took place during the period from 1808 to 1813. It appears to me that the improvement of the school, the enlargement and extension of it, so as to make it more suitable for the purpose, would account for a great deal of the expenditure—it was not merely repairs—so that perhaps, after all, the building may not have been in such a very bad condition.

13192. You and yourself just now that it was in a state of dilapidation?—Well, on consideration, I do not think it was in such a bad state.

13193. Take the account for 1807-70, apprentice fees, £71 2s. 2d.; head and quit rents, £109 1s. 9d.; insurance, £1 13s. 6d.; salaries, £247 5s. 2d.; wages, £36 10s. 6d.; diet and sundries, £414 6s. 8d.; coal, £29 16s.; printing and stationery, £6 13s. 6d.; clothing and necessaries, £140 4s. 10d.; incidentals, £15 0s. 6d.; tithe rent-charge, £53 2s. 1d.; taxes, &c., £61 15s. 6d.; postage, £1; agent's fees, £51 6s. 5d.; balance, £595 15s. 3d.; so that there was nothing expended on the building in that year?—No.

13194. Now, in the next year, 1870-71, you incurred £1,500 in the 3 per cents, and lodged £339 15s. 11d. on deposit receipts?—Yes.

13195. The expenditure was—apprentice fees, £58 4s. 5d.; head and quit rents, £102 1s. 0d.; insurance, £3 6s. 6d.; salaries, £240 15s. 10d.; wages, £36 8s.; diet and sundries, £404 10s. 6d.; coal, £18 18s.; printing and stationery, £1; clothing and necessaries, £293 8s. 2d.; incidentals, £11 18s. 6d.; rent-charge, £57 2s. 5d.; taxes, £41 13s. 6d.; allowance to tenants, £55; postage, &c., £1; agent's fees, £51 17s. 6d.;—there was no expenditure in that year for repairs?—No.

13196. In the next year—1871-2—you invented a further sum of £400 in the Three Per Cents?—Yes.

13197. I need not go through the items of expenditure in that year, there was no outlay for repairs, and at the end of the year there was a balance of £397 6s. 4d. due to the trustees?—Yes.

13198. The next year—1872-3—ended with a balance due to the trustees of £1,046 8s. 10d.?—Yes.

13199. Then, in the following year—1873-4—you lodged on deposit receipt £309, and you began to pay the builders—the repairs had commenced in that year—and you paid Messrs. Ryan £1,300?—Yes.

13200. Did you advertise for contractors for the work?—Yes, I inserted advertisements, by direction of the trustees.

13201. Was the work done under the superintend-

ence of an architect?—Yes, Mr. Fuller, the trustees' architect, came down to inspect it. He had his clerk of works in constant superintendence, and he came down himself from time to time whenever required, in fact, all the payments to the contractor were made on Mr. Fuller's certificate. I brought all that most carefully under the notice of the trustees, and did nothing without their instructions.

13202. We looked over the place to-day, and it appears to be as nearly in perfect order as a building of that era can be. Now, as to the income, can you tell us how the estate is let?—There are only three leases on the rural part of it. The other tenants hold at will, or from year to year.

13203. How are the rents fixed?—I took the rents just as I found them. There has been no change during my time, except a slight addition made on the consent of two of these leases—a slight addition was made to those rents merely to round up the sum of money.

13204. Do you know how long the rents have remained the same?—As far as I can ascertain, they are the same as they were in 1856.

13205. In fact, has the estate been held by the trustees for the last twenty-three or twenty-four years, at the rentals of the last time?—Well, the rents seem to be fair rents, in most cases they are over Griffith's valuation.

13206. Has there been any valuation of the property made for the trustees?—No; not during my time.

13207. Or any ascertainment made with the view of seeing whether the tenants were paying the full letting value of their holdings?—No.

13208. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—When was the last valuation made?—No valuation has been made during my time.

13209. Did you receive from your predecessor any valuation of the estate?—No. A number of books and papers connected with the estate were handed to me by his representatives.

13210. Have you looked at them?—Yes, carefully.

13211. Is there any valuation of the estate amongst them?—Nothing of the sort—that is, there is no valuation by any valuator.

13212. How long was your predecessor the agent?—From 1835, or thereabouts.

13213. LORD JUSTICE FRYDEMAN.—What is the average of the property?—The total acreage is 2,120s. 3s. 10s.; statute measure, according to the Ordnance Survey; according to the statute, it is 1,351s. 2s. 3s. 10s.

13214. Where is the land situated?—Part of it is near Parton. Two of the townlands, Methyl and another, are not far from Carrick-on-Suir. The other townlands are nearer Waterford, on this side of Parton.

13215. Is it all arable land?—No, it is mostly pasture. Part arable, but the larger portion pasture.

13216. Is there any waste or bog in it?—Very little—the proportion of waste is small.

13217. Do you know Griffith's valuation of the entire estate?—The rental which I am having made out gives Griffith's valuation of each holding. I am endeavouring to make the rental as full and exact as possible. It is a thing that requires to be carefully gone over, but I hope it will be complete in the course of to-day.

13218. Do you ever visit the estate?—I do, occasionally, whenever there is any matter to be reported upon, or whenever there is a necessity for it.

13219. Do you collect the rents on the estate?—No, the tenants come and pay me at Waterford.

13220. You have no fixed time for inspecting the estate?—No.

13221. You have two bailiffs—what are their duties?—They call on the tenants, warn them when rent is due, and make themselves generally useful.

13222. How are repairs on improvements carried out?—When any tenant makes an application it is brought before the trustees, and they ask me to report

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upon it. I examine and report on the matter, and the trustees decide accordingly.

18223. Has the number of tenants increased or diminished of late years?—There has been no change in that respect during any time, except in the case of evicted tenants, whose interests were redeemed by their creditors.

18224. Were their interests sold?—Yes, in the Court of Bankruptcy.

18225. Can you state the particulars of these holdings?—One was a lease of the lands of Edinamog, granted to John and Catherine Cullinane for thirty-one years.

18226. How long before the bankruptcy was the lease granted?—A long time before. Arrears of rent accrued, and the tenants were evicted, and their interest sold in the Court of Bankruptcy.

18227. Do you know how much the interest produced?—I cannot say, but I will ascertain it, and let you know the amount.

18228. Was the other interest a leasehold?—Yes, it was a lease to a Mr. John Cullinane. That interest also was sold.

18229. Do the other tenants on the property pay their rents regularly?—Yes, with scarcely an exception, they pay regularly.

18230. Have they large interests in their holdings?—They have fair interests.

18231. It is rather an unusual thing that there should have been no change made in the rents since 1856—have you any reason to believe that there was a change made in them previous to that year?—Well, I can scarcely go back so far. It struck me that the tenants seemed to be paying a fair rent, and I thought it better to leave it so, at the same time, I fully contemplated that, as soon as things righted themselves, there should be a survey of the estate.

18232. What do you mean by "righted themselves"?—We have gone through a number of prosperous years since that time. Was nothing done to ascertain whether the lands were under-let?—I did not quite see my way to recommend a change. The tenants seemed to be paying a fair rent.

18233. Surely that which was a fair rent in 1856 would not be a fair rent in 1879?—The rents were fixed by the trustees and Mr. Roberts, the previous agent.

18234. And you left them so?—I did.

18235. Did you ever bring the matter under the attention of the trustees, that the lands should be surveyed and valued?—No.

18236. May I ask are you agent over any other estate?—I am.

18237. Could you tell me—of course I only want the approximate figures—the difference in value between lands in 1865 and 1877—how much per cent., in your opinion, did the letting value alter in that time?—I never had occasion to calculate that.

18238. Land was more valuable in 1875?—Certainly. Still I always acted on the principle that it was better for the trustees that the tenants should have a substantial interest in their farms, and I did not direct my attention to any increase of rents, although at the same time I fully intended there should be a survey of the estate, and that would probably have led to some revision; but I did not feel the necessity of making any move about it during the present time, because I thought the tenants ought to have a substantial interest in their holdings. That was my feeling about it.

18239. Have the rents been paid this year?—Since the account was closed in February last, the cash actually received from tenants has been £476 11s. 3d.

18240. From what you say as to their never having been any alteration of the rental since 1856, do you apprehend any difficulty in recovering the rents this year?—I sometimes feel rather uneasy about it.

18241. Notwithstanding the fact that you never raised the rents during the prosperous times, you fear that now, in consequence of the depression, there may

be a difficulty in collecting the rents?—Yes. The tenants have asked for an abatement, and I am by no means confident that I shall get in the rents. Perhaps it is better not to dilate upon the subject.

18242. Are the holdings large?—Most of them are, but some of them are small.

18243. What evidence have you as to the soundness of the holdings—have you any surveyor?—I have detached surveys of particular townlands, but no complete survey of the whole estate. That has always been a difficulty with me. I did not like to put the trustees to the expense of it.

18244. The Bishop and Dean are the trustees?—Yes.

18245. Who is Mr. Bolton?—Mr. Charles Bolton, of Brook Lodge; he is not a trustee, but he sits at the meetings as a friend and adviser.

18246. I have looked over the meetings of the trustees for the year 1877, and I find that only on two occasions in that year have there been two trustees at any of the meetings—in that so?—I have always recorded the exact attendance; whenever I am in the book is correct.

18247. In July and September the meetings were attended by the Bishop and Dean, and on those occasions only were the two trustees present. On other occasions the meetings were attended by Mr. Bolton?—Yes.

18248. He, I suppose, acted as a trustee?—He gave assistance, at the request of the trustees.

18249. I find in your minute book on 2nd May, 1877, "Meeting of Bishop Pay's Trustees—Present, Charles N. Bolton, Esq., and, although nobody else appears to have attended, yet the affairs of the charity were gone into, business was transacted, and payments ordered to be made to the extent of £108—can you explain that?—The book states just what took place.

18250. Mr. Bolton, although not a trustee, ordered payments to be made to the amount of £108?—If Mr. Bolton had not been there I would have had authority myself probably to make the payments. I would like to see what these payments were—because there are certain payments of course.

18251. I will read you the list of payments that were made—"Mr. Smith's account for diet, £32, Jackson for bread, £14; a proposal to apprentice one of the boys was passed, subject to the Bishop's approval, coal, £5; boots, £8; clothes, £31. Mary Cullen's letter, complaining of treatment from her mother, John Cullinane, brought before Mr. Bolton—'not entertained.' You see these accounts, some of them for considerable sums, were paid on the authority of Mr. Bolton?—I had authority from the trustees to make some payments myself.

18252. But if you had made the payments they would, as a matter of course, have come before the trustees for sanction at their next meeting?—Well, these payments appear to be urgent, and I had the authority of the trustees, where the accounts were correct, and the goods had been supplied on the order of the trustees, to pay the money.

18253. You had authority yourself, but what authority had Mr. Bolton?—That is a matter which the trustees will explain—Mr. Bolton, at the request of the trustees, assisted in the management, but with regard to these accounts, I felt I had perfect authority to pay them.

18254. I find that, in the year 1877, the affairs of the school were almost entirely managed by the Bishop—we may put Mr. Bolton out of consideration, so he was not a trustee—was that owing to the Dean's being unable to attend?—Yes, the late Dean was in infirm health, and was away a great deal.

18255. He died in 1877?—Yes, I think so.

18256. In 1878 have you had a fuller attendance of trustees?—Well, there are only two trustees. The most I could have was two.

18257. Allow me to draw your attention to the Act of Parliament—all through the Act the Bishop of Cashel, the Dean of Waterford, and the Mayor of

Waterford are named as trustees—may I ask whether you make leases and other contracts of that nature under the signature of the Bishop and Dean alone?—During my time, and, I believe, for years before, the Bishop and Dean have been the sole acting trustees.

13258. Has the Mayor ever been called upon to act?—I never called upon him.

13259. The Act of Parliament provides that the Bishop for the time being should have the nomination of officers—such as the schoolmaster and schoolmistress—and that they should be confirmed at the Bishop's pleasure, according as he should judge of their well or ill demeanour; and that the Mayor, with any three Aldermen and Sheriffs of Waterford, should quarterly, half yearly, or yearly, according as the scholars should be removed to India or otherwise, for the better information and direction of the Bishop, signify the names of such persons whom they think it to be admitted to the school—therefore the first nomination of pupils is given to the Mayor and Sheriffs of Waterford, and three Aldermen—were you aware of that?—They have never interfered, the charity being an ecclesiastical one; since the civic officers were opened it has never been the practice for the Mayor or Aldermen to take any part in the management.

13260. Is it your opinion that the Municipal Corporations Act deprived the Mayor and Aldermen of their right to take part in the management of the charity?—I should say so. I followed the practice which I found in force long prior to my appointment; the Mayor and Aldermen were never summoned to any of the meetings. I looked upon that part of the Act as obsolete.

13261. Do you consider this part of the Act obsolete?—Bishop Pay left his property for the support of the master, who should be obliged to teach fifty children of the inhabitants of Waterford gratis—do you know how many children there are in the school—was there forty?—I do not know.

13262. Do you know whether the children in the school are children exclusively of inhabitants of Waterford?—I do not believe they are.

13263. I find an entry relative to William Harvey, a boy from Tenby in South Wales, who made application for admission—"being one of six orphan children, all of tender age and recently provided for—the eldest brother, John, already a paying pupil"—can you tell me whether he was admitted?—He was, I think.

13264. I find in the regulations for admission it is stated—

"The Candidate must belong to the city of Waterford, be next to between the age of ten and fourteen years; be well lodged, be furnished with a certificate of the marriage of his parents, a certificate of his baptism, and a certificate of the good character of his family; be well versed in common arithmetic, writing, and arithmetic, and in Holy Scriptures, and in the Church Catechism, and after the examination he must be certified as to good health by the physicians of the school, and must spend a month on trial in the school before he is finally received."

—Yes.

13265. LORD R. CREWELL.—Are these regulations always adhered to?—As far as free pupils are concerned, I believe they are, but I do not think they apply to paying pupils; that, however, is a matter that rests with the trustees.

13266. Does Mr. Bolton now attend the meetings?—He comes whenever he can. I give him notice of every meeting.

13267. Can you tell me whether in your recollection Mr. Bolton has on any other occasion sat by himself as trustee, and ordered payment of accounts?—I should say he has, on more than one occasion, but I think I am safe in saying that the occasions would be few and far between. I should observe that I do not say that he sits as a trustee. I recognise him as representing the trustees, and he attends and gives advice.

13268. Would it not strike you as a strange thing—a gentleman, who was not a trustee at all, sitting by himself and transacting the business?—It might, but

we got so accustomed to it. I am sure he has sat on more than one occasion. At the same time, if Mr. Bolton had not been there, these are payments which I would have made on my own authority; and Mr. Bolton has been always most careful to postpone anything that required consideration, and never did anything except what was a matter of course. Anything that was not mere routine business he always directed us to bring before the trustees themselves.

13269. LORD JUSTICE FRYCHAMER.—The Act enables you to give a salary not exceeding £400 to the master—What is his salary?—£100 a year.

13270. And a salary not exceeding £50 to each of the others. What is the salary of the others?—£40 a year.

13271. How many others are there?—One.

13272. The Act also enables wages to be paid to servants, not exceeding £100 per annum?—The master forwards his account for the servants every month.

13273. Does the expenditure on servants exceed £100 a year?—I should say not.

13274. Do you know this account book, which Mr. Smith, the master, has just produced?—Yes. I see it every month.

13275. I observe that the monthly wages of servants are £2 6s. 8d.?—Yes.

13276. I understand that all your leases of farms, and agreements for the management of property, are signed by the Dean and the Bishop?—Yes.

13277. I find the right of shooting over the property was given to Mr. Ambrose Congreve?—Yes, Mr. Congreve, of Mount Congreve.

13278. Was it given to him for nothing?—Yes.

13279. Is there any shooting on the property?—I believe there is. Mr. Congreve seemed to think there would be some, but, not being a sporting man, I do not understand it much.

13280. When the application for the shooting was made did you make any inquiry to ascertain whether it was worth anything?—No, the trustees have always been in the habit of giving it away.

13281. Did you make any endeavour to let the shooting?—No.

13282. Lord Waterford is returned as tenant for 18 acres of the estate at £23 1s. 6d. a year?—Yes.

13283. Who is in occupation of that portion?—I cannot tell.

13284. Can you tell whether Lord Waterford occupies it himself, or is it in the occupation of under-tenants?—I cannot answer that question.

13285. You do not know whether Lord Waterford derives a profit rent out of it or not?—I do not know what is his arrangement about it, but I know Lord Waterford is our tenant.

13286. Is he tenant from year to year?—He is.

13287. And, for all you know, the lands may be in the hands of under-tenants, who pay Lord Waterford a profit rent?—I cannot tell. I know Lord Waterford is the trustees' tenant, and pays the rent.

13288. You do not appear to know what the site of the building is?—No, I cannot answer that question.

13289. As to another holding, Grantstown, the Bishop of Cachel is returned as tenant, at £41 6s. 10d. a year, in the rentals, till 1871. How was that land used?—I think the Bishop occupied it. It is a house attached to the school.

13290. The Bishop appears to have held it, and paid the rent, £41 6s. 10d. yearly, until last November, 1871. In the rental of 1873 it is entered as held by the representatives of the Bishop of Cachel and John Fanning, at £43 10s. 6d.; and in 1873 it is put down to John Fanning, £49 1s. 9d. Who is Mr. John Fanning?—His house and ground adjoin that of the trustees.

13291. Who let the ground to him?—The trustees.

13292. On what terms?—The same terms. They had let it previously to the Bishop, and they did not see their way to taking it into their own hands, so, as the Bishop did not desire to retain it, they let it to Mr. Fanning.

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13293. Is he a gentleman of means?—He is.

13294. Was it let to him as tenant from year to year?—He held it for a short time.

13295. I find that his rent in 1873 was £41 4s. 9d., but in 1874 it was only £35—that was a reduction of £6 4s. 9d., under what circumstances was that reduction made?—We had some little trouble in dealing with Mr. Fanning—quarrels arose between him and the trustees, and we had to make an abatement.

13296. In 1876 the rent received was only £38, for what the Bishop had paid £41 for?—We could not make any better terms. We made the best bargain we could with Mr. Fanning at the time.

13297. Do you not say that you had been getting from the Bishop £41 during all those years—good times and bad—and the rent was reduced to Mr. Fanning, first to £35, and then to £38?—We decided according to the circumstances, and did the best we could.

13298. And "the best you could do" seems to have been to lose £16 a year out of £41—nearly 40 per cent?—We could not make better terms. Mr. Fanning was the most eligible tenant, and the trustees did not see their way to do any better.

13299. Now, I observe that in the rental for 1877 that rent disappears altogether?—The trustees took the land into their own hands.

13300. Is that the land which is now included in the school farm?—Yes.

13301. Therefore, in calculating whether the farm is paying its way, we must take into account the letting value as having lately been £41?—Yes, of course.

13302. Can you tell me of your own knowledge—following up the question I put to you about Lord Waterford—whether all your tenants are occupying tenants?—I believe they all are.

13303. Have any of them sub-let?—Possibly some of them may.

13304. Is the estate so managed that sub-letting might exist without your knowledge?—Such a thing might happen. Of course if my attention was called to it I would know of it. I am not prepared to answer the question.

13305. Is there any estate rule against sub-letting?—Not that I know of.

13306. Do you put any clause against sub-letting in your agreements?—The lettings all took place before my time.

13307. I understand the great majority of the lettings are made without any written document?—Yes.

13308. Is there any sub-letting on the estate, as far as you know?—I am not prepared to say that there is not—there may be to some extent—it prevails on properties very generally, and it is not easy to check it.

13309. Is there any sub-dividing on the estate?—I am not aware of any since the commencement of my administration, but I am not prepared to answer that question without previous preparation.

13310. The "preparation" would be the ordinary preparation of going to see the property. I want to ascertain what knowledge you have about it. I will take your rental.—"Kilencragh"—the first name in the list, the tenants are the "representatives of James Rockett"—who pays you the rent of that holding?—John Rockett is the occupier now, he pays me the rent.

13311. The next is Thomas Sheehan, his rent is £160 2s. 4d.—is he in occupation now?—He is; but I cannot say positively that he has so part of it sub-let. I know he recently let a small cabin on the estate.

13312. The next is Peter Wall—£150 18s. 8d.—is he in occupation of his entire holding?—I am sure he is in occupation of the principal portion of it.

13313. The next is "representatives of Emily"—£185"—who is the occupier of that holding?—Miss Anne Carroll.

13314. Have you any evidence of the boundaries of the different holdings? Suppose you were called on to settle a dispute as to the boundaries, what materials have you to decide?—Nothing except the maps.

13315. Have you maps?—I have maps of some portions of the estate. In any case of that sort I would have to deal with it to the best of my ability. I have no special evidence with regard to it.

13316. What is the date of your maps?—Some of them have no date.

13317. Has any map been made since you became agent?—No.

13318. Was there any map made in your predecessor's time?—Some of the maps which I now have in my possession were made, I believe, in Mr. Robert's time.

13319. If you had to settle a case of disputed boundary, what would you do, what map would you set upon?—I would not set altogether upon maps. I would collect the best evidence I could.

13320. Have you any rentals of Mr. Robert's time?—I have the rental he produced at the last inquiry and I have his Account Book.

13321. LOUIS R. CARRUTHERS.—You appear to have regarded the Act of Parliament regulating this chiefly, so far as it appeared the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriff as trustees, as obsolete, and also the recommendation that the children should belong to the city of Waterford, so far as paying pupils are concerned,—do you consider the provision obsolete by which the trustees were empowered "to demise the lands by lease for any term not exceeding thirty-one years, or three lives, but no longer, for the best improved rent that could be gotten for the same"—or were you aware of the provision, that the lands were to be let on lease for not more than thirty-one years or three lives, at the best improved rent that could be got for them?—I was.

13322. Have the trustees acted on that?—They have made the three leases I have mentioned.

13323. Three leases on the entire estate?—Three during my time—I am not aware of any other.

13324. What were these three leases for?—Thirty-one years.

13325. What was the rent paid for these holdings before you gave the leases?—It was a trifle under the rent reserved by the lease.

13326. Did the lease take the rent?—Yes, slightly.

13327. LORD JUSTICE FRY.—Only "a trifle" the amount, I think you said?—Yes, to make the rent even money.

13328. LOUIS R. CARRUTHERS.—May I ask why the property is not held under lease generally?—The tenants did not seem anxious for leases.

13329. Is it the desire of the trustees to let the property on lease. Have they offered the lands on lease?—They did; they signified their willingness to give leases, but the tenants seemed perfectly indifferent about it.

13330. LORD JUSTICE FRY.—In the Report of the Royal Commission on Endowed Schools, 1844-5, this passage occurs:—

"As some of this property is let at rates fixed 50 years ago, and some at reduced rates, at which it was let in the years 1851 and 1859, when land was depressed in value, the rate of letting is not uniform: the parties actually are seen to have been let at far more, having regard to the value of land at the time, and the condition in which the farms then were, but the rates are under the present value; so the other hand, some of the farms let 20 years ago, and at which no change has since been made—appear to be let at a high rate, and it is on these farms that serious wars are done."

That was the state of things in 1857. Has any alteration been made since that time to set that to rights?—No, what I said before, I repeat. I believe the rates were fair then, and I believe it to be wise and expedient that the tenants should have an interest in their holdings. I acted upon that view.

13331. Nothing can be more unfair than that one man should hold at the letting of 1857, and another at that of 1827, although to the landlord the result might be that in the aggregate he was getting a fair rent for the whole estate, because some tenants paid too much, and others too little. When you say that the rental is a fair one, are you judging by the

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rest of the whole estate, or taking each holding separately?—I am judging of the estate generally. The tenants, as a rule, have paid their rents well, and appeared satisfied with them, and I was satisfied with them too.

13332. As far as you know, may it be the fact that some of the rents now actually paid by your tenants were fixed in 1852, and others in 1827?—It may be so. I could not say that it was not so.

13333. LORD R. CRECHILL.—As a matter of fact you do not know when the rents were fixed?—I do not. It occurred so long before my time that I cannot tell.

13334. Was your attention ever drawn to that Report of the Commission of 1857?—I am not aware that I ever saw it until recently.

13335. LORD JUSTICE FRANKLIN.—I will read another statement from that Report:—

"There are some outlier houses on these lands, but not more than what are required to accommodate labourers to work the land; however, some of the outlier houses are in very bad order, and the tenants on whose lands they are, will charge a rent for them, should be required to keep them in proper order."

Can you tell us in what order the outlier houses on the estates are now?—I would require to examine them in order to answer with certainty about it.

13336. The same report states:—

"Some of the tenants on the estates have considerable land houses, but the majority dwell in thickened cottages, which were improvements. They should be encouraged to get better houses; and, perhaps, the best way of doing this would be to allow the rent of the estates and tender to any tenant who would build such a house as the agent approved of. The tenants themselves are usually of the age and unconcerned of having all their houses thickened, and are anxious, as far as they can, to get them straight."

Has any management been made, during your time, as to that?—Allowances have been made. In one or two cases I have allowed sums to tenants who were building.

13337. What steps did you take to see that the value was given to the estate in those cases—that the work was properly done for which the allowance was made?—I examined the work done, and having some experience in that way, I satisfied myself that there was full value.

13338. How far is Ballyquin from Waterford?—About 11 miles.

13339. How long is it since you were on those lands?—It is some time since I have been over them. It is not in my power to go over the estate very frequently.

13340. What do you mean by "some time since"?—How long ago were you over that part of the estate?—It is several years. As a fact, I have been unable to pay as many visits to the tenants as I should like.

13341. Take another townland, Kilmashag. How long ago is it since you have visited that?—That is about five miles from Carrick, and it is, therefore, some to get to it. I have been there more frequently.

13342. How far is it from Waterford?—It is about 12 miles from Waterford.

13343. What about Methel?—That is next to Kilmashag.

13344. Have you been at Hacketstown recently?—Hacketstown is about 9 miles from Waterford. I have been frequently there too.

13345. How long is it since you visited it?—My last visit there was in November last.

13346. I find a notice in your book in reference to the Rev. Edward Ridgway, as to his getting a lease of part of Methel?—Yes. He held some land from the trustees, along with the glebe house of Methel, and he took a lease of it.

13347. What is the extent of it?—The rental which I have been preparing will give full information about that.

13348. Can you tell me the rent?—The rent is £28 6d.

13349. His holding commenced in 1852, at £25 11s. 11d. and the rent remained at that, so that the lease was made at the old rent?—Yes.

13350. Why was that lease made?—The trustees decided to grant it.

13351. What was the advantage to the estate?—I put the thing before them fully, and they decided to give the lease.

13352. What is the acreage of that holding?—I think it is sixteen acres.

13353. Do you know the holding?—I do.

13354. Did you visit it when Mr. Ridgway asked, for the lease?—No.

13355. How could you advise the trustees as to the terms of the lease without making yourself acquainted with the circumstances?—I believed it was a fair rent.

13356. What were the grounds of your belief? How did you form your opinion?—Well, the rent had been fixed before, and it did not occur to me that the granting of a lease should increase the rent. If it was a fair rent before, I do not see why it should be increased on the granting of a lease.

13357. Here, now, in a case of a letting actually made by lease within the last fourteen months, please to inform us what steps you took, in order to ascertain that the rent, £25 11s. 11d. was, in the language of the Act of Parliament, the only one that could give Mr. Ridgway any title whatever, "the best improved rent that could be gotten for the same without fine"?—Well, I did not put that strict construction upon the Act of Parliament that you put upon it.

13358. I am not putting any construction upon it; I am merely reading it:—

"It shall be lawful for the trustees by indenture to demise the trust lands at the best improved rent that can be got for the same without fine."

Are you aware that, unless the lease is in accordance with the statute, the tenant has no title, and the trustees are liable to the Court of Chancery for a breach of trust?—My impression was that the rents were fair rents.

13359. What I want to know is what foundation you had for that impression?—They had been let at those rents for a long time, and the tenants were paying the rents satisfactorily.

13360. Do you consider that, if the rents had remained at the same figures for fifty years, that would be evidence that the present letting value was charged?—I suppose the trustees would not let the lands for less than the value.

13361. Probably not, if they knew their value; but had the trustees any knowledge of the value of the lands?—I should say they had, through the agent.

13362. You were their agent when they granted that lease—did you inform them of the value?—I meant their previous agent. The rent was fixed by him, and I did not see any way to alter it.

13363. Was this rent, £25 11s. 11d., for sixteen acres of Methel, the rent that had been put upon it in 1852, or the rent of 1827?—I could not say. I accepted the rents as I found them, as I believed them to be the fair value.

13364. LORD R. CRECHILL.—Allow me to ask you, do you manage any estates of private gentlemen?—I do.

13365. Are any of them of considerable extent?—No, not very large.

13366. What is the largest property belonging to a private gentleman that you have the management of?—About £200 a year.

13367. About how many tenants are there on that estate?—Between thirty and forty.

13368. How long have you had the management of that estate?—Eighteen or nineteen years.

13369. May I ask whether you are as ignorant of the letting value of that property as you appear to be of this?—I am not aware that I am ignorant of it.

13370. Are you as ignorant of the terms of the agreements with the tenants on that property as you state yourself to be with regard to the property of this charity?—I am not aware that I have stated that I am ignorant.

13371. Then, can you tell us at what time any of the agreements with any of the tenants on that property were made?—I had not the means of ascertaining it.

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13373. Surely a careful examination of the papers in your possession—or an inquiry from the tenants—would have given you the information?—There were matters of detail. I had no immense mass of detail to go through, and I did not feel the necessity of it.

13374. May I ask you are you managing this trust-property in the same way that you manage the estates of the private gentlemen for whom you are agent?—Yes.

13374. In exactly the same way?—Much in the same way.

13375. Can you give us as much information about the circumstances of the charitable property as you can do of the private estate of £200 a year?—Well, not so much, because the trust-property is more extensive, and I have had better materials to work upon and more facilities for obtaining information about the other.

13376. May I ask whether on the estate of £200 a year the tenants are holding under written agreements?—They have leases in many cases.

13377. Have the other tenants written agreements?—I do not think it is the practice to have written agreements.

13378. Is it your practice?—In many cases it is, but not always.

13379. May I ask why that practice has not been carried out on this estate of Bishop Foy's Trustees?—Well, no lettings have been made by me—I just took the lettings as I found them.

13380. What salary do you receive from the trustees?—Receiver's fees, at 5 per cent. on the rental, and £20 a year as secretary.

13381. The Act gives the trustees power to appoint an agent who should receive "one shilling in the pound, to be mentioned in all leases of the said lands," and also the yearly salary of £3?—They seem to have raised that.

13382. You act as secretary?—I do.

13383. When you made the lease the other day did you add one shilling in the pound, receiver's fees?—No, that was included in the rent.

13384. You did not carry out the provision in the Act, that the receiver's fees were to be separately charged?—They were included in Mr. Ridgway's case.

13385. Lord Justice Fitzgerald—Is it not the fact that the remuneration of 5 per cent. paid to an agent usually covers not merely the collection of the rents, but also personally visiting the lands and supplying the owners with information as to the circumstances of the estate?—It does in some cases, in others it does not.

13386. Does it not in all cases where the proprietor chooses to require it?—I think each case should be judged according to the individual circumstances.

13387. Did you ever, in your experience, know a lease to be made for thirty-one years, at a rent which had been fixed at a date nobody knew, and which was merely believed by the agent to be the value, because it had been paid he knew not how long, and without any survey, valuation, or inspection of the lands?—Well, the trustees had the matter before them.

13388. What had they before them, except what you, as their agent, told them?—They all seemed perfectly satisfied.

13389. Lord E. CHURCHILL.—Who do you mean by "all"—do you mean the Bishop and the Dean?—Yes; I believed it to be a perfectly fair rent.

13390. Have you any billiffs on the property?—I have two. The way I looked at it was this.—If the tenant had held on without any lease no change would have been made—he would not have been disturbed as long as he paid the rent, and therefore it did not strike me that granting a lease should make any difference in the rent.

13391. Is it not a considerable advantage to a tenant to hold under a lease for thirty-one years, instead of being a tenant from year to year?—I am not sure that it is. I have heard tenants, when leases have been offered them, decline to take a lease, saying "We prefer holding without a lease, for we know that as long as we hold under you we will never be disturbed, but held on for ever so long as we pay the rent, whereas a lease would run out."

13392. Then, we are to understand that in your ordinary management of property, when you give a lease you do not think it necessary to increase the rent?—Unless there are some special circumstances I would say not. I do not see why I should.

13393. You do not see any advantage in a lease?—Tenants often prefer to hold on without them.

13394. Do you think that that may be because they apprehend their rents would be raised if leases were given?—I do not know that.

13395. Lord Justice Fitzgerald—There is one incidental advantage to the landlord in giving a lease, if the matter is attended to on his part—you are aware the landlord can have the benefit of a covenant as to the part of the tenant not to claim compensation under the Land Act—did you intend that provision in your leases?—In some I did.

13396. Did you insert it in Mr. Ridgway's lease?—I would like to have it before me before I could answer that question.

13397. I observe there are allowances for income tax made to the tenants out of the rent—do you get that back?—The only income tax we pay is what we deduct from the tithe-rentcharge.

13398. Do not you make allowances of income tax to the tenants?—Only to the town tenants—namely the rural tenants. The only income tax we pay is what we deduct from the tithe-rentcharge, and we get it back again every three years.

13399. How does it happen that there is no income tax allowed to the other tenants?—They do not pay my income tax. I pay none certainly. They claim none from us, and we claim none.

13400. What does the town property consist of?—Premises in Armistead-house—the old school-house &c. &c.

13401. How are those premises let?—One house is let to Mr. Nicholas Walton, for thirty-one years, at £21 a year.

13402. I see an entry "Representatives of Flushing, £4 14s. 10d."—what is that?—I have no evidence about that. I have been promised information about it by the Corporation who represent Mr. Flushing. As far as I can make out it is a small piece of ground, eight feet by nine, which the Corporation have agreed the interest in. I do not know the nature of their interest. I have been making inquiry and expect to get some information about it.

[Mr. Mackay subsequently obtained permission to add to his evidence an explanatory statement. Vide Appendix, No. 13.]

Mr. William H.
Smith.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, examined.

13403. Lord Justice Fitzgerald—You are the head master of Bishop Foy's School, Waterford?—I am.

13404. You were appointed in March, 1873?—Yes, and came into possession in June, 1873.

13405. How many boys were in the school when you were appointed?—Forty-two.

13406. What was the condition of the premises at

that time?—Scarcely habitable; the whole place was crumbling down—master's residence, school, and all. I have been obliged sometimes to stand in the school-room with an umbrella over my head. As regards the master's residence, I did not get it suitable to live in for three years after I came, and had to sleep in the convalescent room for some time.

13407. What experience in teaching had you before you were appointed?—I have been a school-master since I was sixteen years old. I taught a school under Dr. Jellett, in the county Cork; then St. Luke's school in the city of Cork; then that I was appointed to St. Matthias's school, Dublin, and from that I came here. I was head master of St. Matthias's school for seven years.

13408. I believe the building is now in a state of complete repair?—It is in a very satisfactory condition now, in every respect.

13409. What additions have been made to it, besides repairing the old building?—The present assistant master's room is entirely new, and the basement on which it stands, the wing at the rear, the cloakroom, the washroom, lavatory, and the kitchen under the cloakroom, are all new.

13410. What land is occupied with the school?—Twenty-five English acres, including the house, yard, and everything. I had it surveyed myself, since I came.

13411. How is the land used?—We turn it for the school.

13412. The whole of it?—Yes.

13413. Is that what goes into the accounts as "Farming Accounts" since 1873?—Very possibly. I gather so, from what has been stated here to-day.

13414. DA. HART.—There is a charge in the accounts—so much for the farm, and so much for wages.—I suppose that includes the whole?—Quite so.

13415. LEON JENNINGS FERGUSON.—What do you get out of the farm?—The whole milk account, and very nearly the whole butter account, of previous times, has disappeared. We have all our own milk, and the greater part of our own butter. In addition, we have been able to make every year the amount originally paid for rent. The year before last I netted £51 10s for cattle sold, and I hope to get £50 for cattle next week. We have only to buy some of the grass feeding for the cattle. We have our own hay.

13416. There were forty-two boys when you came—how many are there now?—Forty to-day. This is the time of the year when we are always at our lowest. We receive 50s admission in December. After that we are thinning all through the year, up to the following December, when the vacancies are filled.

13417. The printed regulations you have headed as the regulations at present in force with regard to the admission of pupils?—Yes.

13418. I observe nothing in those regulations as to the poverty of the candidate?—No.

13419. The candidates must pass an examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, the Holy Scriptures, and the Church Catechism?—Yes.

13420. What is the nature of the examination?—It is very elementary, indeed. I may mention that the child who stood first in the list, at the last examination, was a pupil from the Waterford infant school. In order to pass the admission examination a boy should be on a par with the best class of an ordinary infant school, and be able to take the junior rank in a school such as mine. I produce a copy of the questions we put to the candidates on admission.

13421. These questions include simple addition, subtraction, short division, multiplication by three figures, and one time in long division?—Yes, those are the tests in arithmetic. In reading and writing we require them to write a line as a test, and to read and spell, with reasonable facility, any words of three syllables.

13422. Is your examination competitive?—Not necessarily competitive.

13423. What is the average number of candidates for each vacancy?—We had twenty-two candidates last time, from whom we elected four boys, and, a few weeks subsequently, we admitted four more of them, without any additional examination.

13424. Do you know the rule that governs the trustees as to the circumstances of the candidates?—I have never looked into it. I believe they must be

of the humbler classes, and resident in Waterford. I have a book here which shows the position in life of the parents of each of the children. They are mostly children of servants and tradespeople.

13425. Were the forty-two boys who were in the school when you went there first, of the same class as those who are there now?—Yes.

13426. This book gives the names and occupations of the parents of each boy?—It does.

13427. The occupations are—No. 1, coast guard; 2, sister; 3, boot and shoemaker; 4, staff sergeant, Waterford Artillery; 5, ditto; 6, master baker; 7, coachman; 8, engine fitter; 9, coal merchant; 10, ditto; 11, foreman iron moulder; 12, tailor; 13, cabinet maker; 14, sea captain; 15, farmer; 16, carpenter; 17, saddler; 18, staff sergeant-major, Waterford Artillery; 19, druggist; 20, master baker; 21, porter; 22, mechanical engineer; 23, foreman iron moulder; 24, painter; 25, bootmaker; 26, coast guard pensioner; 27, master bootmaker; 28, engine fitter; 29, painter, Royal Irish Constabulary; 30, sea captain; 31, farmer; 32, furniture dealer; 33, army pensioner; 34, coast guard; 35, engineer; 36, cooper; 37, coachman; 38, druggist; 39, gardener; 40, shoemaker; 41, brewer's clerk; 42, shoemaker; 43, engine fitter; 44, ditto; 45, army pensioner; 46, druggist. Can you tell me whether the boys were indigent?—I hardly know what you would define as indigence.

13428. I mean boys whose parents would not be able to give them education themselves?—Certainly; they would not be able to pay for their education.

13429. Where had they received the education they had got before they came to you?—Most of them—indeed they all came from three establishments—Waterford Model school, Waterford infant school, and the Protestant Orphan school.

13430. The book you have produced also shows what became of some of the boys who have left the school?—No. 1, left to enter the Royal Navy; 2, apprenticed to a stationer; 3, druggist; 4, apprenticed to Sydney; 5, apprenticed to housekeeper; 6, to learn telegraphy; 7, apprenticed to millwright; 8, apprenticed to coach builder; 9, to emigrate to Sydney; 10, apprenticed to saddler; 11, bound to grocer; 12, removed by order of trustees?—Those are in addition to the forty-two that are gone out, and whom I found in the school when I came.

13431. I see one boy was removed by order of the trustees—have there been other occasions when the trustees had to remove boys from the school?—Yes, when I came to the school it was indeed in a very demoralised state. It had been quite a custom with the boys to absent themselves from the school for several days together—missing away when they pleased, and coming back when it suited them to do so. I had some trouble in concentrating that habit, our school is so near the city that the boys found it an easy matter to run home.

13432. We have had evidence as to an Examination in another part of Ireland, near a large city, where the boys had a habit of running away, and we were informed that it was impossible to avoid it. I wish to know your opinion upon that?—I found it quite possible to avoid it, and you will find it is a considerable time since we had any case of a boy leaving the school. It was rather the result of the state of things previous to my appointment. I brought the matter specially before the trustees soon after I came to the school. Four boys had run away; I requested them to pass it over in that case, with a severe reprimand. I believe my predecessor had not been in the habit of reporting such cases to the trustees at all. The first case that occurred after my appointment I reported to the trustees, and got them to give the boys a severe reproof, and at my request they made a rule that any future case of the kind would be punished by expulsion from the school. We had only two cases after that, which were visited with expulsion, and the result has been we have had none since.

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13433. You punished these cases severely, for the sake of example?—Yes, because of the state of things that existed previously.

13434. Then, from your experience, the running away of boys would indicate lax discipline?—Unquestionably. I would say it would be very much my own fault.

13435. What punishments have you in the school?—Scarcely any. I have never flogged a boy in my life, and very rarely have to give a slip. I never go beyond that—I might sometimes take off part of a boy's recreation time.

13436. Your general mode of punishment is to deprive them of recreation?—Yes, but we have rarely to do it.

13437. And occasional corporal punishment of a mild character?—It is very mild; we scarcely know what it is.

13438. The trustees have a fixed time for meeting?—Yes, once a month.

13439. Do the trustees, or Mr. Bolton, the gentleman who audits them, go over the school?—They do, but their meetings are held at the Palace, or at the Denney.

13440. But do they come to the school?—They do not hold their meetings there, but they come to the school frequently. The Bishop was with us yesterday.

13441. Is the school subject to any periodical inspection?—We have an annual examination of the school.

13442. Who conducts the examination?—Examiners who are invited by the trustees.

13443. Do they examine all the classes?—Yes, both in secular and religious matters, and the masters assist. As a rule the written part of the examination is entirely drawn up by the assistant master and myself.

13444. What assistants have you?—One; he is a trained Church Education man, from the Kidderley Training School.

13445. Do the two of you manage the whole forty boys?—We do.

13446. How are the boys divided?—Into four groups. I teach the two upper divisions entirely myself, and generally superintend the work of the junior divisions.

13447. You do not teach classics or modern languages?—No. We are not allowed by the scheme to teach classics. The subjects taught in the school are—reading, spelling, writing, dictation, arithmetic, English history, geography, grammar, Euclid, algebra, mensuration, book-keeping, and music.

13448. You and your assistant are qualified to give instruction in all those branches?—Yes, with the exception of music—the assistant is not qualified for that—I teach it myself, but I make it more a recreation. I teach it outside the regular hours.

13449. What are the school hours?—We begin at 7 in the morning. From 7 till 8 they are engaged in preparing their note books, breakfast half past eight, at twenty before 10 they are again in the school, and remain till 12; then a quarter of an hour is allowed for luncheon, and they are back again to school, and remain till two o'clock; and again an hour in the afternoon, from 4 till 5, preparing their lessons for next day.

13450. What is done in the evening?—It is simply a recreation time. We allow draughts and chess, and books to read, and employ them as profitably as we can. We have also a school band which fills up time.

13451. What is the bed hour?—Nine o'clock.

13452. What are their meals?—Breakfast, bread and cream, supper, bread and new milk. The dinners vary—Sunday, boiled beef and potatoes, Monday, soup, vegetables, and bread; Tuesday, roast meat, vegetables, and potatoes; Wednesday, mutton, hatter, and potatoes; Thursday, boiled beef and potatoes; Friday, soup, vegetables, and bread; Saturday, coffee and bread. For luncheon, bread only, every day at 12 o'clock. During the first season the boys are liberally supplied from the garden, by order of the trustees.

13453. Have the boys been healthy?—Extremely so; but, soon after I came, we had a serious run of scarletina, in consequence, I think, of the defective sanitary arrangements. One of the boys died. I had to accommodate several in the back-house, where we purpose making an hospital. We were in a bad way then; but, except on that occasion, we have been hardly known what it is to have sickness in the school.

13454. What is the arrangement for clothing?—The trustees for several years ago ordered for contracts, and of all the houses that sent in tenders, that of Messrs. Robinson and Ludlow of Waterford emerged to be the most reasonable and satisfactory. Accordingly the trustees have for the last few years left the supply of clothing in their hands, I think the price of the suit for each boy is £1 12s., each boy getting one suit in the year. The boots are extra, and cost from 5s. to 10s. each.

13455. How many pairs of boots do they get?—The boots never cost more than two pairs per boy in the year. The original contract for the supply of boots was £1 a year for every boy in the school, no matter whether three months in the school or twelve. I found that arrangement very satisfactory, because the contractors, of course, supplied as few pairs as possible. I found a did not do, and we introduced 5s. contracts at one shilling per pair. While on the subject of contracts, I ought to say, that I am afraid Mr. Mackay conceived the idea that it was Mrs. Smith and I arranged the contracts for the diet, and other necessaries for the school. That is a misapprehension, all the contracts are made with the trustees. The various contractors send in their accounts to us and we enter them in the book which has been produced. This book is submitted to the trustees every month and checked with the dockets—one trustee takes the dockets, the other tells the book, they are compared with each other, and they sign in the first instance "for and correct," and at the end of the next month those accepted dockets are again brought forward and signed.

13456. I see you credit the cash received from Mr. Mackay each month?—Yes. It is exactly equal to the amount of the accounts signed by the various contractors, and checked in the manner I have stated.

13457. Did you send up any of your boys to the Intermediate examinations?—No, I did not send up any. I was doubtful whether I could do so—whether I had any boys sufficiently good to compete at all, with the limited number of subjects we have.

13458. Being deprived of classics and modern languages?—Yes. I was afraid it would be very hard for my boys to succeed, they would have to be exceptionally good in the subjects of our limited course, in order to make up for the want of those subjects. Another disadvantage with us is, that our boys are taken away from the school very early—they are very much sought after at present—I have applications for four boys at the present moment, which I will fill within the next few days, I hope.

13459. You know what the subsequent career of your boys has been?—In most cases I do. We shall be happy to refer you to their employers. I am glad to say we have not had a single instance of complaint against them—on the contrary, they are very well spoken of.

13460. You appreciate them?—Yes; they go either as junior clerks, or are apprenticed to trades.

13461. You give fees with them?—Yes, the trustees do.

13462. Dr. Hare—Do you teach the boys any mathematics, beyond arithmetic?—A little algebra and mensuration.

13463. Do you teach book-keeping?—We do.

13464. Lord Justice FitzGibbon—Is there a contract connected with the school?—Yes.

13465. The boys go to church regularly?—Yes.

13466. What assistance have you in religious teaching?—I give religious instruction myself every day. The catechist is the Rev. Mr. Byles, and he catenches them for two hours, once a week.

13467. Do the boys attend the parish church?—Yes, it is quite close to the school.

13468. There is an arrangement for their accommodation?—Yes; the trustees had out some money on it. The boys are the choir of the church.

13469. Can you tell us how the school house got into such a state of dilapidation before you went there?—I could scarcely say, but certainly I would not be willing to remain in a school in such a condition; I think if the master had a strong feeling on the subject he could have provided on the trustees to have the matter remedied.

13470. Did you experience any difficulty?—None whatever.

13471. I believe there was a change in the trustees of the institution about the time you were appointed?—The present trustees are both new.

13472. When did the present Bishop become Bishop?—The year before I was appointed.

13473. Dr. Hare—I find in the report of the Commission of 1857, the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, says of this school?—

"When I visited it, I found the establishment in general good order and in a clean condition. A considerable sum of money has, within the last three months, been expended in getting the house in good condition?"

Very possibly there was very little expended between 1857 and 1873, which would be a very long time.

13474. Can you tell us the chief part of the improvements that were made?—The whole building was re-roofed, and there were the additions I have already mentioned.

13475. Did you see the old roof?—I had reason to feel it as well as see it. I stood under it, with an umbrella over my head.

13476. Was it from want of repairs, or from old age, that the roof was so bad?—It was perfectly rotten from wet. We need the timber for firewood.

13477. What sort of shingles was the old roof covered with?—Very heavy slates, like flags, nearly a half inch thick.

13478. They would not have decayed?—No, but I think they were much too heavy, and would tend to break in any roof—they were slabs, not slates.

13479. In what condition were the offices, and places about the house, at that time?—A mass of ruin. They have all been swept away. The present out-offices, laundry, and dairy, are all reconstructions.

13480. In what state were the grounds, which are now so much?—There was no pleasure ground, nor attempt at any sort of ornamentation; the cattle grazed up to the very hall-door. I have had to drive them out of our hall.

13481. In what condition was the garden?—Very fair, but not as well as it is under our present gardener. I do not know whether it is competent for me to mention a matter that was referred to, during the examination of Mr. Mackay, the reduction of Mr. Fanning's rent. It really commenced with me. I remember going to Mr. Mackay about it. When I became master of the school I found that the boys had not sufficient facilities for recreation over the ground. I found we had no cricket ground, and Mr. Fanning objected to the boys using the ground for recreation, and wrote to the trustees to complain. I pointed the matter again and again, and the result was that the trustees made an agreement with Mr. Fanning that we might make a cricket ground, and they allowed him a reduction of his rent in consideration of it.

13482. That was the case of the reduction from £41 to £35?—Yes. Mr. Fanning surrendered part of the land first and another portion afterwards, which explains the further reduction to £36.

13483. LORD JAMES PRINCIPLES.—In the original agreement, was it not stipulated that Mr. Fanning was to give the boys facilities for recreation?—Yes, and I claimed that as their right under the agreement; but the question was whether the word "facilities" would imply our having a right to make a cricket-ground, and deprive him of a certain extent of grazing.

13484. Have the boys unaccustomed me of the twenty acres now?—Perfectly; they roam over the whole of it in the blackberry season, and play cricket, and football, and everything.

13485. Dr. Hare.—With regard to the profit of the farm—is that in diminution of the expense of diet?—Quite so.

13486. I find that in the year 1873-4 the cost of diet was £533 13s 10d; in 1874-5, £531; in 1875-6 it was £528; and in 1876-7 it was £577 5s 2d; while in the year 1877-8, after the farm was taken, it was £311 6s 6d. That is a reduction of only about £31 from the average of the preceding years?—There is a very considerable saving in consequence of the farm—our milk bill, which used to be £70 a year, has disappeared.

13487. But that saving ought to appear in a reduction of the expenses for diet, whereas they appear to be reduced by only £31?—There must be a greater saving than that, for the grass costs in nothing—the winter feeding costs very little, and we have the land for nothing.

13488. You forget that it costs you the rent which you would receive for it if it was let. You received £41 a year, therefore it costs you that, but you say you gain the amount of your milk bill?—Yes; I think the milk bill used to be between £7 and £8 per month. I find that in June, 1876, which was just before we took the farm, the milk bill was £7 17s 4d.; for the previous month it was £6 11s 4d. I think on an average it was about £8 a month—it cost us somewhere about £100 a year for milk and butter, and I have already stated that by the sale of young cattle we cover the former rent.

13489. Have you also an advantage in regard to the quality of the milk supplied?—Oh, yes, we have just new milk now. Formerly I had again and again to complain of the milk supplied by the contractor—we could not get good milk at all.

13490. How many cows have you?—Three or four in milk.

13491. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—What do you feed on the twenty-five acres?—Three or four cows, besides young stock which we fatten and sell. I should observe that the twenty-five acres include the garden and yard, and the site of the house.

13492. How many acres of grass have you?—I could scarcely say, we put some of the land under tillage; probably about twenty acres are under grass now.

13493. Do you manage the farm yourself?—Entirely.

13494. Do you find that you can manage the farm and attend to the school besides?—Yes; I have not found any difficulty in it—the farm, in fact, has been a recreation with me.

13495. It is chiefly in grass?—Yes, about twenty acres is in grass.

13496. How much of it is under tillage?—Four or five acres. I called your attention this morning to a field of oats—we have potatoes also.

13497. What assistance have you in cultivating it?—I have a steward and gardener, I superintend him and see that he does his work. He lives in one of the two cottages inside the gate.

13498. Do you grow any corn?—We are only beginning at that; we had a little oats last year, and we have a field of oats now—we will sell it in the course of a few days.

13499. Dr. Hare.—The cost of diet appears to have been reduced by only about £30 a year—that is to say, from £530 to about £500, while there is a loss on the other hand of £51 in rent, besides an increase in wages; the wages bill last year was £107, while it ranged only from £45 to £50 before. Is not that so?—I am not prepared to answer that question. I do not know what the £107 for wages includes. You are examining me from Mr. Mackay's book, and I have not seen his classification of the accounts. The sale of farm produce brings in the former rent. I should mention that our expense on the farm in future will, I expect, be less than it has been, for the land had

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received very bad treatment; we are obliged to look it up now to give it heart.

13500. **Lord R. Churchill.**—You are breaking up the land to improve the quality of the grass?—Yes.

13501. Was it your steward and gardener who informed you that the best way to improve pasture was to take white crops off it?—I consulted on the matter with the trustees. I called attention to the fact that our ground was in a bad way, that, especially at the back, it was becoming mean.

13502. Did the trustees tell you the best way was to break it up, and take white crops off it?—I took counsel with Mr. Bolton and others, who told me it was absolutely necessary to break it up.

13503. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon.**—It will be all right, if you measure it afterwards?—We are doing so. We took a crop of oats off it first, and then we measured it and took a crop of potatoes. We did not consider the ground sufficiently turned up, and so we then set in a crop of wheat.

13504. **Lord R. Churchill.**—What measure did you use?—Our own farm yard manure. I may mention, as one saving by reason of the farm, that the manure for our kitchen garden used to cost us between £13 and £15 a year; we have nothing of that sort to pay for now—that item has disappeared.

13505. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon.**—You took a crop of oats, then measured the ground, and took a crop of potatoes, then a crop of wheat, and sowed it again?—Precisely.

13506. Is the place more available now for the boys than it was when the farm was in the hands of a tenant?—Oh, yes. In fact, when Mr. Fleming had it the boys were only allowed on sufferance—it was only by great difficulty that I could get permission for them to go on it at all, now the whole place is open to them for recreation.

[Mr. Smith obtained permission to add to his evidence an explanatory statement. *Vide App., No. 23.*]

The Rt. Rev. Maurice F. Day, Esq. D.D.

The Right Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, B.A., Bishop of Cashel, recalled.

13507. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon.**—Can you tell us how it happened that Bishop Day's school came to be in such a state of dilapidation as it appears to have been in 1872?—When I came to the diocese I found it in that state; I cannot give any information how it came to be so; I can only tell how it has been brought out of it.

13508. You saw the institution when you came to the diocese?—I did, and was greatly shocked at its appearance.

13509. Was it full of boys at the time?—It was, and I believe the boys were well taught, but the whole condition of the house, and the dress and condition of the boys was very unsatisfactory, and unbecoming, I thought, to such an institution. The house was decidedly in a ruinous state.

13510. **Dr. Haist.**—It was reported, in 1857, to be in a good condition, so that it must have suffered damage in the interval?—I cannot say.

13511. **Lord Justice FitzGibbon.**—Had the same master been there for a number of years?—Up to my coming, the same master had been there for many years; I thought it expedient to remove him off and appoint a new master.

13512. You gave him a pension of £35 a year?—Yes, it was the only way we could get rid of him.

13513. By whom was the master appointed?—By the trustees. I believe the appointments made with me alone, but I consulted the other trustees, the Dean, and I also consulted some gentlemen in Waterford who gave me their advice; they all concurred with me that the appointment of a new master was necessary, and though it was a sacrifice of part of the income of the school, we felt it was better to make that sacrifice by pensioning the old master, than to keep him in the position.

13514. Had you the power of dismissing him?—We had the power of dismissing him, but we thought it would be unjust to do so, after his having spent twenty years in the school.

13515. You did not think the condition of the school was due to the master?—I cannot say what it was due to; I felt clear that the only course was to get a new master.

13516. Was the then master a very old man?—Not very old, but I think we all felt that he had got into habits that would not be likely to improve.

13517. What steps did you take with reference to the expenditure on the building?—did you advertise for tenders?—I got Mr. Fuller of Dublin, our diocesan architect, to examine the place, and he asked me which of two courses I would wish to pursue, whether he should draw out a plan for a more temporary improvement of the building, to answer for a few years, or whether I would wish to have such an entire restoration or repair made as would be a permanent and complete improvement. In conjunction with the

other trustees, I chose the latter course; we felt that we had money in hand, it was better to make such a complete rebuilding and repair of the school house, as would make it a permanently sound and satisfactory building.

13518. There seems to have been about £3,500 in hand at the time?—Yes.

13519. You also got an advance from the Bank?—Yes, we drew on the amount of the school, we expended altogether about £3,000. I think, including the repairs it came to £4,000.

13520. Were the works done under Mr. Fuller's superintendence?—Yes, all were done under his superintendence.

13521. Has any change been made in the mode of admission of pupils, or in the class of boys admitted to the school?—The class of boys are just the same, poor Protestant boys of the city of Waterford, of the harshest class; the mode of admission is somewhat different from formerly. I found when I came to the diocese that there was not any great desire among the parents of boys to get them admitted, but when the school was so much improved we found the feelings of parents very much changed, and we thought it would be a way of giving a stimulus to education among that class of boys, to have, annually, a kind of competitive examination among that class of boys who were designed to be taken.

13522. How do you regulate the admission of the boys in the competitive examination?—do you necessarily take those that answer best?—Not of necessity, but generally we take them.

13523. Do you inquire into their cases before you admit them to the examination?—We inquire into their cases, and the circumstances of the boys.

13524. What do you require as the condition for admission to the examination?—There is no particular standard laid down as to poverty, but they generally are the sons of poor tradesmen, servants, and that class of people.

13525. I see you have in the school sons of non-commissioned officers in the army, and pensioners in the Comptrolery—do you regard them as coming within the conditions?—We do. We consider their children suitable for such a school.

13526. In many cases the fathers of the boys are dead—do you give preference to such?—Where there are boys brought up from an early age in the Waterford City Orphan Institution, an Institution of very old standing, situated about half a mile from the town, we give them the preference.

13527. In reference to the competitive examination, do you apprehend that there is any danger that, by that system, you may be taking boys whose parents are able to give them education without the help of the school?—No. I think all the boys who have been admitted

in that way not suitable for admission, on the ground of circumstances.

13528. And you satisfy yourself on that point?—I satisfy myself on that point.

13529. I observe the original trustees included several municipal authorities—the Sheriff, three Aldermen, and the Mayor?—Yes; but it appears that they are now precluded from taking part in the management, by the Municipal Corporation Act, and there are now only two trustees—myself and the Dean. I should mention that we have asked a gentleman of considerable experience and knowledge of various matters—Mr. Charles Bolton—to sit with us and give us his advice.

13530. He is a sort of voluntary trustee?—Yes, a voluntary trustee. Of course he cannot join in, or perform, any legal act, but he gives us his advice.

13531. I find from your minute book that in some instances meetings have been summoned, at which neither of the trustees attended, and Mr. Bolton alone was present with the Secretary, and appears to have transacted business—have you given Mr. Bolton any deputations to act for you, or does he merely act as a matter of convenience?—We have appointed him a trustee with us, as far as we could.

13532. Practically he acts as a trustee, though legally he has no status?—Yes.

13533. The rental of the property appears to be in round numbers £1,600 a year?—Yes.

13534. Mr. Mackay tells us there has been no change in that rental as long as he remembers—is that your recollection also?—Yes.

13535. Has your attention been called to the expediency of taking any steps to ascertain whether the holdings are let at their proper value?—Our attention has been lately called to the subject, by an application from the tenants for a reduction of rent. On inquiry we found that some of the lands have been let at a very low rate indeed.

13536. Until the tenants asked for a reduction your attention had not been called to the matter?—No.

13537. Did you ever read the Report of the Commission of 1857, on the state of the property at that time?—No.

13538. In that Report it is stated that some of the rents had been fixed in 1851 and 1852, the latest years of the last tenure, that they had never since that time been changed, and were therefore much under value, while on the other hand some of the holdings were rather overlet—have the trustees taken any steps to act on that point?—No.

13539. There is another matter as to which we were asking Mr. Mackay—do you know anything of the condition of the estate itself?—No; I do not.

13540. Does the Dean?—I do not think that he does. We have full confidence in Mr. Mackay, who is an excellent man of business, and acquainted with the management of property, and we have therefore left it in his hands.

13541. Mr. Mackay tells us that he has left the rental just as it was when he became agent—that he found it, as he thought, fairly let, and never interfered about it, you have not any annual or other examination to ascertain how the property is let?—Not as to ascertaining the value of the property. We have monthly statements for going through the accounts, and annual statements for going through the rental.

13542. You made a lease recently of part of Methal at £33 13s. 11d. to the clergyman who was in occupation of the adjoining glebe, on the occasion of making that lease did you take any steps to ascertain the letting value?—We asked Mr. Mackay his opinion.

13543. LEAD JUDGE CHURCHILL.—Mr. Mackay stated he gave it as his opinion that the rent was the fair letting value, but he had not particularly examined the holding?—I am surprised at that. We depended on his opinion.

13544. LEAD JUDGE FRYGENTON.—In your dealings with the property you have acted on the advice of Mr. Mackay?—Entirely.

13545. Now, with regard to the school itself—do you find the master efficient?—Most efficient in every way.

13546. The monthly meetings of the trustees are not held at the school?—No.

13547. Have you any fixed time for visiting the school?—I visit it occasionally myself, but not at any fixed time. The schoolmaster visits it once a week, and teaches the boys.

13548. Does he make any report to the trustees?—No; he does not.

13549. He is, I believe, one of the clergymen of the parish?—He is one of the curates of the cathedral.

13550. Do the trustees, either together or separately, examine the boys?—I do; I examine them in religious subjects.

13551. Do you take any steps to ascertain their progress in other matters?—We have, for the last two years, had an annual examination in all the subjects.

13552. Is that examination conducted by a gentleman invited by yourself?—Yes.

13553. Was there any examination of that kind formerly, or is it an improvement?—I am not sure—but there was no examination of the boys from the time I came to the diocese until about two years ago.

13554. There are some funds which appear to be available for the boys in the form of apprentice fees?—Yes.

13555. What steps do you take on the apprenticeship of the boys to ascertain their masters' antipathy?—We inquire about them. The men who apply for apprentices are generally so well known, in the town, that we have no difficulty in ascertaining their suitability.

13556. Do you take any steps to ascertain how the boys get on?—Yes; we encourage them to attend the Sunday school, and they are specially looked after by the schoolmaster.

13557. Are the apprentice fees paid periodically, or altogether?—They are paid in successive portions or instalments.

13558. Before paying each instalment do you ascertain how the boy is getting on?—Yes; we require from the master a declaration that the boy is getting on well and steadily in his employment, and serving his apprenticeship.

13559. Are there a sufficient number of boys belonging to the city, and coming within the description of the endowment, to make this a useful institution?—Certainly.

13560. DE. HARR.—The number is not full at present?—No; we allow the vacancies to accumulate, and at the close of the year we have an examination to fill them up.

13561. You have only forty pupils now?—Forty-five boys.

13562. LEAD JUDGE FRYGENTON.—Have you not accommodation for more than forty?—We have, and in consequence we have admitted five boys, from other districts, upon payment.

13563. How is the payment regulated?—Their friends pay for each boy £20 a year, quarterly, in advance.

13564. Where do those boys come from?—Three from Wicks, and two from Wexford.

13565. Do you calculate that, paying £20 a year, they are any burden to the charity?—We calculate that that sum fully pays both for their board and clothing.

13566. Why have you not taken a larger number of boys on the foundation?—We found our income did not allow of it, especially as we were a little in debt for the building, and also a little crippled by the pestilence to the frame master. I hope that in future we may be able to enlarge the number of boys on the foundation.

13567. LEAD R. CHURCHILL.—The number of boys originally intended was fifty?—Yes.

13568. At the time Bishop Foy gave the property it was not so valuable as now?—No, not nearly so valuable.

13569. Originally it was given for a day school?—Yes.

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13570. Subsequently the property became more valuable, and, in the 48th year of the reign of King George III., an Act of Parliament was passed to make it a boarding school?—Yes.

13571. That Act did not limit the number?—No.

13572. I wish to call your attention to a passage in the Report of the Commission of 1837, when it was suggested by the Dean of Waterford that four Protestant laymen and four clergymen be added to the existing trustees—would you approve of that suggestion?—I would prefer to remain as it is.

13573. Looking to the fact that the institution was originally left to the control of the Bishop, the Dean, the Mayor, three Aldermen and two Sheriffs of Waterford—representing the inhabitants—would you consider it a good thing for the school that the inhabitants of Waterford should be represented on the management in the way the then Dean suggested?—I would not desire that so many should be appointed. I think if there were such a large number of representatives of the inhabitants, it would leave the Bishop and Dean powerless in the management of the school. I would think it very desirable that one layman, such as Mr. Bolton, whom we have associated with us, should be legally appointed a trustee; but I think any further appointments would outnumber those who naturally take the deepest interest, and who, I think, on the whole, are the best managers of the school.

13574. The Bishop in 1857 also stated that he thought the number of trustees should be increased, so that the Bishop and Dean at that time considered that the trustees wanted assistance?—I have said that I would wish one layman to be appointed with us.

13575. You think that would be sufficient?—I think so.

13576. The Report also stated that the school was in need of efficient inspection—you have no inspection conducted by any qualified inspectors?—None, beyond the annual examination.

13577. That is conducted, I understand, by local parties?—Generally, but we have sometimes invited clergymen from other places to take part in it.

13578. You have never had the boys examined by any one accustomed to inspect schools?—No.

13579. Has there been any anxiety on the part of inhabitants of Waterford to take any part in the management of the school, as far as you have observed?—Not in any way that would command weight. There have been sometimes anonymous paragraphs in the papers, but no representation has ever been directly made to me, on the subject.

13580. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Have you had recommendations, from citizens of Waterford, for any particular boys, at the time of the examination of candidates for admission, or matters of that kind?—No any of them take a practical interest in the school?—They do not.

13581. Do any of them visit it?—A few do—when invited by me, or by the other trustee.

13582. Is there any assistance given in the house-

hold affairs by any ladies?—None. I believe the mistress is so fully competent that it is not needed. I may mention that some time since great interest was taken in the school by a leading gentleman in Waterford—Mr. Abraham Drury—and when he visited the Institution, having asked whether we had any facilities for teaching the boys in manual labour and carpentry work, he gave £50 towards fitting up a carpenter's workshop.

13583. Was the carpenter's workshop fitted up?—Yes.

13584. And I presume since that time the boys, as part of their instruction, learn something of carpentry?—Yes.

13585. DR. HARRIS.—With regard to the trustees, I see in the Report of the former Commission a suggestion by Mr. Crawford, the Assistant Commissioner, which I think concurs with your suggestion:—

"I cannot conclude my report without regarding, as an opinion, that it would much increase the efficiency of the school, if the Board of Governors was increased in number by the addition of some of the residents in the city of Waterford. There are now only two, the Bishop and the Dean for the time being, and who are necessarily absent from Waterford occasionally, and in their absence there is no person who has any authority to enforce proper discipline, or to inspect the school, and the master is left altogether uncontrolled?"

I would be very thankful if there was one layman, or perhaps two, added to the present trustees.

13586. Your predecessor was a man of advanced years, and could attend but rarely, and if the Dean was also absent, there would be no control at all?—Yes.

13587. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—There has been a change in the Bishopric since Bishop Poy's time, he was Bishop of Waterford only?—Yes.

13588. Since the union of the dioceses, is Waterford the residence of the Bishop?—Yes. Waterford was chosen as the residence of the Bishop, at the time of the Irish Temporalities Act.

13589. Under the present state of things, since the disestablishment of the church, will the Bishop continue to reside in Waterford?—Yes. The Bishop of Cashel and Waterford will reside in Waterford. The house has been purchased and the endowment made up.

13590. Provision has been made for continuing the Bishopric?—Certainly.

13591. Is the Deanery also provided for?—Yes, that has also been made permanent by the purchase of the Deanery house, but the Deanery, by the law of our church, may be separated from the rectory of the parish.

13592. Is the Deanery still a dignity connected with Waterford?—Yes, there is to be a Dean of Waterford.

13593. Has provision been made for maintaining a Dean of Waterford?—Yes.

13594. So that there is no danger that either the Bishop or Dean will cease to exist—there will always be successors in those offices?—Yes. The present Dean has been appointed under the new state of things.

Mr. Edmund
Garnett.

Mr. EDWARD GARNETT, examined.

13595. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are the head master of the Society of Friends' Newtown school?—Yes.

13596. How long have you held the office?—Since 1871.

13597. How many boys are there in that school?—Forty-eight at present.

13598. Is that a fixed number?—No, it varies very much, it is larger now than it has been for the last two or three years. At one time we had as many as sixty-five, but that was only during one year; it never reached such a number since.

13599. I believe the school is maintained by the Society of Friends?—Yes, entirely.

13600. Is there any qualification for admission—are the children necessarily children of members of the

Society?—No. The rules have been changed, I think, since the last Commission, and now those who do not in any way belong to the Society may be admitted, at the discretion of the Committee.

13601. What is the nature of the committee that governs the school?—It is difficult to speak of Newtown school by itself, because it is under the same government as the school at Monasterevin, which is entirely for girls.

13602. Both are included in our Commission, you can tell me with regard to both?—Monasterevin belongs to what is called the "Quarterly Meeting of Leinster," and Newtown to the "Quarterly Meeting of Munster." Each meeting appoints a committee, 24 by Leinster, and 18 by Munster, consisting of men and women. They are in office for a year, but practically the same

persons are appointed again and again. The girls of the two provinces go to Mountsack, and the boys to Weymouth.

13603 Dr. HART.—In the Report of 1857 it is noted that the school was intended for the children of friends not in affluent circumstances. In those days had providing that such should be the case?—It is intended in the first instance for such children, and if the school were full, and any preference had to be made between candidates for admission, it would be given to such children.

13604 Are you bound by any deed to observe that rule?—I believe so. I know it is one of the original rules of the school.

13605 Have you power to change the rules?—The two Quarterly Meetings may change the rules. They have been modified from time to time, but it is a difficult thing to get a rule changed; the two Quarterly Meetings must concur in the propriety of it.

13606 Lord-James Fitzgerald.—With the Newton school you hold 16 acres of land?—About that.

13607 You have it in fee simple, subject to no rent?—No rent.

13608 Some lettings have been made of portions of the land?—Yes, for building purposes.

13609 How much is returned with the school?—I think about 4 acres have been taken off altogether.

13610 A portion has been let to the representatives of William Port?—Yes, he pays £10 a year.

13611 What is the nature of the letting?—A house for 25 years for building purposes. There is a house built upon it.

13612 The house was built by the tenant?—Yes.

13613 The next letting was to Thomas H. Strongman?—Yes. There is a row of houses on his holding.

13614 Were they built by the tenant?—Yes.

13615 Then there are two other lettings of £15 10s. each?—Yes.

13616 The next letting is to John White at £11?—Yes.

13617 Then there is a portion let for a graveyard at £10?—Yes.

13618 Are all those lettings on long leases, and, with the exception of the graveyard, for building purposes?—Yes.

13619 Who collects the rents?—They are paid to the treasurer direct. I have nothing to do with that.

13620 Who is the treasurer?—Thomas R. White Haven, Samuel White, is practically the treasurer.

13621 How are the 13 acres of land, which are used with the school, managed?—It is in grass, except the park, which is one acre. We have cows, which supply us with milk and butter. We mow some hay, but we never break up any of the land.

13622 Have the boys the use of the ground for recreation?—They have a lawn in front of the house, and a playground.

13623 The next property you have appears to be lease property at Clarendon, producing £11 1s. 6d. a year. Is that a fixed rent?—Yes, it is always the same from year to year.

13624 It is returned as a rent charge, so that it does not require looking after?—No.

13625 The next item of your income arises from a sum of money invested in stock—I see in the former Report it is stated there was £300 invested, producing £9 a year, while you have now £500 invested in four per cent preference stock?—Yes; there has been no increase; the £500 was a special donation to the school.

13626 In whose names is it invested?—In the names of the trustees of the school.

13627 It is stated, in the former Report, that the four offices, and 17 acres of land, held in fee and vested in the trustees, were let for £90 a year—do you know what property that refers to?—That Report was before my time, and I can only speak from hearsay. The first was at one time let, as is stated there, but that arrangement was terminated, as it was not found to be satisfactory.

13628 Then that land, which was let for £90 a year, is what you now occupy yourselves?—Yes.

13629 I suppose you did much the same as was done in the case of Bishop Fy's school?—Yes; we found that the farm being let to a tenant interfered too much with the recreation of the boys.

13630 The endowments which I have mentioned are of course insufficient to keep up the institution?—Quite insufficient.

13631 What other sources of income have you?—The payments of the children, which vary according to circumstances, and also subscriptions, which are raised in the two provinces.

13632 Have you a fixed scale of payments for the children, or are they graduated?—Those who are not members of our Society are charged a fixed rate—£42 for children under twelve years of age, and £45 for those over twelve. Then there are a number of others, who pay what is called the "full cost," and it is judged of by each monthly meeting whether each person is likely to be able to pay the full cost or not—the full cost is £35 for those under twelve, and £40 for those who are over twelve.

13633 You consider that a sum sufficient to support the establishment?—Yes, it represents the average expenditure. Then those who are supposed to be not in affluent circumstances, (for whom the school was intended) are admitted at the "low rates"—£16 and £18 a year.

13634 Are any admitted free?—None free. If the parents of any child are not able to pay the low rate, the payment is made by the monthly meeting—the school must be credited with the money, and if not paid by the parents it is paid by the monthly meeting.

13635 These rates are £16 a year for children under twelve, and £18 for those over twelve?—Yes.

13636 How many such pupils have you at present?—At the low rates we have at present sixteen boys.

13637 Are those rates in many instances paid by the parents?—Mostly by the parents. There are a few instances in which the fees are paid by the monthly meeting.

13638 Can you tell to what denominations the boys belong?—Yes, thirty are Friends, fifteen Protestant Episcopalians, two Presbyterians, and one Methodist.

13639 Then nineteen boys are paying the high rate?—In point of fact nineteen pay the rates charged for non-members. The reason is that one of those, who is charged the rate for non-members, and who entered as a non-member, attends our meetings, and goes to school as one.

13640 Then sixteen are received at the "low rates"?—Yes.

13641 And the remainder, thirteen, are charged the "full cost"?—No. Ten pay the "full cost" for Friends, and three pay intermediate rates, above the "low rate," and below the "full cost."

13642 What is your own remuneration?—Myself and Mrs. Garnett occupy the position of master and mistress—£250 a year is our joint salary.

13643 Mrs. Garnett is the manager of the establishment?—She is, but we have a mistress besides.

13644 You have a residence in the Institution?—Yes.

13645 You have a first class assistant master at £340 a year, a second at £120, a third at £50, and a fourth at £35?—Yes.

13646 Are these all residents?—Yes, all are resident in the house, and have board, lodging, and washing.

13647 You have also a visiting drawing master at £25 a year?—Yes.

13648 At about what age do the children come to your school?—Not many come below ten years of age, though we have taken them as young as eight, under special circumstances. I do not like to take them at so young an age, but our rules allow us to admit them at eight.

13649 How long do they remain with you?—In various. Sometimes up to sixteen years of age.

13650 Of what class is your education?—English

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and commercial education, suitable for boys who are going to business.

13651. Is that the usual object of the boys who attend the school?—It is so, mostly, they mostly like to go to business.

13652. You teach Latin and French?—Yes.

13653. Is there any extra charge for these subjects?—No.

13654. Did you send any of the boys to the Intermediate examinations?—No. We considered that matter very carefully, and we decided not to go in for them this time. We deemed it better to get an examiner down—a gentleman appointed by the Cambridge Syndicate, and who examines similar schools of the Society in England, so that our schools should be examined in comparison with schools at the other side of the water.

13655. There are attending your school children of other denominations—what provision is made with regard to their religious education?—Our rules are that all are to be treated alike, without any difference with regard to religious teaching or training. They all attend our meetings while they are with us; we make no difference.

13656. They all receive the same religious instruction?—They do.

13657. Do all the children belong to Munster and Leitner?—No, they are nearly all from Munster and Leitner, but we have one or two from Ulster. Any that come from provinces outside Munster and Leitner must pay the full cost. We would not take any at the low rate except from our own province.

13658. What arrangements are made for keeping the building in repair?—All these things are regulated by the committee. The large managing committee that I spoke of as being appointed by the quarterly meetings, besides the practical management of matters to local committees. I produce the book of the local committee, and the proceedings of the managing committee of the two schools.

13659. Has the large committee fixed times for meeting?—Every quarter, alternately at Moorlandfield and Waterford. The sub-committee meet every month.

13660. That would be a half-yearly meeting of the large Committee at each place?—Yes.

13661. How many are on the sub-committee?—Ten, resident in the neighbourhood.

13662. As to the expenditure on the buildings, how is it checked and defrayed?—If there is any necessity to incur a large expenditure it would not be undertaken without the sanction of the managing committee. It is a small matter, such as ordinary repairs, it is done by the sub-committee and myself. After the annual meetings the place is looked over, and reported upon; and any necessary repairs are carried out.

13663. I find in the minute book, you have handed in, a copy of your report as to the Intermediate Examinations—have you any objection to reading it?—Not the least. It is as follows:—

* Report drawn up by Mr. Garnett, at the request of the sub-committee, in reference to the Intermediate Education Act.—In accordance with the request of the sub-committee, I respectfully lay the following statement before them. Soon after the meeting of the school, I consulted with the teachers respecting the desirability or otherwise of shaping our course of study so as to enable our learner boys to compete in the examinations conducted by the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland. Although it was too soon for the results of the late examination to be known, we had met of the printed questions before us, and from a careful perusal of these we came to the conclusion that, as regards the English division, including grammar, composition, Goldsmith's "Traveller," geography, and English history—as far as the year 1400—the first class ought have been successfully prepared for the junior grade; that in arithmetic, the standard, as shown by the questions, was below that usually attained by our first class, which was also the case in algebra, and perhaps in geometry. We thought also that our boys might have passed the examination in French without much difficulty, whilst in Latin the standard evolved by the two papers of the examiners was altogether beyond

what has usually been attained at Newtown. In Natural Science our studies had not, except in one section—that of Natural Philosophy—attained with the course marked out by the Board; but in the subject mentioned it is probable that some of them would have passed. On the whole, the consideration of the Intermediate examination paper did not seem discouraging; and yet, after considering a look at the subject in all its bearings, we were unanimously of the judgment that it would be more conducive to the intellectual good of the boys if we adhered pretty much to our usual course of study, without reference to the examinations under the Intermediate Education Act. The temptation to select two or three branches of study in which there might appear a probability of passing seemed a very serious one, and, if yielded to, would result in certain subjects receiving especial attention, to the neglect of others of equal or greater importance. We were strengthened in our resolution by the information that all the English quarterly meeting schools, except one, have recently been exempted by G. T. Sanderson, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and it occurred to us that it would probably be satisfactory to the committee if we could arrange to have the classes submitted to the same examiner at the end of the present school year. Among other advantages of this course, I may mention, that we are left at liberty to arrange our own curriculum, both as to the subjects taught and the text books studied, furnishing a detailed account to the Syndicate of the ground gone over, in time for the preparation of examination papers. The proposal met with the unanimous approval of the teachers, and the work of the class is proceeding, with the expectation, if the suggestion should be approved by the committee, of undergoing an examination by G. T. Sanderson next entrance.

(Signed), E. GARNETT.

—And dated 4th of 8th month, 1878.

13664. You seem to have thought it more beneficial to keep up your own arrangement of study?—We thought so. Of course there is much to be said on the other side of the question. We cannot be very positive in our opinion; but it seemed to us an advantage not to have the subject always under discussion, but to get it settled one way or the other for a time.

13665. With regard to the education given, what is your arrangement as to the boys' time?—They have an hour's study, from 7 till 8 o'clock, before breakfast, then breakfast, then school again from halfpast 8 till 1 o'clock, with half an hour's recess; dinner a little after one, school again from halfpast 2 till halfpast 5; and again, in the winter months, from halfpast 4 till bed-time they devote to school work about one hour.

13666. The remainder of their time is devoted to recreation?—Yes, and pursuing their own studies.

13667. Do they go outside, or is their recreation within the grounds?—Within the grounds principally, but on holiday afternoons they get permission to walk through the country, under proper care.

13668. What arrangements have you made about their diet?—For breakfast they generally get bread and milk—sometimes stout, or their own choice, once a week. We do not like to give it to them too often, as they turn against it. For dinner they usually get meat.

13669. Do they get meat every day?—Not every day. On Thursday they get eggs, and bread and butter, and finish with pudding or pie. Those that do not like it get cold meat. There are some that will not eat eggs. Formerly on two days in the week they got no dinner—Sundays and Thursdays—but now they get meat dinner on Sundays. For supper they have tea, and bread and butter. Our expenditure for diet has increased a good deal on account of changes that have been made. They used to get bread and milk for supper, the same as breakfast.

13670. Who keeps the accounts?—I keep them; I produce the account books showing the expenditure to the end of last year.

13671. Are the accounts made up half-yearly?—No, they are made up yearly, but last year we made a change in the period at which the year should terminate, the consequence is that last year's accounts include only from May to December.

13672. The accounts contain an analysis of expenditure for the year ending 31st of 8th month, 1878, and

show that meat, fish, eggs, &c., cost £297 13s. 8d.; bread, flour, meal, and rice, £131 10s. 7d.; milk, butter, and vegetables, £362 7s. That includes, I presume, some charge for what you get out of the land attached to the school?—Yes.

13673. Groceries, £80 17s.; gas and candles, £24 15s. 5d.; fuel, £45 8s. 5d.; laundry, £28 8s. 11d.; repairs of clothing, 5s. 2d.—With regard to the clothing account I should mention that the parents are supposed to clothe the children, except repairs and things of that kind.

13674. Medicine and medical attendance, £9 0s. 3d.; salaries, £215 16s. 8d.; stationary and books, £35 8s. 11d.; servants' wages, £74 3s. 10d.; furniture, £48 15s. 9d.; rent and taxes, £36 0s. 9d.; repairs and alterations of premises, £55 3s. 11d.; incidental expenses, £53 0s. 7d.—making a total of £1,809 2s. 7d. I see you put down the profit on the farm as £128 14s. 2d. That is, in fact, charging back upon the value of the potatoes and garden produce supplied from the farm, and consumed in the school?—Yes.

13675. The expenditure includes £12 9s. 6d. special expenses of certain boys?—Yes.

13676. The total expenditure of £1,809 2s. 7d. was the year's expense of the establishment for forty-eight boys?—Yes, in 1878.

13677. Then the receipts were—See from the boys, £1,468, due for unexpired time last year, £128 14s. 2d.—making £1,615 14s. 2d.; deduct for unexpired time this year, £159 1s. 2d.—balance, £1,474 13s. 6d., net income from the boys. Is the balance between £1,474 13s. 6d. and £1,809 2s. 7d. made up by subscriptions?—Partly, and also from income from legacies, &c.

13678. What you calculate in that account of income was the actual money payments?—Yes.

13679. Are the various accounts paid through you?—A good many of the payments are made through the treasurer. The items are passed by the sub-committee.

13680. Who draws the cheques?—When a monthly meeting of the sub-committee takes place, I lay before them the cash book, with an account of the money that has been expended, the bills that due, and an estimate of what I consider necessary for the next current month. These are examined by the sub-committee, and they then give me an order on the treasurer, I present it to him, and he gives me a cheque on the bank. I then draw the money and make the payments.

13681. What check is there over you as to keeping the building in proper repair?—No check, beyond the resolutions of the committee and the general meeting. Every year there is a meeting, open to all the friends, of the two provinces, to attend, and there is a kind of popular examination of the children; and one committee is appointed to examine the rooms and the state of the household—that committee mostly consists of ladies—another committee is appointed to examine the premises, the state of the building, the farm, the garden, and the offices outside. Those committees inspect the place carefully, and make their reports to the managing committee.

Rev. JOHN S. O'FLANNAGAN, examined.

13695. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROVER.—Are you the head master of the Mount Zion Christian Schools, Waterford?—Yes.

13696. You are a member of the Christian Brotherhood in Waterford?—I am.

13697. Have you two schools in Waterford under the Brotherhood?—Yes; we have two, which enjoy a small endowment, one the Mount Zion School, the other the St. Patrick's.

13698. Are they separate establishments?—They are separate, as far as locality is concerned.

13699. You appear to have a large sum, £3,338, left by a gentleman named Power, invested in stock for the benefit of the schools?—We are only the administrators of it.

13700. In whose names is the money invested?—

13682. Then there is an annual inspection by committees appointed by the Society, who report to the managing committee?—Yes.

13683. With regard to the education of the boys, what check is there upon the progress in that?—At the general meeting a committee is appointed to examine each class, and they make their reports to a later sitting of the general meeting—a detailed report on each subject. You will see it in our last printed report.

13684. Does that committee consist of persons competent to elicit the progress made by the pupils?—Well, they are not professionally trained examiners, but, of course, they are educated gentlemen, who have themselves received the education which we seek to give, and went of them much beyond it. There is also an examination of the school in December, at the close of the year, under the supervision of the committee.

13685. That examination is conducted by yourself?—It is conducted by the masters, under the supervision of the committee, and they take part as it themselves also, as far as they think necessary.

13686. You intend next summer, as I understand, to have a regular examination of the school, by a qualified examiner?—Yes, this will be the third time we have had an examiner from Cambridge; we have had them on two occasions before. The last examination was four years ago.

13687. Did the examiner, on that occasion, make a report?—Yes, a detailed report.

13688. Is that contained in the minute book?—No. I will furnish a copy of it.

13689. I see your committee's reports, as to the state of the education, are as full as they possibly could be, separate statements as to the proficiency in each subject—Bible scriptures, reading, spelling, writing, dictation, history—each class is separately reported on, and I observe each is signed by a different person?—Yes; there are separate committees for each class.

13690. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—How long have you been in charge of schools?—Over twenty years.

13691. Was your experience of teaching altogether gained at this school, or had you been a master elsewhere?—I served an apprenticeship at Ackworth, a school belonging to our Society in Yorkshire, and at the expiration of my time I went to the Flanders College, also an Institution of our Society; from thence I came here.

13692. Then you received a regular training?—Yes.

13693. LORD JUSTICE FRYGROVER.—I think we may say, with reference to what we saw ourselves this morning, that nothing could surpass the neatness and good management of your Institution.

13694. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—I concur entirely in that. It would be fortunate for the Irish people if all their schools were as well managed as yours.

I cannot well answer that question—I think in the names of the Bishop for the time being, the Superior of the Christian Brothers, and the Local Superior of Waterford.

13701. Perhaps you can tell me how the funds arising from that endowment reach the school at present?—All the schools derive from the fund is £70 a year for the support of two teachers—£35 each.

13702. How are they paid?—The money is sent to me from Dublin by one of our superiors, Mr. Thomas Joseph Hearn.

13703. It was stated in the Report of the 1857 Commission to be £69 a year?—The late Bishop raised it to £70.

13704. What is done with the residue of the income

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of the £25,384.—Some of it goes for masses for the repose of the souls of Mr. Power's family.

13705. You have not got the administration of any part except what is given for the school?—Occasionally there is a small balance, which goes to clothe poor boys.

13706. What number of pupils have you in the school?—It varies from 360 to 450 in the St. Patrick's school. Most of them are of a poor class.

13707. How many Brothers assist in teaching?—Two, and they are aided by novices.

13708. Are the novices selected from the boys?—Yes, from the more advanced boys.

13709. How many novices do you employ?—For 100 boys we have 24.

13710. Are the novices paid?—No; we have no means of paying them.

13711. How do you hold the school house?—Do you pay rent for it?—Up to three years ago we had to pay £18 a year rent, to the Dean and Chapter here. About that time the Church Temporalities Commissioners wrote to me to ask if we would purchase the school house, and said they would give it for £270. I consulted our Bishop about it, and he recommended me to speak to Mr. Kelly, our solicitor, the nephew of it was, that the £280 was paid for the school house.

13712. Is there a boys' school only?—Boys' and girls' school. There is a girls' school conducted under the National Board.

13713. I presume, from the fact that the rent was paid to the Dean and Chapter, that it was Church property?—It was Church property, and the Commissioners gave us the option of buying it.

13714. What was the value of the property you bought in that way?—We paid £250 for it.

13715. Your rent was £18 a year?—Yes.

13716. What was the value of the building?—I cannot answer that question.

13717. Had you a lease of it?—I had not, but I suppose the Bishop had.

13718. How was the money raised?—The Bishop paid the money out of a small sum left for the schools. The building is held in his name now, and in those of three priests.

13719. Was it paid for out of the Power fund?—It was not.

13720. The Mount St. Ignace Institution is in a different place?—Yes.

13721. What is the title to the ground on which that school stands?—Mr. Rice, who was formerly a merchant in Waterford, purchased it. He got a lease for 999 years from the trustees of Wyse's charity at a rent of £2 3s 6d a year, late currency, and it is now held by the representatives of Mr. Rice. Mr. James A. Heare and Mr. Thomas J. Heare are the trustees.

13722. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—There was a sum of money left for the school, which was invested in 129 acres of land in Kilkenny?—Yes, subsequently that was invested in Government securities.

13723. Was the land sold?—Yes.

13724. When was it sold?—I do not know, but I got £22 6s 2d every year for the teachers, and £18 3s 2d to provide books for poor children who are unable to supply themselves.

13725. Can you tell us anything about the investment of the money?—The donor left £10 15s 6d a year, and it appears the principal was invested in the purchase of land in Kilkenny. Was the land afterwards again converted into money?—Yes; I got the money every year regularly, £22 6s 2d for teachers, and £18 3s 2d for books.

13726. What other sums do you receive?—We get Mrs. May Power's charity. She left money in Waterford for the support of the Ladies' Asylum, also for some poor girls in the convent, and I got £40 2s 4d for the education of poor boys.

13727. How does that money come to you?—From the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. I have to render them an account every year, and send them vouchers for the expenditure.

13728. Is that sum expended on the boys?—On the

teachers. Of course, the boys cannot be taught unless the teachers are supported.

13729. LORD JAMES FRYCHAMPE.—In 1833, it appears the land produced £160 17s. 6d. per annum, so that the income seems to have diminished?—I must refer you to Mr. Thomas J. Heare, Belvidere House, Drogheda, for those matters.

13730. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—In 1857, there was a sum of £50 a year, arising from property left by Mr. Joseph Power—what has become of that?—Joseph Power purchased some houses on the Mall, Waterford, and left them for charity, they went out of lease in 1864, and the property passed out of our hands altogether.

13731. Who was the trustee of that for you?—The property belonged to the "Holy Ghost Hospital Charity"; the trustee was Mr. Matthew Sherry.

13732. I see from your return that there were some smaller bequests, amounting to £236 1s. 1d., which were invested in railway shares, and sold. Were they bequests for the schools?—They were given nominally for the schools, but they were intended for the support of the teachers.

13733. Do you treat those smaller bequests as income?—We regard them as income for the community, unless the bequest is given specially for the schools, for instance, if it were given expressly to supply books for the children, we would not divert it to our own support.

13734. Do you keep regular accounts of the cash?—I do.

13735. Is Mount St. Ignace the residence of the community?—Yes, they all live in Mount St. Ignace, and go to St. Patrick's in the morning to Mass, and return in the evening.

13736. What is the number of your scholars?—There is accommodation for 1,570 in all our schools in Waterford, the average number on the roll is 1,350, average daily attendance, 1,127.

13737. How many attend the Mount St. Ignace school?—About 500; there are ten class-rooms.

13738. So that your endowment of £134 a year—£50, and £42—goes towards the education of 500 poor children?—Yes.

13739. At what expense were the buildings erected?—There is a new house, which has been built since the former Commission held their inquiry, at an expense of £4,000. Part of the old dwelling-house has been taken away, and another part of it turned into schools. There were only six schools formerly—now there are ten.

13740. How many of the Brotherhood are engaged in teaching in the schools?—Eleven in the ten schools.

13741. Was the £4,000 the money of the community?—No; it was collected throughout Ireland, principally in Waterford.

13742. You have this building, which cost £4,000, built upon a site which you had free of rent?—Not quite free of rent. We have to pay rent for the site of our dwelling-house and garden to the representatives of Wyse.

13743. What rent have you to pay?—I think the whole comes to £15 a year.

13744. You have no boarders?—No boarders.

13745. You do not give any advanced education?—It is all primary. Yet we send up some of our boys to the Intermediate examinations, and eleven of them passed.

13746. Do you promote the boys from the lower classes into the higher?—I spend the greater part of my time examining. I spend a week in each class room every three months, that keeps me going from one class to another the whole year round. There is progression of studies for each class, and when a class of boys is, in the opinion of the teachers, advanced up to any of these sections, they are sent to us for examination, and if I find them qualified they are drafted into the next higher room, and so on from class 1 to class 10.

13747. Then I presume it was from your higher

those boys you selected those whom you sent up to the Intermediate examinations?—Yes.

13743. How many boys did you send?—Nineteen.

13744. How many of the nineteen passed?—

Eleven.

13745. Did any of them get honours?—Two got honours.

13746. Did any get exhibitions?—No.

13747. Were they all poor?—They were not rich.

13748. Did they get a classical education?—No; they got an English education, and were taught French.

13749. And they passed upon that?—They passed upon that.

13750. Are your schools inspected by a qualified inspector?—Twice a year, by inspectors sent down by our Superior, and they report to him the state of the schools and the condition of the building.

13751. Have you any objection to our inspector, Mr. Moore, looking at them?—None in the world; we shall be very glad to see him.

13752. I see the subjects of education are Christian doctrine, reading, writing, grammar, dictation, geography, history, geometry, measurement, algebra, book-keeping, natural philosophy, drawing, use of the globe, and navigation?—Yes.

13753. What appliances have you for teaching natural philosophy?—We have some models, and sheets of Johnston's, and also a set of chemical apparatus.

13754. Does one of yourselves teach that branch?—Yes; one of the Brothers. I produce a map of the Mount Zion buildings, with lease, and an abstract of title connected with it, also an account of the income and expenditure of the schools.

13755. I see you begin the year 1877-8 with a balance due by the schools, £30 15s 7d, and at the end of the year, the balance due was £17 8s 10d. The expenditure for the year was £179 19s 1d, less by £30 15s 7d, the balance at the beginning of the year?—Yes.

13756. I see an item of 26 3s 8d from Dehuay and Cogswell's charity—what is that?—That comes from the rent of a house in Stephen's-street. I get

every year £17 10s, rent for that house, and out of it I am obliged to keep an almshouse in repair, and to pay the head rent. Any balance remaining is divided between the schools, three-fourths to Mount Zion, and one-fourth to St. Patrick's. That was the will of those parties.

13757. When was that endowment first received?—I cannot tell.

13758. I see the amount you get from it varies?—Yes.

13759. In the year 1877-8, a bequest of £15 appears to have been received—did that go into the general fund?—No; it was left specially for the school.

13760. I see the items of expenditure are—rent, repairs, school requisites, premiums, gratuities, and interest on money sunk in the schools?—Yes, that was interest on the money expended by the community. The community sunk £1,100 in the building. The school house was completely remodelled.

13761. Taking the year 1874-5, I find the expenditure is classified in this way: rent and repairs, £20 12s 9d; school requisites, £4 12s 6d; premiums and gratuities, £3 5s 11d; interest and charges, £69 12s 8d. How much is the remuneration of the chaplain?—£10 a year. He has to attend to all the boys for that.

13762. I suppose the services of the Brotherhood are given gratuitously?—Yes. Here is an account of the £40 2s 4d I get from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. I have to send them an account of the expenditure of the money every year, with the vouchers.

13763. You vouch the money paid to you by the Commissioners, by producing the receipt of the Bureau of Mount Zion schools?—Yes, every year.

13764. In these any other matter in connection with the schools that you wish to mention?—No, except that we have not sufficient room for all the boys that are applying to us for education. I am obliged to send them away every week. If we had four, or even six, more class rooms we could fill them all within a week. The children are going uneducated about the streets, for want of sufficient school accommodation.

The Right Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, D.D., Bishop of Cashel, recalled.

The Rt. Rev. Maurice F. Day, D.D.

13770 Dr. HART.—There is another matter connected with the city of Waterford, as to which we would like to obtain information, the Stephen-street Corporation Grammar school—in what condition is that institution now?—I do not think it is in existence at all.

13771. It appears there was a provision made for the maintenance of a school by the Rev. W. T. Price during his life—is he dead?—He is dead, and no provision has been since made for the school.

13772. LOUIS J. COCHRAN, Freeholder.—It appears, by the Report of the Commission of 1867, that there was an exhibition of £15 a year into Irish currency founded by Rev. Dr. Downes for the benefit of the school?—Yes.

13773. The same Report states that the exhibition in question was not under the will of Dr. Downes, but under a deed of 27th September, 1787, and that it was to be paid out of premises in Waterford. By the terms of the deed this £15 a year was to be paid to a student in the University of Dublin who should have been educated in the "Waterford Free School," until of Master's standing, the student to be selected by the Bishop of Waterford, the Dean, the Mayor, the Recorder, the master of the school, and other persons mentioned in the deed—do you know what has become of that exhibition?—It is still in existence. When I came to Waterford first I found there was no exhibition. By the terms of the trust there was an alternative given, that if no exhibition, the fund might be applied in the purchase of books for the Cathedral Library, and for a year or two it was so disposed of. It then occurred to me that as the

Waterford Diocesan school was in existence—that was a school founded during the time of the Church establishment, I believe, at the instance of Judge Lawson, by a tax on the beneficed clergy—and as that school stood in the place of the other which had become extinct, it would be carrying out the design of Dr. Downes if I could appoint an exhibitor from that school, under the same conditions that he had prescribed. I found a very distinguished pupil of that school—Mr. Richard Cherry—who entered Trinity College, and I appointed him to hold the exhibition, which he has at present. He has now taken his degree, and is proceeding to the bar, and has obtained a succession of honours in College.

13774. Did the other gentlemen whose names were mentioned in the deed take part in the election of Mr. Cherry?—No; I believe I consulted the Dean, but none of the others took any part in it.

13775. Mr. Cherry was a pupil of the Diocesan school?—Yes.

13776. Does that school now exist?—It does. It has ceased to exist as an endowed school. The last master, Mr. Valentine, compounded, and accepted a position as a master in Peroria school. I was very anxious that there should be a school in Waterford to fill the place of the Diocesan school—at which the same of gentry and respectable shopkeepers might be educated, and I got the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore (not of Cashel) to give up the composition money which £21 to their account from Mr. Valentine's composition—£250. I also succeeded in obtaining subscriptions to the amount of £500 more from persons interested.

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The Rt. Rev.
Thomas F.
May, D.D.

in Waterford. That established an endowment of £1,080, which produces £40 a year. Part of it is in the hands of the Church Representative Body—the remainder is invested, I think, in railway shares—we have got an excellent master, and we hope soon to have a school room built.

13777. LORD E. CHURCHILL.—What became of the old building?—The old building in Stephen's-street passed long ago completely out of the hands of the trustees.

13778. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—I believe there was no Diocesan school building in Waterford?—No, the school was held in a hired house; I felt that the rent of a house was a very unwise burden for us to undertake. There was at one time an attempt to establish a boarding school, but I have no wish to establish a school for boarders, as there are excellent boarding schools already in the Diocese—what we want is a good day school, and what we intend building is a large room, it will form portion of the premises of the Protestant Hall.

13779. Is the school going on at present?—Yes, in the hired house.

13780. LORD E. CHURCHILL.—Do you propose commencing the exhibition of £15 a year with this school?—Yes.

13781. Where does that money come from?—It is paid by Mr. Symes, the agent of the Diocesan property.

13782. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—I believe there was no building in connexion with the Diocesan school in Waterford?—No.

13783. And the collection of a tax upon the clergy, for the purposes of the school, fell into abeyance, until it was re-commenced shortly before the passing of the Irish Church Act?—I believe so, but I was not here then.

13784. You are aware, of course, that under the provisions of that Act, the Diocesan school masters, who had a right to the tax, were enabled to commute and compound?—Yes.

13785. And in that way the provision for Education came to an end?—Yes.

13786. Was your attention at any time called to the circumstance that the Act had treated the income of the Diocesan school master—which was in fact a tax upon the Church property—as if it had been part of the Church property?—Yes; I believe it did.

13787. You are aware that the capital value of (it— or rather what represented the capital value—was over, under the Act, to the Church Commissioners, and only the commutation value of the existing life interest was repaid?—Yes.

13788. Assuming the provision that was made for the Diocesan schools to be still forthcoming, is there a need in Waterford of a classical school, such as the Diocesan school was intended to be?—Decidedly.

13789. And there exists a class of persons ready to take advantage of it?—Yes.

13790. Are you aware the Diocesan schools were not limited to any one denomination?—I was not aware of it.

13791. What provision, besides your school, is there in Waterford for supplying classical education, such as the Diocesan schools were intended to give?—I am not aware of any. I believe there is a school opened up by some Roman Catholic gentlemen in the Stephen's-street school-house, but I know nothing about it.

13792. What provision is there, in addition to the school that you have been establishing, for giving a classical education to Protestants in Waterford?—None that I am aware of. It was that made me so anxious to have such a school established, as without it we would be left utterly without any means of education, suited for gentlemen's sons, in the city of Waterford.

13793. You think the endowment of the Diocesan school could still find a useful scope here?—Certainly.

13794. LORD E. CHURCHILL.—Do you know whether the school in Stephen's-street has taken the place of the old endowed grammar school?—I believe there is a school carried on in the house now, but I really do not know anything about it.

Mr. Joseph W.
Hewitt.

Mr. JOSEPH W. HEWITT, examined.

13795. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—You are a solicitor, and the Town Clerk of Waterford?—I am.

13796. How long have you held the position of Town Clerk of Waterford?—Since 1873.

13797. Do you know what was done with reference to an annuity that was formerly paid, by the Waterford Corporation, for an educational institution called the Stephen's-street Endowed School?—I was not Town Clerk at the time that annuity ceased, but it was paid up to the death of the Rev. Dr. Price, the incumbent of the school, in connexion with it was the Rectorship of St. Clare's, which is a small Church attached to the Protestant Cathedral here.

13798. Do you happen to know whether these payments legally ceased at Dr. Price's death, or was it because there was no successor appointed that they stopped?—I am not able to answer that; but, as a matter of fact, there was no successor to Dr. Price, the school in Stephen's-street was given up, and the building surrendered to the Corporation.

13799. What is the title to the house in Stephen's-street?—It was the property of the Corporation, and it was surrendered back to them after Dr. Price's death.

13800. When did they get it up?—Some time in the year 1862. I find by a report of the General Commission, dated 11th June, 1862.—

"The Commission beg to report, that it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to continue the payment of the Waterford school, as suggested by the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and in reference to the school-house and dwelling-house, which have been surrendered by the representatives of Dr. Price, we, being of opinion that same should not be used for, or dedicated to any other than educational purposes, recommended that the Council should advertise for tenders for letting the premises for these purposes."

13801. What was the suggestion of the Solicitor-General?—It would appear that he suggested that a successor should be appointed to the Rev. Dr. Price. The Commission declined acting on his opinion, deeming it inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to continue the endowment of the Waterford school.

13802. Do you know whether he gave it as his opinion, that they were legally bound to continue it?—I do not; but I have been informed that a case was laid before the then Solicitor-General to advise whether they were legally bound to do so, and he suggested that they should, but the Corporation resolved they would not.

13803. Have you any copy or record of the Order of the Court of Queen's Bench of 16th June, 1863, by which the endowment was secured?—I have not.

13804. What was the result of the advertisement for tenders?—The result would appear, from the minutes, to have been, that in accordance with the recommendation of the General Commission, the Council directed that the Law and Finance Committee should advertise for tenders for letting the premises for educational purposes; and accordingly the following report of the Law and Finance Committee appears on the books, dated 16th July, 1862.—

"The Committee beg to report that, in pursuance of the resolution of Council of 16th June last, on the report submitted to them by the General Commission, they have advertised for tenders for the premises lately conveyed by the Rev. Dr. Price. One tender only was submitted—that of Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford, who proposes to take the premises, on lease, at the yearly rent of £30. They recommended the Council to accept the proposal, and grant a lease for such number of years as may legally be given, the Corporation to reserve possession in case the

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Mr. Joseph W. Keenan.

holding shall be at any time used for other than educational purposes.

That recommendation was adopted by the Council, and a lease ordered to be given to the Bishop, for a term of seventy-five years, from 29th September, 1863, at the rental of £20.

13805. Do you know what the rental value of the premises is?—I do not; but I can ascertain it for you. The premises were situated in a back street, in which many of the houses had gone to ruin. At one time it was one of the leading streets of Waterford, but all the houses are now in a bad condition.

13806. Do you know the premises?—I do; they consist of a large school-house, a residence adjoining, and a play-ground attached—not a large play ground.

13807. Has it ever since been used as a school?—It has ever since been used as a school.

13808. What sort of school?—A classical school—rather a high class of education is given in it.

13809. Is it a school for day boys?—For day boys, altogether.

13810. Can you tell what number of boys are attending it?—I have only a hazy idea. I should say between seventy and eighty.

13811. No funds are given by the Corporation to that school?—None.

13812. LORD B. CHURCHILL.—Is Mr. Phelps the head master of the school?—He is. I should mention that the rent was subsequently reduced to £12 18s. 6d.

13813. When was that done?—In the year 1867. I find the following minute under date 7th May, 1867:—

"Resolved.—That the Report of the General Committee of the Council upon the memorial of the Very Rev. Dr. Woodlock, D.D., Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland, praying for an annual grant from the borough funds for the maintenance of a first-class grammar school in the city of Waterford, be and the same is hereby agreed to and adopted by this Council, and that in pursuance of the recommendation contained therein, a lease be granted of the premises in Stephen's-street, now being used for educational purposes, in connection with the Catholic University, to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, for the longest term that can legally be given, from the 29th day of September, 1863, at the yearly rent of £12 18s. 6d., starting, and that a promise be inserted in the lease for redemption, in case the premises should ever be used for educational purposes."

13814. Then the Council have let portion of the corporate property, by way of endowment, for a denominational school, at £12 18s. 6d. a year, where the premises are worth at least £300?—I have read you the minute.

13815. Have you a copy of Mr. Woodlock's memorial?—I have not—I cannot find it. The only record I have of it is contained in the minute I have read.

13816. Had the rent of £30 been regularly paid up to that time?—As far as I know it had.

13817. Have you received the rent of £12 18s. 6d. regularly since?—Yes.

13818. Had the property between the years 1862 and 1867 depreciated in value?—Well, of course

property in that street became very much depreciated, because the houses were let in tenements.

13819. As I understand, there was a lease executed?—No, there was never a lease taken out of it; it has only been held, on the resolution of the Council.

13820. Who is the tenant now?—It was originally let to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, the then Bishop of Waterford—of course the present tenant is his successor. The tenant in occupation is the Rev. Mr. Flahin.

13821. Why was no lease executed?—No lease was prepared at the time, and it has never been applied for since.

13822. Have the Corporation power to grant such leases?—They have power to grant a lease for seventy-five years, but if under the letting value, we have to go to the Treasury and get their sanction.

13823. Did you ever report this letting to the Lords of the Treasury?—I do not think we did.

13824. Has it ever been sanctioned?—No.

13825. Have the tenants expended money on the place?—Yes, I understood a large sum has been expended in improvements. The report of the General Committee, dated 26th February, 1867, states that they have read the memorial of Dr. Woodlock, the Rector of the Catholic University, praying for an annual grant from the Borough Fund towards the maintenance of a first-class grammar school in the city of Waterford, and that they recommended that, in consideration of the large outlay made by the Catholic University upon the premises in Stephen's-street, and the said premises being used for educational purposes, same be let to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, for the longest term that can legally be given, at the yearly rent of £12 18s. 6d. It was in pursuance of that recommendation that the Council agreed to grant the lease of the premises.

13826. Have you made your tenants aware that if any troublesome citizen filed an information they might lose the premises?—I can only read what appears on the minutes.

13827. It would appear, from the last report you have referred to, that the Council let the premises at the reduced rent in consequence of the outlay that had been made upon the building?—Yes.

13828. And that outlay was made on the faith of the original letting at £30 a year?—Yes, and they applied for a reduction of rent in consideration of the outlay, and the premises being used solely for educational purposes.

13829. The Corporation considered themselves bound to see that the building was used only for educational purposes?—Yes.

13830. The original rent charge has not been paid since Rev. Mr. Price's death?—Not since Mr. Price's death.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.—11 o'CLOCK, A.M.

Oct 4, 1879.

In the Court-house, CORK.

Present.—The EARL OF ROSK, Chairman; and RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; with JAMES CARRIG MURPHY, Esq., B.L.D., Secretary.

Rev. JAMES DOUGLAS, examined.

Rev. James
Douglas.

13831. CHAIRMAN.—You are the president of St. Patrick's College, CORK?—Yes.

13832. How long have you occupied that position?—Since February, 1878.

13833. What staff of assistants have you?—Five priests and three lay professors.

13834. The school seems to have been founded in 1849?—The old seminary, which is distinct from St. Patrick's College, existed longer; but St. Patrick's College is quite distinct from it.

13835. The old seminary was closed at one time, and, after an interval, the present one was opened?—I have

no recollection of its having been closed; it may have been.

13836. Give us the history of the Institution?—On the old Seminary, and on the Bishop's residence, a sum of £5,000, including purchase-money, was expended by the Most Reverend Dr. Browne, the then Bishop, and the predecessor of the present Bishop. It was established as a Diocesan Seminary, and its general use was to prepare young men of the Diocese for the priesthood, previous to their entering Maynooth College, and also to give, what I may call, an intermediate education to any boys who came in from the Diocese, and were intended for lay professions.

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Rev. James
Dolan.

13837. There was no necessary understanding that a boy when he entered was intended for the priesthood, though it was generally supposed that a boy entered with that object?—That is quite correct. I think it was in 1839 that old College was established.

13838. In the report of the Commission of 1857 it is stated that it was founded in February, 1849?—It was opened in 1859.

13839. The report of 1857 states that Edward Magovern devised 171a. 2s. 99r.—have you that land still?—We have. It is now an endowment for St. Patrick's College.

13840. Where is that property situated?—In the county of Leitrim. The lands are called Ombeg.

13841. That is a long way from Cavan?—Some sixty miles.

13842. Do you hold that land to fee?—We do.

13843. What is its present value?—Its present value is £42 per annum, but the largest sum we ever got out of it is £36 a year.

13844. Is it let to tenants?—Yes, a priest is the district agent, and rents us the rent.

13845. The £36 you mentioned is the net rent?—Yes, after allowing for taxes, annuities, and bad paying tenants; £12 was the last sum received. I suppose the taxes are affecting it like every other place.

13846. Mr. O'SHEAHOUSEY.—Was the £12 for the half-year?—It was for the year. The Rev. Mr. Brady is the Rector of St. Patrick's College.

13847. The report of the former Commission mentions a bequest of the Very Rev. P. O'Reilly?—Yes; he was formerly parish priest of Cavan, and left £400 for educational purposes.

13848. Where is that money now?—It is invested in land.

13849. Where is that land situated?—In the parish of Tonnypont, in the county of Cavan.

13850. Is that land subject to any head-rent?—There is a head-rent of 13s. 4d.

13851. How is it occupied?—There are two tenants on it.

13852. What rent do you get out of it?—About £14 a year.

13853. How do you hold it?—In fee.

13854. CHAIRMAN.—Who are the trustees by whom the land is held?—The Bishop of the Diocese, and the Vicar-General.

13855. I suppose the other land is held by the same trustees?—It is not. It is held by virtue of the will of the Most Rev. Dr. Browne. It was first bequeathed by Edward Magovern to a Rev. Mr. Dumas, to trust for the maintenance and education of boys; Mr. Dumas bequeathed it to Dr. Browne on the same terms on which he got it, and we have it by virtue of Dr. Browne's will.

13856. It must be left in trust to someone?—To the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being.

13857. John Brady, who died 6th February, 1849, appears to have left £300 for educational purposes.—Where is that money?—That is invested in the funds of St. Patrick's College; it is put to the credit of St. Patrick's College.

13858. Is it invested in Stock?—Not in Stock; we have employed it in building, as part of our funds, and we are accountable to the House. We style it one of our barnies.

13859. Mr. O'SHEAHOUSEY.—You, as it were, owe to the Diocese, or district, certain free teaching in respect of it?—Yes, so far as the interest of that money goes.

13860. Your present position is that you hold about 171 acres of land in the county of Leitrim, producing a net income of £36 a year, land in the county of Cavan producing about £14 a year, and you have the present value of the buildings. That is your endowment?—We have an endowment also from what I have called the old Seminary. We receive £100 a year from the lands and houses of that old Seminary, founded by Dr. Browne.

13861. Where are they?—In this town, a few perches

from the Court-house. The Roman Catholic clergy of the parish are living there at present.

13862. The building was found suitable for the purpose, and was let to the best advantage, and the you provided yourselves with a house elsewhere?—Yes.

13863. What is the rental?—£100 a year is our net profit from the house, and about six acres of land. I may tell you that we have utilized the old building, and established an intermediate day school there. We opened it in September last. We do not admit day boys to St. Patrick's College, and in order to supply that deficiency we have opened a day school in the old buildings for the accommodation of our people. There boys who would not come as boarders go there.

13864. Will you still get £100 a year for the old house, or will you have to make a reduction in consideration of using the house?—The Catholic clergymen of the parish occupy the land, and farm it as best they can.

13865. In fact, you get £100 a year, which they give for the use of the land and house?—Yes. The principal house is occupied by the clergymen, and a part of the buildings of the old seminary has been done up and utilized as a day school.

13866. I suppose the old school-house and the six acres are held by the Bishop of the Diocese and the Vicar-General as trustees?—Part of it is leased from Lord Farnham, and part of it we hold as tenants at will.

13867. What rent do you pay to Lord Farnham?—About £40 a year.

13868. Is that to be deducted from the £100?—No. We leave that to the occupants to manage. They don't rent and taxes, and hand in over the net sum of £100. We have nothing to do with paying the rent; but that is a private arrangement between ourselves. Of course, we are the accountable parties.

13869. How do you hold the new school-house?—In 1859, the Most Rev. Dr. Cusack, the present Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese, purchased two townlands called Cullin and Drumbo, about a mile from Cavan, for £14,000, which, with all the expenses, amounted to £15,000. He got the lands from Colonel Tonnypont. It is fee-simple property, subject to a quit rent of 2s. a year.

13870. What extent is it?—The extent is 569a. 2r. 21s. sixteenth measure.

13871. I suppose that land is let?—Part of it is let to tenants, but, surrounding the College, we have an estate nearly two acres, of that, however, there is a good deal of wood plantation, and about 50 acres of it being so no return. The rest of the land is let to tenants. The rent paid by the tenants is £350, leaving us a profit rent of £351 per annum.

13872. That is only an investment. It is not in immediate connection with the College. Is it squelch from it?—It is separate from it. In course of time it will be an endowment if we were out of debt; but the greater part of our profit rent goes to pay off the interest due on the money we borrowed for the purchase of the land, and for the erection and completion of St. Patrick's College, and we have still a debt of some £5,000, which takes a good deal of our profit rent. The interest alone, at four per cent, would be £342 a year.

13873. Of the £14,000 there was £5,000 borrowed?—I should explain that of the gross sum we expended on purchasing the land and building the College, we still owe £5,000. The land is paid for, the party is paid for, and all the expenses except the £5,000. The building of the College was quite distinct from the purchasing of the lands. We built the College at a cost in the gross of, say, £20,000. The bare shell of the house cost about £12,000; then there were the extras to the builder, the furnishing, and the architect's fees. We had a good many extras for the furnishing of students' rooms, and getting up appendices in lecture halls, students' walks, laying out the grounds, making the principal avenue, planting

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Rev. James
Doyle.

1285. building a gas-house, a gas-meter, two pumps, and being a large forcing pump at some distance from the College, that forces the water to a tank at the top of the house, worked by horse power, all in the gross amount to about £30,000. That is in addition to the £11,000 laid out on land, making altogether about £41,000.

12874. Of which you are still in debt to the extent of £5,000?—Yes, and the balance we have paid off from various sources, which I shall explain.

12875. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any income derived from the twenty-two acres surrounding the College?—It is in our own hands. Whatever profit we make of it we apply to the reduction of our debt.

12876. It is farmed?—It is managed by the Bursar of the College, who is present.

12877. What profit do you derive from your own farming?—We do not go very exactly into an account of our immediate income from the farm; but it was not going since five years ago.

12878. Have you looked into the Government valuations of the surrounding 477 acres, to see whether the tenants pay a fair and reasonable rent?—I overruled the Government valuations of the land at all. I have a fair idea of what the lands are let for per acre, some persons being 25s. per Irish acre, others go up to 30s., but none higher than 30s. I should also state we have another farm in our hands, of fourteen statute acres, which a tenant gave up. He was not succeeding, and we gave him his purchase-money, and took the land up from him.

12879. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Is that part of the 400 acres?—It is.

12880. The rental which you have produced shows that the twenty-two acres round the College, which are now occupied for the College purposes, were formerly in the possession of the Most Rev. Nicholas Conaty, and paid £240 a year?—It was purchased by Dr. Conaty, but was in possession of a Mr. Montgomery, who was a tenant to Colonel Tansy, and paid £200 a year rent, and when the sale took place it came to Dr. Conaty.

12881. The old rental of the entire premises, less by the twenty-two acres, was £380, and the present rental of the same minus fourteen acres is £200?—What did the tenant pay for the fourteen acres?—£11 a year.

12882. CHAIRMAN.—Have there been any changes of money since the purchase was made in 1870?—There have.

12883. You have not been able to let to better advantage?—No, we never raised the rent on increasing tenants, and we have given them leases, or terms of purchase.

12884. Are they long leases?—Some of them are for ever, and some for 999 years.

12885. Mr. O'BRIEN.—The Very Rev. Mr. O'Reilly requested £100 to found a scholarship, and stated that a preference should be given to persons of known name—in that money still devoted to the scholarship?—It is.

12886. Is the holder an O'Reilly?—Yes, one of the sons.

12887. Who made the leases to which you have alluded?—The trustees; the property is held in trust by the Bishop of the Diocese and the two Vicars-General.

12888. Did you take fines?—We did.

12889. What amount of fines did you take?—£5 per acre.

12890. How many acres were left?—I do not exactly know.

12891. What was done with the fines?—The fines went to reduce our debt, and to pay off the money due on the creation of St. Patrick's College.

12892. Do you think you are paying off the debt at the rate of £150 a year?—No, we are paying interest at that rate, and then whatever surplus we have we apply to pay off the principal, we try if possible to be within our income from the students' fees, and if we do not succeed in that, we turn back on the other source of income I have mentioned.

12893. What was the original debt?—£7,000.

12894. How much have you reduced it by?—Nearly £1,000.

12895. How long were you paying off that sum?—About five years.

12896. CHAIRMAN.—What fees do your students pay?—£36 a year.

12897. How many students are there?—We have fifty-three inmates.

12898. Do all pay the same?—Yes.

12899. There are no free places or donations?—Some hold what I call bursaries, as, for instance, in the case of the £14 which represents the money left by the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly; the student enjoying that bursary only pays the balance.

12900. They all pay £36 a year, but some of them get exhibitions?—Exactly.

12901. What amount is spent on those bursaries?—They are worth about £51 10s. per annum.

12902. Are your accounts looked over by any one?—They are submitted occasionally to the two Vicars-General, and another clergyman appointed by the Bishop.

12903. Do they audit them at regular intervals?—Not at regular intervals.

12904. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Do they do it as often as once a year?—They sometimes do not do it every year.

12905. CHAIRMAN.—There are to day people received?—Not at St. Patrick's College, but in the old school there are sixteen day students.

12906. You have told us that the teaching staff at St. Patrick's College comprises five persons, and three lay professors?—What salaries are they paid?—My salary is £300 a year, the next gentleman to me gets £20, there are two at £50 each, and one at £40; they are all priests living in the College, and are boarded, and have attendance and washing from the College. Of the lay professors, one who is non-resident has £100 a year, another has £80 a year, with a free house and garden, and some other perquisites; we have also a professor of music at £40 a year, but he is entirely confined to the music department.

12907. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Is he resident?—He is non-resident. The College is accountable to him for the salary I have mentioned, but we try to supplement it by extras for instrumental music. Students at the piano pay a certain sum per quarter, and that helps to maintain him.

12908. CHAIRMAN.—Is that the only extra?—Washing and instrumental music are extras.

12909. What do the students pay for instrumental music?—£1 1s. per quarter. It is only three guineas a year, because the long vacation comes in, in the summer quarter.

12910. Mr. O'BRIEN.—What staff of professors have you for the Intermediate school, in the town?—We have a priest and a lay professor at present. Our agreement, if I may so call it, in starting the school, was to work it by means of the staff of St. Patrick's College. So that, properly speaking, it is not in the hands of any one individual.

12911. Its charts are issued from St. Patrick's College?—Exactly.

12912. And there is no special attachment to the professors?—No special attachment at all.

12913. They have to attend and teach?—Yes.

12914. One of the lay professors at St. Patrick's College teaches science—what do the two others teach?—English, and mathematics.

12915. Is the non-resident master, who receives £100 a year, the English or the mathematical master?—At present he is teaching both English and mathematics. Last year, after the publication of the Intermediate Education programme, we told off one to mathematics solely, and the other to English, but this year we have one teaching English and mathematics in the College, and another teaching English and mathematics in the day-school. He also gives lectures on natural philosophy in St. Patrick's Col.

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 Rev. James
 Dolan.

lege. Any professor attending the *day-school* is not thereby disconnected with the College—he does his work as we require in both places.

13916. Are your boarding students all intended for the Church?—Not all.

13917. About what would you say would be the proportion?—It is very difficult to say, on some boys are left free to choose by their parents. We have ten boys, at present, who have declared that they will not go on for the Church. In our Intermediate school we have now thirty pupils, and sixteen outside; but our numbers are low this year, we had eighty last year.

13918. Do you teach theology in the seminary?—We do.

13919. How many pupils did you send in to the Intermediate examinations?—Twenty names were returned, but two got sick, so only eighteen actually went up.

13920. What was the result?—Six got prizes, and six passes—that is twelve out of the eighteen.

13921. Was much of the money which you have expended collected from the people?—There was.

13922. How much was collected by voluntary subscription from the people, saying nothing about wills or bequests of that kind?—They are so mixed up I could not say.

13923. Would you say £10,000 was collected by voluntary subscription?—I would, I think it would not be oversteering it.

13924. And the balance was derived from wills?—From wills and the bequests of the deceased. I should say the Bishop gave over £800 of the purchase money.

13925. You do not include the subscriptions from the priests in the £10,000?—I do not, I should say over £5,000 was received from the Bishop and the priests. Every parish priest gave £100, and every curate £50, in addition to what came from the people of the Diocese by way of subscriptions.

13926. Was any of the money sent from abroad?—A large sum, over £8,000, came from the United States of America, having been collected there by priests sent out by the Bishop, and one of whom was my predecessor, the Rev. Father Finnigan.

13927. Have you any general suggestions to make on the subject of education, or educational facilities, or State aid, or endowment, or anything of that kind—or of any views to express, which are held on the subject?—I should think that from all we have been doing, and the sacrifices that were made, we ought to have a fair hope of getting some aid from the State. We have no temptation. The Intermediate Education Act is the only stimulus we have got.

13928. Do you think that will stimulate intermediate education?—I think it will have a very salutary effect.

13929. It will create a greater demand for education in the neighbourhood?—I think so.

13930. And it will require additional facilities for education?—It will, and it is indirectly useful to the school, in consequence of the results.

13931. How much do you calculate for results for the boys?—I should think about £12.

13932. Beyond the general statement that you wish for any assistance the State can give, is there anything you wish to add?—I have nothing particular to add. I am not well posted as to what schemes there are of money in the hands of the Government. But if there were a distribution of Government money we should have a fair claim.

13933. You mean some of the State funds?—Yes, because virtually those are now given for denominational purposes in certain schools. But I should not wish to interfere with the vested rights of others, or with the private endowments of individuals, as I should be sorry if my own private endowments were interfered with by the State. But whatever moneys the Government might have in hands for educational purposes, and

which are now virtually used for denominational purposes in some of the schools supported by the Government, might be distributed.

13934. Are you referring to the Model school, or the Royal school?—I should not like to refer to any school in particular. I am not well posted on the Government endowment of these schools.

13935. CHAIRMAN.—Do you prepare students first for the Church, without their going to Maynooth?—We do.

13936. Students going through your course are qualified to enter the priesthood at once?—Exactly.

13937. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Then they must remain till twenty-four?—They must.

13938. How many years do they spend studying theology?—Four years of theology; a year of moral philosophy, not included in the four years' theology, and a year of natural philosophy. We go on the lines of Maynooth College.

13939. Before a boy goes into the class of natural philosophy, he is supposed to have left what is called rhetoric?—Yes, he has to be up in his Classics, English, and French.

13940. What is the course in physics?—It includes electricity, galvanism, chemistry, optics, acoustics, and hydraulics.

13941. Does it include pure and mixed mathematics?—Yes, whatever mathematics are connected with mechanics, and plane and spherical trigonometry.

13942. What is done about natural sciences, such as zoology and botany?—We do not include them in the physics year.

13943. Do you teach botany and zoology at all?—We have not taught them up to this.

13944. Have you a chemical laboratory?—Yes, we have a small one, which cost something about £18.

13945. Who is the professor?—One of our lay professors.

13946. CHAIRMAN.—Where did he learn?—He took lectures at the Catholic University, under Professor Casey, and before that he got his education in various places.

13947. Could you give us more accurate figures as to your expenditure?—We have no objection to show you the balance sheets.

13948. When were the gas works put up?—About five and a half or six years ago.

13949. If I had a private residence there, I do not think that I should put up gas works. I should light it with paraffin?—Paraffin is very dangerous for lay schools. We have had no accident from the gas.

13950. There are two Catholic schools in Clonsilla and the Christian Brothers?—Yes.

13951. Are either of them endowed?—I think not.

13952. How is the Christian Brothers' name sold?—I really do not know.

13953. Do you know anything about the new school?—Not so much as to give satisfactory evidence about it.

13954. Mr. O'BRIEN.—How many boys attend your own day school?—Sixteen.

13955. Have you sent any of them in for the Intermediate Examination?—No—it was only on the 5th September that we opened the day school.

13956. CHAIRMAN.—It is a higher class of school, rather above a primary school?—Yes; our object in starting it was to provide an intermediate school—a year in the period.

13957. Is there any National school under the parish priest?—Yes.

13958. Mr. O'BRIEN.—A National school?—Yes, but in town, there are, however, few in the parish.

13959. CHAIRMAN.—The Christian Brothers' is a primary school?—It is a primary school for boys, at the Convent school is for girls.

Mr. THOMAS JONES SMYTH, examined.

Oct. 6, 1876.

Mr. THOMAS J. SMYTH.

13660. CHAIRMAN.—You desire, as a resident in Cavan, to make a statement?—Yes. I find by a circular, issued in June, 1875, that the Commissioners of Education passed the following resolution:—

"That, with a view to giving an impetus to education, in so English and non-English centres, in such papers as are not looking forward to entering on any of the learned professions, money prizes shall be granted to such pupils, at Cavan Royal school, at a public examination, to be held at Christmas or Midsummer, in the following subjects:—reading, penmanship, writing from dictation, writing prices, book-keeping, arithmetic (high class), geography, history, English literature, and French or German for the higher prizes. The amount of the prizes resolved to be granted is as follows:—five prizes—not exceeding £10 each, ten prizes—not exceeding £5 each. All to be given on the grounds of superior merit alone."

That resolution having been passed, I want to know why it has never been acted on.

13661. Mr. O'SHEA.—When the Rev. Mr. Moore was examined before us the evidence given on that point was as follows:—

"(72) Are you aware that the Commissioners of Charitable Works have voted the money that is now allotted for the recent exhibitions to assist boys to be examined at your school?—I am quite aware they have. (73) Did you ever make the suggestion that this should be done?—They made the suggestion to me. When giving school exhibitions to Arragh and Dungannon they wrote me to say they would give certain exhibitions, ten exhibitions to Dungannon and Arragh, and five or six to Cavan. They wrote similar letters to Dr. Ringwood and Mr. Morgan, requesting us to meet and suggest a plan, the nature of the examination, and so forth, under which these free exhibitions should be given. I went to Arragh, as the place was fixed upon, to meet together on the subject. They were given to Arragh and Dungannon, and the Commissioners wrote to me to say that on further consideration the funds would not permit, though they had requested me to publish in the towns—which I did—that the exhibitions would be given."

Is not that the matter you refer to?—Yes. The reason I asked the question is this, I saw by a report of the evidence that a large sum of money has been funded to the credit of the Cavan school. I am rather interested

in the question, because I have a boy who would be entitled to one of those prizes. He passed at the Intermediate examination the other day.

13662. CHAIRMAN.—Is he in the Cavan Royal school now?—He is.

13663. Mr. O'SHEA.—Is he a day scholar?—He is.

13664. Are there many day scholars attending there?—I know of six or seven myself.

13665. Are you a Protestant?—I am.

13666. Would you say that there is a general desire for a good commercial education among men of your class?—Quite so.

13667. They desire a commercial as distinguished from a high classical education?—Certainly. I myself have more than one son. To one I intend giving a good English education, and I intend giving the others a better or higher class education.

13668. You want a higher education for them, then the primary schools would give?—Yes.

13669. What primary Protestant schools are there in Cavan?—None at present. The school I send my other children to is under the National Board, and I should like a higher education for them than that.

13670. And that you think you are entitled to be afforded in the Royal school at Cavan?—Certainly. The only school for the Protestant population is at present under the National Board. It was formerly, and until a recent period, under Lord Farnham's direct control and management, and supported entirely and exclusively by him.

13671. CHAIRMAN.—Now that it is a National school, who is the patron?—Lord Farnham, and the Archbishop of Kilmore is the manager.

13672. Is it a mixed school?—It is.

13673. What are the proportions of children of the two religions attending it?—I could not give the proportions.

13674. Being under the rules of the National Board there is a conscience clause enforced?—Quite so. Its management is perfectly satisfactory to the Protestant inhabitants.

Mr. JAMES BRADY, C.E., examined.

Mr. James Brady, C.E.

13675. CHAIRMAN.—I understand you wish to make some statement in reference to the facilities for education in Cavan?—Yes, I would be glad to do so.

13676. Do you live in Cavan?—I have lived in the town of Cavan for the last thirty years.

13677. What is your profession?—I am a Civil Engineer.

13678. What statement do you wish to make?—I wish to state that, in my opinion, the Catholics of Cavan and its neighbourhood have not at all these facilities for education which they require.

13679. You are a Roman Catholic?—I am.

13680. You wish to state the views of the Roman Catholic body?—Yes. They do not attend the Royal school here, and there are no day boys admitted into the Diocesan College.

13681. They are only admitted into the Intermediate school held in the old school-house?—Yes, and those Catholics who are not able to pay as boarders in the Diocesan school, are sent out, I may say, from all other education except the National schools.

13682. Is £35 a year too high a charge for them to pay?—It is too high for a certain class.

13683. In fact they would desire to have a good education at a lower figure?—By far the greater number in the community would do so.

13684. What is the charge for day pupils in the Intermediate school?—£5 a year, but that is only very recently established.

13685. Do you think that that school has, in a great measure, met the want which existed?—It has, to a great extent, done so, for the people who reside in and near the town; but then there is half the country

Cavan, where they have no facilities for boys to attend day schools, or acquire any knowledge of Latin.

13686. There is nothing beyond the National Board school in any country place, unless these happen to be endowments?—No, I remember when we had, in this county, a number of Latin schools very well attended.

13687. They were not endowed schools?—No.

13688. Were they hedge schools?—Yes, hedge schools.

13689. Mr. O'SHEA.—You mean that, to a considerable extent, the boys residing near Cavan would come in every day, if there were a flourishing Intermediate school here?—They would.

13690. I understand there are a couple of classical schools in the county, connected with the College,—one about eight miles from this?—I believe there is one at Ballyjamesduff. It is the only one I know of.

13691. Have you any suggestions to offer, as remedies for the deficiency of which you complain?—I think that the money that is expended for education is not fairly divided, for example, there is a great deal of money given towards the Royal schools. Only one class of the population attend these schools, and the other class ought to have facilities as well.

13692. I suppose you mean that the Catholics, being the great body of the population, ought to be facilitated, to some extent, out of the Royal school endowments?—I think so. The Royal schools are attended chiefly by the sons of gentlemen, who are well able to pay for their education, while the poorer class derive little benefit from them.

13693. From what you know, do you think that five clergymen, some of whom must be very much en-

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played about the administration of the school, even adequately manage a good Intermediate school in the town, and a theological College in the neighbourhood, with the small staff at their disposal, so as to do justice to both schools?—I understand at present, as far as the Intermediate school here is concerned, that there are only two professors attending it, and those two are not devoting their whole time to it.

13994. If the number of pupils, which is now a small number, would it not require a larger staff?—Certainly.

13995. You think there ought to be some aid for such a staff from some quarter or another?—I do.

13996. CHAIRMAN.—The disappearance of the Latin schools seems to be partly due to people not acting as much about Latin as they used to do?—I think, at different centres throughout the country, if a small sum were given for the encouragement of Latin and Intermediate schools, it would be a great benefit.

13997. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Do not you think that the establishment of large central schools have

necessarily had the effect of making the smaller Latin schools through the country less numerous?—Yes.

13998. You think that the Catholic population could not sustain the magnificent establishments they have erected, and the day school too?—The Diocesan school, as I mentioned, is only for the benefit of a certain class—those able to enter as boarders. The sons of farmers throughout the country, if they had within reach the opportunity of obtaining a better education cheaply, would undoubtedly take advantage of it, and would supply an excellent class of Civil servants. If a small salary of, say, from £75 to £100 a year, were provided, for a classical teacher, in any or seven of the better National schools through the country, the pupils paying small fees in addition, great benefits would result to a deserving class, whose interests have hitherto been much overlooked. Such schools would be attended both by Catholics and Protestants, and, in my opinion, instead of injuring the larger establishments, they would act as centres for them.

Rev. Francis
A. Bailey,
&c.

Rev. FRANCIS ALEXANDER SUTTON, M.A., continued.

13999. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the trustees of the Tullyvin schools?—I am the clergyman of the parish, and as such am local manager.

14000. How long have you been so?—Since November, 1877.

14001. Being local manager you look after the schools?—Yes. There are two schools, one at Tullyvin, and the other at Benbow, under the same endowment.

14002. Who are the other managers?—The Lord Bishop of Kilmore, and Colonel Clements of Ashfield.

14003. Do they ever attend?—They have not done so since I became incumbent. Colonel Clements, in consequence of the health of members of his family, has been living a good deal away, and the Bishop is very much employed with his other duties in the diocese.

14004. You keep the accounts of the school?—Yes. I send in an estimate once a quarter, to the Commissioners of Education, Church-street, receive a cheque from them and disburse the money.

14005. What does the endowment now consist of?—The original bequest of Mr. Moore was £4,000, which accumulated until it amounted to £5,885 17s 3d, and the interest on that sum is the present income. It is in the three per cent Government stock and produces about £269 a year. I produce a letter from Dr. Kyle to my predecessor, which is as follows:—

“The Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

6th day of October, 1875.

8, Glass-street, Dublin.

“Dear Sir,—In reply I beg to state that the original endowment of Tullyvin school by Mr. Moore of Carr was a bequest of £4,000, out of the interest of which to pay a sum not exceeding 250 per annum, as a stipend to a capable master of good character and morals of the Protestant religion, for keeping a public school at or near to Tullyvin for the education and instruction of Protestant children, the residue of the interest of the aforesaid £4,000 to be applied to the purchase of books, paper, ink, shoes, and stockings for the children, and also for the purpose of obtaining and paying for the board and lodging at a moderate rate, proportionate to the endowment, of such Protestant children who own residences in the district from the said school to allow of their daily attendance thereat. Very pecuniary and expensive litigation arose; but the ultimate result was that a sum of £5,885 17s. 3d. Government new three per cent stock became, and now is, the amount of the endowment of Tullyvin. It was long since found that the intention of the founder as to the books and board, lodging, &c., did not work, and was not carried out. Benbow school, in reality, forms no part of the endowment. Mr. O'Brien, however, who was extremely energetic on the subject of education of the lower orders, visited the school house of Benbow, and induced the Commissioners to permit him to open it, and carry it on as an auxiliary to the Tullyvin school, and has ever since appear to have been attended with considerable success. He was extremely desirous that the Benbow school-house should be purchased, and constituted part of the permanent endowment.

The legal claimant to this, however, prevented its being carried out, and Mr. O'Brien, and the other trustees prepared plans for the working of the funds of the Tullyvin endowment, in which the Commissioners did not object. I send you copies of two documents on this subject, which you will have the goodness to return to me. I think it probable if at you will find them entered in some book of proceedings of the trustees. The exact income of the endowment is now £269 12s., being the dividend sent from the said Government funds to the credit of the school. I send you a copy of your list of requirements, with two entries as to Benbow.—First, as to the charge of £1, for the Sunday school. This is quite a new item. And, secondly, 45s. for rent. Now, I send to Mr. O'Brien, and bid him advance instalment of the receipt of £. 25 to pay the rent up to September, 1875. Therefore no further rent will become due until March, 1876. I shall at the earliest opportunity procure the draft of the Commissioners for the salary of the Master and Mistress of Benbow, now due, and besides for the other fees, as my letter from you in reference to them. As to Tullyvin, the salaries, &c., do not become due until the 1st November.

“I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM GEORGE KYLE, Secretary.”

14006. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Who was Mr. O'Brien?—The Hon. Henry O'Brien, the then Rector of the parish.

14007. Have you the two documents referred to in that letter?—I have not. I returned them.

14008. How many pupils are attending Tullyvin school?—Fifty boys and thirty girls.

14009. Is the school exclusively a Protestant one?—The rule restricting it to Protestants has been relaxed. We have at present in Tullyvin school seven Roman Catholics in the day school, and we have a night school, for three months in the winter, which is almost exclusively attended by Roman Catholics.

14010. We find it unusual to have Roman Catholics attending a school under Protestant management.—Is there any instrument held out to them to attend it?—It is a very superior school to the other schools in the country, and they get a very superior education for their class.

14011. The Roman Catholics are not compelled to take part in any religious instruction?—None whatever.

14012. Are you acquainted with the Roman Catholic clergyman of the parish?—Yes, I know Father Smith, who lives at Tullyvin.

14013. Do you know if he objects to the Roman Catholic children attending the school?—I never spoke to him on the subject. I should think perhaps he does.

14014. You can tell us, generally, whether there has been any expression of feeling on the subject?—Nothing has ever reached me. We all live peacefully together.

14015. Your belief, that perhaps the priest does object, is a vague surmise of your own?—It is only a surmise founded on the general feeling throughout

the country. I have no further reason for saying anything of the kind.

14016. But the general principles on the subject, held by the Roman Catholic clergy, would lead you to think that he does object?—I think with both parties doctrinal schools are rather in force. The Roman Catholics and Protestants in my parish are all very good friends. There is no kind of ill-feeling whatsoever.

14017. When was this change made, by which Roman Catholics became admissible to the Tollyvin school?—It is some years ago. Nothing has been altered since I came to the parish.

14018. Is there any provision, as there is under the rules of the National Board, by which the Roman Catholic clergy can attend and give religious instruction to the children of their own creed?—There is no arrangement of that kind that I know of, and they never have none.

14019. Can you say whether the Roman Catholics who attend the Tollyvin school are the children of parents on any particular estate, or is there any person made use of by their landlords or others to induce them to go there?—There is no person whatever. They merely come for the sake of the education. The people that come to the night school are sometimes given seats. They come for the purpose of learning shorthand, and getting a general education.

14020. Is the reading of the Scriptures made compulsory on all in the school?—No. Roman Catholics are always permitted to leave, and at examinations they are not examined in Scripture. I may add that there is rather a large amount given in promises, and the Roman Catholics get their proportion, independent of answering in religious subjects.

14021. CHAIRMAN.—How is the endowment laid out—what salary do you give the master?—The master and mistress, who are husband and wife, get a salary of £80 a year between them, and £4 a year each for the night school. They also get an allowance of £5 for a servant, and £12 a year for coal. There are promises given in both schools, the cost of which last year amounted to £25. But this year Dr. Kyle thought it prudent to cut them down to £16 in Tollyvin school, and £7 in Benbawn school.

14022. Were these all the expenses beyond keeping the house in repair?—There need to be an allowance, now discontinued, for a lending library, of £5 for Tollyvin, and £2 10s. for Benbawn. There is also £3 given to the examiner's fee in each school.

14023. Who is the examiner?—I examine myself, and I sell in the assistance of some neighbouring clergymen.

14024. Is this examination held yearly?—Yes, generally at the beginning of August. The Rev. Mr. Phillips, who examined on two occasions, made a report in which he says:—

Mr. ROBERT GOOD, examined.

Mr. Robert Good.

14025. CHAIRMAN.—You are the master of Tollyvin school?—Yes.

14026. And your wife is the mistress?—Yes.

14027. How long have you been the master?—Ten years last May.

14028. Where did you receive your education?—I was trained in the Church Education Society's Training School, I was taught previously by my father, who was a schoolmaster.

14029. What subjects do you teach?—English grammar, geography, and arithmetic?—Yes.

14030. Anything beyond those subjects?—Latin.

14031. Any Greek?—I have never had a pupil in Greek, but I could teach it.

14032. Any other subjects?—The religious subjects; the Holy Scriptures.

14033. During what hours do you give religious instruction?—Generally from two to three, at the close of the day school.

"Having taken part in the annual examinations of Tollyvin and Benbawn schools, in the month of July, 1879, and also in July, 1878, I have now to state that those examined by me on both occasions required themselves most creditably in an extensive course of religious and secular subjects, including Holy Scripture, Latin, and Arithmetic, Virgil's *Æneid*, besides the ordinary subjects of elementary school instruction. The style of answering gave evidence of careful attention on the part of the teachers, and of diligence on the part of the pupils. The knowledge imparted was both extensive and thorough, and I believe that these two schools are carrying out efficiently the purpose for which they have been established, and are affording a sound and useful education of a high class to those who attend them."

14034. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Can you say, from what you have heard, whether it was under a scheme settled by the Court of Chancery, that the alterations were made permitting the admission of Roman Catholics?—I know there was some application to the Court of Chancery, but I do not know whether it was on that subject. I think the application, which was many years ago, was rather about adding the additional school of Benbawn.

14035. CHAIRMAN.—On what principle are the prizes awarded?—Partly on the answering, and partly on the attendance. The two things are put together. For instance, if a boy or girl answers very well, and the attendance were bad, he or she would get only a small premium. But if the attendance were good, and the answering better than the others, they would get a larger premium.

14036. Have you ever had the school inspected or examined by a professional inspector belonging to the National Board, or the Education Society's Board?—No. We are not in connexion with any Board.

14037. You have not taken any means to test the proficiency of the school?—None, except the examinations by persons not interested in any way, and who are competent to examine.

14038. I suppose there is a rule that Roman Catholics will not be present at religious instruction?—I do not know that there is any rule except the practice—I never saw any written rule.

14039. Is there no rule that there should be a particular hour for religious instruction?—No, generally when we give religious instruction it is in the last half-hour or hour of the day's work, and the master allows the Roman Catholics to go away.

14040. Is religious instruction given by the mistress as well as by you?—Yes, the mistress can answer more particularly for themselves.

14041. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you know if there have been any changes of religion of pupils in the school?—Not that I am aware of,—not in my time certainly.

14042. CHAIRMAN.—What staff of teachers is there in each school?—There is a master in each school, and each master has a wife who is a certificated schoolmistress; the mistresses also have certificates, I think, from the Church Education Society.

14043. I suppose the Roman Catholics leave before that?—They are usually engaged in secular work, in other parts of the room, whilst the Protestant children are at religious instruction. They might leave the room if they wished.

14044. Have you sent any pupils to the Intermediate Education examinations?—I have not sent any, but there have been some from Benbawn school; the schools are three miles apart.

14045. Is there any difference in the course of education in the two schools?—None.

14046. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You have a large attendance at your night school?—I remember forty-five at one time.

14047. How many now?—There were twenty last year.

14048. Do grown men avail themselves, to some extent, of the night school?—In fact, all the night scholars are grown up young men.

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Mr. James
Moore.

14043. Do they seem to prize the advantage of the school?—Very much, indeed, they are generally disposed to avail themselves of it.

14050. There are a good many Roman Catholics attending the night school?—Yes, grown up men; there is no religious instruction whatever at the night school.

14051. Are the boys and girls educated in the same room?—They are. I take the seniors in one room, and my wife the juniors in another.

14052. You do a little of the teaching of the girls, and your wife of the boys?—Yes, we combine. The girls all go up to needlework in the room in which my wife teaches.

14053. Needlework is taught there?—Certainly.

14054. CHAIRMAN.—Are the pupils all free scholars?—Some children of respectable shopkeepers come from Crotchell, and they pay 10s. per quarter for Latin.

14055. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is your night school free?—These attending boys, nominally, to pay 1s. a quarter, but they do not pay it. There was not a single one who paid it last year; but the rule was that they should do so.

14056. What occupation do those that come to your

night school usually follow?—They are all farmers' sons, and work on the farms.

14057. Do you find that many who come are able to read and write?—Yes, and then they improve. They come to keep up their knowledge. If any of them are going into the police, they like to read up for that. Of course the night school is entirely primary. I may mention that two of the girls have been successful in obtaining first-class certificates in Trinity College, one in 1874, the other in 1878. You asked me if I sent in boys to the Intermediate examinations; the reason I did not do so is, that I sent my boys to compete for scholarships in the Incorporated Society's school at Fins, and I consider those of more value.

14058. CHAIRMAN.—They cannot hold the two together?—They cannot prepare for both, at all events.

14059. They cannot hold both?—They cannot.

14060. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How many Catholics are there at the day school?—There are at present seven, five boys and two girls.

14061. Do they come from the immediate neighbourhood?—One comes about three miles, another a mile and a half; and the others from the immediate neighbourhood. The latter are small children.

Mr. James
Moore.

Mr. JAMES MOORE, examined.

14062. CHAIRMAN.—You are the master of the Benbawn school?—Yes.

14063. How long have you been in that position?—Twelve years last April.

14064. Were you the first master of the school?—I was not. There were, I think, four before me.

14065. Is the course of instruction English grammar, geography, and arithmetic?—Yes, and book-keeping and natural philosophy. I have also one pupil learning Latin.

14066. Are your pupils the sons of farmers?—Generally speaking they are the sons of farmers; some are children of labourers.

14067. Do you send any of them to any higher school?—Several of them have become National school teachers. Six girls have gone forward as National teachers in my own town.

14068. Do they go to the Model National school?—We send them straight to Marlborough-street.

14069. Where did you receive your own training?—I was taught by my father, who was a school-

master, and I was trained in the Kildare-place Training School, Dublin.

14070. Is there any assistance given to the Benbawn schools, beyond the endowment?—None whatever.

14071. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you a large attendance at your night school?—The average last year was twenty; it was larger in former years.

14072. To what do you attribute the reduction?—I think, for the most part, the people have left the country. There are not so many grown up young men in the neighbourhood. The number fluctuates from time to time. Sometimes there are as many as fifty, sometimes the figure is as low as fifteen.

14073. How many hours do you teach each night?—For two hours on five evenings in each week.

14074. Does your wife teach sewing and knitting, in the girls' school?—Yes, plain and fancy work.

14075. CHAIRMAN.—Have you sent up any boys for the Intermediate examinations?—Yes. I had one boy, who passed with credit in the junior grade.

Rev. William
F. Moore, M.A.

Rev. WILLIAM FRANK MOORE, M.A., recalled.

14076. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make a further statement?—Yes. First, as to the schools you have just been investigating I have known them for many years, and they generally have had very efficient masters. The son of the former master of Tullyvin school, named McCulloch, was mathematical teacher in my school before he entered Trinity College, and he has been a deaconess of the Church of Ireland for some time. He went to America, and the other day was appointed a rector in Toronto.

14077. I understand that you have purchased the approach to the Queen Royal School—some land adjoining?—Yes, I purchased fifteen or sixteen acres from the Rev. Henry Cottingham twenty or thirty years ago. I was driven to purchase it, because they were building cabins even along my avenue.

14078. You altered the approach to the school?—Yes. I took a portion of the land I had purchased to make a wider and better approach. One of the objects I had, in getting the land, was to give a portion of it to make a wider and handsomer approach.

14079. In fact you altered the entrance, from the land belonging to the Commissioners of Education, and diverted it over the land you yourself had purchased?—Exactly.

14080. Did you communicate with the Commissioners before doing that?—Yes, I received a letter,

saying that they would not consent to give Mr. Cottingham the £50 he wanted for the piece of ground required to make the alterations. When I got possession I found it absolutely necessary to make a decent entrance into the place. I did it all at my own expense, except the gate, and for the building of the gatehouse they paid £50. But, for the plot of ground, they did not pay anything. If they choose to pay anything for it, I will be glad to receive it, if not, I will give it to the school.

14081. Do you remember whether they gave you any permission to make the alteration?—No, I had given up the ground to them.

14082. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The old and bad entrance is obliterated?—Yes, it is planted; there are trees growing on it now.

14083. You planted it?—Yes; I planted it.

14084. There is no road to the school-house except the new entrance which is on your ground?—No other, the wall along the avenue was built entirely at my own expense, and was absolutely necessary to keep out a certain set of very disgraceful intruders. The adjoining land goes by the euphemistic specification of the Devil's Half-acre. It would be desirable to give Queen the benefit of the exhibitions which have been attached to it. It is a most monstrous thing that they are withheld.

Rev. Terence Brady, examined.

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Rev. Terence Brady.

14083. Mr. O'SHEA.—You are the Rector of St. Patrick's College, Cavan?—Yes.

14084. I believe that, at the end of every quarter, you submit your accounts of the expenditure to the President of the College?—Yes.

14085. He examines them?—He does, and goes through them very carefully.

14086. To whom does he submit them?—To the Bishop.

14087. How often?—It has to be done every quarter, as a rule; but the Bishop, perhaps, might not be at home, so it is not always done regularly.

14088. The Bishop is one of the trustees?—He is.

14089. Does he ever submit to any other trustees?—Yes, frequently to one or both of the other two trustees, and to the Rev. John O'Reilly, parish priest of Virginia; but that has not been done for the last year. I have been Rector since February, 1878. The trustees were asked to audit the accounts after the last retreat; but they had not time to remain.

Rev. James Dolan, recalled.

Rev. James Dolan.

14090. CHAIRMAN.—Why do you separate the seniors from the juniors—is it because one class is theological, and the other lay students, or is it because of the difference of age?—Partly for each of those reasons. In all Roman Catholic ecclesiastical Colleges, the ecclesiastical students are kept distinct from the lay students, as a rule.

14091. In fact it is more mental than physical separation?—Essentially.

14092. You do not wish them to be in contact mentally with the others?—The contact would do no harm, but we wish to keep the education to their own business. To those studying for worldly pursuits I send a daily newspaper. I would not send one to the ecclesiastical students. A theological student does not require to mix in politics; but should study theology, and take care of his soul more closely than those preparing for worldly pursuits.

14093. Of the fifty-three pupils now in the College, how many are theological students?—We have twenty-three students above the intermediate grade—from philosophy up. They rank as theological students, but they are not actually reading theology. They have passed over to philosophy, which with us draws the line of demarcation between the junior and the senior boys. They are not all actually at theology. Of those twenty-three there are seven at natural philosophy, which, in our course, we have placed after rhetoric. We teach Latin to the smaller boys for the intermediate examinations, but we follow the lines of the old Universities, which had placed both mental and moral philosophy after the rhetoric. There are seven in the physics class, and the others are studying theology proper.

14094. You do not teach physical science to the theological and junior students together?—No.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.—12 o'Clock, Noon.

At the College, Kilkenny.

Present:—LORD JUSTICE FITZGERBON; and ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; with G. W. BRADSHAW, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Mr. James Maxwell Weiss, M.A., examined.

Mr. James M. Weiss, M.A.

14101. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERBON.—You are the Principal of Kilkenny College: when did you become so?—In April, 1874.

14102. By whom were you appointed?—By the Board of Trinity College, Dublin.

14103. Who had been your predecessor?—The Rev. Dr. Martin.

14104. How long was he head master?—Ten years, I believe.

14105. I believe his predecessor was Dr. Brown?—Yes.

14106. In what condition did you find the premises, when you got possession?—In a very dilapidated condition—every window in the house was broken.

14107. Had there been a school there, for some time previously, under Dr. Martin?—No, not for six months or more.

14108. What became of Dr. Martin?—He is now, I think, in the north of Ireland.

14109. Is he still teaching?—He is, I understand, in connection with some Belfast Institution.

14110. Did you know, from the records or otherwise, what number of boys he had?—He had so many as thirty-five, I think, at one time, but he had more at all at the end. I brought fifteen from Limerick.

14111. You found the school had, at that time, practically ceased to exist?—It had ceased to exist altogether.

14112. Where had you been before you were appointed to Kilkenny?—I had a large private school in the Crescent, Limerick. It was a classical school.

14113. Was it an unendowed school?—Yes.

14114. When you opened the College in 1874 how many pupils had you?—I had only the fourteen I brought with me from Limerick.

14115. Had you any day boys at first?—Twelve or fourteen—I have never had more than about fourteen day boys.

14116. Are the day boys from Kilkenny?—Yes, from the town of Kilkenny. A few, that had been day scholars at my school in Limerick, came to Kilkenny and lodged in the town. Some of them were Roman Catholics. I had as many as eighteen Roman Catholics, until they were interfered with.

14117. With the exception of those you mention as having come from Limerick, in order to attend your school, were the other day boys from the town of Kilkenny?—Yes, from the town and neighbourhood.

14118. I believe the boys are all absent from the school at present?—Yes.

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14119. I understand that sickness broke out in the school shortly after vacation?—Yes, about a fortnight after vacation, illness broke out, and I thought it better to send the boys home.

14120. How soon do you expect them to be back?—At the latest by lat November. I am having the place thoroughly cleaned up, the walls newly plastered, and the entire building disinfected.

14121. Before the illness broke out, how many boarders had you?—I had nine at the time we broke up for vacation. A good many of them left to enter College, and to go in for different examinations. At an earlier period of the year, I had sixteen.

14122. They were reduced to nine, by boys leaving?—Yes. Some of them were too much grown, and did not want to remain longer in the school.

14123. I suppose after midsummer vacation would ordinarily be the time for new boys to come to the school?—Yes. I was in correspondence with the parents of twelve or fourteen boys, at the time the illness broke out.

14124. Besides the boarders, what day boys had you?—The usual number was about ten.

14125. So that the school consisted altogether of about thirty boys?—Considerably under thirty. Twenty-five I would say this year. It generally increased after the midsummer vacation.

14126. Was that more or less than the number you usually had since 1874?—Less than the number I had all through.

14127. How did the diminution of numbers arise?—A good many went to the Queen's College, Cork, some to the College of Surgeons, and different other examinations, some of them passed examinations for the Baccalaureate. These boys left the school, and new boys did not come.

14128. Where did the boarders come from?—I had three boarders from Meath, some of a resident magistrate there, who was originally a Kilkenny man. I had three from King's County, one of whom died. I had four from Queen's County. I had another from near Nenagh, and I had only one from the county Kilkenny—the son of a clergyman.

14129. You did not find that the sons of the gentry of county Kilkenny came to the school?—No, nor did they, I believe, in the time of my predecessor, except one family, two of whom were here for several years. One of them went in for a Constabulary commission.

14130. Were all your boarders Protestants?—All at present are, but I had four Roman Catholic boarders at one time.

14131. Were those some of the boys that came to you from Limerick?—They were. One of them is now in Trinity College.

14132. You have not had any Catholic boys belonging to Kilkenny?—No, except as private pupils. I have at present some as private pupils.

14133. You and you were appointed by the Board of Trinity College?—Yes.

14134. Are you appointed for life?—For life, I suppose—the same as the clergyman of a parish.

14135. Subject, of course, to the performance of the duty?—Certainly.

14136. What assistance have you from the endowment?—The assistance I have from the endowment amounts to about £120 a year. The highest sum I got in any half year was £63 5s 3d, and I had to pay a half year's rent out of that.

14137. The account which you have produced shows that on 21st April, 1879, you received £63 5s 3d. Is that correct?—Yes.

14138. That was £64 13s 4d for the half year's endowment, less £1 5s 11d income tax?—Yes.

14139. Therefore, the gross endowment would be £129 4s 8d, per annum?—Yes—£140 Irish, but, according to Ledwith, it ought to be £140 English.

14140. That is a fixed sum, payable by the Marquis of Ormonde?—Yes. I have to pay the poor rates. I had to pay fourteen guineas this year.

14141. Was that out of the endowment?—Yes, and I have to pay property tax also.

14142. Then you are liable, I understand, to the full amount of poor rates?—I am liable to the full amount, except the allowance on £5.

14143. What payments have you to make for the house?—It is subject to my rent—£5 a year, and taxes. The poor rate is 3s. in the pound on the valuation; the valuation is £98 on the house and grounds.

14144. Dr. Hart—What is the £5 for?—The headrent of the ground.

14145. To whom is the head rent payable?—To the Marquis of Ormonde.

14146. Lord Justice Fitzgerald—It is stated that the school premises consist of 9a 3p 32r, estate measure—That is what is stated in the former report, but it is not correct—it is about six acres.

14147. Six acres Irish?—No, six acres English. I do not think it is more, if surveyed. I suppose they include in it half the street, and the office. I am told the tradition is that it is eight English acres, but I do not think it is so much.

14148. You have no endowment of any kind—except from fees of the pupils—further than what you have told us?—Nothing.

14149. You have no fund for repairs?—No. I have to do those at my own cost.

14150. What fees do you charge for boarders?—£10 to £15 a year.

14151. In the statement you have furnished to us, you say that the patrons of the school are the Board of Trinity College and the Marquis of Ormonde?—Yes.

14152. The Board of Trinity College have the right of appointing the master?—Yes.

14153. Is the appointment subject to approval by the Marquis of Ormonde, or entirely in the hands of the Board?—It is in the hands of the Board. The appointment has devolved on the Board since 1715.

14154. Your return also states that the vicar of the Lord Bishop of Osnaby and the Provost of Trinity College—has the Provost, as far as you know, ever visited the College?—Well, I can only speak as to my own time—he has not visited since I was appointed master.

14155. Have you had any communication with him in reference to the College?—I have been in communication with Dr. Hart, and other members of the Board, from time to time.

14156. The Provost has not acted as a Visitor?—Not as a Visitor.

14157. The Bishop of Osnaby resides in Kilkenny?—Yes, the present Bishop (Dr. Walsh) has not long been appointed.

14158. Has he visited the College since his appointment?—Not officially, but he has visited as a friend.

14159. Dr. Hart—What is the day of vacation appointed by the statute?—I do not think any day is fixed. The original rule was that it should be voted on the last Thursday in June.

14160. The present Bishop did not come formally as a visitor last June?—No.

14161. Lord Justice Fitzgerald—Did the present Bishop, Dr. Gregg, visit the College?—He did, and examined the pupils.

14162. On the fixed day?—Well, no, it was not on the fixed day. I myself invited him, and other gentry and clergy along with him.

14163. Under the deed, by which the College was endowed, the provision was that children of persons in the service of the grantor were to be instructed free, and children of persons residing in Kilkenny at half the fees usually charged by grammar schools in Dublin—have you had any claims made by persons under that provision?—No.

14164. Are the fees which are charged in the College fixed by yourself?—Yes.

14165. You were first classical scholar in 1801?—I was, and first classical scholar in 1832.

14166. The course of education in your school con-

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gives Greek, Latin, French, German, English History, geography, and the other subjects of a grammar school education?—Yes.

14163. What staff of teachers have you to assist you?—A mathematical teacher, and a foreign master; but two English masters when I had a larger number of boys.

14164. Is the foreign master resident in the College?—Yes. He has not returned since the vacation. I had to countermand his return in consequence of the illness.

14165. Then, when the school is in operation, all the masters reside in the College?—Always.

14170. On what terms is the resident foreign master engaged?—They are generally got on low terms—it is very easy to get them. I give £40 a year and board. They generally get some tuition in the neighbourhood.

14171. What are the qualifications of the mathematical master?—He must be able to prepare boys for the University examinations.

14172. Is your present master a graduate of Trinity College?—I have had two graduates of Trinity College, but I had trained mathematical teachers from Santry who did the best. My boys have taken, for three years a succession, the first prizes in Quaker's College, Cork. The men who have been trained at Santry are generally very good; they get scholarships only in Trinity College. The master I have at present is a Santry man, and he was the candidate who came next to those who got scholarships. I had him residing with me until the sickness broke out. My foreign master is at present in a school in the County Cork, as I had to countermand his coming here.

14173. What salary do you pay your mathematical master?—£50 a year, with board and residence.

14174. Is the furniture of the College entirely your own property?—It is all my own property, with the exception of one book case.

14175. You have no provision for furniture, or educational appliances of any kind, from the endowment?—No. If I had a provision for prizes I would be very glad.

14176. Are there neither plays nor exhibitions?—None, except what I can afford to give myself. That is the only drawback to the complete success of the College. There is no school in Ireland better situated.

14177. You mean as to the situation of the building?—Yes, and the grounds surrounding it, the view from it, and the healthiness of the site. The rooms are lofty, the dormitories well ventilated, and in every respect the place is well calculated for a school.

14178. I find by the report of the Finance Commission that in 1857, there were forty-seven pupils in the school—do what do you attribute the diminution since?—To various causes, in the first place the means prevailing among our gentry for sending children to England to be educated has increased tenfold since 1857. Then I suppose we must take into account the scarcity of Prelates in the South of Ireland, there are so few Prelate families of a class that can send their boys to such a institution.

14179. Dr. HART.—I suppose increased railway facilities have had the effect of encouraging those fathers, who can afford to give their boys a liberal education, to send them to schools in England?—Yes, the increased railway and steamer facilities of course have that tendency. Numbers of boys from the county Kilbenny are educated in England.

14180. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—Do you think it would be an advantage to the College if it were visited periodically by the Bishop, and by the Provost of Trinity College?—I do, but I think the greatest advantage would be to attach some fund to it for the purpose of exhibitions and prizes.

14181. Did you send up any of your boys to the Intermediate examinations?—Not this year. I had a few who might have gone up, but I understood that they went in, and did not succeed this year, they

could not present themselves at future examinations. I have some whom I purpose sending up next year. One boy, who had left me only a few months, went in and got the 50th senior exhibition. He had been under my tuition five years.

14182. When did he leave you?—In the latter end of 1877.

14183. Do you expect that you will be able to send boys up for the Intermediate examination next year?—I am sure of it. I would have sent my son in this year, but he was preparing for entrance in Trinity College, Dublin, and I thought that of more importance.

14184. I understand that you have been in correspondence with a gentleman who takes an interest in the College, and is desirous of endowing it with some scholarships?—Yes.

14185. You have also been in communication with a former pupil who speaks of sending you some boys from America?—Yes, from Illinois.

14186. How many boys in the house capable of accommodating?—More than I would wish to be in it, for fear of illness. I should say it would accommodate 160.

14187. Do you mean one hundred boarders?—Yes, but I think a school of fifty would be a very good one.

14188. Your extra charges are one guinea for medical attendance, and one guinea entrance fee, for necessaries?—Yes, and they can hardly be called extras. We have Dr. Lyne as our medical attendant, but unfortunately he happened to be away at the time the illness commenced, and we had to call in two other doctors.

14189. The terms for day scholars are 8, 10, and 12 guineas per annum, according to class?—Yes.

14190. Do you keep any account of what it costs you to keep the premises in repair?—No. Whenever anything requires to be done I just get it done, and pay for it. I have had a good deal of damage and other matters done, and every year I have more or less expenditure in the way of painting, papering, white-washing, and plumbing.

14191. I presume it cost you a good deal to put the premises in repair when you first entered into occupation?—I got £147 from the Board of Trinity College, but it cost me at the time £290.

14192. Out of what fund was the £147 advanced?—That was deducted from the money I paid to Dr. Martin.

14193. Had Dr. Martin a charge upon the property?—He had. I paid him £463, and out of that they deducted £147.

14194. On what account was that sum deducted?—For disputation.

14195. I suppose Dr. Martin was bound to keep the premises in repair?—Yes.

14196. You paid £463?—Yes.

14197. Was that money paid to Dr. Martin?—No, I lodged the sum in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Board of Trinity College, and gave the receipt to Dr. Hart.

14198. Was that a condition of your appointment?—Yes.

Dr. HART.—It was money paid by Mr. Webb's predecessor to Dr. Browne, the previous head master. Dr. Browne had had out a good deal of money in repairs, on condition that his successor should repay the amount. Of course Dr. Martin was entitled to recover the amount from his successor.

14199. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—Then, assuming that you vacated the appointment, would you have a claim against your successor?—Yes, my representatives will have a claim for half that sum, £231 10s.

14200. The money bears no interest in the mean time?—No.

14201. To put the premises now into fresh and proper order would cost a good deal of money?—Indeed it would. I dare say it would cost £500 to put them into perfect repair. The roof is in good order, it is sound and free from damp, and the walls of the house are all right, but of course woodwork will not last for ever.

14202. Did you get furniture from your predecessor, or was you obliged to bring it yourself?—I brought

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my furniture from Limerick here. There was also some bought, by an agent, at the auction for me.

14303. Can you tell us about how much your outlay has been in the way of furniture?—Well, I have it insured for £200. I think that is about the value.

14304. Do the boys board with your own family?—The boys and master board together, but I always carve for them. I preside at the dinner table, and Mrs. Ware or my daughter at the breakfast and supper table.

14305. What are the hours in the school?—From seven to nine in the morning for study, and then from ten till three.

14306. Do the boys breakfast at nine?—They breakfast at nine, then they are at school business from ten till three, and again from seven till nine in the evening.

14307. What is the dinner hour?—Immediately after three.

14308. I suppose they have supper afterwards?—Yes, supper between six and seven.

14309. What is the dietary?—The same as that of our own family; the best of beef and mutton, and groceries of all kinds.

14310. Have they a meat dinner every day?—A meat dinner every day, of course. I have dealt with the principal butcher in the town ever since I came here.

14311. Dr. Hare.—Part of the duty of the Visitors, I observe, is to order any necessary repairs of the house, from time to time, at the annual visitation; they have never ordered any repairs?—Never since I came.

14312. Has there been any professional inspection of the building for the purpose of seeing what repairs are necessary?—Mr. Curdy was the last person who inspected it. He was sent down by the Board of Trinity College in 1873, the year after my appointment.

14313. Was that for the purpose of seeing what you had done in the way of repairs?—Yes, he came to see what I had done, and he approved of it.

14314. I believe he came twice?—Yes, he came first to see what repairs the building would require, and then he came to see what I had done. He inspected every portion of the house, and made a favourable report to the Board; but I have done a great deal to the place since.

14315. Of your own accord?—Yes.

14316. Without any order from the trustees or anybody else?—Yes.

14317. Would it, in your opinion, be satisfactory if the Visitors attended to the direction in the deed, and inspected the College once a year, to see what was required?—Yes, or once every two years.

14318. Do you think it would be of advantage to the school if an interest was taken in it by the Bishop and the Provost?—I do. I think it would be of advantage.

14319. They would relieve you of responsibility, and tell you what was to be done?—Yes.

14320. I believe in the original deed the first charge on the endowment was for keeping the house in repair?—I did not know that.

14321. In the report of 1857, it is stated that the endowment is for keeping the house in repair, and paying the salary of the master?—That is not the way it is stated in Lodwick.

14322. LORD JEREMY FITZGERALD.—Is the land connected with the house all in your own occupation?—Yes; it is all in my own occupation.

14323. Do you cultivate any part of it?—No, it is all in grass. It is not fit for cultivation—it is low, marshy land.

14324. You do not get any assistance in the way of garden produce?—There is a garden, but I rent it—it is a large garden.

14325. How do you deal with the land itself?—I just leave it as it is. I get the grass cut each year.

14326. Do you ever let it for grazing?—Sometimes I do.

14327. You do not manage it yourself?—I was thinking of keeping cows on it, but it is rather a precarious thing to keep cows now.

14328. Have the boys the use of the six acres?—Yes, they have the use of the whole place, they play cricket and foot ball, and amuse themselves on it.

14329. It is suitable for the purpose?—It is.

14330. Dr. Hare.—Are you aware of any similarity the Board of Trinity College have in the school, beyond the appointment of the master?—No.

14331. The Report of the Assistant Commissioner who visited the school in 1854 states:—

"I cannot imagine a more serious expression of duty in the part of a public body than is involved in the sight with which the school has been treated by the Governors and Visitors."

Now, the Visitors have certainly duties imposed upon them, but I do not see that the Governor had any duty except the one of appointing the master?—I think it is sad the Visitors were to come here once a year, and to be entertained with a flat bank taken out of his Grace's Park.

14332. It is said in the Report of 1857 that the duty of the Visitors was completely disregarded, no visitation having taken place for a considerable time—you have no improvement in that respect to report, except the visitation you have mentioned by the present Bishop and his predecessor?—You can hardly call that a visitation.

14333. It was more a visit than a visitation?—Exactly. It was not a formal visitation.

14334. LORD JEREMY FITZGERALD.—Do the men here of the founder's family—the Marquis of Ormonde—take an interest in the Institution?—They do not, that I can see.

14335. I believe the present Marquis resides in Kilkenny, during portion of the year?—Yes.

14336. He has no authority over the school?—No, I think if he had a share in the appointment of the master he would probably take more interest in it. The family lost it by the attainder. It has been entrusted to me that, if he had a share in the appointment, he would take a greater interest in the place.

14337. Do you think it would be an advantage to the school if you had a laud Governor, or patron, of property and position?—I do, I think it would be of advantage to the school, whoever was master of it, and to all secular masters.

14338. Is the residence of the Bishop of Ossory in Kilkenny?—Yes.

14339. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether provision has been made for keeping up the Bishopric?—I do; it has been settled at £1,500 a year.

14340. So that, for the present at all events, there is no risk of the office becoming vacant?—No, not the slightest, so far as human foresight can go.

14341. Did the Bishop who was here when you were appointed pay any attention to the school?—The Bishop at the time of my appointment was the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, who died a few months after I was appointed. He and my father were contemporaries in College. I got a nice letter from him upon my appointment, but he never visited me.

14342. Did you know of his taking an interest in the school?—I heard that he did—I heard that he used to visit here frequently before the time of my appointment, and was on terms of intimacy with Dr. Brown and Dr. Baily.

14343. Do you devote your own time entirely to the school?—I do, between private pupils and the school—I am always in the school from ten till three, and do the classical business myself. In fact I take a pleasure in doing it.

14344. Dr. Baily was the predecessor of Dr. Brown?—Yes.

14345. I believe in his time the school was in a flourishing condition?—It was in a more flourishing condition than under Dr. Brown, I understood. I wish to mention that some of my pupils have obtained appointments in the Indian Civil service, some go off to the army, others are clergymen in the Irish Church, and two are inspectors of schools, having

got their appointments by competition. One of my former pupils lately got a senior mastership and gold medal in Trinity College, and another got first gold medal in classics from Queen's College, Cork, last

October, in the Queen's University. One of the members of the present Commission (Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P.) was a former pupil of mine.
[The Commissioners adjourned.]

Oct. 4, 1879.
Mr. James M.
Went M.A.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.—MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1879.—11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

Oct. 6, 1879.

In the Grand Jury Room, Court-house, Armagh.

Present:—The EARL OF ROSS, Chairman; and RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; with JAMES CREED MURKITT, Esq., B.L.S., Secretary.

Rev. WILLIAM MOORE-MORGAN, M.A., recalled.

Rev. William
Moore-
Morgan, M.A.

14346. CHAIRMAN.—The only matter we desire to inquire into now, with reference to the Royal School of Armagh, in addition to the evidence we got from you during your examination in Dublin, is, what has been the success of your pupils at the Intermediate Examination?—We sent in fifty-two boys, all in the first four classes of the school; of those, the names of forty-nine appeared in the pass lists—six got exhibitions, twenty-two got prizes, and twenty-one passed in more than two subjects; I did not alter the ordinary work of the school in the least to prepare for those examinations, the boys went in just as they would have done for the ordinary school summer examinations.

14347. What is the total number of scholars whose ages were suitable for going in for the examinations?—The number that went in included every boy of sixteen and upwards; in fact I may say that almost every boy over fourteen went in.

14348. I suppose if there were exhibitions open to boys under fourteen, you would be able to deem a good many more?—I have no doubt such exhibitions would do the greatest good to the school.

14349. Do you think that the class of schools known as preparatory are very much wanted?—Certainly, to encourage boys who are anxious to rise, if a clever boy got an exhibition at fourteen he might be encouraged to continue his school work.

14350. I suppose you often receive boys who are backward, in consequence of not having received a good early education?—Frequently—I think there is a great want in Ireland of preparatory schools.

exhibitions attached to your school?—Yes, there are two exhibitions each year for boys under fourteen.

14352. Do you attach great value to those exhibitions for junior boys?—They are very useful.

14353. You would not wish to give up the advantage of such exhibitions, unless the Intermediate Education scheme made provision for them?—Certainly not.

14354. Have you also school exhibitions for boys under sixteen?—We have two each year for boys under sixteen, as well as two for boys under fourteen.

14355. In cases where the Intermediate Education Act provides a substitute for school exhibitions, it surely would be unnecessary to maintain the existing local exhibitions?—I think so; they are not wanted now for boys over fourteen and under sixteen.

14356. And if exhibitions were given under the Act to boys under fourteen, the same reasoning would apply?—Quite so, the wider the field for competition the better.

14357. Would you be in favour of throwing the existing exhibitions open to general competition?—I do not say that, but if the Intermediate fund provided exhibitions for boys under fourteen, I do not think there would be any necessity for separate school exhibitions.

14358. How many of the six exhibitions, gained by your pupils at the Intermediate Examinations, have been won by day boys?—Two of those who gained exhibitions were day boys.

14359. How many day boys have you at present?—About thirty-five or thirty-six.

14360. As against how many residents?—Counting those in the masters' houses, about ninety-five.

Rev. JACOBUS SMITH, B.D., examined.

Rev. Jacobus
Smith, B.D.

14361. CHAIRMAN.—You are the principal Presbyterian minister in Armagh?—I am one of them.

14362. There is a school connected with your church?—Yes.

14363. Is it an endowed school?—It was created, in 1838, mainly through the enterprise of a private member of the congregation, assisted by the congregation generally. The building, which cost over £1,200, was left in trust to the minister, and is under the management of an annually elected committee, consisting of nine members, of which the trustee and minister are the chairman.

14364. Is there only one trustee?—That is all. I am the trustee at present.

14365. Did the school cost anything over the £1,300?—The building cost a little over that sum, and a lease in perpetuity of the site was obtained free of rent at an expenditure of, I think, about £100.

14366. Has the school any other endowment?—None. The object was mainly to have what would now be called an Intermediate school. It was not proposed to have it a National school, but an Intermediate school, to supply a classical and commercial education to the boys of the First Presbyterian Congregation and others, according to the trust deed. It succeeded pretty well at first. The Royal school was not so prosperous then as it has been under Dr. Morgan's management. We have now found that the

Royal school under Dr. Morgan's management is too close to us, and that our school was not prospering, and so we have had it changed into a National school.

14367. The members of your congregation take advantage of the Royal school, superseding all their wants, so far as regards higher or intermediate education?—No. I would not say that it supplies all the wants. It does in some instances, but not in all.

14368. In what is it defective?—As it is a commercial education?—No, principally for boys that are meant for professional life. For example, if one of our Presbyterian clergymen in the neighbourhood, or any respectable merchant, wished to send his boy to school preparatory to a collegiate education with a view to professional life, he finds that the Royal school is not so suitable for that purpose as some others. It is understood amongst the community that the boys in the Royal school are prepared generally for Trinity College; and we, Presbyterians, do not generally wish to send our boys to Trinity College, so that the Royal school is not available in many instances. I have known Presbyterian boys sent from this neighbourhood to Watte's school, Longun—so the Belfast Academical Institution—and even to Coleraine, instead of to the Royal school here, as a consequence of what I have stated. A few merchants of this town have had their boys at our own school, and most of these have turned to commercial pursuits.

there are infant schools being carried on under the supervision of the clergy of the Irish Church.

14301. What was the fate of that application?—It is still *sub judice*. The application was made to the Vice-Chancellor, but was opposed by counsel for the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, who said they had not been served with any notice, and the Vice-Chancellor directed the matter to stand over.

14302. Was there any local opposition?—No local opposition; and the Secretary to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests has informed Dr. Chadwick that they will withdraw their opposition in the matter. Counsel did not direct me to give them notice, and so I did not do it.

14303. Is the locality, to which it is proposed to remove the school, more in want of schools than where it now stands?—It is not, but in the building to which they want to remove it, night schools are conducted, which it appears are very beneficial in the town. The schools are at present, according to the affidavit of Dr. Chadwick, in the Roman Catholic district, and the children would be afraid to go there in the evening to attend the night schools. In addition to the matters I have mentioned, the prayer of the petition was that the schools might be placed under the National Board.

14304. CHAIRMAN.—They are at present independent Church schools?—Yes, relying on the bequest of Miss Delincourt.

14305. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—It will be necessary to keep the accounts of the two schools separate, so as to preserve the identity of this endowment?—Yes.

14306. Does any of the endowment go to the infant school you spoke of?—None of it goes to the infant school.

14307. Is it mixed up in any way with the infant school?—It is.

14308. Has that met with any opposition in the town?—It has not.

14309. Is the locality to which it is proposed to remove the schools a more Protestant district of the town?—It is.

—Mr. MORTIMER PARSONS, examined.

14310. CHAIRMAN.—You are the agent to the estate of the Delincourt school, Armagh?—I am. I have been the agent since my father's death in 1871; he was the agent before me.

14311. Is the Tyrone estate let in perpetuity?—No; to tenants from year to year.

14312. How is the estate in Armagh let?—The estate in Armagh consists of town-parks, which are occupied by two tenants, David Moore, and R. J. Moore, and by the Town Commissioners.

14313. I suppose they are let by the year?—They are let on tenancies from year to year.

14314. How is the county of Down estate let?—That is Skerrinstown, county of Down. Mr. Cleland pays £102 6s. 3d. per annum; he is in the habit of

14310. CHAIRMAN.—I find in the report of the Assistant Commissioners in 1857 this passage:—

"It was stated to me that in 1834 a petition was presented to the Court of Chancery by the Lord Finestra and the then Rector of Armagh, upon which an order of reference to the Master was made to approve of a proper scheme for the future regulation and management of this trust estate, including the school. The Master made his report, which was confirmed, and the present management is in accordance therewith."

Is that the scheme under which the school is managed at present?—Yes, with one exception, which the Vice-Chancellor, when making some remarks respecting the petition, referred to, and that was, that Master Henn's scheme provided for a boarding school for girls, and that has not been carried out.

14311. It was intended that some industrial training should be given. The object of the endowment was stated in 1857 as:—

"For the establishment of a Charity Working School for twenty boys and twenty girls, to be boarded and lodged, and instructed in linen manufacture, husbandry, and housewifery."

Is that adhered to?—That I believe is not carried out.

14312. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Does the Rev. Dr. Chadwick allege any particular acts of dishonesty on the part of the Roman Catholic neighbours?—He does not allege any specific act.

14313. Or any former acts done?—He does not allege anything of that kind.

14314. CHAIRMAN.—There are no boarders in the school at present?—No boarders have ever been there, as far as we can ascertain.

14315. Is not the number of pupils less than it was in 1857?—Yes, six years ago there was an average of forty-nine boys, and as many girls, the average now is between thirty-eight and forty.

14316. The children are clothed?—They were clothed.

14317. The schools were put under the National Board without the necessity of applying to the Court of Chancery for leave?—Yes, but the trustees wanted also to put the infant school, to which I have referred, under the National Board.

On witness,
Mr. George O.
Cochrane.

Mr. Mortimer
Parsons.

—Mr. GEORGE STROUD, examined.

Mr. George
Stroud.

14320. CHAIRMAN.—You are the master of the Delincourt school, Armagh?—Yes.

14321. What staff of teachers is there in the school?—I am the sole master in the boys' school, having only the assistance of a monitor. My daughter conducts the female school, and is assisted by my wife.

14322. What is the scheme of instruction in your school?—The programme is that of the National Board, with which the school has been in connexion for two years.

14323. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—It was put under the National Board, without the necessity of applying to the Court of Chancery for a scheme to enable the trustees to do so?—I do not know anything of that.

14320. CHAIRMAN.—It is an ordinary English primary school?—Yes.

14321. Is there any industrial training given?—Yes. The girls are taught sewing. The boys and girls are clothed—at least a proportion of them, who make up a certain number of attendances in the year. The girls, under the superintendence of the female teacher, make up the underclothing both for the boys and for themselves. The girls' suits are made entirely in the school.

14322. What fees do the pupils pay?—All are free, both boys and girls.

14323. They receive a free education, and in addition the regular attendants get clothes?—Yes.

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14334. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How many boys are there now attending the school?—There are 47 boys on the roll, and the average attendance for the year 1878 was 39·7, while the average for the quarter ended 30th of last month was 41.

14335. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any land immediately attached to the school?—The school stands in the centre of a piece of ground, about an acre in extent, and I, as the master, cultivate that and use it as a garden, with the exception of play-grounds for the boys and girls respectively.

14336. There is no instruction in agriculture given?—So much of agriculture as is appointed by the programme of the National Board, for the respective classes, is taught.

14337. Your salary is £351?—Yes; and the mistress receives £90, and the assistant mistress £15.

14338. How often is the school inspected?—Annually by the National Board Inspector.

14339. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are there any Roman Catholics in the boys' school?—No. I have never had a Roman Catholic in that school, with the exception of two who came for a day or two. There are, however, three Roman Catholic children in the female school.

14340. Is your daughter, the female teacher, certificated, or does she hold a certificate from any authority or society?—She is what is called "provisionally classed" under the National Board at present.

14341. Does that mean she is to go up for the final classification?—Yes.

14342. Under what class is she provisionally classed?—Second.

14343. There is an inscription on the building?—Yes. It reads—

"This Hospital for the education of 20 boys and 20 girls at once to true religion and manual labor, was endowed and erected by Mrs. Dr. Drolan, widow of Dr. Drolan, late Dean of Armagh. His Grace Dr. Hugh Boulton, Lord Primate of all Ireland, with the Corporation of Armagh, granted to this Hospital for ever a fair and convenient domain, 1740."

14344. CHAIRMAN.—Is the school exclusively a Church school, or is it attended by Presbyterians?—

The pupils are principally of the Irish Church, and there are some Presbyterians.

14345. It is not necessarily restricted to Church children?—No. There are 37 Irish Church boys, and 10 Presbyterians, and there is about the same proportion in the girls' school, with three Roman Catholics.

14346. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is the school in a good state of repair at present?—Internally it is.

14347. When was it put into repair?—About twelve months since.

14348. Was it, up to that time, in a defective state internally?—It was rather. The trustees about twelve months ago expended considerably over £100 in repairs.

14349. Your answer as to the building being at present in good repair internally implies that everything is not quite right externally—do you mean with regard to the roof, or with regard to other matters?—The roof is sound, but the plaster has fallen off, and needs coating and dressing up. The windows are old-fashioned metal ones, and the trustees contemplate taking them out when the funds accumulate, and putting in new ones.

14350. The Rev. Mr. Elliott wishes me to ask whether the Presbyterian pupils, and I may also add the three Roman Catholics, receive clothing the same as the Protestant Episcopalian?—I have never had an opportunity of seeing what was done in the case of Roman Catholics, for we never had them in attendance before, and I am a little curious to see what action will be taken. I am teacher of the school now for nearly twenty years, and during that time there always have been Presbyterian children, and if their attendance and behaviour came up to the standard required they always received the clothing. There was no distinction whatsoever made.

14351. CHAIRMAN.—Are there any who at present receive clothing?—Yes. There are both boys and girls wearing the school livery.

14352. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You never know a case of a Roman Catholic child remaining long enough to win any clothing?—No.

Rev. Thomas
Rice, &c.

Rev. THOMAS RICE, R.P., continued.

14353. CHAIRMAN.—You are the manager of the Roman Catholic Chapel-school, Armagh?—I am. It is in a street called Chapel-lane, adjacent to the Roman Catholic Church, and is built on the chapel grounds.

14354. How is the site held?—It is on a leasehold lease, I believe, but I do not know exactly what time it has to run. The lease is not in my possession. I suppose it is in the primate's archives. His Grace the Primate should have it, but I never asked him about it.

14355. It is stated in the report of a former Royal Commission that Rev. Henry Campbell, whose will was proved 2nd June, 1827, left £250 for this school?—Yes. I believe there was a correspondence between your secretary and the teacher relative to that. The teacher came to me about it, and I made all the inquiries I could. I went to an old gentleman in town who was supposed to know a great deal about these matters, but he could not give me the least information; however, he told me that an additional story was built to the school, at the time that money was stated to have been paid. I suppose it was paid over to the Catholic Committee, and went in defraying the cost of the additional story to the school.

14356. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—When was that story built?—About the time the money was stated to have been paid. It might have been fifty years ago or so, but at any rate there is no trace of the money now. I never heard of it till the teacher told me he had received a letter about it from your secretary.

14357. CHAIRMAN.—As far as you know, there is

no endowment beyond the house, which is built on land held under a terminable lease?—None. Some time ago I believed the lease was one in perpetuity, and perhaps it is, for all I know.

14358. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The former Commissioners, who reported the school to have an endowment of £250, producing an annual income of £7 10s appear to have been guided altogether by the will, and not to have made very strict inquiries, owing to the late period of their session at which an extract from the will was furnished to them. Is this the only Roman Catholic National school in Armagh?—No, there is another—an infant school, and then there is the Convent National school, and the Christian Brothers' school, which of course is not National.

14359. Have the Christian Brothers any endowment?—None whatsoever.

14360. How many children are there at present attending the Chapel school?—The average daily attendance is about 245—males and females.

14361. How many attend the Christian Brothers' school?—About 180, and sometimes 200.

14362. I suppose that the course there, as in other Christian Brothers' schools, is primary?—It is a primary course; but I can tell that at present they are preparing for the Intermediate examinations in the coming year.

14363. Then it would appear that there are now attending the Christian Brothers' schools who aspire to intermediate education?—Most certainly there are some. While speaking on that subject, I would like to make a remark on the examination in Dublin of Dr. Morgan, Head master of the Royal school. It

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Bliss, P.P.

appeal by the newspapers that be stated, that a very small fraction of the Catholics of Armagh would take advantage of intermediate education. It struck me that the ratio he gave was entirely below the mark.

14364. You are the administrator of the parish?—Yes, the President of our own Catholic College does not know how many would take advantage of intermediate education, and therefore clearly Dr. Morgan does not know. I would go so far as to say that taking all denominations into account for every two of other denominations, who would avail themselves of intermediate education there would be at least one Catholic. I am sure that a great many Catholics would take advantage of intermediate education if it was afforded to them.

14365. You have got a certain number of Catholics, in a primary school, seeking intermediate education?—I have been told by a fellow priest that there are twenty at present.

14366. Are there any Roman Catholic children attending as day boys, at the Vincentian's Seminary?—Not very many. I do not think the Vincentians are anxious to admit day boys at present. They may however change, owing to the recent Act of Parliament.

14367. Are there in Armagh and its neighbourhood anything like a large number of Catholic farmers and shopkeepers, that would require intermediate education?—I would say there are a good many within walking distance of Armagh that would avail themselves of it now.

14368. Have there been any recent endowments, for intermediate education?—None whatever.

14369. There is a Convent in Armagh?—Yes.

14370. Is there a day school attached to the Convent?—There is a day school, in which there are between twenty and forty children regularly attending, as well as a poor school, at which there is an average daily attendance of 250.

14371. That may be regarded, too, as a proof of the want of a class requiring intermediate education?—I have not the least doubt of it. A great many, whom we do not think of, would avail themselves of it.

14372. Have you any suggestions to make on the subject of facilities or encouragement being given for intermediate education?—I would not be anxious to interfere with any existing endowments at all. I would not like to pull down. We are all Irishmen, and there is room enough for us all. We should all educate ourselves, and turn our education to the best account. As a Christian clergyman I do not see why we should envy others, but I am sorry to say there is a fracture of the community, particularly in the north of Ireland, who oppose anything being given to the Catholics.

14373. You say, in point of fact, that you do not seek for leveling down?—Not at all. I wish for leveling up.

14374. I presume, the Catholics regard the Royal schools as purely denominational?—Most certainly; I am denominational in this way, that Catholics do not go to them. All denominations outside Catholics do, and do attend; but Catholics could not avail themselves of them.

14375. Do you want some assistance such as the Royal school gets here?—Some such. I think it would be of benefit to us, and that we would avail ourselves of it—besides we have a right to it.

14376. You know something of your Protestant neighbours. I suppose the Royal school here educates a fair number of the children of Protestant shopkeepers?—I do not interfere about it, and hence I do not know much about my dissenting neighbours; but I deny the right of others to determine the proportion of Catholics that would avail themselves of intermediate education.

14377. A large number of young men from the neighbourhood of Armagh enter the priesthood?—A good many. I believe it would be a great advantage

to them, and a great saving too, if they had an intermediate school to attend.

14378. A good many of them cannot afford to pay the fees of boarding schools?—It is difficult since the disendowment of Maynooth. They are four years in St. Patrick's College, and five or six years in the College of Maynooth. If they had an intermediate school for day boys it would be very useful to prepare them.

14379. Do you think the Intermediate Education Act has stimulated the Catholics?—It has certainly.

14380. You think that it will create a fresh interest for intermediate education?—I believe it will. Suppose a tradesman's son at a Christian Brothers' school completes this year, and be successful even in a small degree it will stimulate, and enable others to go on in the same way; it will create a thirst for education.

14381. The want will bea growing one?—Certainly.

14382. You do not want to interfere with Dr. Morgan's work?—I do not. I wish him prosperity, and success, but I do object to others opposing my just claims for equality, I wish nothing more. I would like to make one remark relative to Mr. Cochrane's evidence, and it is not for the purpose of injuring in any way Dr. Chadwick or his claims. Mr. Cochrane said that one of the causes for transferring the endowment from Charter-Schools to the school to Callan-street school, was that the children were afraid to go to Charter-Schools by reason of the being a Catholic locality. I challenge an instance to be brought forward where Protestants were interfered with by Catholics. But I could bring forward several cases where Catholics were interfered with by Protestants. If it were the case that Protestants were interfered with in any way by Catholics, I would take care that it would not be repeated.

14383. Had the interference by Protestants with Catholics, to which you are alluding, reference to educational matters?—Yes, on their way to evening school, on more than one occasion, particularly about the 12th of July, the children were interfered with, and could scarcely go at all.

14384. You are relying, not upon your fears as to the future, but upon past experience?—Past experience.

14385. I suppose the locality being a Roman Catholic one you would have no objection to the school being removed from it?—Not the least. If Dr. Chadwick thinks it is for the benefit of his people to have the school removed he ought to be allowed to do so. With regard to the three Catholics attending that school at present, they are the children of a mixed marriage, and we have not much claim on them.

14386. Have you anything further to remark on the difficulties arising in giving Catholic children an intermediate education?—It is well known that we are regarded as the poor people, and are endeavouring, out of our poverty, to educate the Catholic children in the best way we can. If any endowment was given we would receive it with thanks, and avail ourselves of it.

14387. With regard to your primary schools, is your poor school, attached to the convent, under the National Board?—It is. They enjoy a regulation allowance. It is a very small remuneration, indeed, for the services given.

14388. As a clergyman of the parish, you do not object to the inspection of the National Board for educational purposes?—Certainly not.

14389. And for seeing that the teachers are comfortable?—I endeavour to keep the teachers to their business, and will not cover them in any delinquency whatever.

14390. Matters of religion are kept apart?—Certainly. I give every assistance to do so, because it is all the better for the children.

14391. There is no personal objection to the mode in which Dr. Morgan conducts his Protestant school here?—No. Sometime ago I had occasion to write to Dr. Morgan about little things that occurred in se-

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service to some of the students. He kindly and courteously answered me. There are many little things by which young men, in a sort of a not very positive way, may thank Catholic clergymen.

14392. Discontented.—Yes. It has been done pretty often.

14393. Dr. Morgan was perfectly courteous and willing to prevent them?—Certainly.

Mr. Edward V.
Forhall, N.A.

Mr. EDWARD VAUGHAN FORRELL, M.A., Canby, Oregon.

14394. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the modest students in the Royal School, Armagh?—I am.

14395. I understand you wish to make an explanation in reference to some evidence given in Dublin?—Yes, in reference to remarks made in a pamphlet, which I published when the Intermediate Education Act was before Parliament.

14396. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Was that before it was passed?—Yes. I was anxious to get an opportunity of saying a word or two about that pamphlet. It was written in a great hurry, and there is a peculiar tone in some parts of it which might be much better away. In one or two instances there are remarks that might be construed into personalities, which I deeply regret. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who commented on my pamphlet in Dublin, seemed to think a person, occupying the position I do in the Royal School, had trenchant on religious ground, and said things that might offend the religious susceptibilities of Roman Catholics. I can only say I had no intention of doing so. I was criticising the policy passed with regard to education, from a secular point of view—and I had not the least idea of saying anything that would trench upon religious susceptibilities. I think the people who know me in Armagh would say it would be almost impossible for me to do anything of the sort. If I remember rightly, the present Pope had very lately been elected, and there had been rumours about negotiations with the Vatican, and certain informants that had been brought to bear upon him, opposed to the broad view of education that I wanted to enforce, and it was not with reference to any religious view or with any idea of wounding the religious susceptibilities of Catholics that I wrote. As I have said, I regret exceedingly that I was betrayed into a personal tone, and I certainly had no idea of offending anyone's religious susceptibilities in the view I took of the Intermediate Education Act.

14397. As I understand, you say the pamphlet was written in a hurry?—It was written in a hurry.

14398. And that you did not think you were trenching on any doctrine. Perhaps it had not, up to that time, been brought clearly under your notice, that, in certain districts and certain countries, an indisposition to mixed education was very strong religious feeling with Roman Catholics?—I quite understand that now.

14399. I think I may say, that, considering the extreme difference between you and the Roman Catholics, the tone in which you have come forward here and explained that, whatever your language may have been, you did not intentionally or consciously wish to wound their feelings, will be viewed with pleasure?—With reference to the Roman Catholics, I was not conscious that I had adopted a personal tone. With reference to other matters, in which I am conscious I adopted a personal tone, I regret it very much.

14400. CHAIRMAN.—Do you wish to say anything about the position of under masters in the Royal schools?—Nothing except that I mention what I have said in my pamphlet. Another point upon which I have always felt strongly, is that referred to—

“Those of the Commissioners, who do mean, are not anxious to do what they can for the good of the trusts so gifted to them, but they are completely hampered by the limitation of their powers.” For instance, each of the Royal schools has a separate estate for its maintenance, and the Commissioners want the aid, if they have the power to transfer one building from the revenues of any school that is languishing, as in the instance recently cited, to help other schools which are more deserving.”

14401. As a matter of fact there have been transfers of income from one school to another?—I was not aware of that. I wrote under the impression that there had not been. The idea that always struck me was, that it would be better if the funds of the Royal schools were, to a certain extent, merged, and that there was a greater centralization of management. I do not know whether I may venture to suggest this to the Commissioners, or whether it is a possible scheme for the future.

14402. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How long have you been a master in Armagh School?—Eight years and a half.

14403. CHAIRMAN.—Have you had any counterpart, once with the other under masters?—I have not. It is as to the application of the revenues I am offering a suggestion.

14404. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you any other suggestion to offer?—As regards the position of the head masters of the Royal schools, my view is that the head master should occupy some independent position, that he should be independent of boarders, and have a fixed salary with capitation fees, and that the fees of the boarders, and other people, should be put into one common fund, and managed by the Commissioners, as at Marlborough, and other places. The head master should not have a share in the success of the school, but he should not be transgressed or fettered by boarders. It would give him a more independent position if the revenues of the schools were managed by a Board.

14405. You would hardly suggest that Dr. Morgan with a large number of boys, who apparently appreciate the advantage of going to his school, should get the same salary as the master of a Royal school where there were only fifteen or twenty boys?—The capitation fees would correct that to a certain extent. It appears to me that, in many cases, the personal and pecuniary interest which a head master necessarily have in his boarders, is not altogether desirable. I think it might be possible under some future arrangement, of course with due regard to vested interests, to make beneficial changes in these respects.

Rev. Patrick
Boyle, S.J.

Rev. PATRICK BOYLE, S.J., Canby.

14406. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master of St. Patrick's College, Armagh?—Yes.

14407. How long have you been in that position?—Two years.

14408. When was the institution established?—When Dr. O'Reilly came to Armagh in 1836 he set about building it. It was opened in 1838.

14409. The foundation is then stated in the report of the Commission of 1857?—

“Archbishop Croke, will, proved 5 May, 1842, devising buildings, offices, &c., and 5 acres of land (nowing a site for a convent), held in fee-farm, at £31 10s. yearly rent.”

In the building adjoining the Convent?—No. Our building is near the Catholic Cathedral.

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Rev. Patrick Doyle, Secy. of the Board.

14410. How is it held now?—It is held under a property lease. The Primates, who is the chief trustee, holds the lease.

14411. Is any part of the five acres the site of the school?—No, I think not. There was portion of a taken off, to enlarge the secondary accommodation, in place of that they gave us a house which produces a weekly rent of 2s., but that was done before my time, and I do not know the details of it.

14412. What fees are charged?—The total fees are £11 10s., including all the necessary extras. Of course every student buys his own books.

14413. The students are boarded and lodged?—They are boarded and lodged and taught.

14414. How many scholars are there?—We have a present 51 boarders and 4 day pupils.

14415. What fees do the day pupils pay?—£4 a year.

14416. At what ages do your pupils generally come?—It is hard to form a precise idea. In the four highest classes we have 44 boys only one of whom is under 16 years of age.

14417. Is the secondary intended to prepare candidates for the ministry?—Chiefly. Our course at present is an intermediate course, for entrance to University. We do not refuse a pupil at ten years of age, but we do not care to have children under that.

14418. Is there any competition between those in school for lay professions and those for the Church?—No, they are mixed.

14419. Is it exclusively a Catholic school?—We have never had any application from other denominations. The endowments in Armagh are so good that the boys of other denominations are not inclined to come to us.

14420. You teach Greek and Latin?—We do.

14421. And French?—French, mathematics, geometry, and algebra.

14422. All the English education and book-keeping?—Yes.

14423. Who teaches French?—Two of the priests.

14424. You have not a foreigner to teach French?—No. They, who teach French, read in French for us.

14425. Mr. O'Shaughnessy.—How many clerical positions have you?—In all only three.

14426. You have got other readers teaching duties to students?—Yes, I have the administration of the sick house to look after as well.

14427. You cannot devote exclusive attention to the teaching?—No.

14428. Out of the other priests has also some duties under teaching?—He is procurator or bursar.

14429. Therefore the school has not got the ordinary services of the three allegians?—Not in the teaching line solely.

14430. You have two lay teachers?—We have two lay teachers also.

14431. You find it would be utterly impossible to do more than teach the number of boys you have with 56 staff?—It would be impossible to teach a larger number with the staff we have. If our funds would allow us we would gladly increase the present staff.

14432. I suppose we may take you as agreeing with the Rite on the subject of foundations?—The present Primates feels the want of increased accommodation so much that he got plans drawn, about a year ago, to enlarge the house, at an estimated cost of £15,000, but he cannot well ask his people for means to build in years like these. If we had the enlargement he proposes our school would be comfortable.

Everyone sees it is a work of public utility. All the clergy, and many of the laity, of the whole diocese of Armagh, including the counties of Armagh, Louth, Tyrone, and portions of Down, are educated with us. Anything given to support our College would be a public benefit.

14433. The small number of your teaching staff explains to some extent the small number of your day boys?—We have no accommodation for a day school.

14434. You have been asked if your school was exclusively Catholic? I presume if Protestant boys chose to attend your day classes there would be no attempt to make them take part in religious duties?—I think not.

14435. Do you keep the accounts of the school?—The bursar keeps the accounts. I inspect them once a month, and am responsible for them. We present them to the Primates every half year. I have here copies of the balance sheets of the last two half years. The first is for five months, and the second for seven months. We throw our two months' vacation into the second half-year, to have everything cleared up.

14436. Has there been any expenditure lately on permanent improvements of the school?—We spent on cementing and painting the front of the house £80. In other improvements—play ground, gymnasium, and sports—we have spent over £500, making a total of very nearly £600 within a period of two years, on permanent improvements.

14437. How much of that has come out of the ordinary receipts of the school?—Something over £300 has come out of the profits of the school. His Grace the Primates generously gave us £25 to cement the house, and has promised to pay for the painting £25 more. The balance sheet is merely a cash account. We have no means of arriving at a precise valuation of the farm produce consumed.

14438. CHAIRMAN.—In the balance sheet I find an entry of £51 5s from the Lord Primates—is that an annual grant?—£30 of it was a donation he gave for premiums at the end of last year, and the other £51 5s was a sum he received in charity, to apply to any purpose he liked, and he gave it to the seminary.

14439. The premiums have not been given yet?—They are included under the head of alms.

14440. Do the students work at all on the farm?—No.

14441. It is worked by a steward?—Yes, and servants.

14442. Mr. O'Shaughnessy.—Do you pay rent for all the land that you hold?—We do. We pay £31 odd a year, for the land held under Dr. Crolly's will.

14443. How much is that an acre?—About £6 6s. an acre.

14444. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose that land is near the town?—It is. For the other holdings, consisting of about forty-seven acres, we pay £144 odd. Those lands are in two parts. One part we lately got a lease of, at £40 a year, and the rest is held from Lord Dunsany at a yearly rent of £104 odd.

14445. How far is the farm from the town?—It is ten minutes' walk from the town.

14446. That raises the price?—In Dublin it might; but at a small town like Armagh it ought not.

14447. Mr. O'Shaughnessy.—The school appears to be at one side of the hill?—Yes.

14448. And the cemetery is at the other?—Under the hill near the road.

14449. You have not found any inconvenience from the proximity?—No.

Oct. 2, 1878.

Rev John
Edgar.

Rev. JOHN EDGAR, examined.

14450. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the Presbyterian clergymen of Armagh?—Yes.

14451. Have you any school under your management?—Yes. I have the Convent Place National School. We have just built a new school-room. It is a vested school.

14452. What sum was spent on building?—£360, of which we got £240 as a grant from the Board. Their rule is to give two-thirds up to a certain amount; but we built a much more expensive school-room than they would contribute for—we got only £240, and we supplied the rest ourselves.

14453. Is there any endowment beyond the building?—There is no endowment.

14454. You hold the site in perpetuity?—We hold the site in perpetuity, and we have vested it in the Commissioners of Education.

14455. I suppose it is a primary school?—It is a primary school, with a first-class teacher.

14456. What fees do the pupils pay?—The ordinary fees, beginning at one penny a week, and increasing according to class.

14457. There is no education beyond the ordinary primary course of the National Board?—None.

14458. Have you any statement to make in reference to education generally in the town?—I have been listening attentively to what has been said here to-day by other gentlemen, and I think, with regard to the Royal school, there is no doubt whatever that it was built in Armagh for the inhabitants of the city and county of Armagh. Anyone who knows the history of the time when the grant was made must be aware that that was certainly the primary object; and in the pamphlet, to which reference has been made already, the author brings out that the day boys should be the centre, and the boarders a secondary element in the school. I think in any recommendations made by this Commission that would be a most important point. There is in the county of Armagh a very large middle-class population, and we want an education suitable for them. I think the great matter would be to have the day boys looked upon as the great object for which the school and the masters and the endowment exist. I personally object very much to the views of those who go in for denominational education. I think the great hope of Ireland would be united education. I am glad to say that during the four years and a half I have been here, I do not recollect any instance of any manifestation of improper feeling towards myself by the members of any other denomination; nor have I seen it on the part of Protestants to others. I think the most delightful sight I have seen for many years was at the Intermediate examinations, when the boys from the Royal school and the boys from the Roman Catholic seminary sat side by side. I myself managed schools in the county of Down and the county of Armagh, where I appointed Roman Catholic teachers simply because the majority in the school was Roman Catholic. I also appointed Roman Catholic assistants and monitors. I think it would be a very great pity if Presbyterians should have a Presbyterian school of the higher class in Armagh, cutting altogether their connection with the Royal school; and that each of the three denominations should train up their boys separately. I do not see what we could then expect when they grew to be men, but that they would look upon each other as out of the same nation. We would perpetuate that feeling, instead of doing away with it, to which I think all our efforts should be directed.

14459. With regard to what was said of Trinity College, do you think that the Presbyterians look upon the College at all in a different light, since the Fellowships and Foundation scholarships were thrown open to all?—I think that it is very much a matter of convenience. Belfast being in the Province of Ulster, our boys go to Belfast.

14460. It is less expensive, irrespective of any

religious feeling?—I do not see how there can be any religious feeling now; and if there could be some arrangement made, by which the different colleges would have very much the same course, it would be an advantage. The great majority of the boys at the Royal school are going to Trinity College, because they make their arrangements very much to suit the majority. If the entrance examinations, in the Queen's College, and Trinity College, and others, could be made very much alike—in which I do not see any difficulty—all the boys could read the same course.

14461. I remarked on the absence of a Model Training school under the National Board. Do you think that such a school would be an advantage?—The reason there is no Model school here is, that Armagh is well supplied with elementary schools. We have the school Dr. Smyth referred to as under his own management, Dr. Chadwick's schools, and the school to which Mr. Rice referred. The Methodists have also a school, we have a very high class of National schools in the city of Armagh.

14462. Is that schools which are not absolutely primary, but extend up to the commercial class?—Yes; we have a high class of teachers. There is also a choir school in which boys are educated in choral. It was a wise arrangement to select Lurgan and Monaghan for Model schools instead of Armagh; because, having a higher class of schools and a very large number of elementary schools, a Model school is not needed here.

14463. I believe the Model schools have high reputation?—Very; the teachers in all the schools are of the highest class. They have a large staff of assistants in all the schools, and there are few places in Ireland less in need of a Model school than Armagh.

14464. Mr. O'Brian says—Your view is that the day boys ought to be made the primary feature of the Royal school?—Yes.

14465. Do you think that the great body of the Protestants of Armagh and its neighbourhood, both Presbyterians, and Episcopallians, who seek intermediate education, get it?—I have known many of boys going to Lurgan and Belfast, because they intended to enter the Queen's College, looking upon it that the schools there trained them better for the Queen's College than Armagh.

14466. Do you not think that would be resorted to a large extent, by an alteration in the course of entrance at the Universities, so as to bring everything into the same groove?—Yes; I wish to be understood as expressing what everyone in this city, of every religious denomination, feels, that there could be no school better managed than the Royal school is at present. It has never taken so high a position as under Dr. Morgan. But I certainly think, that the tendency of the school is in the direction of the boarders, who are the sons of the gentry, and come from every county in Ireland. I think everything in the school should, in the first instance, belong to the day boys. All the town boys are excluded from the school grounds. I don't say Dr. Morgan would say "very properly; because it is impossible to keep a large school, and allow the grounds to be open," but I believe every advantage in the Institution should be, first of all, for the boys of the city and county of Armagh, and secondly, for the boarders.

14467. Is there any other matter, like the entrance from the play-ground, which shows the disadvantage to day boys?—No; I cannot say that there is.

14468. You would not say that there is anything in the tone of Dr. Morgan or his manner hostile to the day boys?—No; I think there has been everything possible in the tone of Dr. Morgan to make the school more suited for the community generally than, as far as I know, was the case in the time of any of his predecessors. But there is, what neither Dr. Morgan nor anyone else can prevent in the school, a tone taken by the boys who are boarders and sons of gentlemen able to pay very largely for them, and who can

make themselves better, perhaps, than the sons of merchants in the city of Armagh, or the sons of farmers in the neighbourhood.

14465. Do you think that impecuniousness of that kind prevents boys from attending the school?—I could not mention any case that I know, but I am quite sure that is the tendency.

14470. Is that the impression in the community?—That is very much the impression in the community. The school was certainly placed here for the benefit of the people. Its property is in the centre of ground on which there were cantonal habitations, and accretions of territory gained by the English Government, and the school was given primarily for the locality. The school was originally to have been built at Mount-norris, the scene of a great battle, and then, by special Act, it was changed to Armagh.

14471. The Report of the Royal Commission of 1837 states—

"King James, in 1603, made an order in Privy Council, that in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Fermanagh, Down, and Cavan, there should be appointed one free school, at least for the education of youth in learning and religion."

And then lands were allotted for their endowment. You have got abundant facilities here for primary education?—I think we have.

Rev. WILLIAM MORRIS-MORGAN, M.D., recalled.

14475. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make a further statement?—I think there must be some misapprehension about the evidence I gave in Dublin, with regard to the probability of Roman Catholics availing themselves of Intermediate Education.

14477. Mr. O'BRIEN.—My recollection of what Dr. Morgan said is, that he thought the primary misapprehension met the wants of Roman Catholics here, and then, as well as I remember, I put to him the question, whether there were not a good many Roman Catholics here availing themselves of primary education, who wanted Intermediate or secondary, and he seemed to negative that idea to some extent?—I did not refer to Roman Catholics in particular, as availing themselves of the primary schools. I thought there was not a very large number in Armagh of any denomination looking for much more than primary education. The only evidence I gave which refers to the number of Roman Catholics is as follows:—

14480.—"What is the proportion in Armagh of Presbyterians and Church people among the class from whom your pupils would be naturally drawn?—Of the class looking for such an education, I would say not more than one-third would be Presbyterians."

14481.—"And about what portion of Roman Catholics of the same class in Armagh?—On that I cannot speak accurately, but there are decidedly more Presbyterians than Roman Catholics."

14478. Mr. Rice says that, according to the newspaper reports, you would seem to give but a very small ratio as belonging to the Roman Catholics?—I would be very sorry to give such an opinion of all. I hope there will be a great many. Mr. Elliott's evidence as to the attendance of day

14472. Your school and Dr. Smyth's are Presbyterian schools?—They are largely Presbyterian, but we have some Episcopals.

14473. Have you 10 per cent. of Episcopals?—There are 110 pupils on the roll, and about ten of those are Episcopals.

14474. We may take it that while the rules and principles of the National Board are adopted by all communities in Armagh, and while the schools are thoroughly unsectarian schools in the eye of the law, all parties appear in practice to regard them very much as for the benefit of their own denomination?—Practically that is very much the case in cities and towns, but through the country it is different.

14475. CHAIRMAN.—As regards the day scholars, in the return Dr. Morgan sent to this Commission dated February 16th, 1879, it was stated that there were then forty day scholars at Armagh Royal school out of a total of 150 pupils. That shows that day scholars largely avail themselves of the school?—Yes, and several of the highest honours that are taken are gained by day boys. Many of the young men now passing through college, who have taken honours at the Royal school, as well as in college, were day boys.

pupils, I feel it of great importance, not only with regard to Armagh, but all the Royal schools. Mr. Elliott seemed to think that the Royal schools are to be regarded mainly as supplying education for day boys. I do not think that the education given, either here or elsewhere, could be given, unless there were boarders in the school as well as day boys; that is, calculating the amount of fees paid. Take, for instance, the case of a day school of from forty to fifty boys, those boys would require, on account of their ages, varying from ten to sixteen, quite as many classes as a school of from 100 to 120. I had experience of that when I first came to Armagh. I found a very small school consisting of one boarder, and from fourteen to sixteen day boys. I had actually to divide those boys into four classes; as there were only two masters there was very great difficulty, and the boys were not really fairly treated; but with sixty or seventy more boys I was enabled to give all a good education. I have gone into the matter carefully, and suppose we were restricted from having boarders, we could not give to forty or fifty day boys the same kind of education we are now giving. With regard to the school premises and use of the grounds, the day boys have with the boarders the free use of the cricket and football ground, and they frequently play matches together.

14479. There is a cricket and football ground?—Yes. There is also a walled playground, behind the school, which is too small for the boarders.

14480. That is the ordinary ground for the boarders?—It contains the ball courts.

14481. How many boarders have you from the county of Armagh?—Very few. I should say half a dozen.

Mr. DUPRE ALEXANDER SHERWOOD, examined.

14482. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master of the Mail school, Armagh?—Yes. It was formerly a Model school, under the Church Education Society; it is now an ordinary National school.

14483. It is a primary school?—Yes.

14484. What salary do you receive?—I receive £30 a year from the endowment.

14485. There is a mistress in the girls' department?—Yes.

14486. What salary does she get?—A very small one, much too small. I think she considers herself unfairly treated in that respect.

14487. Have you any assistant?—Yes, one assistant. There are two monitors in my school, and there are also two monitors in the female school. There is also an infant school in connection with the Mail school.

14488. What is the number of pupils in the boys' school?—There are 114 on the roll, about 85 being the average attendance.

14489. Do you know the number in the girls' school?—In the girls' school there are between 70 and 75 on the roll, and the average attendance is about 50.

Oct. 6, 1879.
Rev. John Elliott.

Rev. William Morris-Morgan, M.D.

Mr. Dupre A. Sherwood.

Oct. 4, 1879.
Mr. George A.
Dowdell, C.
D.D.

14490. What fees do the pupils pay?—My fees last year amounted to about £30.

14491. How much per head do you receive from the pupils?—From 1s. to 1s. a quarter.

14492. From what other do your pupils come?—There are some very respectable boys in my school, and some very humble.

14493. Is the building kept in thorough repair?—There is very considerable necessity at present for improvements and repairs. I am also in need of a classroom. This morning I had 92 boys in a room 66 feet by 18½ feet, and it is very difficult to manage so many in a single room.

14494. The school is now under the National Board?—Yes.

14495. Is any portion of the endowment applied to the infant school in Callan-street?—I do not know of my own knowledge; but I think some of the funds are applied to the Callan-street school.

14496. You get £30 a year. What does the assistant get?—He gets nothing but the National Board salary, and his share of the results fees.

14497. Then in your school £30 a year is all that is paid out of the endowment?—Yes.

14498. You do not know how the rest of the endowment is applied?—I know how some of it is applied, but not all. The teacher of the girls' school has £8, and the teacher of the infant school has either £8 or £10. I believe £8 goes to Callan street to supplement the teacher's salary there. Then there are some expenses.

14499. Does Dr. Cindwack supply anything required in the way of painting, or repairs, or school requisites?—He supplies 3 tons of coals in the year to each of the schools. He is supposed to get any painting done; but it is a long time since anything has been done in that way. He supplies the school requisites.

14500. What are the ages of the pupils?—The ages vary from 5 to 15.

14501. Do you teach anything beyond the National school primary course?—The programme of the National Board, including some of the extra subjects.

14502. Is there any Science and Art class?—At present there is an Art class, but no Science class.

14503. Is your school exclusively a Church school, or are there some Presbyterians attending at it?—It is open to all denominations.

14504. Do any except Church children send themselves of it?—There are at present no Roman Catholics. I struck the last little boy's name off the roll a few days ago. There are several Presbyterians, and some Methodists attending. The school is perfectly free, and open to all denominations, and of course their religious convictions are respected.

14505. The school is impacted, in the ordinary course, by the National Board inspectors?—Yes.

14506. You have a certificate from the National Board?—Yes; I am a first class teacher under the National Board.

14507. You went through Marlborough-street Training School?—Yes, I was trained.

14508. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY—What are the extra subjects that you teach?—At present I have 30 boys commencing the First Book of Euclid. A few of them have been over the Third Book. I have the same number in Algebra, and about 12 at Latin.

14509. CHAIRMAN—Is there needlework taught in the girls' department?—Yes; it is one of the subjects for examination under the National Board.

14510. Has the grant to the female teacher been reduced recently?—I think there has been a change. Formerly, when depending on the endowment for her salary, she had a larger sum from the endowment than at present.

14511. Do you know what the difference is?—My impression is, that she had £20 a year.

Mr. George A.
Dowdell.

Mr. GEORGE HILL SMITH, COMMISSIONER.

14512. CHAIRMAN—You are a barrister, and the District Registrar of the Court of Probate; and reside in Armagh?—Yes.

14513. You desire to make a statement?—Yes. I am officially resident in Armagh, and have been so for upwards of six years. I took considerable interest when I came here in making inquiries about the local institutions, and amongst others about the Drogheda and Mall schools. I have heard what has been stated here to-day by Mr. Cochrane, and I do not altogether agree with him. He was asked whether the proposal made to the Vice-Chancellor met with any local opposition, and he said not. The fact was, that no opportunity was given, so far as I understand, to any person to express an opinion on the subject, as the first heard of it in the town was the report of the application to the Vice-Chancellor, which appeared in the public papers. I happened, at the time, to be myself stopping in Dublin, and, taking an interest in what occurred previously, I attended in the Vice-Chancellor's Court when the matter was on, and my recollection is not exactly in accordance with what Mr. Cochrane intimated. The first time the matter came before the Court an objection was made that a copy of the petition had not been sent to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. The Vice-Chancellor, referring to the scheme sanctioned under Minister Haughey's order, in 1834, asked some questions as to whether the recommendations of that scheme had been carried out, and how the funds of the endowment had been applied in the intermediate period; and consequently there was no information on the subject on the face of the petition before him. The matter stood over for further inquiry; and when it came on, a fortnight or three weeks afterwards, counsel for the Attorney-General attended and read the proposition made by the petition. The Vice-Chancellor intimated his opinion,

but said he would not make any order until he was satisfied as to how the fund was applied between 1834 and 1879. That occurred in March of the present year, and so far as I know the matter has not been brought before the Court since, and, if I am correct, I do not think it is likely to be. The proposition was to close the Drogheda school, and send the children to the Callan-street school, the fact being that, twelve months before that, the Drogheda school had been put under the National Board, with the immediate effect of releasing the endowment from the payment of the salaries paid to the teachers, and throwing the payment of them on the National Board. The moment the Drogheda school was brought under the National Board, the teachers became the payees of the National Board, and that occurred twelve months before the petition for a new scheme was brought before the Court. Now, if we are to believe public report in the town, the proposition is to close Callan-street schools altogether, and this is regarded as an index of their not going on with the petition, the ground of which was the flourishing condition of the Callan-street schools. Thus, if the Callan-street schools are closed, the whole foundation of the petition falls to the ground. Further, by the original foundation of the Drogheda school, the children were to be clothed, and when I came to Armagh first the school children used to attend the parish church in the clothing of the school. They do not attend at all now. There is a general feeling against that; the old custom may have been revived in the last twelve months, but up to that period there were years during which the clothing was not provided for the children. As regards the Mall schools, the petition they occupy is really this. The endowment was for the two schools—which are on the Mall at present—and for three more, but some years ago an infant school was built in the Church

Wells, at the back of the Mall, by the late Primate, who maintained the school solely out of his own purse, and after his death it was maintained for some little time, I understood, by the present Primate. Then the Mall schools themselves were, in January, 1873, put under the National Board. The funds then had, at that time, from the endowment, a salary of £30, but the moment the school was put under the National Board her salary from the endowment was reduced, and she entered as a teacher under the National Board, entitled to £22 a year from that Board. All she got from the endowment for a couple of years afterwards was £10 a year instead of £30; and all she has at present is £5, the remainder being met from the National Board payment. I am not in the slightest degree authorized by her to state so, but I know that she feels aggrieved, for this reason—that when she went under the National system first on a certain class teacher she went up to examination for a higher class, and she succeeded. The moment she did, thereupon the contribution she received from the endowment was reduced, by the same amount exactly as that she had gained by her success in improving her own standing. This was in fact putting a premium upon ignorance, and trying to say, "It would be better for you to remain a low-down and ignorant teacher; because if by any improvement through your own studies you gain in your classification, and consequently obtain an increased allowance from the National Board, we will reduce the quota from the general endowment, and so lower your salary just the more." A great many people in the air felt aggrieved on her account.

14514. Was there any change made in the master's salary?—He has stated that he gets £30 from the endowment; but as far as I could ascertain there is only £20 paid from the endowment, and £10 from some other fund.

14515. Mr. O'SHEEN.—What becomes of the sum deducted?—That is exactly what nobody in the town has been able to get the slightest information about; moreover, the teacher of the school which was originally maintained altogether by the late Primate, and partly by the present Primate, is one of those who receives £5 a year, and also the Catholic school, which is no particular whatever in the subject of the endowment at all, has had portion of the endowment for its teacher.

14516. Do not you think it is hard on the imperial taxpayer to be obliged to contribute to a purpose for which an endowment was given?—No doubt of it, and that is the keynote to the circumstance that almost every primary school in Armagh is put under the National system. I have not been able to meet with anybody in Armagh who could tell what has become of the endowment. What Mr. Cochran said about there having been no opposition to the scheme here is false when you find that no notice was given.

14517. Was there no notice given of the application to transfer the Dr. Lincourt school?—I do not believe anyone in Armagh, except the solicitor concerned, knew one word about it until I sent down copies of the evening papers from Dublin. I myself might have known nothing about it, but that, by accident, I was present in The Vice-Chancellor's Court when the matter came on.

14518. Was there no notice published, pursuant to a direction of the Court?—None whatever. In addition, of course, the Primate and Dr. Chadwick being the sole trustees had a perfect right to go into Court without giving any notice. I am not questioning the

propriety of what they did but merely showing that the absence of opposition cannot be regarded as an indication of what was done.

14519. Has the transfer of the school from the original management, to the management of the National Board, been the subject of discussion, and approval or disapproval, among the people of Armagh?—I do not think it has been, except as a sequence of the endowment, which was previously sufficient to maintain the school, pay the teachers, and provide all accessories, not being utilized for that purpose, and so there is a feeling of curiosity as to what has become of it.

14520. Was there any similar disendowment effected with regard to other schools besides the Dr. Lincourt school?—Not that I know, except the Model school. There is one other point I wish to refer to, Mr. Elliott in speaking of the Royal school mentioned the day boys. There is no doubt whatever—though of course Dr. Morgan is not in the slightest degree responsible for it—that there is a feeling, beyond prejudice, on the part of the boarders with regard to the day scholars, in that, it amounts to persecution. I say that advisedly, because my own boy was a day scholar there for two years, and one of the material elements inducing me to take him away was the continual persecution he was subjected to, in common with the other day boys, by the boarders. Dr. Morgan who is not in the slightest degree responsible for it, has done everything possible to remove it. On one occasion I brought the matter before him in reference to my own boy, and he went into it and removed it as far as he could. But there is that very strong feeling of prejudice among the boarders in the school towards the town people.

14521. You are an Episcopalian Protestant?—I am.

14522. Are there many Episcopalian Protestants in Armagh of a class that would ordinarily seek intermediate education, and that at present do not avail themselves of the Royal school?—I think there are. The only two classes of schools here are the National schools and the Royal school, and until recently there was no opening for a school where respectable young lads from 12 to 15 could get a fair education, qualifying them for entrance to the Royal schools. If they had that they would be able to avail of the advantages of that school more fully. The junior classes in the Royal school have not, and of necessity cannot have the supervision of the Head Master so much as the senior classes. Young lads who are not qualified to go into the senior classes are left in the general run. There was no school to meet that want until the last few months; but now the Cathedral school is on that footing, and the teacher is, I believe, qualified to give that education.

14523. Have not the Episcopalian and Presbyterian elements numbers and wealth enough to maintain a fair intermediate school?—Certainly.

14524. Referring to Dr. Morgan's evidence, as to the necessity of boarders to enable a master to maintain a good staff, do you think the town of Armagh, if an endowment existed, would be able by the fees of its day boys to keep up a good intermediate school?—Certainly, and I think in that way the presence of the Royal school is rather a detriment than an advantage, and I quite agree with Mr. Elliott that the primary objects of the endowment of the Royal schools are the locality, and the day scholars. While it is true that the fees from boarders aid in maintaining a large staff of assistants, this is accomplishing the object in one way to the detriment of the school in another.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

Oct 5, 1888.
J. M. G. G.
Mr. George H.
Smith.

Mr. G. G. G.
J. M. G. G.

Oct 14, 1878.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1878.—11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

PRESENTS.—**LORD JUSTICE FITZGERON**; **LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.**; **ANDREW SEAGER HART, Esq., LL.D.**; and **ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.**; with **JAMES CROFT MURPHY, Esq., LL.D.**, Secretary.

Rev. Thomas
Harty, M.A.

Rev. THOMAS HARTY, M.A., examined.

14525. **LORD JUSTICE FITZGERON**.—You are the incumbent of Culry parish?—Yes.

14526. Is that in the neighbourhood of Sligo?—It is. The Diocesan School is in my parish, but I am here, rather as the representative of the Diocesan Synod of Elphin, who deputed me to lay certain matters before the Commissioners.

14527. Do you desire to say anything with regard to the Diocesan School?—The income for the master dies with Mr. Kedes, and with regard to that, we think, that a capital sum should have been realized, instead of allowing an annuity to be lost upon the fall of a single life.

14528. Was any step taken, in the diocese of Elphin, at the time of the passing of the Church Act, to point out that what, in fact, was not church property, was treated as if it were so?—I am not aware, that even in the united dioceses, they did anything in that direction.

14529. You are aware, that the difficulty arises in consequence of the Church Act?—Yes.

14530. We have had evidence, that Sligo school has not, strictly speaking, any diocesan schoolhouse at all. Elphin was one, but it was sold; and the interest on the capital value of the Elphin schoolhouse, is now given to the master of Sligo school?—That is, given as part payment to the diocesan schoolmaster. What we, as a diocese, say is, that we have a substantial grievance.

14531. Can you give us any information as to the demand there is for such a school in Sligo?—Yes; I have taken statistics as regards the four adjoining parishes, comprising an area of fifteen square miles, and—without taking into account the Roman Catholics, as they would not join in united education—we have 890 children fit to be educated. The number on the roll at the various primary schools, is about 700.

14532. How many of these would require something better than merely primary education?—I have taken an interest in education for the last fifteen years, and I find that about ten per cent. of the Protestant population avail themselves of a higher education.

14533. Are there any Intermediate schools in Sligo?—There is one existing at present, Mr. Kedes's, in which there are thirty boys.

14534. Mr. Kedes gave powerful evidence before us, as to the necessity for such a school?—I have collected statistics for the last six years, and I find that on an average, five out of every 100 boys in the poorer classes of Protestants, raise themselves, by their genius and diligence, above their level, and consequently want the education afforded by an intermediate school.

14535. What proportion do the Roman Catholics in your district, bear to the Protestants?—They are as five to one, in the area already described.

14536. What proportion of the Roman Catholics would require an education higher than a primary one?—It is a very poor district, and so there would not be above 2½ per cent.

14537. Are the majority of those who would look for a superior class of education Catholics or Protestants?—Protestants. My experience is, that the Protestant business classes are, as a rule, more ambitious than the Roman Catholics, and that spirit of ambition leads them to seek a higher education.

14538. Is there, in Sligo, any school in which a higher class of education is afforded to the Roman Catholics?—Yes; the Marist Fathers conduct a very good school there.

14539. What number of boys attends that school?—About fifty fit for the Intermediate Education Examination.

14540. What class of education is given there?—Such as would be required in the middle grade, under the Intermediate Education Act. They do not go to the higher grade.

14541. Do they teach classical?—Yes.

14542. Do they teach any modern languages?—They teach French very well, but not German.

14543. Is there any instruction in modern languages available in Sligo, for Protestants, except what Mr. Kedes gives?—None whatever.

14544. You know the diocesan schoolhouse?—Yes, that is another grievance we have. In five years, it will become the absolute property of Mr. Kedes, thereby alienating it entirely from the diocese.

14545. Do you know how it was originally purchased?—In the year 1828, the house and premises were a charter school, under the patronage and care of the Erasmus Smith's Board. The school at that time received fifty boys from the county Sligo, who were educated by the three Governors living in the manse, and were taught trades, principally the book linen trade. About the year 1830, as the linen trade went down, the school ceased, and the grant was withdrawn. The Erasmus Smith's Board then appointed a Mr. Harvey, as an English and science master, at £100 a year; but I believe that project failed. The condition of the lease, as originally granted by one of the Wynnes, was, that should it fail as a scholastic institution, it should revert to one of the original owners, and, therefore, the lease lapsed; but so anxious was the Wynnes to continue it as a school, that they gave a new lease, which, however, will terminate in five years. About the year 1852, either by an Act of Parliament or an Order in Council, the then master of Sligo had the diocesan school transferred from Elphin—the ecclesiastical capital of the diocese; but, having no Protestant population—in Sligo, which has a large population.

14546. Is the house suitable as a school?—I would hardly think so. I am attached to it, and I consider the schoolroom too small, the ceiling too low, and the fittings bad, and altogether unsuitable; but those matters could be easily remedied.

14547. Is Mr. Kedes the absolute owner of the house?—He is now the absolute owner in fee.

14548. Then, if he were willing to deal with you, it is available to be continued as a school-house?—Yes; its surroundings are admirably adapted for educational purposes, and by breaking down a partition wall, and raising the ceiling, or by transferring the schoolroom outside the main building, it would be suitable. It is most conveniently situated, being on a hill in my parish, within 200 yards of the town, and in the healthiest part of Sligo.

14549. Have you had opportunities of seeing how the school has been conducted?—Yes, both by Mr. Kedes himself and by his deputy, who is acting for him while he is temporarily absent.

14550. Mr. Kedes was greatly distinguished as a scholar?—Yes; he is an excellent classical teacher. He is obliged, by the Act of Parliament, to conduct the school himself, or to supply a deputy to do so; and he is now paying a deputy, who is a very good man. In five years' time, however, the building will be alienated, and on Mr. Kedes' death the only endowment which exists will determine; so that we will be absolutely left in Sligo with 3,500 Protestants, including Dissenters, without a higher grade school; and so

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had in the feeling produced on the minds of the people by the unsettled state of the master, that they are sending their children away. A nephew of mine, who was preparing for Cambridge, and who could have been educated at home, if we had a suitable school, I sent to England.

14551. **Lord R. CHURCHILL**.—There is an endowed school in Elphin?—Yes; Bishop Hodson left a sum of money—one-half for the maintenance of Elphin Cathedral, and the remaining half for the education of the people in that neighbourhood. By reason of emigration, and from various other causes, the Protestant population of Elphin has been diminished to about thirty; and yet the money remains there, not sufficient to attract anyone, whereas, if it were transferred to Sligo or Boyle, where day boys would probably attend, it would be a great help to us.

14552. **Lord Justice FRYGUESON**.—Who are the trustees?—I think the Dean and Chapter.

14553. **Lord R. CHURCHILL**.—What is being done with the endowment at present?—There is a school at Elphin, but it is carried on by the curate of the parish.

14554. What sort of school is it?—It is a little above a good primary school; but I could not say it is an advanced school by any means.

14555. Are there many pupils attending?—I have not an idea.

14556. **Lord Justice FRYGUESON**.—The returns furnished to us state—Bishop Hodson's grammar school is situated at Elphin. The existing endowment consists of land given, in 1638, by John Hodson, then Bishop of Elphin, which is not liable to any burden, but is liable to a life rent-charge of £200 per annum, which will expire in fifty years from the date of the agreement with the Commissioners. The pupils consist of twenty-five boys, all day scholars, of whom nine are Roman Catholics, the remainder Protestants, and the fees are only nominal. The course of instruction comprises English, Science, Latin and Greek, French and Instrumental music, when required, when books and appliances suitable to such instruction are provided. The Rev Edward Lewis, is the master. The amount of his salary, from the endowment, is £110 a year, with a dwelling-house and two acres of land. The lands, which are in the county Down, were left by Bishop Hodson, for the purpose of founding a grammar school, but as they had been let on lease, for the making of which fines had been taken, they only brought to the school about £30 per annum, and the intention of the founder was not carried out until the leases dropped. The funds were afterwards accumulated for some years, until 1867, when the buildings erected from those funds (a short time previously) were made available. The returns also state that it was the founder's wish that such a school should be established in Elphin, at which those children, whose parents might not be able to pay school fees, might receive a free education. The buildings are stated to be worth £1,500. Do you know the Elphin School?—I have not seen it, but I know it by report.

14557. Is it a school for the extreme poor?—There is no one else there to go to it.

14558. The middle classes do not send their children there?—Not at all. It is not made attractive enough.

14559. **Dr. GOSSE**.—It was at one time a classical school?—Yes.

14560. **Lord Justice FRYGUESON**.—We have been informed that "the school is managed on behalf of the Chapter of Elphin Cathedral"—is there a Chapter of Elphin?—Yes.

14561. Of how many members does it consist?—I do not know.

14562. What is the distance from Elphin to Sligo?—About twenty-five miles.

14563. Does the Cathedral require any large sum?—No; they do not know what to do with it. They are discussing it very elaborately, and, in my opinion, quite unnecessarily. They are putting in stained

glass windows. The Cathedral is very pretty, but there is no congregation. If that fund could be used for educational purposes, it would be a very decided advantage.

14564. You say that one-half of the endowment was given for keeping up the Cathedral—I believe the Bishop's palace was sold some time since, and is now in private hands?—Yes.

14565. Is there a Dean of Elphin?—Yes; the Dean is Incumbent of the parish, and is resident there. But what I say is, that there is not material enough for that small foundation to set upon. If transferred to Boyle or Sligo, where there is a large population, it might be utilized to useful advantage.

14566. **Lord R. CHURCHILL**.—What is the population of Boyle?—About 4,000.

14567. **Lord Justice FRYGUESON**.—The returns which we have received, and which is signed by Dean Warburton, contains this important statement:—

"Previous to the current year there were as many as thirty-seven pupils in attendance, and forty-five on the roll. A year ago the Roman Catholics were compelled to leave the school (except a few who still continue to come), as the Roman Catholic curate succeeded to teach classes. Almost all the Roman Catholic parents and pupils informed me it was with regret they left, and some have since been speaking of returning, which, I believe, they will do after a time. Within the last few years the Roman Catholic school have been successful at the Civil Service competitive examinations; twelve of these were Roman Catholic. The school is strictly unsectarian."

So that they appear to be doing work for the endowment, at Elphin?—That work would be equally well done by the National school.

14568. Do you not desire to say something as to the management of the Erasmus Smith's property in your neighbourhood?—Yes, in my parish, and immediately adjoining the diocesan school, there is a very good property, residing between £400 and £500 a year. Of that sum the bulk was formerly—within the last 100 years—spent in the united parishes, but, by a process on the ascending scale, the Erasmus Smith's Board have been eliminating, till about twelve years ago Sligo ceased to benefit whatever from that property, whereas, about the year 1828, the school which is now the diocesan school was kept up by that Board as a Charter school, or rather they subsidised it. When that collapsed they gave £100 a year to a master, Mr. Harvey; and in an adjoining parish they gave £30 a year to a master, and £50 to a female teacher. When Mr. Harvey died the £100 was stopped, and when the other master died, the allowance was reduced to £50, and subsequently to £35, at which it was continued for years, but for the last twelve years they have ceased to contribute anything.

14569. **Lord R. CHURCHILL**.—Since these donations have ceased to us, and, have not the National Board established schools in Sligo?—The Model schools are there, but they were not at all up to the requirements of many of the boys; for instance, one of the boys educated in the old Erasmus Smith's school will probably obtain a high place as a writer next year in Cambridge. First-class teachers will not come to remote parts of Ireland, where there is not sufficient population to support a boarding school.

14570. **Lord Justice FRYGUESON**.—I presume the Model school gives as good a primary education as is required in Sligo?—Yes.

14571. What I understand from you is, that the Erasmus Smith's endowment, which they normally gave towards primary schools, was supplied through masters who were able to give a higher class of teaching?—Yes. In Mr. Harvey's time, about 1835, boys were educated in his school for the different professions, which the Model schools cannot do. When he died, through the sagacity, to some extent, of the clergy, the grant was removed.

14572. Where is the nearest Erasmus Smith's school to Sligo now situated?—It is about five miles from Sligo, on St. Henry Gore's estate, but it is only an English school. Our grievance is that the Erasmus

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Smith's Board receive £500 a year, which was originally spent in the united parishes, but is now taken away. Had that money been given for a higher school, we would now be in a flourishing condition. In the county Boscawen there is no school whatever to supply an intermediate education.

14573. **LORD R. CHURCHILL.**—The Erasmus Smith's endowment was originally left to support four Grammar schools—in Tipperary, Kenna, Galway, and Donegal. The governors subsequently established primary schools all over the country, and spent by far the greater part of the endowment on them, to the neglect of the Grammar schools; but the present policy of that Board appears to be to restore the money to the Grammar schools, which it was originally intended to support, and gradually to reduce the English schools, which are supplemented by the National Board?—I see that.

14574. **LORD JUSTICE FREDGIMAN.**—What you, on the part of the Synod, desire to urge them to do is, to subsidise a Grammar school in Sligo?—Precisely. There is going on, in Ireland, a process of centralisation, all our provincial towns are demanded by that process from having a respectable population. Galway has a Queen's College and a Grammar school, while Sligo, with a much larger population, has no such advantage.

14575. You also is, that Sligo requires something better than primary education?—Yes; at the present day the children are going away. There are boys in Arramagh, and my boys, sons of friends, and my own nephews, are at school in England. I can speak of five boys who, to my knowledge, would be educated in Sligo, if we had suitable provision for educating them there.

14576. Is there any want of a boarding-school there?—Certainly.

14577. **LORD R. CHURCHILL.**—Twenty-five years ago there was a school at Elphin?—Yes.

14578. Was that school universally attended?—That I cannot say.

14579. The population was very much more numerous then than it is now?—Very much so.

14580. What was the income of the master?—It was adjudicated under the Act at £100 a year.

14581. **LORD JUSTICE FREDGIMAN.**—There appears to be an Erasmus Smith's school on Sir Henry Gore Booth's property. Do you know that he is a tenant of the Erasmus Smith's Board?—I was not aware of that.

14582. The rental of the Sligo property, belonging to that Board, is £455 3s. 8d., and there are only five tenants on the property—Sir Henry Gore Booth, the Right Hon. John Wyndes, William Clarke, Arthur Campbell, and Edward Walsh?—I know all those gentlemen. Three of them are gentlemen of position. William Clarke is a tenant farmer—a very old man. To show that the Erasmus Smith's Board recognises the claims of Sligo to some assistance, I may mention that the grandfather of the present Mr. Wyndes wrote to that Board to know why the union of St. John's was deprived of the benefits of education, while the Board were receiving from that parish about £500 a year, which was bequeathed for the education of the young of the county Sligo. He got an answer, that if he gave half an acre of ground near Sligo, five or six, they would erect a school-house and pay a master to teach Mathematics and English. He gave the land, and the Board entered into a contract for the building of the house, but when it was half built they cancelled the contract, and stopped the work. That occurred about the year 1836, and they have never done anything since for higher education in Sligo.

14583. All they then offered, was to found a English school?—A higher English school.

14584. What you want is something higher and than that?—Yes, we have really nothing better than Dublin, and are very badly off.

14585. **LORD R. CHURCHILL.**—What means help the Catholic population of that district of obtaining higher education?—They have very good in Galway. In the district to be benefited, they have three institutions. There is a very good one in Boyle, under the Marist Fathers, a brotherhood who devote themselves to the highest education of youths—they teach principally foreign languages, and are well adapted for so doing. They have also a school in Drogheda which is very good.

14586. Have they good school buildings?—Yes, very fair.

14587. **LORD JUSTICE FREDGIMAN.**—When was the Marist's school at Boyle opened?—Nine or ten years ago.

14588. How is it held?—The Bishop, Catholic Bishop, Dr. O'Connell, bought it, and gave it to them.

14589. Is it of a Jesuitian character?—Yes, of the nature.

14590. **LORD R. CHURCHILL.**—Do they board pupils there?—I cannot say. Many of these boys look honours at the recent Intermediate examinations.

14591. **LORD JUSTICE FREDGIMAN.**—The brotherhood give their services gratuitously?—Of that I am not aware; but fees are charged to the pupils.

14592. **LORD R. CHURCHILL.**—You said there were three institutions at which the Catholics could obtain higher education?—There are three—one in my own district, the others in Boyle, and Manx brotherhood, which are very near us.

14593. In the school at Manx brotherhood under the same brotherhood?—I think the teachers are independent, but I am not sure whether they are the Marist Fathers. However, the education given is intermediate.

14594. **LORD JUSTICE FREDGIMAN.**—Are Catholic Protestants attending that school?—Yes; they have schools of their own, except primary ones.

14595. **LORD R. CHURCHILL.**—What is the Protestant population of Boyle?—I think about 500.

14596. And of Sligo?—About 2,500, including the students. My parish extends five miles out, and contains a rural population.

14597. **LORD JUSTICE FREDGIMAN.**—In the district of Sligo you speak of, as requiring a grammar school, what proportion, in the class that want grammar school teaching, do the Catholics bear to the Protestants of all denominations?—I would say they are about equal in numbers. The inhabitants of the north and of Leitrim would send their sons to us. I am quite sure that had we a school such as I would wish, we would have 100 boys attending it.

14598. What steps have been taken, by the Diocesan Board of Sligo, to form an Education Committee, to look after educational matters?—We have no education board whatever, except the trustees of that terminable lease.

14599. Have you any regular system of inspection of the schools for Protestant children in your diocese?—No. The model school is in my parish, and the clergymen of the adjoining parishes and myself attend it weekly.

14600. Have you a diocesan inspector?—We have no school inspector in Elphin.

14601. Nor any organized system of supporting schools?—None whatever.

Rev. ROBERT H. ROGERS, M.A., examined.

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14602. **LEAS.—**Wm. FitzGibbon.—You are the incumbent of the parish of St. John, Kilkenny?—I am the vicar.

14603. There is a charity school in the parish, which was formerly known as the Subscription School?—Yes.

14604. How long have you been resident in Kilkenny?—Twenty-five years.

14605. How long have you had any connection with the Subscription School?—As a clergyman, I was always on the School committee; but I was not a member of the Board, from which its endowment is derived, until I became vicar—about nineteen years ago.

14606. Where was the school, when you became acquainted with it, twenty-five years ago?—In King street.

14607. What did it consist of at that time?—A boys' school and a girls' school; which were distinct.

14608. The schools were established under a deed, dated 1817?—Yes.

14609. What was the nature of the original foundation?—I produced the lease, which Lord Ormonde gave, of that school-house in the year 1817, and a drawing of the school.

14610. The lease which you have produced is dated 1st July, 1817, and is from the Marquis of Ormonde to the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Ossory, rector of the parish of St. Patrick, Rev. Charles F. Phillips, Rev. Richard Gorman, Rev. Anthony Peck, vicar choral of the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, and impropriators of the parish of St. Canice; Rev. Peter Roe, minister of the parish of St. Mary, and Rev. Robert Shawe, minister of the parish of St. John, all in the city of Kilkenny, and to the successors for the time being of the vicars choral, impropriators, and rectors of the said parishes, and do covenants that the estate, tenement or waste house called the Old Castle in Rock-lane, otherwise the Kingstown, in the city of Kilkenny, to hold for 999 years at the yearly rental of sixpence. The lease contains a covenant by the lessors to keep the premises in repair, and also this clause:—

"Provided always and the great and diverse hereby made upon this express condition, and it is the true intent that if within the space of two years from the date hereof the said Castle, tenement, and premises shall not be put into good and complete repair, and restored fit and convenient for school for the purposes hereof mentioned, unless if at any time, during the term hereby granted, the same shall not continue to be used, or shall be discontinued or be used hereafter as a school or house for the education of Protestant children, as aforesaid for the space of one year, then this indenture and the great hereby made . . . shall null, inoperative, and be utterly void."

The map upon the lease shows that the premises contained 37½ ftm. in front and 50½ ftm. in depth. Are they now used as a school?—No. The school has been removed into John street, to another locality, and the present Lord Ormonde has made this indenture upon the lease:—

"As it appears to the Bishop of Ossory and the other persons interested in the management of the school hereinbefore, on the within demised premises, that the school should, for a time at least, be removed to another place, I hereby consent that the lessors should be at liberty to let the within demised premises, the rent to be got thereon to be applied for the benefit of the school for the education of Protestant children residing in the city of Kilkenny and its liberties contemplated by the within lease. The premises to be on the express condition that the house shall not be let as a public-house for the sale of spirits or the accompanying liquor."

Dated this 6th day of June, 1873.

"Ossory."

14611. Up to what time did the school continue to be carried on in the premises in King-street?—Up to November, 1875.

14612. The report of the Commission of 1857 stated that there was an average attendance of twenty boys and sixteen girls at the Subscription Schools. Did these numbers continue down to the time the school

was removed, or did they fall away?—I think the school was falling into debt. It certainly fell away in the end.

14613. What income had it?—There was an annuity of about £9 10s. from a Mr. Pratt. A lease of 16th of September, 1801, was made by the Corporation of Kilkenny to William and Thomas Pratt of a plot of ground in Kilkenny, to hold for 97 years, from the 25th March, 1801, at a pepper-corn rent. That was bequeathed by the will of William Pratt, which was dated 10th October, 1836, for the remainder of the term to the—

"Protestant Rector of St. Mary's Parish of the city of Kilkenny for the time being for and towards the support and maintenance of the parochial school, and the Low-line parsonage, both situated in said parish, in and about and properties."

14614. How is that house used?—It is let to a yearly tenant at £28 10s. a year, and after payment of a head rent of £7 2s. 2d., and all other deductions the moiety of the profit which belongs to the school is about £9 10s. a year.

14615. How does it come to be subject to any head rent, since there is only a pepper-corn rent reserved in the lease?—That I cannot ascertain.

14616. To whom do you pay the rent?—To a Mr. Hayden.

14617. Is he the agent, or the owner?—He is the owner.

14618. What has been done with the former school-house?—We have let it at 18s. a month, which comes to £10 10s. a year.

14619. When was it let?—After the school was removed in 1875.

14620. Is that rent as much as you can realize out of the property?—We could not get more.

14621. How are these premises kept in repair?—We keep them in repair out of the rent.

14622. I believe the school has an interest in Evans' Charity. What amount did you receive from that source when you first knew the school?—I do not think there has been much variation in the receipts from that fund. £105 a year was paid at first, and then it came to be £150 a year, &c.

14623. It appears that, in 1857, £160, Irish, was paid to the school and £200, 1864, for apprenticing non-Protestant children who had been educated at the school. Those payments were made under a deed of 1818, confirmed by a private Act of Parliament which was obtained on the 2nd July, 1819. The provision thereby made is an annual sum of £160 to the St. John's Kilkenny Subscription School then established in Evans' Lane, in the City of Kilkenny, for the education of poor Protestant children; and there is a sum of £200 a year provided for paying apprentices fees for ten children, male or female, to suitable trades or businesses, such children to be of the Protestant religion as by law established and to have been educated and to have attended for three years at least at the Subscription School then mentioned or at an orphan school to be established. Whom any such orphan school established?—No.

14624. Then the Subscription School is entitled to the benefit of that provision whatever it may be?—Yes.

14625. Has that been received?—Yes. It is managed and distributed by the trustees of Evans' Charity.

14626. Who are the trustees?—At the present time, they are the Mayor, the High Sheriff, the Dean, and myself.

14627. The Act of Parliament provided that the Dean of Ossory, the Mayor of the City of Kilkenny, the Recorder of the City of Kilkenny, the High Sheriff of the County of Kilkenny, the Minister of the Parish of St. Mary, and the Vicar of the Parish of St. John, in the City of Kilkenny, should be the trustees.—The Dean, and the Minister of St. Mary's is now the same person, and the Recorder of Kilkenny has been abolished, so there are only four trustees.

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Rev. Bishop
H. Rogers,
M.A.

14628. Do the trustees meet at any regular times?—Not at stated times; but whenever necessary.

14629. Do they keep a minute book?—Yes.

14630. What led to the removal of the school, which you have mentioned?—There may have been two or three reasons that influenced the School Committee. The Bishop of Cork, then Bishop of Ossory, was particularly anxious that it should be moved. We thought it very right that the children of the poor Protestants in Kilkenny should have the superior advantages which the Model School gave. All we were able to give by way of salaries were £40 a year to the master, and £25 to the mistress, and certainly we could not get first-rate teachers for that, such as they had at the Model School.

14631. You find the Model School gives the class of education that you require for those children?—Yes, and at the same time we were anxious to get the school out of the house it was in, as there was but a very small yard attached to each of the school-rooms, and the drain passed under the flooring of the boys' school, so that there was always an insufferable stench, especially in summer. In 1859 a resolution was passed by the trustees allowing later annuities they were on the subject. The minute states:—

"Present:—The Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, Rev. F. R. Wynne, Rev. John L. Draper, Rev. J. P. Peacock, and Rev. J. Gorman. Resolved:—That we think it highly desirable to change the site of the parochial school, and we consider the premises in _____ street, of which the Rev. Geo. Shannon is the landlord, very suitable for our purpose; and that we appoint the Dean and Incumbent as a sub-committee to make preliminary inquiries and arrangements for effecting the above object."

This further resolution was passed on Oct. 16, 1860:—

"That a sub-committee be appointed for the purpose of making inquiries as to whether the parochial school may not be transferred to other premises, and to report to the Committee the result at their next meeting."

At that time Lord Ormonde was not of age, and Lady Ormonde said no change could be made until he came of age.

14632. Where have you transferred the school to?—To Evans's Asylum, in John-street.

14633. Was it by the authority of the trustees that that building was used as a school-house?—Yes. It was originally designed as an asylum school.

14634. What number of children are now attending that school?—At present there are 85 on the roll.

14635. How many of those attend regularly?—About 67. The number is increasing every year.

14636. How are the funds of the school expended?—The mistress gets £40 a year, and an assistant £20; and there are many other items. When I got up the schools from my predecessor, Mr. Wynne, the parochial school was in debt £81, and the infant school about £40; so that we found it absolutely necessary to make some change. We could not keep up the three schools.

14637. Thus, have you amalgamated Evans's School, the former Endowed Protestant School, with the Parochial School of St. John's?—There is only the one school now, and it is conducted in a very efficient way, indeed. Before making the change we took counsel's opinion on the subject. I produce a copy of the opinion of Mr. F. T. L. Dunne, &c., dated 21st January, 1876, on case submitted to him. He writes:—

"There is nothing in the trust deed or Act of Parliament which attaches to the Subscription School any particular character, or which requires that it should retain any particular, in order to make attendance there a qualification for the payment of the apprentice fees. Indeed, I suppose the trustees of the charity have not any such direct control over the managers of the Subscription School, which is connected with the charity only in the two ways, viz. —as recipients of the annuity of £160, and as furnishing qualified candidates for apprenticeship fees. The removal of this Subscription School, or its alteration in any character, does not disqualify it in the respect of the annuity, or to furnish candidates for apprenticeship fees. I am of opinion that, save in so far as the resolution of the 16th October last

sought to define the qualifications for candidates, it is quite regular and within the powers of the trustees; nor do I think that there is anything substantially objectionable in its resounding purpose of the resolution. There is nothing in the deed or Act to specify the period at which the three years attendance at the Subscription School is either to commence or terminate, and in the absence of any such, I am of opinion that three years' attendance at the Subscription School, under the supposed change of the circumstances of the school, would be within the provisions of the trust deed and Act of Parliament. Of course the trustees will adopt the usual safeguards as heretofore is a prudent application of the money. I may observe that the change as in the school will still leave matters in accordance not only with the letter, but also with the general spirit of the donors' intention, which seems to have been to provide for the placing out in life of some of those to whose previous education the funds of the charity had contributed. Nothing further seems to me to add.—FRANCIS T. L. DUNNE, Esq., Herbert Square, Dublin, January 21, 1876."

14638. Read the resolution of 19th October, 1875, referred to in that opinion.—That resolution, which was proposed by Rev. Mr. Wynne, and seconded by myself, is:—

"That this Board agree that the Subscription School, which has been transferred from Evans's Lane to King's-street, be now transferred to the rooms used in Evans's Asylum, and that the certificate from the teacher that the pupil has attended for three years, and has been well-conducted, and from our examination that the pupil has satisfactorily passed his examination, is a necessary qualification for the apprentice fee."

And to that the Very Rev. Charles Vignoles, the Dean, appended:—

"I disagree with the foregoing resolution, and enter my protest against it."

14639. Was the resolution modified in any way?—No.

14640. What were the grounds of the Dean's objection?—I think he was under the impression that their entire education should be given, to the children attending this school, and that three years alone would not be sufficient. It is stated in the will, and in the Act of Parliament, that they should receive their education in the school, or attend it for at least three years.

14641. The minute book, which you have produced, shows that on the 7th December, 1875, at an adjourned meeting, Dean Vignoles in the chair, the High Sheriff moved, and the Mayor seconded, a resolution:—

"That the opinion of counsel be taken on the resolution passed on the 16th October last, with respect to the transfer of the schools, whether it comes within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, and that the Secretary draw up a short case and lay it before counsel."

Was Mr. Dunne's opinion obtained in pursuance of that resolution?—Yes, and the Dean did not afterwards make any objection.

14642. Is the school now doing useful work?—It is very efficient, and is a first-class school.

14643. Do you balance your accounts at fixed dates?—Yes. They are now audited at the beginning of each year.

14644. Your account for 1876 began with a credit balance of £18 6s. 6½d. from the previous account. Then there is a receipt of £4 from the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde.—Is that a voluntary subscription?—Yes.

14645. The year's grant from Evans's trustees entered as £74 2s. 10½d. 1—Yes. We think that was very good. It is not so much this year.

14646. Thus you have not received the £53 it fell 1—No.

14647. The total receipts since to £114 8s. 4½d.—How was that money expended?—The salary to Miss Halston, the principal teacher, was £40, Miss O'neilly, the assistant teacher, was paid £30, and small items for school requisites, coal, pen-cases for collecting the rent of the house—which there is some difficulty in getting—the payment of a caretaker, for keeping the school clean, and other small items, make up the total expenditure to £70 14s. 3½d.

having a balance on hands for the next account of £15 13s. 6d.

14648. Is the school in connexion with any society?—Not now. When Keane's Charity school was an infant school it was in connexion with the Church Education Society.

14649. Is there a diocesan board of education, in the Diocese of Cussey?—Yes.

14650. What inspection of the school is there?—Every year a clergyman is appointed, by the school committee, to inspect the school.

14651. Do the trustees examine it themselves?—No.

14652. Have you visited it at regular periods yourself?—I have visited it very frequently, and all the day of the term do so too, and take an interest in it. They wish to make it as efficient a school as they possibly can.

14653. Are the children charged any fees?—One penny a week, which forms part of the mistress's salary, in addition to her £40 a year. She has also furnished apartments.

14654. Do the trustees pay any rent, to Keane's trustees, for the house?—No.

14655. Do you yourself know anything of the management of the property?—I know it is managed very satisfactorily, and that the trustees are very highly satisfied with the accounts of Mr. Poe. The tenants are very satisfactory, and sometimes there was difficulty about getting the rents paid; but the property was never better managed than it is now. I have the books relating to it in a regular set from 1820.

14656. Of what class are the children attending the school?—They are the children of tradespeople and the labouring class.

14657. Where do they generally go when they leave your school?—To the Model School as we have arranged, and when they are old enough they are apprenticed. Almost all receive the apprentice fee. We always insist on the passing of an examination to test the child's proficiency before we give the fee.

14658. Do you attend yourself to the distribution of the apprentice fees?—Yes.

14659. Are the children all apprenticed in Kilkenny?—No, I think not.

14660. Are you able to find suitable places for all the children you have available?—Sometimes we find it very difficult indeed to find an eligible place.

14661. You are limited to apprenticing them with Protestants?—Yes, to members of the Church of Ireland.

14662. Is there a considerable Protestant population in Kilkenny of the class those children belong to?—Yes. The Protestant population of Kilkenny is about 700.

14663. Does that include a sufficient number of tradespeople to enable you to find masters and mistresses for the children?—We sometimes find it very difficult to do so, but they generally provide themselves.

14664. Do you take any steps, after the children are apprenticed, to watch their progress and see how they are cared?—We do not lose sight of them.

14665. Are the apprentice fees paid at once or in instalments?—By three instalments. There is a resolution to that effect.

14666. Is there any condition, with reference to the payment of the instalments, requiring on the one hand, a certificate that the child is well conducted, or, on the other, that the master is doing his duty by the child?—Inquiries are made into those matters, and if there were any complaint we should be made acquainted with it.

14667. Have you in any one stopped the payment of the instalments?—I think not.

14668. Were you a trustee during the time of Mr. Grace?—No, I was not in Kilkenny at all then.

14669. Do you know from the books what amount of money was recovered from the Bank on foot of instalments with which he was connected?—I know the amount that was lost. A payment of £23 1s. 7d. in 1847 was up to September, 1844. The next

payment was £25 in 1854, and in 1856 there was a payment of £161 8s. 11d., which was up to December, 1845. The next payment, £113 6s. 9d., which was made in 1858, is stated to have been on account of £1,108 1s. 11d., due to December, 1857. So that the school lost something over £1,600.

14670. Was any sum afterwards paid out of those amount?—No.

14671. You do not know what was recovered from the Bank of Ireland?—No.

14672. What was the nature of the fraud?—I think frauds had been perpetrated for many years, not only by Mr. Grace but by his predecessors. A Mr. Donnelly, who had been connected with the property embarked a great deal of it.

14673. There is provision made that if there be any surplus rent it is distributable according to certain proportions; but as I understood the account has not even been paid in full?—Never. The amounts that each of the charities to receive is settled by the Lord Chancellor. I produce an account of the income and expenditure of the school, which shows that in 1870 the income was £253 18s. 6d., and the expenditure was £299 6s. 9d. 1871, income, £284 17s.; expenditure, £290 1s. 3d. 1872, income, £285 6s. 4d.; expenditure, £285 8s. 6d. 1873, income, £277 15s. 11d.; expenditure, £289 4s. 6d. 1874, income, £278 2s. 10d.; expenditure, £294 17s. 2d. 1875, income, £273 13s. 11d.; expenditure, £2106 15s. 9d. On the 1st January, 1876, there was a balance due to the treasurer of £31 13s. 10d.

14674. That was the balance which led you to the conclusion that you could not carry on the schools as you were theretofore doing?—Yes.

14675. In the Report of the Commission of 1857 it is stated of the Kilkenny Subscription Boys' School:—

"As regards the state of instruction, this school is almost as backward as any I have visited. Nothing could be more imperfect or slovenly than the reading of the advanced pupils, and it is ridiculous to speak of their knowledge of parsing, or of their having studied English Grammar. I was told, for instance, that in the phrase 'foxes' den,' 'foxes' is an adverb, and 'den' another adverb; nor could anyone in the fourth or third class explain the meaning of the word 'recent.' The general answering is generally very unsatisfactory, but in all the schools the pupils had no little knowledge of principles here as I have met with elsewhere. The handwriting of nearly all the scholars is childish. I hardly know how to account for the great ignorance observable in this school. The number of pupils on the roll is certainly small, but not subject to the same fluctuation as in country districts, where it is difficult to secure the smallest degree of regularity; and inferior as are the books in the hands of the pupils, I have met with schools, less advantageously circumstanced, where very much more seemed to have been learned. Thus I am satisfied, wherever it occurs, to attribute to the accident of the schoolmaster being above the average of parish clerks, although the level is very uniform; but with inferior books, ill-informed teachers, and inspection resulting in the process I have everywhere had to notice, we have no reason to expect a very different state of things."

I believe that the books now in use in the school are the National Board books?—Yes.

14676. The Report of the same date on the girls' school states:—

"I examined the most advanced pupils of the present year. Their style of reading was bad, and their knowledge of parsing very imperfect, although much superior to that of the boys. Their manner of writing from dictation was tedious and slovenly. In one sentence there were several false spellings, which included every variety of spelling for the word 'seems,' such as 'seems,' 'seemes,' 'seems.' The mistress, however, I consider diligent and anxious, and as she has hardly been four months in her present engagement, she is not altogether accountable for the shortcomings of the school."

What qualifications had the present mistress before she was appointed?—She was educated in Kildare-street, and has her testimonials from it.

14677. Is that the Church Education Society?—Yes. She is a very good mistress indeed.

Oct 25, 1875.
Mr. J. P. P.

Mr. JAMES POE, examined.

14678. LEAD JUSTICE FERGUSON.—You are a solicitor, and the Clerk of the Crown for the county of Kerry?—Yes.

14679. You have also the management of some landed property?—Yes.

14680. How long have you been agent to the Evans's trustees?—Since November, 1858.

14681. Were you the immediate successor of Mr. Grace?—No, of Mr. Lane.

14682. How long had he been agent?—Three or four years.

14683. Who was the predecessor of Mr. Grace in the agency?—Mr. Collins.

14684. We have been informed that the litigation to which reference has been made was still going on in 1857. Is that correct?—No. They got an order from the Court, in 1858, to distribute some funds.

14685. Do you know, from an examination of the books or otherwise, what was the nature of the loss that was sustained?—The first agent was Mr. Desroche, and he made away with a good deal of ready money. The money originally left was about £25,000.

14686. Is any of that money forthcoming now?—Only £377 7s. 6d. Government 3 per cent stock. In the year 1856 the trustees increased their landed property. After Desroche, Grace was a defaulter in 1845, but the trustees recovered from the bank £3,300 5s. 4d., part of the money that Grace had made away with: the greater part of that money they have since invested in land.

14687. When was that done?—In 1856, when they increased their estate by £397 a year. Then Mr. Collins became agent, and some further defalcations took place. I can only trace £433. I may mention another purchase which was made, namely, the hundred of Evans's Ayrland for £400.

14688. When was that purchased?—About four years ago. It was a good purchase, as far as they got rid of a payment of about £25 a year.

14689. How did the defalcations by the agent occur?—Desroche got some mortgages paid off, and returned, as I understood, part of the money; Grace forged a power of attorney and obtained, and applied to his own use, money that had been invested in Government stock.

14690. Was not that money recovered?—Not the whole of it. The litigation continued to the House of Lords, and eventually it was left to arbitration. Collins had got some money out of the funds under a regular power of attorney; but he did not apply it as desired.

14691. The net result is, that you have increased your rental and diminished your funds?—Yes, the present rental is £1,316 12s. 7d. a year.

14692. What became of Mr. Collins?—He became bankrupt, and is now dead.

14693. Did he leave no assets?—No. I have here all the rentals of the property. The property is a very difficult one to manage. The holdings are so small.

14694. The rental you have professed shows there are altogether 69 tenants?—Yes.

14695. Where are the lands situated?—In the county of Kerry.

14696. Do they all lie together?—They do.

14697. Then the purchase made was one of an adjoining estate?—Yes, the lands purchased dovetailed into the other lands.

14698. How do the tenants hold?—Three, on the whole estate, have leases—Sir John Blunden, a Mr. James Poe, a nephew of my own, and the representatives of Flynn.

14699. James Poe is returned as holding 97 acres and 30 perches, at a rental of £183 7s. 6d.—Yes. He has a lease for 21 years. There was an increase made in his rent, about ten years ago, on the falling in of his former lease.

14700. Were you the agent, at the time of that

letting?—I was. I had the land retained. Two valuers were appointed.

14701. Sir John Blunden holds 107 acres at £390 a year. When was his lease made?—At the same time.

14702. Was that land also valued?—Yes.

14703. Were the two valuers appointed by the trustees?—One was appointed by the tenants and one by the trustees.

14704. It appears that the holdings of the remaining 67 tenants vary from 1s. 25s., which is exceptionally small, up to 95 acres. There are a good many whose holdings are between 2 and 14 acres. Of what class is the land?—It is moderately good land. There are good meadows. Fifty or sixty acres would make very comfortable holdings.

14705. Are the tenantry of a poor class?—They are. Their holdings are too small.

14706. Has there been any reduction in the number of tenants?—I have been trying to reduce them, as far as I have been able. Fifteen tenants consolidated their holdings since I became agent.

14707. Do you think that further consolidation is necessary?—It is.

14708. Have you made any regulations about subletting or subdividing?—I do not allow tenants to sublet.

14709. Are you able to prevent it?—I cannot do all I would wish.

14710. Have you taken any steps to have the holdings valued?—No.

14711. Are you a judge of land?—Yes.

14712. Have you ever yourself gone over the holdings, to ascertain how they are left?—I have. I know every field on the property well. I went over all the property within the past week to see what were the tenants' means of paying their rents.

14713. What was the result?—Then that here tillage on the land was preferable than others, but I do not see how those that have not can do so for a while.

14714. It appears from your accounts that one tenant applied for an allowance for timber and stone for building, and had sunk a pump at a cost of £20 for which he asked for no allowance. What is the system of dealing with the tenants' requests for buildings?—They are allowed the price of timber and stone.

14715. How do the trustees manage, as to checking over the charges for these things?—I do that myself.

14716. Do you bring them before the trustees?—Certainly.

14717. You have a small Board—two clergymen, the Mayor and the High Sheriff. Who are the working members?—The Dean and Mr. Rogers.

14718. Does the High Sheriff attend?—The present High Sheriff has not attended, but the Mayor always does.

14719. Has the Mayor noted whether he was a Protestant or a Catholic?—Yes. He is trustee of a great many charities under that Act of Parliament.

14720. Have you any fixed time for presenting your rentals?—Generally in April, after the March fair. As soon as I can get a meeting I pass my account.

14721. Up to what date do you account?—To April.

14722. The last account, which you have professed, appears to have been examined and found correct as to the 4th April, 1873, and is an account from 50th April, 1873, to the 4th April, 1875, showing that you account up to the day of passing your account?—I do.

14723. Do you keep any money on hands?—There is a small balance left in my hands for the purpose.

14724. The rent received appears to have been only up to 26th September, 1874?—Yes. The tenants had been in arrears as long as I know the property, and the trustees consider they ought not to wipe off these arrears, but it is perfectly useless carrying them on.

They have, however, substantially paid me a year's rent out year since I became the agent.

14735. The arrears remaining due on the 20th September, 1878, were £1,594 18s 3d, while those in the previous account had been only £1,447. So that there is an increase of about £200 in the arrears on that account. When did those arrears begin first to be carried forward?—I got no regular account when I became the agent.

14736. How do you give your receipts?—All the arrears due appears upon the receipts.

14737. So there is carried forward against the tenants a year's rent as in arrears?—Yes, and more.

14738. One of your accounts shows a balance on agent's hands £1,183 14s 0½d, and amount received £1,396 12s 7½d, making £3,540 6s 7½d, out of which there are charges for head-rent. Is the estate subject to any head-rent?—Yes, to £290 17s 3d and to £13 13s 1d.

14739. There are some small payments charged, for example, secretary's salary, £20 2s 3d. Is that a rule of the Act of Parliament?

14740. What poundage have you?—The £20 2s 3d covers everything.

14741. There appears to have been £1,000 allocated to the various charities, and a balance of £356 17s 5d left in your hands?—Yes, £200 of that was to be paid out to the different charities leaving £256 in my hands. That account was passed.

14742. Then in substance you made two years' payments out of one year's interest?—No, because we had mailed forward to that account a balance sufficient to pay the £1,000.

14743. You have a distinct account with the Committee of Management of the Asylum?—Yes. After we got the money from the Bank of Ireland the trustees applied to the Court of Chancery as to its distribution. Some of the charities claimed priority, and Master Litten made a report, allowing the priority to one, but the Chancellor set the report aside, and decided that none of them were entitled to any priority.

14744. It appears that he delivered judgment, on the 9th June, 1858, setting out a number of authorities, on the ground of his decision that there was no priority, and that, in case of the fund being deficient, each charity must share proportionately, and in the event of any of the charities, the objects of the trust, ceasing to exist, the portions belonging to that charity should fall into the general fund?—Yes. Some of them have ceased.

14745. The treasurer of the Charitable Society of Kilkenny was entitled to an annuity of £100. Is that still payable?—It is.

14746. The Benevolent Society was also entitled to £100 a year. Does that annuity exist?—Yes.

14747. The Fever Hospital, Kilkenny, was returned as entitled to £100 a year?—That has ceased to get a share of the funds as the Chancellor said it was not entitled to it.

14748. Does the Poor-house in Leixhore receive a share?—Yes.

14749. And the Kilkenny Subscription School which was entitled to an annuity of £100?—Yes.

14750. What other charities were originally entitled to shares?—The Library Society was entitled to £100 a year. The Public Dispensary, which was entitled to £100 a year, has ceased to exist, and so has the Savings' Bank which was allotted £50. There was also an allotment of £50 a year to the Penny Society. There is also the Asylum which is entitled to £500 a year, the marriage portions fund £100 a year, and the apprentice fund £200 a year.

14751. Then £1,350 a year still remains payable?—Yes; and now we have only about £200 a year to meet that.

14752. I do not find in your last account any entry of the dividends on the annuity in the funds?—They were not got in last year, as the gentlemen who held the power of attorney died. The trustees have given a

fresh power of attorney to the Provincial Bank and the two years' dividends will appear in the next account.

14753. Have you any map of the lands?—I have, but I did not bring it to Dublin with me to-day.

14754. Do you keep a survey, so as to be able to tell the boundaries of the various holdings?—Yes. There is a very good map of that part of the property which was bought in the Landed Estates Court; and I have a very large map of the other holdings.

14755. Dr. CURRIS.—What would you recommend with reference to the arrears of rent which are due?—We will never get a penny of them, and I have been always asking the trustees to wipe them off, but they seem to think it is not their duty to do so.

14756. LOUIS JAMES FREDERICK.—Are the lettings up to the average value of the land?—They are under the value.

14757. How much under the value?—Not much. Some are under Griffith's valuation, but they are very small holdings.

14758. Do you know the tenement valuation of the whole estate?—I could not say exactly.

14759. Is it above or below the rental?—It is under it; but Mr. Fox's rent and Sir John Plunket's rent bring up the rental.

14760. There appear to be very large deductions made for income tax.—Do you get that money back?—Some of it. At the end of every three years it is repaid to us.

14761. Is it a part of your duty to keep the books?—It is. I have to keep all the accounts and the minute books, the accounts of the Appraiser Fee Fund, and all.

14762. You are an inhabitant of Kilkenny.—Do you know the school?—I do.

14763. Is it working in a useful way now, as far as you can judge?—I think it is little more now than an infant school. The late Dean objected to the resolution of 1875.

14764. You know the Model School?—I do.

14765. Does that supply the sort of education that you think the children would have otherwise got?—There is no doubt it does, but the reason the Dean objected at that time was, that he did not think the children would get the class of education contemplated by EDWARDS, if the change proposed were made.

14766. Do you find there are applicants enough for the apprenticeship fees?—Up to the present there have been.

14767. In reference to Kilkenny College, have you a copy of the grant?—Yes. I produce it. [File Appendix No. 31.]

14768. This provides—

—That the master shall keep and maintain the school-house, school, and out-houses in comfort, good, and sufficient repair.

Has that been done?—No. The Marquis of Ormonde does not think that the master has complied with the condition to keep the premises in repair, and he is thinking of taking some action about it.

14769. It has been stated that the entire £140 a year paid to the master would not keep the place in repair?—I think it would more than do so, if regularly so applied. It was a fine school in my time. I was educated there myself.

14770. Is it a place which, if properly kept up, would be required in Kilkenny?—Very much, indeed.

14771. To what do you attribute its falling away?—I do not think the present master is energetic enough to manage it. There are a good many boys in Kilkenny who, I believe, are anxious to avail themselves of it. When I was there, there were thirty day boys.

14772. They do not avail themselves of it now?—No, they cannot. There is not the means of instruction.

14773. Dr. CURRIS.—There was at one time a large

Oct. 16, 1877. boarding-school there?—Yes. There were 70 boarders in Dr. Browne's time.
14764. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Were there not,

at one time, five Fellows of Trinity College, all of whom had been educated at Kilkenny College at the same time?—I am not quite certain of that.

Mr. Charles W. Hamilton,
27.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM HAMILTON, J.P., re-called.

14765. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are agent over the Wilson's Hospital estate?—I am.

14766. In what counties is it situated?—Westmeath, Longford, Kildare, and Dublin. I produce the present rental.

14767. In the report of the Commissioners of 1857 the acreage of the property was stated to be 5,881a 0r 16p., statute acres, according to a survey made in 1822. Has there been any change in the quantity of land belonging to the charity since that date?—None.

14768. Has any recent survey of it been made?—Parts of the land have been valued, and a new survey was made of two or three townlands.

14769. What is the present rental?—24,161 19s. 8d. a year.

14770. Have there been any new lettings made, since 1857?—Yes, by degrees.

14771. Are they yearly tenancies?—Almost all of them are. We make no lease.

14772. What steps have you taken, in cases of letting, to ascertain the value of the lands?—I have always valued the land myself, except in one instance where there was a dispute, and then I asked to have an independent valuer appointed.

14773. Was there an increase made in the rent on that occasion?—Very slight, indeed.

14774. The rent appears to be very much the same as the assessment valuation?—It is a very little over it.—I think in general about 10 per cent. The lettings are very moderate.

14775. Do you think the property is let below what would be the ordinary letting value?—No. I think the rent is the fair letting value, and I have often stated as an instance of moderate letting that we kept almost all our tenants during 1847 and 1848, and did not suffer in our income. We did not lose in those years of distress more than 5 per cent.

14776. In the last rental you have furnished, which is made up to the 1st November, 1877, are not the arrears on the estate returned as only £216 5s. 7½d.?—Yes, and that is merely an accidental arrear.

14777. These are the rents usually fully paid up?—Yes.

14778. What is your usual period for accounting?—The last Monday in November is, by Act of Parliament, the time at which I have to account.

14779. The rental you have produced appears to be up to the 1st November, 1877. That was passed, as I understand, in November, 1878?—Yes. There is a hanging gale allowed on the property.

14780. You furnished, at the same time, an account current, beginning October 2, 1877, and ending Nov. 1, 1878, so that your outgoings are charged for a year later than the rental. Does the hanging gale and the half-year's rent in process of collection account for that?—Yes.

14781. Do you make any fixed allowances to the tenants?—No. Half the poor-rate is the only allowance they get.

14782. Is not the estate subject to a rent charge?—Yes, both to quit rent and rent charge.

14783. In the account you have produced this item occurs.—Granted to Mr. S. McCullagh for valuation £20 8s. 3d. What was that for?—I have always valued the lands myself, but since the Land Act I find that, where some question may arise in the future as to compensation or anything of that kind, the agent's valuation is not likely to be worth anything in court, and that has driven me in some cases—as far as I possibly can—to get an independent valuation. The case, to which the only two I have read refer, was one of considerable magnitude, the increase being nearly £150 a year.

14784. Was that letting made on the expiration of a lease?—Yes.

14785. There is also, in your account, a charge of £7 10s. half-year's salary to a bailiff?—Yes.

14786. The account also contains this item.—“Resisted Rev. H. T. Ringwood, surchise for one year ending 31st July, 1878, £3,686 17s. 2½d.” Does that include the terms chargeable to the charity?—Everything; but I have nothing whatever to say to that expenditure. I send Mr. Ringwood, whenever he requires it, £300 an account, and he accounts to the trustees in November. I have here a statement of all the remittances made to him, since 1853.

14787. In your accounts I find this entry.—“To credit of improvement account, one year's allowance, £200.” What is that account?—From the very beginning there were certain little improvements to be done, such as drains, &c., and the trustees thought it was satisfactory to give me the control of £200 a year for that purpose. I pass vouchers for it. There is an order in the book giving me leave to spend money on buildings if absolutely necessary.

14788. You keep that upon a separate account?—Yes.

14789. The agriculturist's year's salary is returned at £10. What are his duties?—He was always called either bailiff or agriculturalist. Formerly we employed an agriculturalist distinct from the bailiff; so when the distressed times came I thought it better the boys should be taught farming, and as we were rich at that time it was thought desirable we should do it.

14790. I believe you take no part in the management of the institution?—I do not.

14791. Have the rents this year, up to the present, been satisfactorily paid?—Very satisfactorily. I may mention that whenever our expenditure was not very large, and when we had more than was really wanted for keeping the institution going, I invested it. In that way we have a large sum invested.

14792. The interest thereon is returned in your account as £157 13s. 5d.—what is the investment?—£8,240 17s., Government Three per Cent. Stock, which is invested in the names of the trustees, but I have a power of attorney to receive the dividends.

14793. There is a damage charge payable out of the property?—Yes.

14794. What is the present letting of Dares?—£692.

14795. It is stated in the report of the Inspectors of Estates to the Royal Commissioners of 1857:—

“Dares contains 461a. 2r. 8p., and is all, except a very few acres, let to one tenant, who uses as much of it as he holds in his own hands as a pasture farm, &c which is well adapted. The trustees expended £225 3s. 6d. two years ago in draining this land, about 70 plantation acres of the plantation has been sown to four or five hundred— a new lease for 21 years of Dares was duly granted, to commence from 1st May last, at a rent of £229 per annum, being £20 6s. 4d. higher than the former rent. It still seems moderately let, as in the present valuation it is valued at £245 12s. including the railway.”

That townland is now let at a higher rent?—Yes. £692 is the increased rent, which was fixed on the expiration of the lease to which you have referred.

14796. Is that land still occupied partly by under-tenants?—The tenant has two or three under-tenants, who hold about 7 acres.

14797. The estate Inspector also reported:—

“There is one plot of ground in the village (Ballybeg) containing 2 acres and 3 perches, plantation measure, which is marked as ‘Frogman’s nap,’ made in 1622, as belonging to Wilson’s Hospital and being at that time held by Hans Herndon, Esq. The plot is at present occupied by a person called Maguire, who is stated to pay rent to Mr.

James Haas Hamilton's agent, but no rent is now received by the Hospital out of this plot of ground. I have no doubt that when Mr. Hamilton's attention is called to this matter he will do whatever is right in it."

Do you know anything of that holding?—I know that there are two or three holdings there that we have never been able to ascertain. Mr. Meeney, the adjutant, states that they cannot be identified.

14795. Then you have not got anything out of that holding since?—Nothing, although we have taken all the pains we could, first through Mr. Kyle, and then through Mr. Meeney to ascertain it.

14799. The amounts paid by the charity vary a good deal from 1873 to the present time. How is the variation caused?—Partly by building, and partly by the enormous price of meat and other food. I may mention that at present the trustees are very anxious about raising the character of the education. They have employed Mr. FitzGerald, the Head Inspector of the National Board, to report to them. We have got a very full report which will be brought before the Archbishop and Bishop in November, and I expect a very good improvement will be made in the character of the education. I produce the original minute book of the charity which is very interesting.

14800. This minute book goes back to 1763?—Yes, and it comes down to the present time. It has been successively under the management of my grandfathers, my father, myself, and now of my son.

14801. The minute record meetings of the trustees as follows:—December 1, 1875—Present: the Primate, and the Bishop of Meath; November 28, 1876—Present: the Primate, and the Bishop of Kilmore; November 28, 1877—Present: the Primate, and the Bishop of Kilmore, November 26, 1878—Present: the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Meath, January 29, 1879, a special meeting held for the consideration of the taking an opinion as to allocating a grant for the stipend of Loney Church.—Present: the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Meath, and the Bishop of Kilmore, when this resolution was passed:—

"Ordered, that whereas, the persons resident in Wilson's Hospital, do habitually attend Divine Worship in the parish church of Loney, and constitute the larger part of the congregation in the church, and whereas, we believe it for the benefit of such persons, that an able and efficient minister be obtained for such church, which cannot be done without

a grant from the funds of the hospital, resolved,—that £50 be paid by the trustees of the hospital, to the Rev. R. S. D., as a subscription from the hospital to such Minister, 1879."

—What was the authority for that expenditure?—I took the Attorney-General's opinion as to whether we were justified in expending a certain sum towards repaying the church then in a ruinous state, and in making this payment, and he said we were.

14802. Is that a parish church?—It is.

14803. Is it any part of the property of the charity?—No, but by Act of Parliament the children are obliged to attend that church.

14804. Is there any chapel belonging to the establishment?—There is a chapel in which they are obliged to attend full service every week day, and also on the Lord's Day as often as there shall be no service in the parish church of Loney.

14805. And you now pay £50 a year, and propose to spend a sum of money in keeping the church in repair, so as to have the service in the parish church, and avoid the necessity of having to fall back upon your own chapel?—Exactly, because the chapel is for the week-day service. The Attorney-General gave a very cautious opinion about that. He said he would recommend the trustees to do it only *pro hoc vice*, and to renew it every year so as not to entail on their successors the payment of the £50 a year. The entry on the building he said they might very fairly mistake.

14806. How much do you propose to expend on the building?—That will be decided at the next meeting, but I think £150 will be the outside. The neighbouring owners and residents are all subscribing, some of them as much as £50. The proposed change will be most useful so far as the way in which the boys are at present seated, the clergyman cannot see them, and they sometimes indulge in playing during service. The Bishop of Meath regards it as of immense importance that the clergyman should have the boys within sight.

14807. Who is the chaplain?—Mr. Ringwood is chaplain and superintendent of the schools.

14808. Upwards of £1,900 stock was sold out in 1868. What was that for?—For building. We have now to consider the great question of the abatement of the rents. I think the tenants will pay their rents; but we are going to lay out as much money as we can on drainage.

Oct. 26, 1880.
Mr. Charles
W. Hamilton,
Jr.

REV. GEORGE A. CHADWICK, B.D., EXAMINED.

Rev. George
A. Chadwick,
B.D.

14809. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You are the Rector of Arragh?—I am. I was away from home when the Commissioners were in Arragh, and their letter did not reach me in time to enable me to attend before them.

14810. I believe, as Rector, you have acted as trustee of the Declincourt school?—Yes, and also of the Mall school.

14811. What is the history of these two schools?—Mr. Declincourt, the widow of a former Dean of Arragh, founded a school in an outlying corner of the city as which she held property. To support the school she made over property to the Primate. The executive work is in the hands of the Primate and myself, who are both trustees. Mrs. Declincourt's object was the foundation of a Protestant boarding school, in which the children were to be taught linen work and things of that sort; but in 1836 the whole charity was remodelled, and in pursuance of a report of Master Heen's it was settled to be—

"A free and open day school for children of both sexes, to be therein taught the elementary parts of useful learning, and instructed in the principles of the established Church in the system then adopted by National schools of England."

That is now utterly impracticable to work. No human being now knows what the system then was. It approximated to the Kildare-street system which itself is almost dead. The scheme settled in 1836 also provided—

"That in case the funds should permit it, a plain and wholesome report should be daily provided for the scholars,"

but with liberty to the trustees.

"In case they should find it inconvenient, or to exceed the income of the charity, to give in lieu thereof rewards, books and clothing at their discretion to the most deserving scholars."

"The plain and wholesome report" was very soon given up. Indeed I do not know how long it lasted anything of the sort has been given, but I submit it is no transgression of the order, which gives us free liberty to substitute rewards of books and clothing. Master Heen's report also states, that—

"A certain number of girls at the discretion of the trustees should be selected by them from time to time to be advanced on account of good conduct or literary improvement to the station of boarders, the number to be from time to time at the discretion of the trustees, and to be clothed, maintained, and educated out of the funds, and as opportunity should offer to be placed out in suitable situations, such girls to perform the work of the kitchen and of the household in general, and to be instructed in the various branches of needlework and domestic-making and to assist the mistress in the superintendence and management of the female school."

Ever since 1836 the trustees exercised that discretion by not having any girls as boarders; but we have spent between £40 and £50 a year in clothing, and instead of the old system of teaching the children trades we give apprentices fees to apprentice them to trades. In reference to the subject of clothing I wish to refer to

Oct. 15, 1878.
Rev. George
A. Chalmers,
M.P.

The evidence given by Mr. Smith in Armagh, who, according to the newspaper report of his evidence stated—

"I know when I came to Armagh first, members of the children attending the schools appeared at church every Sunday in the school clothing, and, I believe, that for a considerable time the children have not attended there thus, or been clothed at all until very lately."

That would imply that £40 or £50 a year had been misapplied. The basis for that statement was that in 1874 an attack of scarletina broke out. The master lost a child, and we closed the school for awhile and whitewashed it. It had been up to that time the habit to award clothes to all the children that put in a certain number of attendances. However, I was of opinion that one of the reasons for the reduced attendance at the school, might be the wearing of livery or being persuaded to church and obliged to sit together in ordinary clothes. The master having informed me that there were in this particular year no attendances, reaching the level to entitle the children to clothes, I proposed to give no clothes that year and see how it would work. In that year therefore we gave no clothes, and the numbers in the school fell off so that we found we must resume giving the clothes, but after that we did not persuade the children as ordinary, or require them to sit together in church. I produce my ledger of all outlay of every kind, and it shows that the highest figure to be found in the old ledger has been reached, giving us figures the amount spent on clothes.

14812 Do you note the attendance of the children at church?—I cannot say that I do. Some of them are Presbyterians who, of course, do not come to my church. Some come to Sunday school, and are looked after otherwise, but they are not looked after as the pupils of the Dissident school. The gentlemen to whose evidence I have been referring is also reported to have said—

"I believe the Dissident schools were placed under the National Board more than a year before the petition was filed in court at all."

Now, in reference to that, I have to correct an error made by my own attorney—namely, that I asked for the removal of the schools from their present locality to Callan-street. I have mentioned that Mrs. Drelicourt freed the schools in the corner of the city in which she had an interest. That street is now extremely British; but, in the same district, within two minutes' walk of it there is an unendowed school, called Callan-street school, in a Protestant neighbourhood, and under the National Board. It occurred to me that the best thing we could possibly do with the Dissident school—which has large funds, but is not a successful school, the attendance, though considerable, being a paper attendance—would be to affiliate to it the Callan-street school, as an infant school, using the latter as a sort of feeder, in order to keep the Protestant children together in their own neighbourhood, whilst they were infants, and compelling their attendance there as entitling them to apprentice fees. Therefore, what I asked was that the Callan-street school might be put upon the Dissident trust. The money to do what I wanted, and much more, was to be procured by getting the Dissident school under the National Board: there was no proposal to remove the present school. Now, as to the assertion, made by the gentlemen to whose evidence I have adverted, that the schools were, as a matter of fact, put under the National Board a year before I asked leave to put them under the National Board, the facts were these: I had applied to Dr. Patterson to have the protestants arranged for putting the school under the National Board. I have here the petition which was presented to the Chancellor, in reference to the proposed changes in this school, and in it there are certainly phrases which look as if I was asking leave to put the school under the Board, but I hold, and said so in my petition, that I had the authority to do that, and as Mr. Patterson, after some time, said the school should be at once placed under the

Board, I did it; and in my affidavit in support of the petition (which was filed about the date which Mr. Smith mentioned, namely, a year after the filing of the petition), I expressly stated the schools were already under the Board. What I wanted was liberty to work the two conjointly, which was the true meaning of my words. The prayer of the trustees' petition is as follows:—

"Your petitioners, therefore, pray your lordships to order that they may be at liberty to induce the said infant school in Callan-street, within the limits of the said trust funds, and that they may be at liberty to place all said schools under the National system of Education, and to enable the attendance in the management and self-direction of the said schools, as heretofore suggested, with such other alterations, and regulations as may be necessary for carrying the purposes aforesaid into effect."

But on turning to my affidavit, referred to as filed "a year afterwards," it will be found that I then stated—

"The schools in the Dissident schools are at present increased in the estimation of the National Board, in which also the children in the Callan-street school are included. The direction to follow the system adopted by the National Board in England in the year 1826, cannot now be complied with, that system having long passed away, and its methods and appliances having become obsolete. An attempt to follow it at the present date would be frustrated by the changes of professional inspection, even if not otherwise. It was in order to approximate as nearly as possible to the working of the system, that the schools were subsequently placed under the Church Education Society, which has now consented to its future to afford inspection or guidance. While the school was nominally under its control, it was for years without any control or inspection, except by the trustees."

14813 Has any order been made by the National Board taking the schools upon their bills?—Certainly. Just about the date the petition was presented, the schools had been placed under the National Board.

14814. The petition was filed in 1878, and the affidavit you referred to is dated 28th April, 1879.—Yes.

14815. Your petition contains this paragraph:—

"I am advised that the alterations aforesaid are within the scope and meaning of the trusts as so aforesaid imposed in them, but before acting thereon the trustees are desirous of obtaining the sanction of the Honorable Court, pursuant to the Act passed in the 32nd year of his late Majesty King Geo. III., chap. 101."

—Yes, Mr. Smith, according to the newspaper report of his evidence, appears to suggest that the whole thing had been understood. He is reported to have said—

"Of course the Primates and the Bishops had the absolute right as the sole trustees, to apply by petition to the Chancellor without being called upon to give any notice to any one in the town; but that the application to the Court was not opposed, neither very little when no one knew of it till after it was made. I believe the trustees' salaries as are paid by the National Board, and not by the endowment. I know when I came to Armagh first, members of the children attending the schools appeared at church every Sunday in the school clothing, and, I believe, that for a considerable time the children have not attended there thus, or been clothed at all until very lately."

14816 It is right to say that the report that you are reading from the newspaper evidence of Mr. George Hill Smith appears not to be a report of what was taken down in shorthand at the time at all, but something in the nature of a carefully prepared story. This is the report of what actually was said—

"I have heard what has been stated here to-day by Mr. Chalmers, and I do not altogether agree with him. He asked whether the proposed made in the Vice-Chancellor met with any local opposition, and he said not. The fact was, that no opportunity was given, as far as I understood, to any person to express an opinion on the subject, as I first heard of it in the town was the report of the application to the Vice-Chancellor, which appeared in the public papers."

Do you wish to make any observation as to that?—Instead of the application being without anyone in the town knowing of it, when I heard an angry remark in the town that I was going to shut up the school and sell at a great bargain, I brought the matter before the Select Vestry.

14817 Mr. Smith also said:—

"I attended in the Vice-Chancellor's Court when the matter was on, and my recollection is not exactly in accordance with what Mr. Cochrane mentioned. The first time the matter came before the Court an objection was made that a copy of the petition had not been sent to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests. The Vice-Chancellor, referring to the summons returned under Master Henry's order, in 1834, asked some questions as to whether the recommendations of that scheme had been carried out, and how the funds of the endowment had been applied in the intermediate period; and obviously there was no information on the subject on the face of the petition before him. The matter stood over for further inquiry, and when it came on, a fortnight or three weeks afterwards, counsel for the Attorney-General attended, and stated the proposition made by the petition. The Vice-Chancellor intimated his opinion, but said he would make any order which he was satisfied as to how the fund was applied between 1834 and 1839. That occurred in the first of the present year; and so far as I know the matter has not been brought before the Court since."

Is that so?—It is not so as to the dates I have already mentioned.

14818 It was not brought before the court until after those affidavits were filed?—That is so. There is another matter to which I want to refer, namely, that as to Mr. Strong and his family. His daughter is the present mistress. His wife had filled the place, and it became necessary that she should be provided in somehow or other, as she could not pass the contention to qualify as a teacher under the National Board. We virtually persuaded her off with the stipulation that she should assist in the school when necessary. She finally still drew £70 a year. They did formerly draw £90.

14819 Out of the trust fund?—Certainly. I have all the accounts vouched by the manager of one of the bank houses. For my own satisfaction, I got him to vouch my accounts. In order to induce Strong to go under the National Board, I said, "You shall have as much, independently of all the profits from the Board," and as he now gets a salary from the Board, as well as what we pay him, he is much better off.

14820 Did the necessity for persuading off Mrs. Strong arise from your wanting to put the school under the National Board?—Yes.

14821 You thought she was not qualified to pass the examination?—She was one of those teachers who passed well enough before the new system.

14822 She was good enough for the Church Education Society, but not good enough for the National Board?—Quite so.

14823 Then the pension, in fact, was to continue to pay a lady, who, though good enough for the Church Education Society, was not good enough for the National Board?—To pension her off.

14824 Mr. Smith, in his evidence, said:—

"The proposition was to close the Dedmore school, and send the children to the Collen-street school, the fact being that twelve months before that, the Dedmore school had been put under the National Board, with the immediate effect of refusing the endowment from the payment of the salaries paid to the teachers, and throwing the payment of those on the National Board. The nearest the Dedmore school was brought under the National Board the teachers became the payees of the National Board, and then occurred twelve months before the petition for a new scheme was brought before the Court. Now, if we were to believe public report in the town, the proposition is to close Collen-street school altogether, and then as regarded as an index of their set price on with the petition, the ground of which was the deplorable condition of the Collen-street schools. Then, if the Collen-street schools are closed, the whole foundation of the petition falls to the ground."

Is that so?—That is simply one of those things which may be said in the town, but there is no truth in it. We have as large an attendance of girls in Collen-street as at Dedmore, although the one has a large endowment, and everything done by clothing and apprenticing; while the other school is virtually starved.

14825 Your proposition is, instead of wanting to close the Collen-street school, to run it as an infant school to work with the Dedmore?—Quite so. In

any case, I do not intend to close the Collen-street school. I intend to make the parish pay for it, if I cannot get it allotted to Dedmore. If there is any foundation for the statement it may be this that I said to someone, "You must pay for it yourselves, as there is no endowment, or it must be shut up."

14826 You closed, for a year, to supply clothes in the Dedmore school, in order to try the effect?—Quite so. There is no doubt, as a pauper school, it is doing well; but there is no doubt also, that the endowment of £210 a year ought to give us a great deal more than we are getting from Dedmore. On the other hand Mrs. Dedmore intended the £210, not merely for a school, but for the relief of the poor, and that is being done in the best way by clothing worthy and steady children, and apprenticing them. Passing to the Mall schools, as something was said with reference to money given to the schools by the Primate, I wish to correct a possible misconception. The present Primate and his predecessor, each gave £100 a year, but that amount was simply handed over to the rector for the time being, for the benefit of the Mall and Collen-street schools. I saw the Primate yesterday, and he said his wish always was that the money was to be divided as parished most desirable.

14827 Mr. Smith further said:—

"The female teacher had, at that time, from the endowment, a salary of £30; but the moment the school was put under the National Board her salary from the endowment was reduced, and she entered as a teacher under the National Board, entitled to £25 a year from that Board. All that got from the endowment for a couple of years afterwards was £16 a year instead of £30, and all she has at present is £8, the remainder being met from the National Board payment. She went up for examination for a higher class, and she succeeded. The moment she did through the contribution she received from the endowment was reduced, by the same amount exactly, as that the last quoted by her witnesses in improving her own standing. This was in fact putting a premium upon ignorance. . . . a great many people in the city felt aggrieved on her account."

Was that so?—I do not believe so; because no such thing happened.

14828 What did happen?—The late Primate many years ago joined the National Board, and a vigorous agitation about the National Board was started at the time. The then rector held strongly to the Church Education Society, and as long as he lived the present Primate continued him £100 a year donation to the schools, in order not to drive the Rector into a corner, and appear to endeavour to secure him, from being short of funds, to join the Board. But when the late Rector died, the Primate informed the parishioners, that he did not mean to pay it any longer, but he has undertaken to pay £10 a year by way of pension to the old master during his lifetime. The £100 a year was shared by all the schools. I put them all under the National Board with the intention of economising, so that the teacher might be provided by the Board with that salary which we could no longer give. I then sent Miss Cowan, the mistress, who is a thoroughly efficient teacher, to Marlborough-street to be married, and until we ascertained in what class she might be placed, I managed to give her £10 a year salary, in order to cover any possible loss which might be incurred by the change. She looked upon that £10 as provisional only, and when we saw what salary she was to get from the Board, we finally arranged the various salaries, and here was done at £5. But since then she has risen to the first-class grade under the Board, and has got large recommendations. It is absurd to suppose that we tax this in any way.

14829 It appears that, in 1857, the Dedmore and Mall schools together, had an income of over £300 a year?—You must not confuse the Dedmore and the Mall funds in any way, as they are perfectly distinct.

14830 Have they always been kept separate?—Yes; but the Mall and Collen-street schools accounts were never kept separate. The Mall school is entitled to £35 to 8d., and £22 1s 4d., and out of those sums we give Mr. Simmons £30 a year, Miss Cowan, £5, and

Oct 11, 1871.
Rev. George
A. Chaynes,
Q.C.

Oct. 22, 1879
 Rev. George
 A. Chadwick,
 &c. &c.

two other teachers £8 and £6, respectively. Miss Curran also gets an allowance for a servant, to keep the place clean. And as to the suggestion, which was made, that she was being deprived by my arrangements of the benefits she gained for herself under the National Board, she admitted to me, yesterday, that her stipend last year came to more than double what it was the year before she went under the National Board.

14831. What are the other expenses of the Mill School, in addition to the salaries you have mentioned?—The payment for a servant comes to £8 a year; there is also £8 rent for a piece of land which the master has the use of. Then there are small sums for fuel, repairs, and taxes, for four schools. As a matter of fact, we have been starving the schools in some respects, in hopes of paying off a debt, which I incurred in extensive repairs, when we were putting the schools under the Board, but we have not made a penny head-way towards that.

14832. This passage occurs in Mr. Smith's evidence:—

"(14516) Do not you think it hard on the legal taxpayer to be obliged to contribute to a purpose for which an endowment was given?—No doubt of it; and that is the basis to the circumstance that almost every primary school in Armagh is put under the National system. I have not been able to meet with anybody in Armagh who could tell what has become of the endowment."

Do you wish to say anything as to that?—He never made any inquiries of me. I do not like it to be supposed that my accounts have been a mystery of inquiry. About three months ago, I took an opportunity of bringing before the Select Vestry an account of every penny of church-vestry-money of every kind I had, many of them took notice of it, and if nobody could tell Mr. Smith, that was because he did not ask me, or the Select Vestry.

14833. Dr. Curran.—Is there anything else with regard to Mr. Smith's evidence, on which you wish to observe?—There is another point with regard to the Mill school, on which Mr. Smith is technically right, namely, in saying that the Collan-street school has been treated as a sharer with the Mill school in those matters, but I consider him utterly wrong in speaking of the Church-walk school on that account. The Church-walk school, which adjoins the other—they have a common play-ground—was built simply as an enlargement, to accommodate the infant school. I do not think any red tape could be more ridiculous than to speak of the Church-walk school as a separate school, because it is part and parcel of the same establishment.

14834. Dr. HARR.—Is the Church-walk school merely an enlargement of the Mill schools?—The Church-walk schools were built considerably later than the others and as an enlargement of them, and the infants were removed there, in order to give the advantage of a separate girls' school and a separate boys' school; and it would be absurd to suppose that the endowment for the schools on the Mill was being robbed, when portion was given to the infant school behind them.

14835. The two were always supported out of the same fund?—Always. As regards Collan-street school, which has at a considerable distance, I have no doubt that the reason why the accounts of the funds of the Collan street and Mill schools were kept together was, that the Primate was paying £100 a year for educational purposes, and that sum very much more than covered the Collan-street school expenses, and therefore there was no reason for separating the accounts. I went on in the same way, because I received for distribution two wind-falls of £50 each, one a legacy and the other a donation, and I applied them to the schools as the best way of expending them, and I had also the Primate's former £100 a year to take into account for the Collan-street school; and although technically I quite agree that I should have separated the accounts, I do not believe that any money has really gone to Collan-street school for which I could not produce, if necessary, a written authority for so devoting it. I never intended to keep the accounts

permanently together; because, as I was explaining, I have an application in Chancery to put the Collan-street school on another footing altogether. It was merely that I delayed making the change, until I could make a permanent arrangement.

14836. The Drinmore school has a pretty large endowment derived from land—what is the nature of that property?—There is a property at Leganure producing £26 2s. 6d.; there are townlands producing £38 2s. 6d.; and there are two townlands in the county Down producing £93 6s. 6d., making a total of £258 11s. 6d., out of which is to be deducted rent and agent's fees. The available endowment, you may say, is £310 a year. In Master Hunt's report in 1836, it is mentioned that the rents of that time were excessive, and they had to be reduced. The rents are fluctuating.

14837. Are the lands let on long leases at present?—I do not think the lands are let on leases at all. I think I ought to mention that a Mr. Cleland, who is liable to a rentcharge of £92 6s. 6d. a year, charged on a good property in the county of Down, called Stonemont Castle, has disputed the payment, and there is a year's rentcharge now due by him; but, I believe, he will resume payment, without our being obliged to have recourse to law.

14838. The remainder consists chiefly of house property?—No. The house property, including the town park, produces only £28 15s. 6d. a year, and consists of two houses in Armagh. There is also the Leganure property producing £98 2s. 6d.; it is a valuable farm outside Dunganess.

14839. Do you know how that property is let?—From year to year.

14840. Does the school hold it in perpetuity?—Formerly the Dean and Chapter held part of it for their own purposes, and part for educational purposes, but I purchased our share of the property from the Temperance Commissioners in perpetuity for the school. I paid the Church Temperance Commissioners £100 10s. 6d., and I collected out of that £111 7s. in the town. I have laid out in permanent repairs £177. I have paid the Temperance Commissioners over £118, and I have still £100 in hand. So that the assertion that I am wasting the property in any way seems odd.

14841. Is the Drinmore school limited to children of one religious denomination?—The trust is distinctly, that there shall be a Protestant master, and that the children shall be instructed in the Christian religion, and that the school was to be conducted according to the English National system as in 1836. It was then put under the Church Education Society, which, I take it, was the nearest approximation to that system, and was thoroughly Protestant, the state religion and the state education being one, at that time. There is no doubt about the schools having been intended for the Protestants of the poorer class. I think I might mention in what manner I expended the money arising from the endowment between September, 1873, and September, 1879.—Furniture, that is master, &c., cost £70; permanent repairs, £112; taxes, £2 12s. 6d.; apprentice fees, £11; fuel and oil, £14 8s. 6d.; the clothes, about which I have given evidence, £39 7s. 6d.; and machines, £9 7s. 6d., making a total of £255 15s. 6d. I would like to add, as there seems to be some doubt about it, that I have collected how much we gave in clothes for the last five years—In 1875 the amount was, £40 12s. 11d.; in 1877, £38 7s. 6d.; in 1878, £41 11s. 3d.; and in 1879-80, £49 7s. 6d.

14842. Dr. Curran.—What funds are there in hand at present?—I have not all the books here with me, but, I believe, the amount, allowing for outstanding bills, is £80 3s. 6d. I have already mentioned that I had paid over £139 for the purchase of a perpetuity, and have expended £112 in permanent repairs.

14843. Were those sums all paid out of the savings of former years?—Yes, I was indebted a balance of £171 when I was first appointed, which had then accumulated.

14844. Is the house in good repair at present?—The

house is in thorough internal repair. I put in new floors and new doors, but it would still require that all the balance in hand should be spent on it. The external plastering is very bad, and the builder has reported to me that before that is done all the window frames must be replaced. Besides the £112 spent this year on permanent repairs, I did what the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests say I had no power to do—but I did not know it at the time—I altered the water apparatus, the school being too near the perry. If it were not for those permanent repairs we would have a considerable surplus, and even if we do get into debt we will work out of it easily. There is a surplus over working expenses, but not sufficient to maintain a boarding school. The apparatus fees are more formidable. They are little more than a dose for the parents when the child leaves school. I intend, when the expenses I have mentioned are over, to raise the amount of each fee, so as to make them what they are called.

14845. How do the funds for the Mall school stand?—When we put the Mall school under the Board, they insisted that we should resort to large outlays. We got into debt then, and never worked out of it since. But if we got rid of Colman-street school, which must shift for itself in some way or another, and, in my opinion, has no right to be a charge upon the Mall school funds at all, then the endowment will meet the expenses of the Mall school.

14846. As I understood, you and the Mall endowments were not charged with the Colman-street schools?—I said there had been two windfalls of £50 apiece; but I cannot reckon on any more.

14847. How much is the debt on the Mall school?—It is £145. However, there is no real reason for being at all uneasy about the Mall school. I do not think the house generally is in bad repair, although in the ceiling of the porch there is a breach, and the house is too small for the master. We undertook to pay the master £30 a year. The school was in such a wretched state when I got it that we had to tempt a good master, and the inspector of schools told me he was worth £260 a year, but we cannot increase his salary.

14848. Do you know of any other endowed schools in Arragh?—There are Presbyterian schools.

14849. Is there not a children's school?—I do not know where the funds come from by which the children's school is supported, though I am a member of the Chapter of the Cathedral. The question of where the money comes from would never come before us.

14850. Do you desire to add anything further?—I think the assertion about the Royal School, that the treatment of the day boys by the boarders amounted to persecution ought to be fully contradicted. When I was in school, with boarders and day boys, there was frequently a shout of "Hurrah for the boarders!"—or "Hurrah for the day boys!" And, I suppose, that is so everywhere; but there is nothing to make the position of a respectable boy attending Arragh Royal School, as a day boy, in any degree uncomfortable, and anything that does exist is boys' play. If a mad were sent there, he would be ridiculed—not as a day boy, but as a cad. Some of the masters have houses in which boys board, in order to attend the school as day boys, and some of the most respectable ladies in Arragh also have boys boarding with them, in order to attend there as day boys. I know numbers of them intimately—boys whom I like, and I would send my own boy there as a day boy, without any hesitation, if he were old enough.

14851. There are residents in Arragh who send their sons there as day boys?—Several; and they take their full share of boarders. Persons who do not like to send their children as boarders, for fear they would be laughed about, send them to live with relatives or others in the town, in order to attend as day boys. I saw only say I never heard a complaint.

14852. Are you aware whether or not they remain playing with the boarders?—I do not know at all. I utterly disbelieve that if a boy were persecuted it is because he was a day boy.

14853. I believe there are very few schools in which there is not some jealousy between boarders and day boys. You do not believe there is anything beyond the ordinary jealousy that exists in other schools?—I am quite sure there is not anything ill-considered.

[The Commissioners assented].

Oct 15, 1879.

Rev George A. Chadwick, D.D.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1879.—10 o'CLOCK, A.M.

Oct. 28, 1879.

In the Courthouse, Cork.

Present.—The EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; and ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.B.; with JAMES CREED MURPHY, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. JAMES CREED MURPHY, examined.

Mr. James C. Murphy.

14854. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master, agent, and secretary, to the Stephen's-worship Blue Coat Hospital?—Yes, I am the only master.

14855. How long have you held your position?—I have been master upwards of twenty-two years, and agent for the last five years. Under a scheme of the Court of Chancery, I have also been appointed to act as secretary, but without any extra emolument. I produce the Minute Book of the Board which commences in 1849, and with the exception of the first few entries all the rest are in my own handwriting.

14856. The charity is managed by a Board of Governors?—Yes.

14857. How are they appointed?—The ten gentlemen who were acting under the trusts at the time of the completion of the Chancery scheme were continued in their position, on the report of the Master in Chancery, but they have all died. The scheme, however, empowers the surviving trustees to elect others in vacuous cases by death or otherwise.

14858. What is the date of the Chancery scheme?—1831.

14859. How often do the Board meet?—They held

quarterly meetings on the 1st of March, the 1st of June, 1st of September, and 1st of December, and at other times for special purposes. Five members constitute a quorum.

14860. Dr. HART.—Are the Trustees themselves the Governors, or do they name the Governors?—In former days, the late Common Council were empowered to act as Governors, and by the foundation Deed the Trustees were the Mayor and Constables of the Merchants' Staple. After the late Council ceased to exist it became necessary to apply to the Court of Chancery to sanction a scheme, to confirm the trusts in the surviving Members of the Old Council as Governors and Trustees.

14861. The Trustees now have the government of the institution?—Yes. The number of Governors is fixed at ten.

14862. CHAIRMAN.—Although five is the regular quorum, it appears that at the last two meetings there were only three present, and yet business seems to have been transacted, cheques drawn, and so on.—How was that?—Some gentlemen live at a distance from town, and it is not easy, at times, to get them

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Mr. James C.
Somerville.

together, but they attend very well and we usually have five present, and sometimes more. We had the cheque drawn in order to prevent things getting into arrears, and we get the attention afterwards of other members.

14663. How are the cheques signed?—By Union of the Trustees.

14664. What does the property of the school consist of?—It consists of two denominations of land, the one called the "Spital" lands adjoining the establishment, the other denomination is East and West Ballymough.

14665. How are these lands held?—Under lease in perpetuity made about 1712.

14666. How do you collect the rents?—Half-yearly, the gross rental is a few shillings over £420.

14667. Has the school any other property?—Yes. There is a sum of £300 Irish in the hands of the Corporation, the interest on which is paid half-yearly.

14668. Do you lodge the rents as they are collected?—I lodge the rents as they are collected in the Bank of Ireland, and everything is then paid for by cheque.

14669. How does the account now stand?—In September last, the balance in bank was £191 7s 1d, to which I have since added £10, and three payments amounting to £86 8s 3d. have been made, leaving a balance of £114 18s. 10d. in bank.

14670. How is the income of the charity expended?—The master has a contract with the Trustees at £16, Irish, a year, for each boy; in fact it has been the practice from time immemorial that he should have a certain sum to maintain and clothe each boy. I find everything for the establishment with the exception of bed and table linen. I have also £25 Irish a year as master, which amount is fixed both by the Chartery scheme and by the Foundation deed.

14671. What is the present number of pupils in the school?—Sixteen; but in consequence of the great rise in the prices of everything which has taken place in recent times, I get the allowance for eighteen boys. The Trustees conceive that they are empowered under the scheme to make this arrangement.

14672. Is the building kept in repair?—It is in very good repair now.

14673. What fund is there to meet that?—The general funds. We have to pay poor rates which are very high of late, and as the surplus available for repairs, and all other expenses, would not come to £10 a year.

14674. How are the pupils chosen?—Each Trustee has the right, in turn, of nominating a boy whose name is then submitted to the Board.

14675. What qualifications are required?—They must be legitimate born, and as a rule the children of citizens of the Protestant faith, originally as by law established, now called the Church of Ireland.

14676. The school is entirely confined to children of the Church of Ireland?—It is exclusively Protestant, under both the deed and the scheme.

14677. What is the course of instruction?—The course of instruction is necessarily very plain—it is primary—reading, writing, geography, grammar, and such subjects; however, I have myself from time to time instructed smart boys in the rudiments of Latin, and some of them have afterwards improved themselves, and become clergymen, others have filled very important posts in various parts of the world; perhaps no institution has been more successful as a rule.

14678. What books do you read?—The National School Class Books.

14679. What system of inspection is there?—There is no regular Inspector, but from time to time the Trustees have had an examination conducted by an Inspector whose Report has been very favourable.

14680. Dr. Hutt—Is there any limit to the number of boys in the school?—No. If the property improves and the funds admit there will be a proportionately larger number of boys reserved.

14681. CHAIRMAN—Is the examination and inspection annual?—No it is not, being a private endowment we are not under any Board. I have here a letter in

reference to the school, dated May 7th, 1860, from one of the trustees:

"Mr Dean Buz.—I have examined very carefully the answers given by the pupils of Saint Stephen's School, and my impression is that the master is a very efficient teacher, and is admirably adapted to the post he occupies. He evidently possesses considerable skill and tact, and has been highly successful in his elementary teaching. I thought it well to recall mentally the attainments of all the pupils, so that should I on a future occasion have the honour of inspecting the school, I should be able to ascertain the improvement made by each individual scholar. Perhaps I should add I have been particularly pleased by the intelligent answering in Scripture, the neat appearance of the copy books, and the prompt answering in arithmetic."

(Signed) HENRY ARNOLD.

14682. Who is Mr. Arnold?—He was at that time the master of the Training School at Bandon.

14683. The boys are chiefly the children of poor parents?—Yes. The Trustees have always considered the trust a special one, and have devoted on educating and admitting the most deserving children.

14684. What pursuits in life do the children who have been educated at the school usually follow?—Of late years they have generally got clerical or mercantile offices.

14685. Do you fit them for such posts, or have they to go to other schools, after leaving yours?—They very seldom go to other schools, except in such a case as I have mentioned of a boy requiring the rudiments of Latin, and having the taste to advance himself to a preference.

14686. Mr. O'SHEA—The deed, under which the charity was supposed to be founded, is, I understand, dated in 1699?—Yes.

14687. Is that deed in existence?—Yes. It is in our iron safe or chest.

14688. The institution is at present a purely denominational one?—Yes.

14689. Do you know anything of the history of the institution before the execution of that deed?—We learn by tradition that it was a Lepers' Hospital.

14690. According to a return received by the Commissioners of 1837, from the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, this was originally a charity for the maintenance of a house of entertainment for poor lepers and lepers. It appears that the property was at that time in the possession of the Corporation of Cork, and that subsequently it got into the possession of Mr. William Worth, who was Recorder of Cork?—Not actually into his possession, but he made an attempt to get the property, which it appeared to have served its purpose. The Corporation who were in possession refused to give it up; however, they then allowed him to make a charity, undertaking to consent, on a proper deed being executed, that such charity should be founded and endowed.

14691. The statement made by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests was that he obtained from the Crown a patent dated July 21st, 1685, giving him the lands?—I never heard that.

14692. We next find that the Corporation proceeded against him in Chancery seeking to have the patent declared fraudulent. Negotiations then took place between him and the Corporation, which ended by his consenting to have this turned into a charity by the deed of 1699. I want to know what the nature of the deed was?—Simply conveying the lands of East and West Ballymough, and Spital Lands, and twenty-three acres of Chalmers, to the Mayor and Constable of the Municipal Borough, for the maintenance and education of a number of poor boys of the Protestant faith, as by law established, as the Mayor and Common Council of Cork and their successors for the time being should nominate and appoint.

14693. There have been as Reuben Gethro boys there in your time?—Never. I find, from the Register, that one or two were admitted in error, but put out again immediately; that was a century ago.

14694. Is there any attempt made on the part of the managers to have boys there whose parents are Catholics?—On the contrary, both parents must be Protestants.

14895. You were the master of the school at the time of the Royal Commission in 1864?—Yes; but I had not been long so.

14896. That Commission reported that the state of instruction in the school was very unsatisfactory?—It must be recollected that I was not two years in office at the time they visited the school, and a large number of the boys were very young; moreover, the former master had been nearly two years ill, and so I found the school in great confusion.

14897. Is the state of education much better now than it was at that time?—Yes, much better.

14898. How are the lands belonging to the charity let?—They are let upon leases in perpetuity which were made between 1713 and 1714.

14899. The lands are capable of producing a much higher rental if there were any possibility of fresh tenants?—Certainly. The lands at the north side are the most valuable of the property in or about Clerk.

14900. Are those lands also let in perpetuity?—They are let for 919 years. It is said that Baron Worth gave increased leasing powers.

14901. Are there any day pupils in the school?—There are not now, but there used to be before the year 1860, when education was a rare commodity. I understand that, for a number of years, the Trustees permitted the masters to take in a number of day pupils, thereby enabling them to employ *retainers*. The children on the foundation had the advantage of that arrangement. I think it is a mistake that we have not also paying boys. Day boys would be out of the question now, considering the Model and National Schools, but I have frequently had applications from boarders, who would pay any, £30 a year and upwards. My salary as master of the school is only £25 a year Irish; but, if I might take pay *bonaria*, I would be enabled, if I got from 12 to 20, to have an assistant, and then we could conduct the school efficiently between us.

14902. You have no power now of taking paying boys?—I have not.

14903. CHAIRMAN.—What number do you consider the school suited for?—There is dormitory accommodation for 29 boarders. The school-room would seat 40. It is a fine room, 36 feet long.

14904. Do the Governors go over the school from time to time?—Yes.

14905. The clothing is managed by you?—Yes. The boys must be clothed in blue cloth.

14906. They are to be sent out with one suit of dress apparel and underclothes—is that done now?—That has been always done.

14907. Are they not always sent out of the school before they reach 15?—We cannot keep them longer than 15.

14908. Dr. HART.—Are the rents regularly paid?—Yes. I make application for them within two months after they become due, and they are paid within four months.

14909. There are no arrears?—None.

14910. How do you calculate the allowance for poor rates to the tenants?—I have always allowed one-half the poor rate on the rent each tenant pays.

14911. According to law a tenant who has sub-let the land for more than the valuation is not entitled to deduct so much?—There are, probably, between 20 and the tenants in possession, ten or twelve persons having derivative interests. I will call attention to the point, but I have only followed the practice laid down by my predecessors.

14912. CHAIRMAN.—Have you received any allowance from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on account of income tax?—Yes.

14913. How are the repairs of the building managed?—When I find anything requiring to be attended to, before it becomes of greater magnitude I get it done, and in that way our building is kept in thorough repair. Any large repair is done through a contractor.

14914. Dr. HART.—Have the trustees absolute power to decide what repair shall be done?—They have. The building is an extensive one, and we must keep it in repair. It is a substantial repair at present.

14915. Is there any play-ground attached to it?—There is a fine rocky playground, about 80 feet long, and probably over 50 wide, and for 14 or 20 boys that is ample.

14916. How do the boys get exercise?—Sometimes in the summer we play cricket in the park. The boys have had the privilege from time immemorial of going home to their relatives, from Sunday evening till Monday morning.

14917. What are the school vacations?—We have a fortnight or three weeks in summer, a fortnight of Christmas, and a few days at Easter.

14918. Is there any industrial training given?—No.

14919. Mr. O'SHEA.—Is there any intention of applying to the Court of Chancery for an amendment of the scheme so as to enable you to take paying pupils?—I have not yet brought the subject before the Trustees, but it occurred to me within the last few days, as I have had many applications from respectable persons.

14920. Dr. HART.—The change could not be made without the authority of the Court of Chancery?—No.

14921. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know what extent of land the school stands on?—There is a little to the rear of the building, and within a few feet of the southern wall, up to 1796 it was a burial ground in connection with the old Chapel of St. Stephen's, on the site of which the building now stands. The Deed reserves the garden for the use of the master. I have it in cultivation, and it is one of the most valuable items I have in connection with the school. There is over an acre altogether—on one acre and a quarter.

14922. What is the balance in bank to the credit of the charity?—Our present balance in bank is £114 15s 4d, and I have some money in hands to pay for repairs, and such things, which would make the balance about £12 more. The accounts being paid quarterly, I am always three months in advance. Being the equal I must get a little *cash* *blow*.

14923. Are there any debts?—Not a penny, and will not be until the quarter day.

Mr. MICHAEL GRICE, continued.

Mr. Michael Grice.

14924. CHAIRMAN.—You are the agent over the estate of Bishop Crox's School at Clonfert?—Yes. I have been so for twenty-five years.

14925. What does the estate consist of?—Houses, and some land, near Clonfert.

14926. What is the net rental?—The rental is £138 7s 6d.

14927. How is the land let?—Generally for sixty years; but some of the leases are for a shorter period.

14928. Are these recently made leases?—Some of them are of a late date—some of 1863.

14929. Have there been any recent lettings?—Yes. There was one in 1871.

14930. What is the Government Valuation of the estate?—I could not say.

14931. Do you think that the estate is let at its fair value?—Yes, except about 65 acres of land, on which there will be an increase of nearly double. It is let on a thirty-one years' lease dated 21st July, 1853. The other tenements are generally leases of house property.

14932. Is there any lease of an older date than 1853 outstanding?—There is one, of a small holding, dated 1840, and another dated 1849.

14933. Are there any arrears due?—Yes. There was a block of houses from which we had to eject the tenant

Oct. 27, 1873.
Mr. Michael
Green.

two years ago, and it has rather involved us in debt to get it into repair, but there are no other arrears.

14934. What is the extent of the property?—There are about 65 acres held by Concessor Litten. The rest is chiefly house property.

14935. Do you collect the rents half-yearly?—I attend weekly, as there are houses let to weekly tenants. The letting of the 65 acres was made in the former time, and that is the reason it was made so low.

14936. What is the rest of that holding?—£65 10s. a year.

14937. What is the usual rent per acre in the immediate neighbourhood?—About 4s.

14938. What is the Trustee's leading power?—I could not exactly say, but it has been the practice on the estate, longer than I have been connected with it, to give sixty years' lease in the town, and thirty-one years' lease of the land.

14939. The payments are made by you for the school?—I receive the rents, and the Trustee sends me in the school bills, which I pay.

14940. Where is the balance lodged?—Unfortunately at present we have no balance, we had a balance and would have been very well off, but the Church Temporalities Commissioners forced us to purchase the school house, which was held under a Bishop's lease, and for which we had to pay £60, and moreover I had to repair the house property, so as to get the rents from the tenants.

14941. There is no rent now payable for the school-house?—None except title rent-charges.

14942. Dr. HART.—What rent did you pay before the present purchase?—£3 odd a year.

14943. CHAIRMAN.—What is the master's salary?—£15 a quarter.

14944. Last year there seems to have been £76 expended, in addition to the purchase-money?—I suppose there was one quarter's salary in arrears, there is a balance of about £80 against the Trustee still.

14945. When are the accounts audited?—Generally after Christmas, but unfortunately not regularly. The clergyman who was the Trustee, being in delicate health, was not in a position to audit the accounts, the Reverend Dr. Moore, who is one of the trustees, lately audited the accounts of the last two or three years.

14946. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Did two or three years pass without an audit?—Yes.

14947. CHAIRMAN.—Was the whole thing left in

your hands for that period?—All was left in my hands. I afterwards produced my vouchers, and Dr. Moore vouched the accounts.

14948. You paid the salary as before?—Yes.

14949. Were the repairs executed?—I got them done, and paid for them.

14950. Are the sums for the "maintenance and clothing of the boys" paid quarterly?—Yes.

14951. How is that managed?—The master sends the accounts to the Trustee, who sends them to me, and then I pay the bills.

14952. Are those accounts for maintenance only, or for clothing as well?—I believe the boys are clothed by their parents.

14953. In the accounts you have produced I find an item of £81 for repairs "to B. Hornbrook's holdings"?—These are the holdings we were obliged to erect.

14954. How was that expenditure managed?—I had a superintendent who saw that the tradesman was doing the thing properly. I paid the bills every week, when I went to receive the rents of the town holdings.

14955. The Trustee do not themselves superintend any of those repairs, but leave them entirely to you?—The Rev. Dr. Moore went over all those different holdings with me. I showed him the improvements and so forth.

14956. Were they done entirely under your direct superintendence, without contract?—I thought it less expensive not to have a contract.

14957. Were there any vouchers furnished to Dr. Moore for payments to tradesmen, and items of that class?—No. I paid the wages and put them down on a sheet which I showed him. I could not get bills from slaters and masons and other tradesmen whom I paid weekly.

14958. The account which you have produced does not show a balance of £80 against the school?—There were some materials supplied that are not yet paid for.

14959. Is there £44 due for outstanding debts?—Yes.

14960. Dr. HART.—Do you know how the allowance for the boys is calculated, have you anything to do with that?—No.

14961. Who makes out those accounts?—The master sends the accounts to the Trustee who sends me the bills and I pay them.

Mr. John E.
Moorehead.

Mr. JOHN EVANS MOOREHEAD, examined.

14962. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master of Bishop Crooke's School, Clonmel?—I am the only master.

14963. How long have you been in that position?—I was appointed in 1873.

14964. How many boys are there in the school?—At present there are twelve.

14965. What is your course of instruction?—English, and elementary classics for private boarders or any boys that may desire them, that is to say, for boys under ten years of age.

14966. How are the pupils selected?—The boarders on the foundation of the school are appointed by the Trustee. I get a written notice that a boy has been appointed, stating his name, age, and religion, and the boy presents an order from the Trustee for his admission.

14967. Are the boys all boarders?—No; there are six boarders and six day scholars at present; of the six boarders, five are on the foundation of the school, and one is a private boarder of my own.

14968. Those on the foundation pay nothing?—The boys pay nothing, but I am paid for them by the Trustee.

14969. What does that payment amount to?—£20 per annum for each boy, but that dates only from July of the present year. From May, 1873, to July

last, I was receiving but £15 per annum for each boy on the foundation of the school.

14970. The other boarder is your own private pupil?—Yes; the Trustee permits me to receive private boarders on my own account.

14971. What accommodation is there for boarders in the building?—The entire residence is as one building, and the school-house is detached; but the dormitory for the boys on the foundation is suitable for eight boys; there are six beds in it now.

14972. Are the day boys on the foundation too?—The day scholars are not, they apply to me for admission to the school, and I permit them to come—the trustees permit me to receive day scholars.

14973. That has nothing to do with the charity?—No. The way I interpret the charity is to make it as useful as possible, for those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the school. I have made an analysis of the attendance since my appointment. The Trustee have appointed in all sixteen boys on the foundation of the school, and I have had nine private boarders, making a total of twenty-five boarders that have passed under me. I have also taken twenty-seven free day scholars, and had seventeen day scholars who paid me, making a total of forty-four day scholars.

Oct 25, 1875.
Mr. John B. Morehead.

14974. Dr. HART.—How much do the day boys generally pay?—The payments vary according to class to the junior charge I charge 10s. a quarter. If the boys are fit to be removed into the three senior classes, I charge £1 a quarter.

14975. CHAIRMAN.—The instruction given is of a purely national?—In the case of the private boarders whose parents wish their sons taught Latin, I teach them, and I have had some of my boys in Virgil and Cæsar, but the course of instruction is mainly that of a primary school. The boys I have had under my charge have nearly all gone into business as clerks in merchants' offices.

14976. What classes are they generally taken from?—Generally speaking they are the sons of gentlemen in reduced circumstances, but I have had a coachman's son, a gardener's son, and the sons of farmers. I have also had a bank manager's son.

14977. Is it strictly a Church school?—There are no Roman Catholics in it now. The boarders appointed as the foundation of the school must belong to the Church of Ireland, but I have not been limited as to the religion of my day scholars. I have had Presbyterians, and also two Roman Catholics.

14978. Is the school visited periodically?—Since Dr. Moore's appointment, his visits have been generally two or three times a week. We welcome inspection from any quarter; sometimes the Church Education Society send an inspector, and a gentleman appointed as Diocesan School Inspector also inspected the school as recently on February last.

14979. Are any of the boys apprenticed or any one paid for apprenticeship fees?—Not to my knowledge.

14980. Is the Inspector of the Church Education Society, whom you referred to, a regular paid inspector?—Yes.

14981. Does he examine both in religious and secular subjects?—Yes.

14982. Are these prizes awarded at any examinations held by him?—No, I have frequently suggested that prizes should be given to the boys, but the school funds have not been sufficient.

14983. Dr. HART.—Your last inspection was by the Diocesan Inspector?—Yes.

14984. Have the Church Education Society ceased to inspect the schools?—Yes.

14985. Does the Diocesan Inspector examine in secular as well as religious knowledge?—He does. The school is not under the Diocesan Inspector, but he comes at the invitation of the Trustees, and in a conversation I had recently with the Bishop, he told me he would send Rev. Mr. Forte, as his own inspector, the Bishop being himself the Visitor of the school.

14986. What is the sum of the number it is intended to keep on the foundation of the school?—I believe the number is limited only by the amount of money in the possession of the Trustees. For two years I had seven boys on the foundation.

14987. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Are there many Protestants or Presbyterians in the locality of a class that might avail themselves of the school as day boys who do not do so?—I think there are two or three, but those attend the National school.

14988. What other schools are there in the neighbourhood?—There is a National school conducted by a master holding a first class certificate from the National Board, and then there is Dr. Moore's College, within easy reach of the town.

14989. That is Middleton College?—Yes.

14990. Dr. HART.—Is the National school practically a Protestant or a Roman Catholic school?—It is practically a Roman Catholic school. I should mention that two of the three Protestant children I referred to, as attending it, are children of a mixed marriage, the mother being a Roman Catholic.

REV. THOMAS MOORE, M.A., CONTINUED.

REV. THOMAS MOORE, M.A.

14991. CHAIRMAN.—You have been recently appointed one of the Trustees of Bishop Crowe's school?—Yes.

14992. What is the date of your appointment?—8th of July last.

14993. You had no connexion with the school before that time?—None whatever, except that, being a Canon of the cathedral, taking an interest in educational matters, and knowing Mr. Morehead, I used to go in and see the school, but I have been only officially connected with it for four months.

14994. Can you suggest any improvement in its management?—There are no boys in the neighbourhood to come to the school, except those admitted free. The difficulty is for the diocese of Cloyne at large, and when you bring boys from a distance you have to feed them, and necessarily therefore the endowment appears to do but little. I see by the statement in the school record which I have here that there have been as many as fifty-two boys in actual attendance at one time, but there are not so many boys in the neighbourhood now. Perhaps in a few years a generation will spring up who are now quite too young to attend the school.

14995. I suppose Middleton College, of which you are yourself the head-master, supplies the educational wants of most people in the locality?—Yes, some boys come to me from Cloyne who would, perhaps, otherwise be educated at Bishop Crowe's school. They come to me when they want higher education.

14996. Can you suggest any change that would make the school more generally useful?—No, I do not see how it could be made more useful. In the course of a few years the income will be considerably larger,

and then the number of boys may be increased. It appears from a book which I produce, that in 1830 a farm was let at £96 6s., which is now let at about £10 a year less.

14997. Mr. O'BRIEN.—When was that letting made?—I think in 1850, immediately after the famine, when the times were bad. I do not know whether the trustees have power to grant those leases.

14998. Do you know what the valuation of the property is?—I do not.

14999. Dr. HART.—Does the book which you have produced contain any minute of the letting of the holding to which you referred?—I find the entry under date 1850—"By the strong recommendation of Mr. Russell, master and agent, and all other persons, the rent of James O'Connell has been reduced to £1 1s. per acre for seven years, commencing September 29th, each half-year's rent to be paid in full before the succeeding one becomes due, in default of such payment this arrangement to be null and void." It has continued at that ever since.

15000. Is there any minute of a new arrangement in 1853?—I do not think so; there has been no change ever since.

15001. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Who is the present tenant of that holding?—Edward Linton, Esq., &c.

15002. Has he subject the land?—His uncle, Mr. John Linton, put the tenant out.

15003. Dr. HART.—Mr. Green has mentioned that there was a lease of that holding made in 1883; you have no record of that lease having been granted?—Not in the only book I had access to.

Oct. 25, 1879.

Mr. Michael
Gavin.

15004. CHAIRMAN.—To whom was the lease of the holding, to which Dr. Moore refers, originally made?

—To a person named Bardon.

15005. When?—In 1853. He sold his interest to Mr. John Linton.

15006. Dr. Moore has read a minute in reference to a tenant named Giffman—who was he?—I believe

Mr. MICHAEL GREENE, recalled.

he was a previous tenant when the Trustees were obliged to evict.

15007. At what rent was the lease of 1853 made?

—At £35 odd, a year.

15008. Does Mr. Edward Linton now pay the full rent reserved by that lease?—Yes.

Rev. Thomas
Moore, M.D.

Rev. THOMAS MOORE, M.D., recalled.

15009. Dr. HARRIS.—The lease of 1853 appears now to have been signed by the trustees without any account of the transaction being preserved in their minute book?—That appears to be so.

15010. Have you a copy of Bishop Crowe's will?

—No, I believe it does not give any leasing powers at all.

15011. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Can you suggest any way by which this school could be better fitted to carry out the intentions of the founder?—The only thing I anticipate is the increase of the funds. There are several boys waiting for admissions now; but

finding the property was gone into disrepair, an account of tenants overholding, we were unable to do more, but in a year or a year and a half from the present time we will be quite clear, and moreover, we look to have our rents increased, we intend to take full advantage of whatever there may be obtainable in that way.

15012. What is the average cost of each boarder?

—£20 a year.

15013. For what period are they kept?—For three years.

Mr. John B.
Morehead.

Mr. JOHN EVANS MOREHEAD, recalled.

15014. CHAIRMAN.—Is eight the entire number of boarders you have accommodation for?—That is the number of boys there is room for, in the foundation boys' dormitory, and there is a bedroom which I give up for my private boarders, where there is room for four or five more, and by limiting my private accommodation I could give a larger bedroom if I had more boarders.

15015. Do you desire to add anything?—I wish to

say that whenever I had a Roman Catholic pupil I permitted no examination of him in Scripture, as in the Church's formulae, I have had but two applications from Roman Catholics, and I rebuffed the ones to Canon Buckley, the Parish Priest, who permitted the boys to come, provided nothing was done to touch on their religious persuasions. He permitted them to read the Scripture—namely the Deuterium Testament, without note or comment.

Rev. Thomas
Moore, M.D.

Rev. THOMAS MOORE, M.D., recalled.

15016. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head-master of Midleton College?—Yes.

15017. Is it, to a certain extent, under "The Commissioners of Education"?—Yes, they are the managers of the property.

15018. What supervision do they exercise over the school?—None whatever, except that I report to them twice a year.

15019. Did any of them ever inspect it?—It has never been visited by any of the Commissioners.

15020. Practically it is left in the hands of the head master?—Not exactly. There are persons called Visitors or Trustees who appoint the masters, and they vicariously. "The Commissioners of Education" have nothing to do except with the property which is under their management. They have never even sent down an examiner, as they have done to the Royal Schools.

15021. Are the funds of the school under the control of "The Commissioners of Education"?—Yes.

15022. What payments do they make?—£32 a year to the master, and £20 as an allowance for an assistant.

15023. Do they keep the pecunies in deposit?—Yes, whenever I see anything which requires to be done, I obtain a tender for a contract, and bring the matter before the Visitors at their annual inspection, and if they consider the thing necessary they fix it. It is then forwarded to the Commissioners, who sanction it or otherwise.

15024. Do the Visitors meet only once a year?—Only once a year.

15025. They inspect the school?—They inspect everything.

15026. Who are the Visitors?—The Bishop of Cork is the only official Visitor, but the Rector of Midleton, who is always on the spot, and knows the entire of the management, comes up several times every week. Lord Midleton is also a Visitor, and so is the Earl of

Shannon. Mr. John W. Scott, representing Lord Midleton, as his agent, was a Visitor when I was appointed. He was constantly on the spot, and of immense service to me. He is still a Visitor, and takes much interest in Midleton school.

15027. Does Lord Midleton visit the school himself when in the neighbourhood?—He does, always.

15028. Are prizes given to the boys in the school?—I had prizes established. Lord Midleton gives an annual prize of 3 guineas. Mr. Scott, Mr. Chester, and Captain Barry also give prizes of two guineas each, and the Commissioners give students entering Trinity College two exhibitions, worth £50 and £20 respectively.

15029. Is it in the power of the Commissioners to grant or withhold these exhibitions?—They have £50 a year to give, and they arranged that the boys who enter Trinity College should be examined for these prizes with the pupils from the Royal Schools.

15030. That money comes out of the balance of the endowment?—Yes.

15031. What number of pupils have you at present?—Eighty-eight now; I have just sent off five to Trinity College.

15032. What proportion of your pupils are boarders?—There are fifty-eight in my own house and eight in the house of one of my assistants, the rest are day pupils.

15033. What staff of masters have you?—Six masters. The school house has been greatly enlarged since the former Commission.

15034. How was that expenditure provided for?—The Commissioners did it. There had been no school for a great many years before my appointment, which caused a saving of £50 or £60 a year, £1,200 was laid out when I took the school, and the Commissioners have lately made an addition of £300 or £400.

15035. Dr. HARRIS.—What was the date of your appointment?—March, 1863.

On 25, 1878
Rev. Thomas
Moore, Secy.

19034. Why do you say there was only a saving of £50 or £60 a year during the period prior to your own appointment—did not they save the whole of the £200 a year?—No, there was a master there, who kept no school, save for some three or four boys, but of course he received the whole £113 a year.

19035. Mr. O'SHEA.—Is there any provision for superintending the master?—No, unfortunately, there is none such in any endowed school in Ireland.

19036. CHAIRMAN.—Has anyone the power of dismissing the master?—No. I find in the minute book that they professed to have appointed my predecessor, Mr. Turpin, with power to dismiss him, but they never exercised that power. They appointed me without any conditions except that I should take the foundation boys.

19037. Dr. HART.—There are some societies who have the power of dismissing and superintending masters?—I was not aware of that.

19038. CHAIRMAN.—What class of education do you give?—A classical, science and English education, adapted principally for preparation for Trinity College, but those from the neighbourhood, who wish to go to Queen's College, Cork, we train too.

19039. Do you provide any special classes for those wishing merely for a good English commercial education?—No, the whole school system is so arranged that it provides everything, and if there is anything special required there is a special class arranged for that.

19040. Is it practically a collegiate school for training for Trinity College?—Yes, and for the Queen's College; but some of my pupils go to Banking business and the Army as well.

19041. Have you sent up any boys to the Intermediate examinations?—Yes.

19042. What number did you send?—Sixteen, of whom twelve passed very well. Those that did not pass had not been regularly educated by me, they came in rather late into their respective classes.

19043. Dr. HART.—Did any of your pupils get exhibitions?—No.

19044. Some were recommended for prizes?—Yes.

19045. CHAIRMAN.—Were there only sixteen boys

in your school of the proper ages to go in for these examinations?—There were some more.

19046. Did you only send in those who had a reasonable chance of success?—I sent in all those who were willing to go, and who were of the proper age, whether they had a chance of success or not; I did not care whether they failed or not, so far as the school was concerned. I thought it would be good to encourage them. There were some who would not go in, in fact of all those residing in the house of my master I could only induce one to read for that examination.

19047. Was the course different?—No, we regulated the whole school work to the Intermediate course; but I interfered with the Trinity College preparation. I had to coach my son for Trinity privately, so far as the subjects were different.

19048. Mr. O'SHEA.—Would you join in the suggestion made in other places that the Intermediate and Trinity and other University authorities should try and arrange a less serious contest?—It would be very advisable. We must from the force of circumstances use the Intermediate course. The present variations put upon the schoolmasters additional expense and labour.

19049. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any special instruction given in physical science?—None, except what is required for army pupils. We have no laboratory.

19050. Instruction is given in modern languages?—Yes, all the pupils are instructed in modern languages.

19051. Mr. O'SHEA.—What are the modern languages taught?—French and German.

19052. CHAIRMAN.—Your modern language master is a foreigner?—Yes.

19053. Which do you think is the best teacher of modern languages—a foreigner or an Englishman?—I would rather have an Englishman, or an Irishman, to teach languages. One of my own pupils educated in Madras College was a foreign master in one of the best schools in England. He was thoroughly trained to teach languages. There are very few foreign masters who can teach, unless they get a University training.

Mr. DANIEL FRANCIS LEAHY, D.L., examined.

19056. CHAIRMAN.—You are the agent over Lord Cork's estates?—Yes. The agency has been in my family since an 100 years.

19057. Can you explain the circumstances under which the Endowed School at Charleville has ceased to exist?—There never was an Endowed School at Charleville, at least there was only an endowment for a teacher, as far as I can trace.

19058. There are at present no scholars attending such a school?—No.

19059. Within your recollection has it ever existed as a school?—There has been a school there; but there was no building or land given as an endowment.

19060. Dr. HART.—The Report of the Commissioners of 1857 states that the Earl of Cork made a grant of rent-charge and a house?—That statement was made in error. The house and plot of land have always been occupied under a yearly tenancy, which I can show by the estate ledgers. Every schoolmaster that was appointed became liable to the rent, varying from £15 to £20 a year.

19061. Mr. O'SHEA.—How far back does the state of things go?—At least to the year 1828, when my family became agents over the Charleville estate. They had been agents for the Earl of Cork and other estates for thirty or forty years before that.

19062. CHAIRMAN.—The endowment of the school arising from lands is referred in the report of 1857 as £30 15s 6d a year?—That was an endowment of £40 Irish for the schoolmaster, which was granted by some former Earl of Cork, where I cannot trace—very likely the first Earl of Ormsby. We still pay £40 Irish to the schoolmaster appointed by the Earl of Cork,

but there has not been a regular school kept for many years. The schoolmaster has had no pupils for some time past, and for a very considerable period has not even been resident in Charleville.

19063. Dr. HART.—He has no place to take pupils?—No.

19064. Mr. O'SHEA.—In the Report of the Commissioners of 1857, it is stated—

"Charleville school was endowed by the Earl of Cork, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, and the premises of the endowment are at present unknown, the deed of foundation not being forthcoming, having, it is supposed, been burned long since."

And in the tables prepared by those Commissioners it is stated that the foundation of the endowed school of Charleville was made by the Earl of Cork, and consisted of a grant of rent-charge of £36 18s 6d, and of school premises of the estimated yearly value of £4 6s 6d?—That is definitely incorrect as to the house.

19065. I presume that the endowment for the schoolmaster was secured by some instrument, probably a deed?—That I cannot give information upon. I know of none, but we have up to the present year continued to pay the schoolmaster that amount, and for many years a house and garden on the estate were occupied by the schoolmaster, who paid the rent thereof as a yearly tenant.

19066. Did you deduct, when paying the annual endowment, the amount payable for rent?—My course in my transacting business with the schoolmaster was to pay him his year's salary, and get his receipt for the amount so the endowment; and then he used to hand me back the yearly rent of the premises. I have not paid the endowment this year, because with the

Mr. Daniel F.
Leahy, D.L.

On 25, 1875,
Mr. Daniel F
Lesky, a.s.

assistance of the rector of Charleville and some others, I am at present endeavouring to procure a master and establish a suitable school there. This stipend would not go far enough to pay a suitable master, but would render some assistance; and Lord Cock concludes that in the best manner of disposing of the bequest or endowment of his ancestor. Lord Cock is extremely liberal all over his estate, as regards the support of education.

15067. Dr. HART.—How long has the master ceased to occupy the house, to which you have referred?—Probably six or seven years, at that time it was tending down, and there was no means of repairing it.

15068. CHAIRMAN.—Has there been any Board that could call the master to account for not keeping up the school?—Not as far as I know. As long as I can remember—long before I succeeded to the agency myself, during my brother's lifetime and my father's—our wish was that there should be a suitable school, but it seems to have gradually dropped lower and lower. I do not like, as the schoolmaster is present, to say much, but I think there is every probability of there being a good school hereafterward. I think schools of this class in good country towns like Charleville are very likely to meet with considerable support.

15069. Lord Cock recognizes that he is bound to pay £40 a year for educational purposes?—Yes, Lord Cock's wish is that the endowment of £40 Irish should continue to be paid, but, at the same time, he naturally desires that the tenants on his estate should derive some value from it.

15070. Dr. HART.—By whom have the masters been appointed?—I think, by the Earl of Cork. The present schoolmaster, Mr. Cronin, was appointed, by the then Earl of Cork, about 1844 or 1845.

15071. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever heard of legal proceedings having been taken by a Mr. Daniel Clancy, of Charleville, to enforce payment of the £40 a year?—I never heard of that, and I know Mr. Clancy well. He was one of the principal inhabitants of the town. I looked through some of the accounts this morning, and I know that for many years after 1838, there is entered half-yearly in the rental the rent for the school-house.

15072. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Is there anything in the rental to show whether the payment was for a piece of land only, or for a piece of land and a house that the rent was paid?—I produce the rental of the Earl of Cork's estate, bearing date 18th March, 1838. The denomination is therein described as a house and garden, let to the Rev. Dr. Willis, at £7 7s 8d. half-yearly; and at the credit side of the same account there is entered on December 9, 1839, a payment to

Rev. Dr. Willis, for one half year's salary, in 25th September, £18 9s 2½d.

15073. You spoke of variations in the amount charged for rent, sometimes £15 a year, and sometimes £30—is there anything to show the cause of the variation?—Simply the value of the plot as any other tenancy would change.

15074. Dr. HART.—Was the master a tenant at will?—He was.

15075. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Does that appear by the books?—Yes, distinctly.

15076. How is the site of the former school-house now occupied?—By the rectory.

15077. When was the letting for that purpose made?—On the 25th September, 1871.

15078. Was the payment of this £40, Irish, at any time refused to the master, since you became acquainted with the affairs of this endowment?—I showed you an entry of the payment in the first half year my family became agents for that part of the Earl of Cork's estate, and my belief is that it has been paid ever since.

15079. Was there any objection made to the payment of a master, neither in competition of the school, nor teaching scholars?—There was no objection, that I am aware of; but it is Lord Cock's wish that the tenants on his estate should get some value for it, and we are now in treaty with a new master.

15080. Is the school intended to be started as a day-school as well as a boarding-school?—The matter has been under consideration, but there has been nothing definitely settled yet.

15081. Is there a large middle class population, in and about Charleville, that would be likely to avail themselves of intermediate education?—I should say a very considerable number.

15082. We have received information as to proceedings having been taken about twenty-five years ago by a Mr. Daniel Clancy, of Charleville, to compel the then Earl of Cork to maintain the school. Do you know anything as to that?—Mr. Cronin was the schoolmaster at that time, having been appointed some years before. I have no recollection that there was any difficulty at all at that time. I may mention, as regards the past year's stipend, that it has not been paid; because, as a matter of fact, as has old age Mr. Cronin, the present schoolmaster, is to a great extent beyond his time for such duties. We would not like to deprive him altogether of some salary, and we left the last year's salary in abeyance, for the present, to see what settlement we can make, and what arrangements for opening a new school for the estate.

Mr. W. F. S.
Cronin

Mr. WILLIAM CRONIN, examined.

15083. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Charleville schoolmaster?—Yes.

15084. When were you appointed?—In 1847, by the late Lord Cock. I then opened school with six pupils, and they increased to ten in a very short time after that.

15085. Is that the largest number you ever had?—I had fourteen at one time.

15086. Were they all day boys?—Yes. I never had boarders.

15087. Where was the school held?—In Charleville, in a house taken by myself.

15088. You have no recollection of there being a school-house in existence belonging to the endowment?—I occupied the old house.

15089. Dr. HART.—Did you not pay a rent for it?—I paid £16 Irish a year.

15090. CHAIRMAN.—Was any inspection of the school ever made?—Yes. Mr. SHARPLEY Crawford came there on one occasion, in 1857.

15091. There was no periodical inspection or supervision?—Never.

15092. Was there any Board of Governors?—There was no interference at all.

15093. Dr. HART.—Were you appointed for life?—I was.

15094. CHAIRMAN.—Was there no inquiry made at any time as to the success or efficiency of the school?—None.

15095. Did you receive your salary regularly?—Yes, until the last occasion.

15096. Was there any threat made to stop it about twenty-five years ago?—Not that I ever heard. I got a verbal notice to quit from Mr. John Lesky, who was then Lord Cock's agent and who is now dead. I assented, but Mr. Clancy remonstrated and Mr. Lesky re-appointed me, so I returned again in 1853. I told Mr. Lesky that I was quite satisfied to give up the school if it was Lord Cock's desire.

15097. Why were you asked to give up the school?—Because the National Schools were going ahead so much, that there was sufficient educational provision for the people of Charleville, without keeping up the endowment.

15103. You had no pupils?—I had sometimes only two or three, and sometimes none.

15104. What were the religious denominations of your pupils?—Mixed; the majority were Protestants. I had seven graduates of Mr. Clancy's from time to time.

15105. What fees used you to charge?—Six guineas a year.

15106. In the Report of the Commissioners of 1857, it is stated there were five Roman Catholic pupils in the school. In a large place like Charleville, would there not be more than four Roman Catholics who would pay six guineas a year?—Roman Catholics as a rule did not come. I had usually all the Protestants in the town—at least all that wished for a classical education.

REV. JOHN JAMES BAKER, M.A., continued.

15107. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Rector of Charleville?—Yes.

15108. How long have you been so?—For four years.

15109. Have you any suggestions to make in reference to the educational requirements of Charleville—you know what it is proposed to do as to re-establishing a school which had been in existence for some years?—There has not been, since I came to Charleville, any school kept by Mr. Cronin, whose health was such that he was quite unequal to keep one up. Some time since I asked parties to join me in securing a pension for Mr. Cronin, in order that we might re-establish a school. Lord Cork, through his agent Mr. Leahy, has always been ready to fall in with our suggestions; but there was the difficulty that I had no means of securing a pension to Mr. Cronin, and I did not wish to be a party to depriving him of the small sum he was receiving, although he was quite incapable, from the state of his health, of keeping a school. I am most anxious to have an undenominational school there.

15110. What is the population of Charleville?—2,500.

15111. What proportion are Protestants?—A very small proportion; but there is a very friendly feeling subsisting between the people of the various religions.

15112. I suppose practically there is now no school of a class above the primary National schools?—There is a National school, and also a school kept by the Christian Brothers; but these are chiefly for a lower class of the population. I have no personal knowledge, but I understand that the Parish Priest has lately got a licence, who proposes to open a classical school. I may mention that some little has been offered to us in the evenings to prepare for entrance at the Queen's College, Cork.

MR. THOMAS SANDERS, J.P., continued.

15113. CHAIRMAN.—You live in the neighbourhood of Charleville?—Yes.

15114. You are acquainted with the locality?—Yes.

15115. Can you make any suggestion as to what would be best, to meet the educational requirements of the district?—It is very difficult to tell what would be the result of establishing a new school there. Unless the master was a competent one I do not think he could maintain a school, and even if he were competent it would be some time before he would get pupils to attend; he would meet with a great deal of disunion here, and it would be a mere experiment. The school was rather a distinguished one in former times. Men of eminence have been educated there. In those days the master was always a clergyman, generally the curate of the parish. Mr. Cronin's predecessor, who was a curate of the parish, was not, however, very successful in the management of the school, for which he was unsuitable, and the school went down in consequence; then Mr. Cronin was

15116. Dr. HART.—Did you ever hear of any legal proceedings being taken with reference to the endowment about twenty-five years ago by Mr. Clancy?—I was not in Charleville at the time. It was during my vacation that he remained an attempt that was made to get an end to the endowment.

15117. Who made that attempt?—Mr. John Leahy called upon me and gave me notice to quit, and, as I had no great desire to remain, I acquiesced.

15118. Mr. Clancy resented that attempt to close the school?—Yes. Having had only such a small school all along, persons might fancy that I was not qualified to keep one; but I have here a copy of my testimonials. I was a Scholar and Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin.

DR. HART.
—
Mr. William
Cassie.

15119. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In and around Charleville, without making any distinction of religious creed, are there a number of boys who require something more than a primary education?—I think so. There was a master, who rented a school-house from Mr. Sanders, and he had from fifteen to twenty sons of farmers, to whom he taught classics. Some of them were prepared for the nursery of the Roman Catholic Church.

15120. CHAIRMAN.—That was a private school?—Yes.

15121. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—That has ceased to exist?—Yes, about two years ago.

15122. Is the demand for something better than a primary education increasing?—We have had no trial of it yet, but if an opportunity were offered a school might be established there in time. Quite recently a lady living in Charleville asked me if there was any prospect of a school being opened, as she had an offer of two boarders to reside with her, who would attend a day school. It would be very desirable that a master should take a limited number of boarders, but it would be most important to have a good school for day boys. A competent master would probably, in time, establish a very fair school. There is a very friendly feeling subsisting between the members of the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic population in Charleville, and I am in hopes that an undenominational school would succeed there. That is the sort of school which, in my mind, ought to be established, and I hope it would succeed. I believe that is, to some extent at least, Mr. Leahy's view also, but I understand he thinks that an undenominational school would not receive the support of the Catholic clergy, and, indeed, that is the great difficulty in the south of Ireland.

REV. JOHN J.
Baker, M.A.

MR. THOMAS
Sanders, J.P.

appended, and we thought he would prove a great success, as he was a son of very high classical attainments, and a Gold Medalist in College; but he did not devote himself to teaching the elementary subjects, which were required for the class of boys who were likely to attend there, and consequently the only pupils to be had were young men going in for some public appointments, or preparing for the Queen's College. The sons of the shopkeepers and tradesmen in the town and neighbourhood did not go to the school.

15123. I suppose there would hardly be sufficient pupils in the immediate neighbourhood, to keep up a good school, unless all denominations were willing to join?—Unless all were willing to join, certainly not, as I do not think they could now draw boarders from any distance. It is not now the custom to send boys to small boarding-schools. In my youth, however, there were about forty boarders at Charleville school.

15124. Is there anything you can add, as to the past

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Mr. Thomas
Moor, M.P.

history of the school, beyond what we have heard I—I have heard it said—I do not know upon what grounds—that the schoolroom, which was detached from the house in which the master resided, was a part of the original endowment. The whole lot, including the

site upon which the schoolhouse stood, is held in my name, having been leased for a glebe for the chapman of the disestablished Church. The schoolhouse was a building containing but a single room.

Mr. D. P.
Lusk, M.P.

Mr. DANIEL FRANCIS LEAHY, B.A., recalled.

15120. CHAIRMAN.—Can you give any explanation as to the site of the old schoolroom mentioned by Mr. Sanden?—The old map of the estate shows the plot including the detached house, and that the whole was held under the one yearly letting. Mr. Clancy, to whom allusion has been made, was a very intimate friend of mine, and, if any proceedings had been commenced, I would have heard of the fact from him; but, certainly when I was a boy I heard from an old relation of mine, that in former times, about 100 years ago, the annual payment of the endowment had been disputed, and proceedings were successfully instituted against the then Earl of Cork. The present Earl of Cork does not conceive that he is legally bound to this endowment at all, but he is willing to pay it, provided the tenants on his estate derive some benefit from it.

15121. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Has it not been paid from time immemorial?—It has been paid up to the present year, so far as I can trace. Lord Cork, the Rector, Mr. Sanden, and the other principal inhabitants, are most anxious that we should utilize this endowment for the benefit of the town of Charleville and its neighbourhood. It would be a great advantage if you could tell us now that we are at liberty, in any way, to not about establishing what we conceive a proper school. We could give the present schoolmaster an annuity, if we were at liberty to dispose of the Earl of Cork's endowment for the payment of a schoolmaster in the new school. We are endeavouring to establish a school, and, if we consider we are doing anything wrong by alienating this endowment for the schoolmaster of the new school, we would consider ourselves and the thing would have to stay in abeyance, and there would be no school. In that case I do not know whether or not the stipend would be

paid at all, probably it would lapse altogether. Although Lord Cork has been regularly paying the endowment up to the last year, there has been little or no value given for it for several years, and the Earl naturally wishes that there should be some. We wish to know if we enter into arrangements now to provide a proper school, whether we will get into any difficulty thereby.

15122. CHAIRMAN.—All we have power to do is to report the facts that have come to our knowledge with regard to the past history of the school, and also, so far as we can gather, what it is supposed will be done in the future. We think it very desirable that the endowment which has been almost of no use for the last twenty-five years should be made useful; but we have no power to authorize you to take any steps. We are quite understood that Lord Cork, who has been paying the £40 a year, would like to see it fully applied, instead of being impeded by—I quite understand you cannot directly authorize any act of ours, but I take it that such an expression of opinion from your Lordship and the other Commissioners, on the existing endowment, would naturally have the approval of those who might hereafter have to question it.

15123. Dr. HART.—We are unanimously of opinion that an arrangement such as you propose would be desirable.—That expression of opinion would be in no way binding.

15124. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Of course you would have to arrange with Mr. O'Brien.—Certainly.

15125. CHAIRMAN.—And endeavour to shape your scheme to the requirements of the locality?—Directly.

Mr. Charles
Dewey, M.P.

Rev. CHARLES DEWEY, M.A., recalled.

15126. CHAIRMAN.—You were formerly the Rector of the parish of Charleville?—Yes.

15127. Can you give us any further information as to the school there?—I may mention a few matters with which I was immediately connected. Not long after I was appointed Rector of Charleville, the present Earl of Cork spoke to me about the difficulty of obtaining a residence for the Rector at Charleville, and said, "I am anxious to provide a suitable and comfortable residence for you, as Rector of the parish." And he

afterwards proposed to give the old school house and the land about it. He at first contributed £100, and the materials of the old house, towards building the new rectory, and afterwards he contributed from time to time small sums to get up an entrance gate and other things. I have a letter of his in which he stated he had consulted his legal adviser, and that he was not able to give a longer lease of the place than 99 years, which I believe is the term for which it has been demised.

Rev. Thomas
Moor, M.P.

Rev. THOMAS MOOR, M.P., recalled.

15128. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any limitation as to the religious denominations of the boys attending Mutton College?—None. The school is open to all—and has always been so. Judge Barry, for instance, was educated there; and when I was appointed there was a Roman Catholic boy on the foundation.

15129. What are the religious denominations of your pupils?—At the beginning of this month I had ten Roman Catholic boys in attendance, and one of them was a boarder. I had five Roman Catholic boarders at one time.

15130. Dr. HART.—What is the total number in the school?—Up to the middle of this month the total number was twenty-three.

15131. CHAIRMAN.—Have you had any difficulty with regard to the religion of the boarders?—None whatever.

15132. Or any complaint made?—None.

15133. Do any Roman Catholics go to chapel on Sundays?—Yes.

15134. Have you any Roman Catholic master to go with them?—I have; but they do not require much supervision, as the place is so small that everyone is known.

15135. Has there been any falling off lately in the number of Roman Catholics?—No, they are rather increasing, but that depends altogether on the number available for education. I had eleven in 1879. I have ten now, but one Roman Catholic boy has just gone to a Bank which crosses a vacancy.

15136. Dr. HART.—Is there any religious instruction given in the school?—Yes.

15137. How do you manage about the Roman Catholics in that case?—There is no religious instruction given during the school hours.

15138. How then is it managed?—Before school opens, and after school is over.

15139. The Roman Catholic boys do not appear there?—No. During the regular secular school hours there is no religious instruction whatever.

15140. CHAIRMAN.—Roman Catholic boarders receive no religious instruction, except on Sunday in chapel?—That is all.

15141. The priest never comes to the school?—Whenever the boys are to be catechised they go to him.

15142. Is that on week days?—Yes, whenever they are required.

15143. Do you know anything of the school estate?—It is situated at Kiniside, I have heard, but I know nothing whatever of it. It is leased away for ever. An attempt was made to break the lease under which about 2,000 acres were leased at much less than £200 a year, but it failed. The land is worth, at all events, £2,000 a year.

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Rev. Thomas
Moore, Esq.

Mr. JOHN EVANS MORRIS, recalled.

Mr. John E.
Morris

15144. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make an explanation?—I was asked whether the course of instruction given in my school was primary. I wish to state that I do not know the exact amount of instruction that would attach to the term "primary." I have had boys doing the fourth and sixth books of Euclid, and figures, and I have boys at present whom I am preparing for the next Intermediate examinations.

15145. Dr. HART.—By primary education we mean

the kind of education given in National schools?—Very well. With reference to a statement, in the report of the Commission of 1867, that the will of Bishop Creve contained no limitation with regard to religion, I also wish to remark that, on that authority, I communicated with the Trustees, and when applications were made to me for the admission of boys of different religions, I have admitted them.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN KNIGHT, A.B., examined.

Mr. William J.
Knight, A.B.

15146. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you resided in Cork?—Twenty-five years.

15147. You are acquainted generally with the progress for education in the city?—Yes, I am intimately acquainted with them. I am the principal of the largest private school in Cork.

15148. Where is that school situated?—Bridewell, Cork.

15149. What number of scholars have you?—The average is 80, the attendance ranging between 60 and 70. It is a collegiate and commercial school.

15150. I suppose you prepare boys for the Queen's College, Cork, and for Trinity College, Dublin?—Yes.

15151. And also for commercial pursuits?—And also for commercial pursuits.

15152. In a memorial which you have handed in to the Commission you state that:—

"There exists no Endowed School in the city of Cork, or in immediate neighbourhood, of a higher standard than the National schools."

Is there any endowed grammar school in the county, except the Middleton College?—That is the only one in the county. It is the only one doing for the south what the Royal Schools are doing for the north.

15153. Your memorial further states:—

"There is but one denominational school of this class in the city, which attempts to supply the deficiency. That of St. John, military, naval, and collegiate school has done good service in the cause of education, is evidenced by the number of successes recently gained by its pupils, appended to its memorial, and by the honor list of the Irish Universities. That the advantages conferred by this school might be greatly increased by a moderate endowment which would make the salaries of its masters not wholly dependent on the fees of a fluctuating number of pupils."

Does that refer to your own school?—Yes.

15154. Dr. HART.—Do you mean that your own is the only denominational school, of a superior class, in Cork?—Yes.

15155. CHAIRMAN.—What are the proportions of the various denominations attending your school?—I have nearly about fifty Church of Ireland boys, ten Presbyterians, and twenty Roman Catholics.

15156. Is yours both a boarding and day school?—Yes.

15157. Are there any Roman Catholics amongst your boarders?—I have had three or four from time to time, but I have none at present.

15158. Mr. O'SHEAVENISMAT.—What is your average number of boarders?—Six.

15159. Dr. HART.—Do you teach girls as well as boys?—Yes; young ladies going in for the Intermediate examinations come after the regular school hours.

15160. CHAIRMAN.—Are there not a good many wealthy people about the city of Cork, merchants and so on, to whom a good day school would be an advantage?—A great number.

15161. Is yours the only private school, in Cork, of that class?—The only one for boys.

15162. Are there any ladies' schools?—Yes, there are one very efficient ladies' school in the north side of the city, the Rochelle Seminary, but that is exclusively a Church school, it is intended for the daughters of reduced gentlemen, to prepare them for the situations of governesses.

15163. Is that quite a private school?—Quite private.

15164. Dr. HART.—You say there is but one denominational school of this class, are there many denominational schools?—Yes, there are denominational schools. For instance, there is St. Finian's Roman Catholic Seminary which I believe they call a Dominican School. There are one or two others of that class.

15165. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any Protestant school of the class?—Mine is the only Protestant school, or rather it is undenominational, but it has a Protestant atmosphere about it.

15166. If you had a Roman Catholic boarder would you send him to chapel every Sunday?—Yes, and if required by his parent he could see him at any time.

15167. Roman Catholic pupils are not present when religious instruction is given?—No; that is given before and after the regular school hours.

15168. Have you had any trouble as regards the various denominations?—None whatever.

15169. You have no other suggestion to make?—Simply the modest one I have made by my memorial.

15170. That your school would do better if you had an endowment?—For better.

REV. FRANCIS DE MONTMORISSET ST. GEORGE, M.A., CHAIRMAN.

D 1 15, 1878.
Rev E. & M. St.
George, M.A.

15171. CHAIRMAN.—You are interested in St. Ann's, Shandon, Green Coat Hospital, Cork?—Yes, I am the Rector of the parish of St. Ann, Shandon.

15172. How long have you held that position?—Since 1865.

15173. What position do you hold in reference to the school?—I am treasurer of the school.

15174. Have you anything to do with the management of the estates connected with it?—As treasurer, I collect the rents, and apply them, under the direction of the Board of Governors.

15175. In fact you are agent as well as treasurer?—Just so.

15176. Who are the Governors of the school?—It would be impossible to name all as they are scattered over the world. Everyone that has ever been officially connected with the two parishes, St. Mary's and St. Ann's, since the foundation of the charity, in the last century, has been entitled to be on the list.

15177. It appears from a book which you have handed in, that in 1717 a piece of ground, in the district of Shandon, was given for the purposes of the school. Is Shandon a district?—No, that is the name of the principal parish. Formerly the entire parish was the parish of St. Mary, but subsequently there was a division into the two parishes, St. Ann's and St. Mary's. The Green Coat Hospital is in the portion now included in St. Ann's parish, and when the rector of St. Mary's is mentioned it should be understood now as the rector of St. Ann's.

15178. It is, as fact, now a parochial school for St. Ann's parish?—It is, and should be.

15179. What is the present number of Governors?—I really could not tell you that. There are certain persons whom the Rev. Mr. Clarke is in the habit of summoning monthly.

15180. As Rector, are you ex-officio one of the Governors?—Yes; and I am the only Rector of St. Ann's that has been so. When I was appointed the Rector was simply an elected Governor, but the Commissioners of Christable Donations and Bequests have since made the Rector of St. Ann's ex-officio Governor.

15181. Is there a scheme under which the charity is now managed?—Yes. We follow the scheme as nearly as may be. The education given is exclusively in accordance with the teaching of what was, at the date of the scheme, the United Church of England and Ireland. The terms of the trust are imperative. The master is required to be appointed with the approbation of the Rector, and to attend the services of the parish church.

15182. What number of pupils are in the schools at present?—The master told me this morning that there are 22 on the boys' roll, of whom 15 are in daily attendance, that there are 24 girls on the roll, and between 30 and 40 infants.

15183. Does the school meet the requirements of the parish?—Quite; but I do not think we have a single child from any other parish. When this school was established there was no other school.

15184. There is not any rule limiting the benefit of the school to the one parish?—Not at all.

15185. What is the present income of the school?—From all sources it is about £153 a year.

15186. Is the property of the school situated in the city of Cork?—Some of it is; but our principal estate is Kickenheads, in the parish of St. Donagh, county Dublin, which produces £108 for St. Ann's year. Mr. Jonathan Alley is our tenant for those lands. There is also an old house, on Rushelm's quay, which we are glad to seek. It brings us in only a couple of pounds a year ground rent.

15187. Is not the infant school rather a recent addition?—Yes; it has been reopened lately. It had been closed for some time, as some of the Governors, wishing to economize, thought that the infant school was not within the scope of the charity.

15188. Are the pupils in the schools all free?—Yes, all.

15189. Do they receive anything beyond a free education?—Every Christmas the bishop of the diocese preaches a sermon, and the collection thereat is apportioned among donations, to clothe the deserving children. Last year we gave £10 from the endowment fund for the purpose. Formerly they used to clothe the children entirely out of the charity fund.

15190. What salary does the schoolmaster get?—£40 a year, with apartments in the schoolhouse, and coals.

15191. What are the other outgoings?—The mistress of the girls' school gets £30 a year, and the mistress of the infant school £20 a year. The taxes, head rents, and other expenses, including a servant, insurance, and pipe work, just about balance the receipts. When I first took up the charity it was some hundreds of pounds in debt. Now it is pretty free, but there is nothing to spare after the repairs of the institution are provided for.

15192. Is there any fixed allowance of coal?—Yes, the master gets four tons a year, the mistress the same quantity, and the mistress of the infant school one ton.

15193. The education given in the schools is of a primary nature?—Yes. They are inspected by the Inspector of the Church Education Society. We teach the pupils for business. They are taught writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and, above all, as acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures, for which they generally get prizes at the examinations.

15194. Were both the master and mistress trained in Kildare place?—Neither. The mistress was trained at the Church Education Society's School in London. She obtained a gold medal at the examination. She is a very clever young woman.

15195. Dr. HARRIS.—What is the number of pupils in the school?—About 70.

15196. The boys' school is seated for 120, and the girls' for 130?—Yes. They are large, low, old-fashioned rooms. The infants are put in the boys' old room.

15197. The salary for the master, in 1856, was £31 10s., and for the mistress £21. That has been increased?—Yes, but not during any time.

15198. CHAIRMAN.—Are all the pupils day scholars?—Yes. The school was originally called "The Green Coat"—why, we cannot ascertain. We found it difficult to clothe the scholars in green, and we were advised that there was no obligation upon us to do so.

15199. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Do you clothe all the children that attend the school?—There are some of the better class that do not take clothes. We wash off the children at the end of the year, and those who are deserving, by regular attendance, and good report, get clothes.

15200. Dr. HARRIS.—Have you not also got a widows' almshouse there?—Yes, connected with the hospital, but not with the school.

15201. CHAIRMAN.—Is any portion of the endowment devoted to the support of the widows?—Not a shilling. The history of the widows is this: the Governors give the empty rooms, and the widows are aided out of the parochial funds.

15202. There are more rooms than are wanted for the day school?—They were originally built for the widows. The Act of Parliament requires that widows of a certain class be sheltered to them.

15203. Dr. HARRIS.—There are no children except Protestants in the schools?—None. The school is limited to Church of Ireland children, who are required to attend the church, and to be instructed in the Church Catechism and formularies. There must a week the master must catechize them, in addition to

the religious instruction they derive from the clergy.

15104. Is the house in good order?—It is not. It is a very good building, but it requires some funds there we can command to put it in respectable order.

15105. MR. O'SHEAQUEST.—Have you had any difficulties arising about the children of mixed marriages, in connexion with the school?—If they come they understand they must submit to a certain routine, and if they do not like it they must take their departure. Some Presbyterians, however, who attend the school go on the Sabbath with their own parents to the Scotch Church, which we permit.

15106. The school was formerly entitled to a rent charge of £10 3s. 1d. from Francis Edwards, does that still exist?—Yes. We get all our little income without any expense, but the treasurer is always about £50 in advance to the charity.

15107. The original rent of the property on Bubbalo's quay was £3 12s Irish?—Yes, that is the last rent paid. We used to get £15 a year out of it, but it was let go into ruins, and became worthless. I entered and took forcible possession of it.

15108. CHAIRMAN.—Is the £300 Government Stock mentioned in the Report of 1857 still intact?—No. It was expended on repairs. I possess a book showing the cash account of the charity.

REV. CHRISTOPHER HANSEN, M.A., CROSS RD.

Rev. C. Hansen, M.A.

15115. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold in connexion with Christ Church Parochial School, Cork?—I am the manager of the school, which is in connexion with the National Board.

15116. Are you the Rector of the parish?—I am.

15117. How the school any endowment, independent of what it receives from the National Board?—The house belongs to the school, and there is about £12 a year, a portion of the Shearman bequest. That is all.

15118. Dr. HANE.—That was estimated in the Report of 1857 as £13 15s 11d. Is it the same now?—Yes. The amount varies because of the income tax, but on an average it is about £12 a year.

15119. CHAIRMAN.—Can you give us any general information as to the will of Mrs. Shearman?—I have here a portion of a copy of it which shows the division of the property.—To the Christ Church, for poor scholars, £30 Irish per annum; for general poor £10 Irish, and for school £15 Irish, equivalent to £13 15s 11d British, and deducting poor rate and income tax there is left about £12.

15120. St. Finbar's school is stated to be entitled to £3 4s 7d. t.—Yes, it is entitled to £10 Irish, which is paid through me. I receive the income, and hand portions to St. Finbar's, St. Peter's, and the Green Coat Schools. The bequest consists of rents derived from the lands of Ballymahugh, North Liberties of Cork, and are paid by four parties.

15121. Are the grants from the National Board, and the £12 you have mentioned, the sole funds for the support of the Christ Church schools?—We have each year to make up in the parish about £80 by subscriptions. There is a residence for the master connected with the schools. I produce the account book of the present treasurer, showing the position of the schools from the time they were put under the National Board, in February, 1852.

15122. Dr. HANE.—How much is the master paid by the National Board?—Last year the Board's salary was £38, the results fee amounted to £36 8s 3d., the school fees to £6 3s 6d., and local payments to £30, making £109 13s 3d., and the monies received of the mistress received—salary from the Board, £15, results fees, £12 12s, school fees, £4 3s 1d., local payments, £30, total, £65 17s 1d. The total number on the roll of the male school was 37, average attendance, 44; total number on the roll of the female school, 85, average attendance, 52, making a total for both schools of 143 children on the roll.

15123. How are the repairs carried out?—We had a little reserve fund which we did not touch until we got authority, a sum of £800 had accumulated and was lying in the Savings' Bank, and the Commissioners of Charities allowed us to apply it to the repairs of the premises. One half of the fund had been given to St. Mary's, which we did not at all approve of, but that was the order of the Commissioners.

15124. Who manages the expenditure?—I do, as treasurer, together with the Governors.

15125. Dr. HANE.—The accounts show an item of £6 18s 3d. for clothes?—That was for the children of the school.

15126. Is that about the annual amount expended for clothing?—That money was paid to Miss St. George, who had supplied the Bannel herself.

15127. There is also an item paid for boots £3 10s 1.—Yes. As I stated, we sometimes give out of the funds what we can afford, and the Governors were kind enough to give my wife certain sums, during that year, to expend on the school children.

15128. Are the accounts regularly audited every year?—Yes, you will see by the book that they are. All the books are preserved from the commencement of the charity.

15129. You have a master and mistress?—Yes, and a monitor and mistress. We want another monitor and mistress to work the schools efficiently.

15130. You have three schools?—Yes, for boys, girls, and infants. The girls and infants are generally working in the same room; but they are taken into another room when required.

15131. From the report of 1857 it appears to have been all one school at that time?—Yes, it was all one school then. It was chiefly an infant school in those days.

15132. The will of Mrs. Shearman directs that if possible instruction is to be given in the rudiments of Latin. Is that direction complied with?—No; our master does not teach Latin, but he teaches advanced sciences.

15133. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose a higher class of pupils go to the Model school in Cork—that is those who wish to get a commercial education?—The favourite school of my advanced pupils is St. Luke's National school. Some go to the Model school, with the hope of getting in as inventors and workmen.

15134. Is St. Luke's a higher class school?—It is considered a higher class school than the Model school. That and the Carmichael school seem to be the favourites.

15135. Is St. Luke's a parochial school too?—It is.

15136. Is Latin taught there?—Yes.

15137. Is it an endowed school?—No; there is no endowment connected with it. It is the last paying National school in the city.

15138. How is it supported?—The master, Mr. Crawford, who is a splendid teacher, has £300 a year from results fees, pupils' fees, and salary from the Board. He passed every single boy in every class at the last examination, and he, therefore, received results fees for every boy in the school. The number of his pupils is 130.

15139. Is Mr. Crawford a University man?—He is not. The children attending any parochial schools are of a poor class, and therefore the results fees are very small compared with the numbers attending. The school fees in the female school amounted only to 44 8s 1d. last year, and I could not enforce fees from pupils, because the poorer children could not pay.

15140. What are the fees?—From 2s 6d. a month down to 1d. a week. The master's school fees were only 24 8s 6d. last year. What the master and mis-

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Haley, M.A.

tees do is this, they apply for the fees and what they get they accept without question. Where there are six or seven children, all belonging to a poor labourer, they could not possibly pay at all. The master and mistress not being able to obtain a suitable salary any congregation come forward and make a special collection.

15235. Are the fees in the Model school on the average high?—Yes.

15236. Do they go down to a penny a week?—I am not sure. As a rule, only those that are able to pay send their children to the Model school. I have had children going right out to shops and different employments without going to the Model school or any place else. Some even come back from the Model school, to be flogged at our parochial school. The master is working very hard, being anxious to take a higher class.

15237. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Was the Protestant endowment virtually a denominational endowment?—Yes. There is no Roman Catholic child at all attending my school. There are some Presbyterians, but we make no difference as far as teaching goes.

15238. Do the Presbyterians avail themselves of the religious teaching?—A few do—the ordinary religious teaching. They generally do not make any difference about our catechism.

15239. In addition to the denominational endowment the school is supported, and very adequately, by the denominational assistance obtained through sermons?—Yes. People put down their names for so much a year for the school, as well as for the Bazaar.

tion. Prind and the other wants of the parish. They give what they can.

15240. I suppose you scarcely ever have a Roman Catholic in the school?—Not at all. There never was one, since I came to the parish.

15241. You accept all the formal regulations of the National Board about religious instruction?—Yes.

15242.—You find it possible to have a thoroughly sound Protestant school under the National system?—Certainly, with the help of my Sunday school. I would not think that the half-hour allowed on week days would be sufficient religious training for the children, but some friends come in and help me at the house for religious instruction.

15243. You, yourself, attend at the school for casual inspection?—There is hardly a day that either my estate or myself does not visit the school, and I attend regularly every Wednesday, for three-quarters of an hour. I have the whole of the religious training under my special direction.

15244. The National Board, when you sought to place the school under their charge, never objected on account of the strong denominational tone of the school?—I presume not, but it was not in my time that the school was put under the National Board, but during the time of my predecessor, the present Dean of Cork.

15245. You never heard of any difficulty raised about it?—I never did. The school is open for any person who wishes to attend it, but no Roman Catholics, in fact, do so.

Rev. William
P. Sikes.

REV. WILLIAM P. SIKES, EXAMINED.

15246. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold, in connection with the Presentation school?—I am Superior of the Monastery.

15247. The Presentation Order is one that has schools in various parts of the country?—Yes.

15248. Where is its centre?—Its centre is Cork.

15249. How long have you been in connexion with this school?—About twelve years.

15250. In a letter, which you addressed to our Secretary, you infer that there is some doubt about there being any endowment attached to your school; but it is returned, in the Report of 1857, as having school premises of the estimated value of £14 a year, and some trust funds, under Thomas Rodford's will, producing £30 a year?—There is £20 a year rent payable for the schoolhouse, which was built by subscription.

15251. Is the schoolhouse the same which existed in 1857?—The very same.

15252. Have you received any other legacy or endowment since that date?—Yes. In 1850 we got a bequest of £100; in 1855 we got two bequests amounting to £39 14s.; in 1859 we got a bequest of £50; in 1872 of £49 5s.; in 1875 two bequests of £20 and £25, respectively; in 1875 of £30; in 1875 of £10; in 1875 £50, and in the same year £10, part of a bequest of £100 to be paid by annual instalments of £10 each.

15253. Were those bequests left for the school?—Yes.

15254. Were those sums invested for the permanent benefit of the school?—No. They were all laid out you after year in the maintenance of the teachers.

15255. You looked upon them as so much income?—Yes.

15256. Then the £300 mentioned in the Report of 1857 is the only capital sum you have?—I think that was expended on the schools, so far as I can understand—£300 on the Lancasterian School, and £200 on the Monastery School.

15257. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you mean on the structure of the school and its improvements?—Yes.

15258. Not on the maintenance of the staff?—No.

15259. CHAIRMAN.—Were the other sums, which you have mentioned, spent on the maintenance of the teachers, and not on building?—Yes.

15260. DE HART.—The £300 is mentioned as having been in existence—invested on mortgage in 1857—and producing £30 a year interest?—Perhaps so.

15261. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—At any rate the money was not forthcoming in your time?—It was not.

15262. DE HART.—In 1857 it was producing £30 a year?—The money expended on the schools has been refunded since. In the year 1851, Mr. McWaters paid the entire principal, £500, and refunded £350 at the same rate of interest, six per cent.

15263. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Can you say what charges and improvements were made for the £500?—I think the money was expended in fitting the Lancasterian Great George's street, house, and the Monastery. In 1831 the bequest of £500 was got, and it was about that time they were finishing the Monastery school.

15264. DE HART.—Does any entry for interest occur in your accounts?—None. Except the £15 a year, the interest on the £250 which I mentioned was lent again at the former rate.

15265. Does that interest continue to be paid to the present time?—It does.

15266. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is that £15 a year secured by mortgage?—Yes.

15267. Is it by mortgage on land?—By mortgage on house property.

15268. Who has the deeds of mortgage?—We have the deeds.

15269. How many children attend your school?—The average attendance for the last year was about 550.

15270. Do you mean in both schools?—No; in Douglas street.

15271. How many Brothers have you to teach them?—Eight Brothers.

15272. I suppose the children get an ordinary primary education?—Yes.

15273. Have you any way of giving boys, show-

ing particular smartness or talent, superior advantages?—No.

13274. You have, of course, got no prizes or exhibitions that would aid clever boys to advance themselves to a superior education in other schools?—None.

13275. Do you think it would be useful if you were able to give every year two or three clever boys in the school £10 or £20 a year to pay for their education in some school of a higher grade than yours?—I have no doubt it would be a great advantage.

13276. Are all the boys Catholics?—Yes.

13277. Are the schools connected with the National Board?—They are.

13278. Do you, too, like the Protestant dissenters, feel that you have a thoroughly good denominational school, notwithstanding the hanging up of our own rules, and that your religious teaching is not interfered with?—Not to a certain extent.

13279. Of course you object to certain forms?—Yes.

13280. Are the Christian Brothers' schools connected with the National Board?—No.

13281. Are there many boys attending their schools who can afford to pay for themselves?—I think not.

13282. They are generally of the poorer classes?—They are.

13283. There are also Model schools in Cork?—There are.

13284. Very few Catholics attend them?—Very few.

REV. DAVID H. POWELL, M.A., CONTINUED.

13295. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Rector of St. Mary's, Shandon?—Yes.

13296. You are one of the Governors of St. Ann's School?—Yes, of the Green Coat Hospital.

13297. How long have you been a Governor?—Exactly twelve months. I am an ex-officio Governor, as Rector of St. Mary's, Shandon.

13298. Have you attended many meetings of the Board?—I have about five times.

13299. How often do the Governors meet?—Once a month.

13300. Do you think the schools are as efficient as they should be, or would you suggest any changes?—There was a very favourable report of the state of the schools sent in at the last inspection, but it seems to me, without wishing to cast any slur on the working of the school, that we ought to have a scheme by which the whole of the Protestant education of that side of Cork might be more efficiently carried on. The endowments of the Green Coat Hospital are, as you have heard, very considerable; and St. Mary's, Shandon school has a clear endowment of about £40 a year. It has an endowment of £50, but we have to pay a rent of £25, leaving £25 a year clear. Both the Green Coat Hospital and St. Mary's, Shandon, are small schools. There are about seventy children in one, and about fifty in the other. It seems to me a great pity to have two small schools, with separate endowments, carried on within a few minutes' walk of each other, instead of having them united into one large and efficient school. The school of St. Mary's, Shandon, is under the National Board, and I would not amalgamate my school with a school under any other Board, the education given is so much superior.

13301. You have the advantage of inspection?—Yes; that is an enormous advantage.

13302. And you have also a Government grant?—Yes, and, feeling that, I moved, with the sanction of the School Vestry of St. Mary's parish, after due notice, in the month of April last, that the Governors of the Green Coat Hospital should, as a preliminary measure, ask the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests whether they would allow that school to be put under the National Board. If that were done we would ask the Commissioners to sanction the amalgamation of the two schools. There was a very large meeting of the Gov-

13303. Of course you have considerable knowledge of the Catholic feeling as to education. The more facilities that are possible for Catholics in a school like yours, under the National Board, are not possible for them in the Model school?—Certainly not. And the feeling with regard to the Model schools is different.

13304. Do the boys attending your school make any payment at all?—Those who can afford it pay one penny per week.

13305. Not all?—No; probably two-thirds.

13306. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose the brotherhood are supported out of the property of the order?—Yes.

13307. Are there any collections for the schools on Sundays?—Only a service once a year.

13308. I suppose there are clergymen who go round and collect subscriptions?—We collect them ourselves.

13309. I suppose the schools are directly under the superintendence of the clergy of the parish?—Yes.

13310. State the particulars as to the £250 bequest on marriage?—It is lent to Mr. M'Sweeney, on house property in Cove-street.

13311. Are the brethren appointed by the clergy of the parish, or by their Superior?—By their Superior.

13312. Has he the power of dismissing or removing them?—He has not the power of removing them.

13313. Dr. HANE.—Is that mortgage for the £250 on the same security on which the £500 originally stood?—Yes, the same.

13314. The Bishop took the chair, and my proposition was defeated by eleven to eight. The difficulty that would seem to be in the way of the trustees was, that the Green Coat Hospital was endowed to train children in the principles of the Church of England—of course the Church of Ireland, now, but it seemed to me that having the children who belong to the Church of England, as it were, on the foundation, and regarding them as the proper objects of the funds of the Green Coat Hospital, we might bring other children in, not exactly on the foundation, but to all intents and purposes securing the benefits of it. I might say with regard to the schoolhouse that our schoolhouse is on the quay in a rather noisy position, and not so central as the other schoolhouse, but it is a very good building. I greatly regret that the two schools are going on side by side instead of having one fine school with endowments, say of £500 a year, and £200 a year more from the National Board.

13315. Dr. HANE.—Which schoolhouse would you hold?—I am hardly prepared to answer that off hand. If we should keep the infants at the Green Coat, and have the boys and girls at St. Mary's, Shandon, I think it would be desirable.

13316. CHAIRMAN.—You would be able to utilize both buildings?—Our buildings are decidedly superior. The boys' schoolroom at the Green Coat Hospital could not contain a good school.

13317. Dr. HANE.—Is not your building in a more noisy situation?—Certainly, the other is in a sort of courtyard where there is only a foot passage.

13318. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The Green Coat Hospital was founded expressly, and in very strong language indeed, for the maintenance and extension of Protestantism?—Yes.

13319. You mention that that should be united to your school?—Yes, amalgamated.

13320. Is not that school at present denominational, to all intents and purposes?—I know there are two Roman Catholics there at present. The schools are carried on *de facto* under the National Board rules, and, of course, no religious instruction is given to those children.

13321. You say I presume it also a thoroughly Protestant school?—Yes. There are two Roman

OF 15, 1878.
REV. WILLIAM
P. POWELL.

REV. DAVID H.
POWELL, M.A.

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Rev. DAVID H.
POWELL, &c.

Catholics attending it. It is a National school with a conscience clause.

15311 Your proposal is that two schools originally intended to be purely Protestant should be put under the National Board?—One of these is already under it.

15312 You have no fear that there would be a crush of Roman Catholics that would take away the Protestant character of the school?—Not the least fear. We will have our own master.

15313 And they would remain thoroughly Protestant schools?—Yes, and if at any time they had done the Trustees could reverse what they had done and sever from the Board.

15314 Then the Trustees could subsequently if they found it was becoming a mixed school retract their steps, and set the National system at defiance?—Yes. The conscience clause, of course, is a difficulty with regard to teaching the principles of the Protestant religion; but I believe with that conscience clause we could teach the principles of the Protestant religion

to the Protestant children. Of course if a Roman Catholic child came in now, he would be obliged to receive Protestant instruction.

15315, Dr. HARR—How long is it since St. Mary's, Shandon, School was put under the National Board?—It is about six years under the Board.

15316 Have you any further observation to make as to the Green Coat school?—In any space, the principle of giving clothes is an exceedingly expensive one.

15317 Mr. O'SHEENQUEST.—According to your idea it would be much better to have a larger number receiving separate education than a distasteful number receiving gifts of clothes?—Yes, I may add as an historical fact that the Green Coat Hospital has the name of St. Mary, Shandon, over the door. St. Mary was the name of the entire original parish, and, in 1758, St. Anne's district was separated from the original parish.

Rev. ROBERT F.
CLARKE, &c.

REV. ROBERT FORBES CLARKE, A.B., CHURCHMAN.

15318 CHAIRMAN.—You held the post of Secretary to the Green Coat Hospital, Cork?—I am the Honorary Secretary, and one of the Trustees.

15319 How long have you held that position?—Since the commencement of 1874.

15320 What are your duties?—My duties are to keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, to summon the meetings, and to prepare any matter necessary for their consideration.

15321 Can you give the names of the members of the Board?—I could not. I applied to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests to know when I was to consider as Governors, because there are gentlemen, who were formerly Trustees, still living in different parts of the world—Australia and elsewhere, and it has been laid down for me that any Governor, once appointed, remains a Governor till he either dies or resigns.

15322 You know who they are that are available?—There is a certain number of Governors who for ordinary purposes are available.

15323 How many do you summon?—I used formerly to summon about thirteen, and lately about a dozen, for each ordinary Board. I may mention that, on the occasion to which Mr. Powell referred, when the question of amalgamation was to be brought forward, he required me to summon all who were Governors, and as I did not know how to do so, we arranged that a certain number from the old minute book should be summoned. It was in consequence of that difficulty that I often was applied to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for instructions on the subject. The Secretary replied that unless a case were submitted by the Trustees he could not undertake to answer the question. We have not since had a quorum of the Governors to bring the matter regularly before them.

15324 There are monthly meetings of the Board?—The meetings are summoned usually, but there is not always a quorum in attendance.

15325 How many constitute a quorum?—Five.

15326 Is there any business done, when there are less than five present?—No business is considered as transacted by the Board, but there are sometimes bills for salaries presented. There has been no quorum since June last.

15327 What has been done about the salaries?—It is considered that the treasurer is authorised, when the salaries fall due, to pay them, as the ordinary expenditure of the institution.

15328 The minute book shows that there was a large attendance on April 1, 1879?—That was the meeting to which Mr. Powell referred. There were twenty governors present, including the bishop.

15329 Do you desire to add anything further to the evidence we have already had, as to this institution?—With regard to the schools, as constituted

under the Act, it would seem to me that originally the children were to be educated and resident in the establishment. Here is an extract from the act of the fourth year of George I., A.D. 1717, entitled—

"An Act for settling the quarter parts upon the parished clergy of the diocese of Tuam : . . . as also for constituting a charitable foundation in the city of Cork :—

"And whereas several well disposed persons have, with the consent of the minister and church wardens of the parish of St. Mary, Shandon, in the north suburbs of the city of Cork, created two schools called the Green Coat Hospital, of the said parish of St. Mary, Shandon, in which hospital one hundred children of both sexes are daily placed and educated in the principles of the Protestant religion, established by law in this Kingdom, and have also built a house, with suitable accommodation, for the use of one master and one mistress for the purpose of teaching, with a convenient library, and also a decent sick house for eighteen poor decayed housekeepers of the said parish, which several buildings, with the ground belonging thereto

which said piece or parcel of ground does now belong to the said minister of the said parish in right of the said church, and was entirely useless until employed in the said buildings : now to the intent and purpose that the said piece of ground may now and be applied to the said pious and charitable uses, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said piece or parcel of ground, with all the buildings, which now are, or at any time hereafter shall be erected thereon, shall be and are hereby vested and conveyed in and upon the Right Honourable Herbert, Earl of Kildare, and James, Earl of Barrymore, patrons of the said church, and their heirs, the Right Rev. Peter, Lord Bishop of Cork, and his successors, Lords Bishops of Cork, for the time being, the Mayor of Cork, and his successors, Mayor of Cork for the time being, the Honourable Sir John Broderick, knight, Sir Standish Hartington, knight, Francis Edgeworth, of London, esquire, John Rogers, knight, the Honourable Reginald General Robert Skene, Edward Alster and Edward Knapp, esquires, Members of Parliament for the city of Cork, Colonel Robert Rogers, Captain James Maule, Philip Croft, esquire, John Wood, esquire, Edward Brown, esquire, doctor George Rogers, Mr. Abraham Moore, the reverend Mr. Richard Ballin, Mr. John Howlands, Mr. John Carleton, Mr. Daniel Power, Mr. Edward Welles, Mr. William Manney, Mr. Daniel Theobald, and their heirs, and the minister and church wardens of the said parish, and their successors for the time being, to the intent and purpose, and upon this special trust and confidence, that the said piece or parcel of ground, and the buildings thereon, shall for ever hereafter be applied to and disposed of to the pious and charitable uses aforesaid, and that the said several persons, their respective heirs and successors, be and are hereby created and constituted into a body politic, or corporate to that intent only, by the name of trustees for the Green Coat Hospital, in the parish of Shandon in the city of Cork.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the above named persons, their respective heirs and successors, or any five or more of them, being met together in the library of the said hospital, the minister of the parish for the time being having notice of each meeting, shall have full power to direct the management of all such estates as shall from time to time be given and received towards the

boarding them out apprentices, and paying the respective salaries of the said master and mistress, and towards the support of the said eighteen poor decayed housekeepers, and keeping the said building in sufficient repair, and other necessary uses of the said hospital; and that the said trustees constituted by virtue of this Act, or any five of them, as aforesaid, may be enabled to add and elect from time to time such other trustees, as they shall see convenient; and that the persons so elected shall have like interest, power, and authority, as is hereby vested in the persons above named.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act shall be deemed and taken in all courts and places, and by all and every person and persons, as a public act of Parliament: and that no fees shall be paid or taken by any person or persons for passing the same, saving and reserving to the King's most excellent majesty, his heirs and successors, and all and every other person and persons whatsoever bodies politic and corporate, other than and except the Archbishop of Tuam, and his successors, and other than and except the rector or vicar of the said parish of St. Mary, Shandon, and his successors, all their respective right, title, interest, claim and demand, which they or any of them have or may have, late, or out of the said

five hundred acres of land, and the land and building so settled for said charity."

15330 You do not now kind the children out as apprentices?—I am not aware

15331 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you favour the idea of amalgamation?—I do not, for reasons more than one. One is, that I am not, and never have been, in favour of the National Board. Another is, that I think it a pity to deprive the school of its entirely parochial aspect. It would seem as if it were intended to be under the minister of the parish, and I think it would be better to have it a strictly parochial school, carried on in the spirit, and according to the intention of the founder. There is one thing which would promote its efficiency, and that is, if it were allowable, to receive payments for pupils: at present it would seem that there is no authority to take payment. Payment would supplement the master's salary, and give him more interest in the school. The re-arrangement of trustees might also be acted with advantage. If the interest were more localised there would be a better attendance at the meetings.

Rev. FRANCIS DE MOTMOLONEY Bt. GEORGE, M.A. examined.

15332 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Has it been ever suggested to you to take payment, in an indirect way, in the form of donations, from the parents of the children attending the Green Coat Hospital?—The parents like to pay what they can. Some parents would not send their children to a free or parish school.

15333 CHAIRMAN.—Do you get back income tax from the Guardians of the Poor?—Reverend Sir—Some of them we have done so, but not lately.

Rev. THOMAS BRIDGEMAN WARREN, M.A., examined.

15335 CHAIRMAN.—You are connected with St. Peter's Parish, Cork?—I am the Rector of that parish.

15336 How long have you held that office?—Since the year 1873.

15337 Is the school a parochial school?—Yes.

15338 Is it an exclusively church school?—Yes; we have two schools, a boys' and girls' school, and an infant school, both under the National Board.

15339 You have no number of any other denominations in either of them?—No, all the children at present attending are church children.

15340 What does the endowment consist of?—We have got a series of grants, one is Thomas Deane's grant of about £55 a year, and Moses Deane's grant of about £23 a year, Smith's bequest about £47 a year, Archbishop Parnsey's £10 10s. a year, and Shannon's bequest about £8 a year.

15341 Dr. HART.—The report of the Commission of 1867 mentions two different institutions, one in Peter's Lane, and the other in Thomas-street?—Thomas-street school is at present our infant school.

15342 Were the two united?—Yes.

15343 CHAIRMAN.—Has not the Thomas-street school been removed to Peter's Lane?—It has.

15344 There was a school in Thomas-street now?—No.

15345 What has become of the building?—It is held on lease by the parish, from the Rev. Robert Sturley, a clergyman in the Diocese of Dublin.

15346 Has it been given up?—No, the Vestry of the parish hold that still.

15347 It has ceased to be used as a school?—It has.

15348 Dr. HART.—The endowment for the Thomas-street school was, in 1857, returned as producing £9 s. 7d. from land, and £10 12s. 4d. from trust funds?—Yes.

15349 CHAIRMAN.—Do the Vestry of the parish receive anything for the old school-house over the rent paid to Mr. Sturley?—We have a profit. The rent received for the house is £18 a year, and the head-rent paid to Mr. Sturley is £5 13s. 4d. a year.

15350 Is that profit rent added to the funds of the school?—No; it is thrown into the general funds of the parish. The house was never a school house.

15351 Why have you not sought for it?—It was my own omission. I found it so difficult to fill and vouch the funds, obtained at the Custom House, that I gave up the attempt. It may be well that I should mention that the school is inspected at present by the Rev. John B. Pate, the Diocesan Inspector, who acts both for the Church Education Society and for the diocese. It has always been inspected by the Church Education Society.

15351 Who is the lessee?—I never understood that accurately. The late Archbishop understands it.

15352 Was it not leased for some special purpose?—It was used at one time for a school, at another as a residence for the sexton of the church, and at another for an almshouse.

15353 The endowment of Peter's Lane school was returned, in 1857, as being £56 a year from land, and £43 12s. 4d. from trust funds?—There are two distinct bequests. Out of Thomas Deane's bequest of £56 a year, £14 is paid for the teachers and £43 for clothing the school children. We receive that money through the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests. We also have £25 from Moses Deane's legacy, and there is also Smith's bequest of about £47 a year. To this must be added Parnsey's bequest producing £10 10s., and Shannon's producing £8 a year; but these are spent in maintaining the infant school.

15354 Then the total income is about £180 a year?—About that.

15355 Have your schools any other sources of income?—They are under the National Board, and receive grants.

15356 Is there a master and mistress?—A master, a workmistress, and a monitor in the principal school; and an infant schoolmistress in the other school.

15357 Are there any subscriptions collected?—No.

15358 Dr. HART.—How long have the schools been under the National Board?—About five or six years.

15359 CHAIRMAN.—Is the principal school exclusively a primary school, or is it more of a high-class school?—It is not a high-class school.

15360 Do any of the pupils pay fees, or are they all free?—All the pupils are free.

15361 What is the total number attending the school now?—There are about 122 children on the roll.

15362 The school of course is inspected by the National Board Inspector?—Yes.

15363 How often does he inspect?—He holds the examinations for the results five once a year, and becomes in pretty often—wherever he is passing by.

15364 I suppose the children come principally from

Oct 28, 1875.

Rev. Robert F. Clarke, M.A.

Rev. F. de M. St. George, M.A.

Rev. Thomas S. Warren, M.A.

Oct 26, 1879.
Rev. Thomas
H. Warren,
Esq.

your own parish?—Yes, almost altogether. Mr. Beames is treasurer to the schools; Moses Duane's money is received from the Corporation. Smith's bequest is paid by the Board of Charitable Bequests.

15365. What salaries do you pay out of the endowment?—The master is paid £50 a year, and the mistress £38. The mistress of the infant school receives £26 a year.

Mr William
H. Beames.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BEAMES, examined.

15366. CHAIRMAN.—You are the treasurer of St. Peter's parish schools, Cork?—Yes.

15367. What are your duties?—Merely to receive and pay out the money.

15368. You keep the accounts, and collect the rents?—Yes; the rents are paid very regularly. I should add that I am treasurer only a short time. The late Mr. Ballard was formerly the treasurer.

15369. Is the income, retained in the Report of the former Royal Commissioners as derived from land, a fixed rentcharge?—No, it was paid in, I think years ago, from the Corporation.

15370. Then there is no land belonging to the schools?—In point of fact there is none. Some money was lent to a private individual, and it was recovered, after much difficulty, and invested in the funds, producing about £300, the dividends on which I also receive.

15371. Who are the trustees?—The Rev. Mr. Warren and myself. Mr. Ballard was also one until his death.

15372. Are there any messuages except the rectory of the parish?—The churchwardens are nominally. I should add that the vestry only rebuild the school-house, which is a very fine one, a few years ago.

15373. Where did the funds for that purpose come from?—Some of the endowment money was applied, and I think a small amount of subscriptions.

15374. Dr. HART.—How is the money from the

Corporation secured—in there a deed, or is it a rentcharge?—It was never properly acknowledged, but they always paid the interest.

15375. It appears that there was a sum of £1,387 given by Moses Duane. I presume that was lent to the Corporation, and that they pay interest on it?—Yes.

15376. Do the trustees appoint their own colleagues?—Yes. The fewer they are the better.

15377. The school possesses Government stock, as well as money held by the Corporation?—Yes.

15378. Whenever a new trustee is to be appointed, you have to go to the expense necessary for transferring the securities?—The late Archbishop who was one of the trustees, transferred his duties to the Rev. Mr. Warren, when leaving Cork. Mr. Francis Bernard Beames, was the other trustee, and his trust was transferred to me.

15379. Is it always necessary to go to the trouble of transferring?—It is a mere form to be gone through at the bank.

15380. What does it cost?—It costs nothing.

15381. CHAIRMAN.—Are the master and mistress, husband and wife?—Yes.

15382. Do they reside on the premises?—No, we have no house for them at present. They have an allowance for coal, gas, and washing. The only one, strictly speaking, for use in the schools.

[The Commissioners adjourned to next day, at 10 a.m.]

Oct 26, 1879.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1879.—10 O'CLOCK, A.M.

In the Court-house, Cork.

Present:—The EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; and ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CREED MURKIN, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Rev. JAMES BURNARD DWOSAN, examined.

Rev. James B.
Dwosan.

15383. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Superior of the Order of Christian Brothers, in Cork?—I had been so, up to about two years ago; but advanced age prevented me from continuing in that office. Indeed I could not do justice to the children, or the public, if I continued longer. I am now properly speaking a Religious; but so far as my health permits I attend the schools, and I look carefully after the expenditure of the endowment.

15384. I believe the Christian Brothers have a good many schools in various parts of Ireland, in addition to those in Cork?—At least sixty.

15385. Is Cork the centre of the Order?—No, the centre is in Dublin.

15386. The Order has a very large school in Cork?—Yes, when the Royal Commissioners were here, about twenty-five years ago, the schools had ten departments, while the endowment was not much over £350. Immediately after that one of the brethren died, and his friends, among the citizens of Cork, raised, as a monument to him, a drawing school which he had been most anxious to have. A short time afterwards, a gentleman in our neighbourhood added considerably to the schools, at an expense of over £1,600. We have now twenty school-rooms, including the drawing school, and a very large examination hall, supplied with mathematical instruments presented by our friends. Among the rest I may mention, our late representative Mr. Romayne, who, a short time before his death, presented us with £50. Another gentleman presented us with £100.

15387. What does the entire income of the school now amount to?—The income now is, from the lands of

Coolevoking (Dr. Barry's endowment) £360 16s 8d. per annum, and £36 the interest on a mortgage for £880, bequeathed by a Mr. Kelly.

15388. Are the lands of Coolevoking, held by lease at will?—We have the fee-simple, and a Miss Parsons pays us £400 Irish. She holds under an assignment of a lease, from Archbishop Cox to John Moore, for three lives and forty-one years, at an annual rent of £400 Irish. I possess a book containing an essay of the title to the property, showing that the lease mentioned in the lease have all dropped, and containing a certificate of the death of the last life, which expired in 1869, when the forty-one years commenced to run. The lands produce we understand, about £700 a year.

15389. Dr. HART.—Then the lease, which is outstanding against you, will expire in 1910?—Yes, about that time.

15390. CHAIRMAN.—Are all the schools which the Order possess in Cork situated together?—No, we have twelve rooms, and the exhibition hall, in Parnell lane. We have five rooms in Blaney-lane and three on Sullivan's quay.

15391. Is the principal school in Parnell-lane?—It is. This very week we had 1,000 children in attendance in Parnell-lane school alone.

15392. Is the property belonging to the schools entirely allocated to those in Cork?—It is entirely allocated to the Cork schools, but it does not pay more than half the expenses of the schools, particularly of the books, every article of consumption is so high, and besides the education which the children must receive is quite different from what it was in former times.

15393. The property belonging to these schools is

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quite distinct from any general property belonging to the Order of Brothers!—Quite distinct. We cannot expend one farthing of that property out of Cork, because it was bequeathed for the schools in the city of Cork, and, moreover, all the money we receive from the citizens we are bound to expend within the city of Cork.

15394. What sum do the scholars pay?—Formerly they paid only one halfpenny a week, but we have been obliged, in consequence of the extension of the school and the necessity of providing well for the pupils, to raise the fee to one penny; and some of the advanced boys pay two pence a week.

15395. Is that the highest sum any of them pay?—That is the highest to my knowledge. We have none, with very few exceptions, but poor children.

15396. Where are the children of the wealthier people of Cork educated?—They are educated principally at the Seminary. There are four parents attached to it and some lay teachers. I am not, however, very well acquainted with the state of the middle class education in Cork.

15397. Are the fees at all the Christian Brothers' schools as low as at your schools in Cork?—I think so. In fact, we cannot receive substantial payment for education at all, but I may remark that some very respectable children have been educated in our schools from time to time, and, while they do not pay more than the others, their parents are quite prepared to uphold the Institution. In one case a gentleman, Mr. Michael Sullivan, promised us to receive his two boys, as he considered they required such services as ours. We yielded, after many objections, to his request, and the first year they were in our school he sent £20 as a donation, he sent £10 a year afterwards. At his death he bequeathed us £100, so that if any of the better class are received in the schools, they more than pay for what is done for them.

15398. You have twenty-three Brothers in the schools. Are they distributed among the various rooms?—Yes.

15399. What number of pupils have you?—The number on the roll at present is 2,055, and the average attendance is, generally speaking, from eighty to eighty-five per cent.

15400. Have you any mention as pupil teachers?—The Brothers were really so overworked that they were incapable of discharging their duties, so we thought, efficiently, and so about twelve months ago we introduced paid monitors. I think they have cost us for the year £117 5s. 3d., but the services they render amply repay the outlay. We could not give the education, which so many poor children require, without such help.

15401. Are the pupils at your schools principally the children of the very poorest class?—Generally speaking they are, but by their ability and acquirements they often rise themselves to very respectable positions. There are a great many instances of their success in the city of Cork.

15402. In fact, you provide education for the lower and middle classes?—We do not take what we call the middle class, strictly speaking, but supply the children of the poor—for example the children of tradesmen. Perhaps some of those may have four, five, or six children, and cannot give them an education to enable them to compete with those in a better position.

15403. How are the Brothers supported?—Have they any funds in addition to those that belong to the school?—The Brothers, generally speaking, bring with them a certain sum, as much as covers the expense of their training. Others bring larger sums. That money is devoted exclusively to the training of young men who may have ability and desire to spend their lives in educating the young, but who perhaps may not be able to pay for their training.

15404. Do the Brothers live together?—We live together in Peaseclose-lane.

15405. Do they go out every day to teach in the other schools?—The Peaseclose-lane schools are quite

close to our residence. Four of the Brothers go every day to the Blaney-lane schools, and three to the Sullivan's-quay schools.

15406. Have you any schools in the county of Cork?—We have schools in Charleville, Middleton, Youghal, Doneraile, and a few other places.

15407. Have these schools separate endowments of their own?—Generally speaking they are supported by means of a collection made in the parish, for the purpose.

15408. Are the sums of money brought in by the Brothers, to pay for the cost of their training, common to the order all over Ireland?—All over Ireland. We have one house in Dublin in which all are trained.

15409. There is no training institution in Cork?—No, after they have been some time in the house in Dublin they are sent to us in Cork. I might say their training is perfected in the local establishment to which they are sent.

15410. Have you any supervision over the schools outside the city, or are they managed from Dublin?—We have nothing whatever to do with schools outside our own city. The director of the schools is constantly engaged for three days in the week in Peaseclose-lane, examining the children and giving lectures in some branch of natural philosophy, and he attends one day in the week to the outer establishments.

15411. Who visits the schools—is there an inspector?—The director of the schools is the ordinary visitor—that is the local visitor, but there are in our society at least five who are appointed to examine the schools at certain periods of the year, and the superior of the body examines the accounts, or if he cannot come himself he deputed another to do so.

15412. The director of the schools inspects them periodically?—He is in the Peaseclose-lane school three days in the week, and one day each in the branch schools.

15413. Are his duties confined to the city of Cork?—To the city of Cork alone.

15414. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You have produced here a book, in which a statement of your various properties is set out?—Yes.

15415. That book contains an account of the title of each property?—Yes, and states where the title deeds may be found.

15416. The latter part of the book refers to certain obligations you are under of having masses said for donors?—Yes, that is known to the community, but lest it might be forgotten it is always registered in that way.

15417. The book also contains a statement of the insurances you have effected on the premises?—Yes. It is necessary for us to insure like every other person. We keep notes of the insurances, their amounts, and the offices at which we insure.

15418. Is the book regularly kept, and are fresh entries made according as new properties are acquired or new obligations arise?—Certainly. It is all in my own handwriting.

15419. CHAIRMAN.—Who are the trustees in whom the property is vested?—Mr. Francis Lyons and Mr. Thomas Lyons, two magistrates of the city of Cork, with two members of our own community, are the trustees for the Oolebrook property, in accordance with the will of the donor.

15420. Is the other property held by the same trustees?—No; that property was bequeathed to ourselves, for the education of the poor, and, generally speaking, in cases of that kind the trustees are members of our own body. There are always at least three trustees for any property we possess.

15421. Those bequests are carefully preserved?—They are.

15422. You use the subscriptions to meet the current expenses?—We endeavour to meet the current expenses by means of the subscriptions and sermons. Anything we can possibly spare we invest, in some way profitable for the institution. Within the last twenty-five years we have built a large number of cottages, which have done immense good.

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15432. Was that done as a speculation?—No, indeed. Our object principally was to provide the poor in our neighbourhood with comfortable dwellings, and it struck one of us at least that the completion of a child's education is to send him home to a comfortable dwelling. We have, however, also found it to be a most profitable investment, and during the last twenty-five years I have discovered only two instances of drunkenness on the whole property, and as regards the rents, to the honor of our people be it said, there is nothing due. I compared six months of one year with six of another, and found it was $\frac{1}{2}$ of difference in the profits. The parties who bequeathed these sums of money to us wished to have cottages for the poor, and so the want was very great we felt perfectly justified in supplying it. It was a very profitable outlay too, because the houses produce between 7 and 8 per cent.

15434. Mr. O'SULLIVAN.—What is the length of the training that your Brothers undergo, before they undertake the work of education?—About twelve months in the novitiate, after which they go to a larger house, where they see education well conducted, and take part in it. Two years is the time allowed; but then they render great assistance during the second year.

15435. Is the novitiate devoted to educational as well as spiritual training?—Certainly. They have a training school at Drumcondra, Dublin, into which novices go for three hours every day.

15436. Do you give anything more than a primary education, to the boys attending your schools in Cork?—We do. We teach them every branch of English.

15437. Do you teach them English literature as a form suitable to their probable wants?—Certainly, and also science.

15438. You encourage them in the reading of English authors?—Yes; and I think the late Intermediate Education Act will encourage that very much. Twenty-eight of our pupils were successful at the Intermediate examination—twelve got prizes and sixteen passed.

15439. Did they present themselves in Latin and Greek?—No. In English only, but I may mention that for some time two of the Brothers have been teaching French to boys who may require it. Some lads who were employed as drapers' assistants, and who had been with us formerly, told us they found a great want in not knowing French.

15440. Do many of the boys learn French?—I believe 100 at present.

15441. What branches of science are taught in your schools?—Algebra, Euclid, and some branches of natural philosophy.

15442. I suppose algebra and Euclid are taught only to a limited number of the boys who have reached a certain advanced stage?—They must have advanced sufficiently. There are two classes of children attending on schools. At least one-third of the children attending are very poor, and do not even pay the school fee—one penny a week. Our Brothers have a feeling of delicacy in asking them for it, from their knowledge of the circumstances of the parents. That class of children generally leaves us at the age of thirteen, because their parents are obliged to get them into offices as messengers, or to send them out as shop boys. Some make sacrifices, and keep their children at school up to the age of fifteen. It is a remarkable fact that among the twenty-eight who succeeded at the Intermediate examinations, the first on the list is the son of a carman, and the second, who had lost both his father and mother, is totally dependent on an uncle who has a large family.

15433. That, from a certain point of view, suggests a classification of the boys into two divisions—those who leaving at thirteen, get none but a primary education, and those who, being a shade better off, remain, and avail themselves of the better class of education you give?—Exactly.

15434. Do many of the boys who remain over

thirteen or fourteen avail themselves of the teaching afforded in science?—Decidedly, and it is very useful to them in their respective trades. Chemistry, for example, the comparative strength of materials, the influence heat has on metallic substances, and all such subjects are taught to those who are likely to become tradesmen or engineers.

15435. Are those subjects taught more expensively and by demonstration than by the aid of mathematics?—The pupils of course go through a course of mathematics, either preparatory to or accompanying this instruction. There are at least 450 children learning Euclid.

15436. You find that it is better, as a rule, to postpone the teaching of the more abstract subjects until you get a class of boys that can remain with you a longer time, and to confine the poor boys, who have to go away at twelve or thirteen, to the "three R's"?—Decidedly.

15437. You give the more extensive course of primary education to the lumber class that can remain?—That is precisely our practice.

15438. Do you regard that as a solution of the question that science ought to be taught in primary schools?—I do. I would be sorry to get a box at the intellect God has given to our poor.

15439. Do you find that, in a locality like Cork, an education embracing the rudiments of science is a necessity?—It is a necessity at present.

15440. Apart from the Intermediate Education Act, have you any prizes or endowments of any kind, by which you can give clever boys, that would deserve to be promoted to a higher education, the opportunity of paying their fees?—We have not. We merely give prizes in the school, and those prizes are generally taken from the boys' own fund.

15441. Do you believe it would be an advantage, and a useful development of the principle of the Intermediate system, if prizes were given, through the country, to clever boys to enable them to pursue higher studies?—There can be no doubt of it. One instance presents itself. We got a little boy about six years old from the Sisters of Charity Infant School. He remained with us till this year. He got next in the middle class at the Intermediate examination, and is now being educated gratuitously by a clergyman at the Diocesan School.

15442. Do you think that all the poor little boys in Cork go to school?—Indeed I regret to say they do not. Nor is there sufficient school accommodation for the poor, but great efforts have lately been made in order to get that class of children to attend school. Besides the two industrial schools in the north and south portions of the city respectively, one for males, and the other for females, built by the diocese, one gentleman alone has given means to the towns of the North and South Presentation Convents to erect industrial schools. He has also assisted the Sisters of Charity in our neighbourhood, and they have, in consequence, an infant school with 500 children from four to six years old. The boys they send to us at the age of six years, and the girls are drafted to the same juvenile schools.

15443. If there were accommodation and teaching power supplied from one source or another, agreeably to the wants and convictions of the people in Cork, do you think it would be easy to get the great body of the children to attend school?—I do, decidedly, if there were an unobjectionable system of education.

15444. You think the laity and clergy would cooperate to get them to go?—I cannot do better than state a fact. At least one-third of our children are very poor, and that shows the anxiety the poor people have to educate the children, if they have the opportunity.

15445. And, consequently, if there were a perfectly suitable system of education tolerated and favoured by the State, with the assistance and co-operation of the public in getting the children to school,

very little compulsion would be necessary?—Very little compulsion.

15446 But at present, although the public have done an immensely in Cork to give schoolhouses there is not sufficient accommodation?—Great efforts, as I said, have been made. In the parish in which that school house is situated, is an extensive school which was built recently by a very zealous clergyman. With regard to compulsory education, I beg to say that I do not think on compulsion in Ireland is prepared for that kind of education. First of all, I fear greatly that the school rate would be too high. I also fear that, to effect the purpose, you should clothe the children, as they do in some continental countries.

15447 There is no formal inspection of your schools by the clergy?—No formal inspection except this, that the clergyman of the parish examines the children thoroughly before they are admitted to their first communion. We begin with children at six years old, when they are sent to confession, and at the age of nine they are prepared for the first communion. The bishop also, himself, thoroughly examines every individual before he gives confirmation. But with regard to the secular department the clergyman do not interfere. They may come in and see what is going on, but anything like an official visit they do not make. The official visits are confined to the director of the schools, who visits every day, and to the governors, members of our own body, who come round from time to time.

15448 Dr. HART—One of the books which you have produced contains an account of the rents of Clonovick?—Yes.

15449 And of those of the weekly tenants?—Yes.

15450 Your account books show that £268 13s. 2d. was the balance to credit at the end of the year 1873, upon the weekly tenants, and £216 3s. 2d. from Clonovick—that would be £485 altogether?—Yes. That is the total amount of the endowment.

15451 Where is the account of the expenditure of the money?—The education of 3,000 children costs twice as much, I should say, as the endowment.

15452 Have you got any books showing the expenditure?—I have not brought them here, but they can be forwarded to you.

15453 As far as the books you have produced go, they show how much money is received, but do not

show how it was expended—whether on the schools, or on some other object?—There is no other object with us but the schools, because we cannot make use of our single shilling for our own use beyond a mere plain maintenance. I may add that at the time of the last Commission we were able to support each member of the community for £25 a year, while the cost for that alone is now £40. The maintenance of twenty-five Brothers at £40 a year each would cost £1,000.

15454 Are the accounts audited?—Yes.

15455 Does the auditor investigate every item of expenditure?—He does. I could produce the audited accounts for the last twenty-five years.

15456 CHAIRMAN—Do you think there is any considerable number of children in Cork who peacefully do not get a primary education?—I believe so.

15457 Are there not a good many National schools in Cork?—Not many.

15458 There is the Presentation Brothers' school, the Douglas-street, and the Lancasterian school. What others are there?—There is the National school attached to St. Patrick's parish, and there is another about ten minutes' walk from our schools in Peacock-lane.

15459 Beyond those two National schools there are no others, but the school you speak of?—No; but there are a good many female schools in the charge of nuns.

15460 I suppose but few Roman Catholics go to the Model National schools?—Very few Catholics, I believe.

15461 What difference is there between the position of the Christian Brothers and the Presentation Brothers?—The objects of their institutions are the same, but there is some little difference in the form of government; the Presentation Brothers are I believe generally Dissenters' congregations. Ours are for the whole country, and the colonies. We have several establishments in Australia.

15462 In fact the Bishop has the ultimate control over the schools of the Presentation Brothers, but you are independent?—Independent so far. We cannot of course establish schools without the authority of the Bishop, who always looks after them, and at particular times attends to the public examinations and so on.

15463 But you hold your property quite distinct from any church property?—Quite distinct.

REV. JAMES DOMINICK BURKE, examined.

Rev. James D. Burke.

15464 CHAIRMAN—You are the director of the Christian Brothers' Schools in Cork?—Yes.

15465 Your duties are to inspect and examine the school in Peacock-lane on three days in the week?—Yes.

15466 And on the other days you go to the other schools?—I visit the other establishments in turn, generally on Tuesday the Blaney-street, and on Thursday the Sullivan's-quay school.

15467 Is it part of your duty to teach, or merely to supervise?—It is part of my duty to examine, to inspect, and to see that all things are properly conducted.

15468 You have a general supervision over all the schools belonging to your order, in the city of Cork?—Yes.

15469 Have you the control over the scheme of education, the subjects to be taught, and the books to be used?—The books used are those sanctioned by the Institute. We are at liberty to use others to a certain extent. We can use those connected with the Intermediate course, without any authority for doing so more than the necessities of the case. The course of study is that prescribed for the whole body, but our own scheme we are at liberty to add additional subjects, when necessity requires it; for instance, we have attached to our establishment a laboratory and a large physics hall, where all the branches of physical science

are taught. There is also a nice collection of instruments for illustrating physical science.

15470 Have you a special teacher employed for physical science?—The Brothers themselves teach it.

15471 Has any Brother gone through a special training for the purpose of teaching physical science?—I myself conduct the teaching of science and chemistry in the Peacock-lane school, though there are many others who could take my place in one of my absence. The Brothers in the other schools could carry on their themselves. We have in our own establishment lectures for the Brothers from time to time, besides forming part of the course prescribed by the Superior for all the Brothers. There is also a very fine drawing school in the Peacock-lane establishment. There are forty boys in the establishment learning drawing from cards, and they also learn the use of colours. There are five branches taught: outline drawing, drawing connected with engineering, drawing connected with architecture, landscape drawing and drawing from the cast.

15472 Is there any instruction in vocal music?—There is a very large singing class attached to the school, taught on the tone sol-fa system, which is very successful; there are about 200 in the class. A Brother teaches the class himself. We never employ secularists to do any of those things which the Brothers themselves

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are competent to teach as forming part of their education. Singing is taught in all the junior schools by ear.

15473. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you think that the number of children in Cork who ought to be attending school, but who are not doing so, is large? I think the number is rather large, but the class of children, as far as I can see, that is not in school is that of the very poor, and I think that perhaps it would be necessary to have special schools for those in order to induce them to come. There must be certain attractions which will be strong enough to induce those children to come to the school, and to keep them there. We ourselves made an experiment on one occasion with regard to the very poor class of children who do not go to school. We selected two rooms in Parnoch-lane for their reception and relaxed the rules a little.

15474. What rules did you relax in order to induce those children to come to school?—In the first place as to the hour of attendance. We are very strict in requiring our pupils to attend at a certain hour in the morning, and for the class to which I am now referring we made the hours rather later in order to encourage them to come. If we were too strict in enforcing their attendance they would not come at all. Then we had to give them such requisites as school books, either for nothing or for part payment. We find as a general rule they set very little value on what they get for nothing, but if they pay even a small part of the cost, they value the books so much the more. Having tried the plan of relaxing the rule as to regular attendance for a considerable time, we found that if we were to persevere in it, it would have had an injurious effect on the establishment.

15475. Why?—Because the irregular attendance of those boys would operate very injuriously on the others. Evil association seems to have a more powerful influence than good, and we therefore felt it advisable not to bring the character of the school down, for the sake of devoting a portion of that class that would not attend.

15476. Undoubtedly it is an evil that that class do not get the education of the community in general?—Of course it is a very great evil. I believe the statistics of crime show that those who are the worst criminals, and the most numerous, are those who are not educated.

15477. From your experience in Cork, what do you think would remedy that state of things, and bring those children into school?—I think that more school accommodation should be provided, and that those schools should be conducted by religious men, who would give themselves up to that class of children, and have a special attraction for them.

15478. Do you consider that there is a class of the community in such a state of poverty, that they really cannot attend your schools?—We have ourselves a very large portion of the very poor class attending our schools, and they are very regular, but they are so poor that they are not able to provide themselves with books or to pay the school penny. There is, however, another portion of that class that cannot be induced to come.

15479. Why cannot they be induced to come?—What seems to me to be the great cause is the want of a sufficient number of infant schools. We find the children who come to us from the Presentation Convent, in Clarendon-street, or the Sisters of Charity, in Parnoch-lane, are principally of that class, and being taken up young by the nuns, and made accustomed to school, they find no difficulty in continuing their attendance afterwards, when brought to us.

15480. You recommend the establishment of more infant schools?—I think that would be a useful step.

15481. And also a properly and judiciously constituted system of assistance by the State, in the giving of books and the providing of school accommodation for those?—Yes. They require to be greatly assisted.

But, I think, any system of education, that is not denominational, will not succeed in effecting the object.

15482. Do you not think that, after a while, the difference would diminish, and it would become a tradition for all classes to send their children to school?—I think it would. I believe the love of the Irish of the very lowest class for books is very great, and if facilities were afforded they would avail of them. We find some of the poorest strutting every nerve to keep their boys at school, and to get them a higher education.

15483. You do not think it would be necessary to employ any stringent compulsion by law, to enforce attendance?—I do not think it would be necessary.

15484. CHAIRMAN.—It has been mentioned that there are very few National schools at Cork. How is that, because there is hardly a country parish in Ireland, that has not a National school, very generally attended by the poorer classes, and Cork ought not to be poorer than the country districts?—I think in the city of Cork it arises from this, that the number of religious establishments is very great. We have 1,063 children on the rolls of our schools. Then the Presentation Brothers, at the south side, have a very large number attending their three establishments. The whole education of the city, I may say, is in the hands of the religious orders. It is in the suburbs that the National schools prevail. On the north side we have a National school. In St. Patrick's there is a National school, and there is a National school for boys and girls in the suburbs of the suburbs.

15485. There seems to be still a want of accommodation, and what I wanted to ascertain was, why that want has not been filled by National schools?—I think the want of school accommodation is for the very poor and the very young poor. I do not think that the National Board would see their way to the establishment of schools for those, unless specially brought under their attention. I think if means were at the disposal of the religious bodies, they would be able to meet all those requirements, and embrace that class of poor children who are about the streets.

15486. How are the annual examinations conducted in the Christian Brothers' schools?—Are papers sent down from Dublin for the higher classes, or are those two or three Brothers sent down to examine?—In the first place, in February or March of every year, a paper is sent by the Superior-General to be filled up and returned, for each establishment in the country. The visitor or examiner coming down in a few months afterwards, brings that paper with him, and tests the accuracy of the statements made therein.

15487. Is that as regards the numbers?—Both as regards the numbers and the proficiency of the children.

15488. Does he examine the pupils?—He examines them in classes, according to the subjects in which they are presented, or the statements made in the returns.

15489. Does he examine every boy?—Yes. It takes a fortnight or three weeks to examine on these establishments. Some subjects are examined in by written questions, and some said case.

15490. Are there any prizes awarded at the result of that examination?—No. We ourselves give prizes from the school penny. Each Brother gets a certain amount of the school pence for prizes for the boys in his own division, and the director or Superior of the establishment has some at his own disposal, which he gives according to his own knowledge of the advancement of the pupils.

15491. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I believe you do not hold any school on Saturday?—Some boys come and we have examinations for them, but it is not a regular school day.

MR. THOMAS LYONS, J.P., EXAMINED.

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Mr. Thomas
Lyons, J.P.

15492. CHAIRMAN.—You are a leading merchant of the city of Cork, and one of the trustees of some property belonging to the Christian Brothers' Schools?—I am one of the trustees for the Coalbrook property.

15493. Are you trustee for any other portion of the property of these schools?—No.

15494. You take a general interest in the schools, and in education?—Yes, I take a great interest in the Christian Brothers' establishment in Cork, and have done so for many years.

15495. Have you often visited it?—Yes, very frequently.

15496. Is it visited by people from outside?—Very much, it is one of the first places that strangers visit when they come to Cork.

15497. Do you think it a very useful school?—It has been of transverse benefit to the city of Cork, ever since its foundation.

15498. Can you give us any information as to what proportion of children there are going about the city of Cork, and receiving no education?—I am not in a position to give you accurate information on that head, but I think, generally speaking, the poorer classes are fairly provided for, considering the means at the disposal of the inhabitants. Most of the Catholic public institutions in the city of Cork are more or less supported by voluntary contributions from the Catholic population.

15499. We have heard that there are few National Schools in Cork than in most large towns?—I do not know the exact number of National Schools, but within the city there are so many schools in the hands of the religious bodies and of the clergy, that if there are not so many National Schools here as in other places, it is because they are not so much wanted.

15500. I understand that but few Roman Catholics attend the Model Schools?—I believe very few.

15501. Mr. O'SHEAGHNESSY.—As I understand, practically, all the educational facilities given in Cork to the body of the Roman Catholic population are facilities provided by the benevolence of the people themselves?—I think so, more or less, except what are given by the National Board.

15502. And, notwithstanding what has been done, there are a number of children who do not go to school?—The former witnesses, who are more competent to judge than I am, have stated so.

15503. Do you agree with the former witnesses, that as given by the State in a direction agreeable to the people, and suitable to the exigencies of the case, would largely attract those classes that do not at present go to school?—I should think so.

15504. Is there any Catholic infant school in Cork?—The one that I am best acquainted with is that of the Sisters of Charity, in Pencock-lane, quite close to the Christian Brothers' Schools; it is very largely attended daily by children up to six years of age. In addition there are four other similar institutions; one in Clarence-street, and one in Douglas-street, under the care of the Sisters of the Presentation Order; and two others under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. All are numerously attended.

15505. Is the infant school in Pencock-lane attended by boys as well as girls?—Yes, about 500 or 600 attend that school. The boys, when they come to the age of six, are drafted up to the Christian Brothers' Schools.

15506. You are aware that several Protestant

schools have been put under the National Board, and are receiving State assistance?—Yes.

15507. Suppose the rules of that Board were altered, so as to come within the spirit of the wishes of the great body of the people, do you not think that would very largely help to solve the difficulty of bringing the population in to receive education, and enable Catholic bodies and authorities to avail themselves of State aid?—Certainly. In reference to the Christian Brothers' Schools, I think it right to state, as it is within my knowledge, that a great number of boys educated in those schools have been enabled to procure for themselves very important positions in life. At the present moment, in three large establishments over which I am permitted to preside, there are about fifty of those boys who have come direct from the schools and attained a position of entire confidence, receiving salaries—some from £200 to £250—and earning in the aggregate above £4,200 a year, or an average over £85 a boy. Such young men rise by degrees, and attain to positions of very great importance, and I may safely say that young men educated in the Christian Brothers' Schools are spread about the city in various other establishments also, and are occupying similar positions.

15508. CHAIRMAN.—There is no endowed school in Cork offering anything above primary education?—I am not aware.

15509. We heard there was a private school, which is practically a Protestant school, kept by Dr. Knight?—Yes.

15510. Are there not also some private schools, attended by the Roman Catholics?—I do not know that there are any private schools in Cork except Dr. Knight's, and one other which is kept by a Mr. Denery; there is a Seminary which is under the presidency of the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, the Catholic Bishop of Cork, and which is managed by some of the clergy of the diocese.

15511. Mr. O'SHEAGHNESSY.—Do the young Catholics of the middle and better classes in Cork, who are intended for lay pursuits, go to the Seminary, or is it principally occupied by ecclesiastical students?—The Seminary has only lately come under its present management, and it is attended by young Catholics of the middle and better classes, as well as by ecclesiastical students.

15512. Was there not a college conducted by the Vincentians?—That is the college which has been now transferred to the Bishop. I could not say the number of pupils at present attending it, but with the exception of it, and the school kept by Mr. Denery, there are no Catholic schools for the children of the better classes in the city of Cork.

15513. There must be a large number of Catholic merchants and shopkeepers in Cork who cannot afford to send their sons to a boarding school. What chance have they of education?—They have not much chance, certainly. Those who can afford it send their children away, but for the class you allude to, there is really no school in Cork, and it is very much wanted.

15514. Do they take day boys at the college?—The lay pupils are all day boys.

15515. Dr. HART.—Is there a high-class education given there?—Yes.

15516. Mr. O'SHEAGHNESSY.—That school has not any endowment?—There is no endowment attached to it.

15517. You do not know what staff it has?—I do not know.

MR. TIMOTHY MABONY, J.P., EXAMINED.

Mr. Timothy
Mabony, J.P.

15518. CHAIRMAN.—You can give some information in reference to the Christian Brothers' Schools in Cork?—My earliest recollections are connected with the Christian Brothers' Schools. I can distinctly recollect them for fifty-eight years. They are established in the neighbourhood in which I was born, and I was separated with the first Brother of the Order who

opened a school in Cork, and from that time to the present my impression is, that there could be no possible position of higher merit in the estimation of the public than that in which the Christian Brothers' Schools are held. Many pupils from the schools have obtained most eminent positions. I may mention, in reference to the school of fine art which has been

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Mr. Timothy
Mahony, &c.

attached to these schools, and which I believe gets a small contribution from the Corporation towards its expenses, that pupils from it have obtained eminent positions in architects' offices, having learned drawing entirely at the Christian Brothers' Schools. Others have advanced to landscape painting, and a former pupil of the school, who resides in Liverpool, gets for his water-colours £500 each. He owes his position in life to the education he received at the Christian Brothers' School. I could also give instances of several leading merchants in the city of Cork who were educated solely at those schools. I have had opportunities very frequently of meeting large numbers of children who do not go to school, solely by reason of their poverty, some on account of the bad condition of their clothing, and many others because they could not be spared from the task of bringing food to their fathers, who are labourers. This is proof of a want which might possibly be supplied, if there was an endowment to provide facilities, which are not at present in existence, for such children.

15518. Is there any Science and Art class connected

with the South Kensington Department?—The Christian Brothers' Schools are assisted by a Corporation grant. There is at present no connection with the Department at South Kensington, but it is under consideration to arrange for it.

15520. Is there any manufactory in the city that would interfere with the junior classes?—No; the Factory Act, moreover, would not allow any children to be engaged under 13, so that up to that age they would be at liberty to attend school. As regards the infant schools, assistance should be purely denominational, because it would be impossible for any Catholic teacher to accept any money that would put the slightest restriction on the use of Catholic emblems, in any system of Catholic teaching they might think proper to use.

15521. Mr. O'SHANNON.—In fact all classes would wish to see the State apply only the same principles to the infant schools that are now applied to the industrial schools?—Certainly.

15522. CHAIRMAN.—You speak from a Catholic point of view?—Yes; I am a Catholic myself.

Mr. Patrick
Kenney, &c.

Mr. PATRICK KENNEY, J.P., Mayor of Cork, examined.

15523. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make a statement to the Commissioners?—I did not attend here with the intention of giving evidence; but, having some experience of the Christian Brothers' School, I wish to say that I was myself educated entirely at that school, and being at present Mayor of Cork, I thought it would not be inappropriate to bear my testimony to the worth of the Christian Brothers and their system of education, which has been under my observation from the time I was at school myself to the present moment. With regard to the excellence of the Christian Brothers' teaching, all I can say is, that I endorse all that Mr. Lyons and Mr. Mahony have said; and, perhaps, having been six or seven years at the school myself, I ought to go a little further than either of them. I left school at the age of thirteen and a half, being one of the class described by Mr. Duggan as obliged to leave school early; and all the success I have attained in life I attribute to the early education I received in those schools, and to the connexion I have ever since kept up with the Brothers. I know well the sacrifices they have made for the poorer children. Boys, when I knew myself at that school, are now merchants of the city, and there are many who have attained to high positions in other cities, and now occupy situations of great trust. I have made this statement, considering that it would be interesting to the Commissioners to hear what one who was a pupil of the school, forty years ago, thinks of it.

15524. Mr. O'SHANNON.—Do you agree with

the view that there are a large number of children not receiving any education in the city of Cork?—I think there are a good many who do not go to school at all.

15525. If the small endowments the Christian Brothers have were supplemented by something in the nature of payment by rates, not interfering with their religious observances, do you think that that would enable them to make better provision for the large class that are uneducated?—I do not think that payment by rates, or any premiums you could hold out, would attract the class we are speaking of—that is the class that are badly off, and do not go to school. What I think would be better, would be an endowment for infant schools, or if the teaching power in the city were expanded, so as to grapple with the children and keep them in the infant schools, whence they could be drafted to the Christian Brothers' Schools. That would come into operation any endowment you could give the Christian Brothers.

15526. You think the infant schools, properly aided, would make education virtually general?—I think so. I think the accommodation for infant schools in the city is not at all sufficient, more especially in the northern part of the city. I know if they had more accommodation in that way, and were better off, they could teach a great many more younger children than they do now, and the children could be drafted off at six or seven years to such schools as the Christian Brothers'. I entirely concur with Mr. Mahony that State assistance should be denominational.

Rev. George
Webster, &c.

Rev. GEORGE WEBSTER, D.D., examined.

15527. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Rector of the parish of St. Nicholas, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Cork?—I am.

15528. How long have you been connected with the parish of St. Nicholas?—Since December, 1857.

15529. There are four schools, in that parish, mentioned in the returns which have been furnished to us—the parochial school for boys, the parochial school for girls, the infant school for boys, and the infant school for girls. Are these the only schools that are under your supervision?—They are the only ones that are under my control.

15530. Are they the only Protestant schools in the parish?—No; there is the Roselle Bannary, a very excellent school for girls, and there is the Buckingham House Free School. There are also the Model Schools and the Union-quay Schools. The latter are Industrial Schools. There is also the Blue Coat Hospital.

15531. Are those all Protestant schools?—Yes.

15532. What endowment has Nicholas street School

now?—The Endowed School in Moses Deane's; it has £160 a year.

15533. That endowment is mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of 1857 thus:—

"Moses Deane, Will, 2nd October, 1796, £1,200, now increased by accumulation of interest to £5,539 11s 8d, Government Stock, schoolhouse built from proceeds of M. Deane's bequest, at a cost of £370, lease of school premises for forty years, 25th March, 1822, ensuring a 'rest'."

That period has expired. How is the schoolhouse now held?—I have got another forty years. Mr. Aloock Stowell is the landlord, and Mr. Roche, who held under him, got a renewal in 1862. I bought Mr. Roche's interest, so that I have it now for forty years from 1863, at £30 a year.

15534. Are all the schools held in the one building?—Yes; but they are very large buildings now. I have expended £3,000 or £7,000 upon them in the last few years.

15535. Are the schools confined to the one parish, or do you take children from other parishes?—Of course the National schools take children from all parishes, but, as to those on the clothing list, I give a preference to the children of parishioners. Forty children are supposed to be clothed and educated by Moses Donoh's endowment, and I give the money to the children who are the best attendants.

15536. The fees are from one penny a week to 5s. 6d. a quarter, according, I suppose, to the means of the parents?—Yes; and the wishes of the parents generally. The twenty boys and twenty girls who are called free get the money, 5s. 4d. a year, from Moses Donoh's Endowment, and pay the master themselves.

15537. What exactly do they get—a free education and clothes?—Yes; what I do is this: we have got attendance scholarships. When we put the children on the clothing list we had great difficulty in getting them to come at all—they become careless. Now, instead of giving them clothes at the end of the year, we give them according to what we can afford, one penny or 14d. an attendance in actual money, and the parents get the money and pay for the clothes for the year. We have secured the children's attendance, and the clothes are not wanted, while the parents have a feeling in favour of paying for the children. They get the fees and provide the clothes themselves.

15538. Does the same practice apply to the infant school?—There are only two scholarships in the female infant school, and in the male there were four last year. The total attendance of the children in the schools is very large. We have 306 children on the rolls of the schools. Last quarter the average for the four schools was 158.2, and the total on the rolls 317.

15539. Has there been any recent endowment, or has been the new school-house built?—Altogether by voluntary contributions.

15540. How much was expended upon it?—£4,000, or £7,000.

15541. In what trustees is the school-house vested?—The house is made in the name of the rectory and diocesan.

15542. There is no income belonging to the schools, beyond the £304?—We also receive voluntary contributions. In the same institution is my industrial institution also. I have 89 boys under the Industrial Schools Act. They are in a school by themselves.

15543. Is that school-house on ground held under a 999 years lease?—Part of it is. The female National schools are on ground which is held under a lease for sixty years. One part of the building is on the forty years lease, and another on the 999 years, so that I hold under three leases.

15544. Is there any provision under which you can claim a renewal after the forty years expires?—The whole of the property has been purchased by Mr. Brown, a clergyman. On part of it the school-house is built and part forms a new approach or carriage drive to the church. I intend to purchase it from him.

15545. The Industrial School, which you have mentioned, is quite independent of the other schools?—Quite independent.

15546. At what cost was that built?—I should say it cost very nearly £5,000 out of the £6,000 or £7,000 I have spoken of.

15547. Dr. Haug.—How was that money collected?—By voluntary contributions. I publish a report every year in which you should see the whole thing. I give all the information every year about the schools.

15548. CHAIRMAN.—When were those buildings erected?—I began building in 1873 and they were finished in 1877.

15549. Are the buildings all quite new?—Not all; the old ones were made as good as they could be with new work.

15550. Are all these schools exclusively Protestant?—The National schools are not because Roman Catholics may come if they like.

15551. But practically they are?—There are very

few Roman Catholics attending the schools, and say that do come as in the infant schools.

15552. In the return made to us they are stated to be "all Church of Ireland"?—That is that they are under my patronage and that I belong to the Church of Ireland.

15553. Are you the manager of any of the National schools?—I am manager of the four National schools.

15554. Have they any endowments?—They have no endowments, except as you observe where there is the site and building, constituting as far as endowment.

15555. Are those schools all full?—They are not full.

15556. Do you think the parish requires so many schools for Protestants as you seem to have?—I think it does fully. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 Church people in our parish. Last December there were 365 Church of Ireland children attending the Model schools.

15557. Are there any Roman Catholics in the Model school?—There are a good many. I should not be surprised if there were a couple of hundred, but I can only judge from the numbers I see going out when religious instruction commences.

15558. Dr. Haug.—The 365 Church of Ireland children are not all from your parish?—Not at all; but a great number are.

15559. CHAIRMAN.—Do you not think that some of the primary schools in Cork might be amalgamated?—I strongly approve of having, for instance, Christ Church schools, which are quite close to mine, are very expensive, and have no endowment, amalgamated with the St. Nicholas schools. It is a great waste of money to have those schools under the National Board. The children that could come to my schools, where we have abundance of room, and the backbone of an endowment.

15560. Would the same staff of teachers do?—My teachers have sufficient to do now. I would have to get additional, but the assistants would not cost as much as the principal teachers.

15561. Dr. Haug.—In the report of the Commissioners of 1857 there are only two schools mentioned as connected with your parish—a boys' school and a girls' school—and the total number on the rolls at that time was fifty-five in the one and seventy-five in the other. All the other schools you speak of now are new?—My two other schools are new.

15562. The total number of children attending was then 129, and it is now over 300?—Yes.

15563. The total endowment is still the same?—Yes, but then I got large voluntary contributions which were not given at that time.

15564. We have heard a good deal of the number of children in Cork who are not receiving any education—is the same complaint to be made as to your parish?—It is something perfectly fearful in my parish. I take the deepest interest in education myself, and I have hundreds of times in the last twenty years counted as many as 400 children whom I met playing about the streets during school hours.

15565. CHAIRMAN.—Were they principally Roman Catholics?—Chiefly Roman Catholics. There are very few Protestant children who do not attend school.

15566. I suppose those about the streets are chiefly the children of the poorest classes?—They are.

15567. Do you know anything about the endowment of the Government's Seminary?—It has some endowment and I am one of the trustees, but we are never called together unless there is some serious change proposed. It is under the control of a ladies' committee, of whom the principal is Miss Whately. The chaplain of the Free Church teaches the girls there. It is a very large and most excellent school. The endowment is something very small, about £1,000.

15568. Has it had no recent endowment to add to that?—They have got large sums of money subscribed voluntarily for building purposes, and have taken a new place since the last Commission—Rochelle.

15568. It may be called a ladies' school, for the daughters of the upper classes?—Yes, I should say so—the upper middle classes.

15570. You do not know anything of the working, or of the details, of that school?—No, except that I know the school has a very good name, and its pupils have been prize in Trinity College.

15571. I believe they were successful at the Intermediate Education examinations?—Yes, very.

15572. Do you wish to offer any further evidence?—There is just one remark I ask your permission to make. Of course I differ in taste from the evidence already given, to you as to what Cork wants. I think what should be established in Cork is another Model school, and so far from having any inducements in the way of rewards, or free teaching or anything of that kind, I think the only cure will be compulsory education; so that any children found about the streets after a certain hour should be taken up by the police and their parents punished. The State should provide another Model school on the north side of the city.

15573. Is the present Model school a success?—Considering the immense opposition given to it, it is a wonderful success.

15574. Is the attendance large, considering the size of the building?—I think if the opposition were withdrawn, and the people allowed to send their children there, the school would be crowded in a fortnight.

15575. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You do not agree with the evidence given by the two independent Roman Catholics, saying that the people themselves have strong objection to the Model School system?—I do not. Since the last Commission there was a very remarkable meeting held, in February, 1859, and another meeting a few months afterwards at which Lord Sumner presided. The present Bishop of Killarney was present, and I was there myself. The meeting was held in reference to what ought to be done with the £80,000 a year in Ireland for endowed schools. Of course those in favour of denominational schools were warmly in favour of having a denominational grammar school in Cork. But on the other hand the National Board men were equally warm and strong for having a mixed school with a conscience clause. The platform on that occasion was occupied by some of the leading and most eminent Roman Catholic merchants in Cork, such as the late Mr. Nugent and several others, who expressed their sorrow at having to differ from their own bishop. I know I am walking between fires when I am speaking thus; but, I believe, I am pleading for my Roman Catholic fellow-citizens in saying, that I do not believe, if there was a perfectly free expression of opinion, that the Roman Catholic body are so opposed to the system of National Education.

15576. You can hardly pretend that you know more about it than the gentlemen of such character, intellect, and position as those examined here to-day?—The knowledge I derive is from the Roman Catholic gentlemen who spoke at those meetings.

15577. How long ago was that?—In 1859.

15578. That was twenty years ago?—Certainly.

15579. Are you even now so much of the Roman Catholics have got more into the habit of aspiring to carry out their own wishes in reference to the constitution of the country—that there has been a greater tendency on the part of the Roman Catholics to speak out?—On the part of some, there has been.

15580. You propose there should be a large Model school established in Cork, in addition to the present one?—Yes.

15581. And that there should be a compulsory education. A law obliging parents to send their children to that Model school?—To some school.

15582. We have seen there is not sufficient accommodation for a very large number of the children in the schools already existing?—That is the evidence.

15583. And therefore the result of your proposal would be to compel them to go into this new school

which would furnish accommodation?—I cannot see any hardship in doing so.

15584. How do you think the people of Cork would receive that proposal?—I think the people of Cork would find out, after a time, that they were greatly benefited by it.

15585. If such a proposal were brought into force within the next year it would lead to violent and sanguinary conflicts between the authorities and the people. From your knowledge of the Catholics of Cork suppose you established a Model school here, and in consequence of the absence of other schools compelled the police to enforce attendance on the part of the Roman Catholics, would it not lead to civil tumults and disorder?—I think it would, if it were as you put it—that a special law were made for the city of Cork.

15586. I am talking of all Ireland. But applying it to the city of Cork, do not you know it would lead to violent discussions between the authorities and the great body of the people?—I do not believe it would.

15587. You think the people would willingly go there?—Of course they would not willingly go there. But the children I speak of are the children of parents who are utterly regardless of the interests of their children, and do not send them to school now.

15588. Do you think the mass of education would be served by presenting it to people under such disagreeable compulsion as that?—I think it would. I do not think anything else would make parents of that class send their children to school.

15589. CHAIRMAN.—Your idea is that the Roman Catholic body are not so universally against the mixed system as is imagined, and that it is only as compromise with the wishes of the bishops they do not send their children to the Model school?—That is my own conviction.

15590. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are you aware that lately in Mallow, a town not very far from Cork, the lady expressed strong repugnance to the introduction of the National system, in place of education conducted by a religious body?—I am quite aware of that.

15591. Does not that show there is a very strong feeling among the Roman Catholic body, at least in the town of Mallow, of preference for denominational and religious teaching?—I think there is not a bit stronger feeling among them on the subject than among Protestants. The Church Education people are just as anxious to have the Church Education schools supported in opposition to the National Board, as the Christian Brothers are to have theirs.

15592. There is that feeling on the part of Church Education Protestants, and on the part of the Roman Catholic population?—It is as strong on the one side as the other.

15593. And notwithstanding that you would compel the people by force of law in the absence of religious schools to go to school to institutions to which they objected?—I would let them go to the religious schools, and have no compulsion about that at all. The claims in Industrial schools are not only forced to go to school, but the State feeds and clothes them. In that one I offer no opinion, but still in my own mind I would rather a great deal that even the Industrial schools were not denominational, though I have an Indian school myself. I would very much rather that the Roman Catholic and Protestant children were brought up together.

15594. Dr. HART.—Do you think if that compulsory system were introduced there would be an additional number of denominational schools founded for these children?—I think it is very likely. The Church Education Society and all those other religious bodies would put forth great efforts to save the children from the State school. But the thousands of children getting no instruction whatever and brought up for crimes would receive instruction in the State school, if not in the voluntary schools.

15595. There would be a sufficient number of denominational schools for those who really objected?—I

think so. As regards my own schools the late Commissioners ordered two account books to be kept and we have obeyed their order ever since. The accounts are audited every year—both those of Miss Deane's schools and of the National schools.

15596. The accounts show a balance due to you as Treasurer of £26 2s. 5½d.—The Select Vestry have paid that since.

15597. On the whole the expenditure and income

pretty nearly balance?—Very nearly. I always get whatever money is due.

15598. CHAIRMAN.—All these schools, both Miss Deane's and the National, are primary schools?—Yes; but my head master teaches a class in Latin, and in the girls' school a little French is taught.

15599. Is that merely a speculation?—It is altogether a matter between the teachers and the few children that learn those subjects.

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Rev. George Webster, G. S.

Mr. WILLIAM COLVIN, examined.

Mr. William Colvin.

15600. CHAIRMAN.—You are the head master of the Moses Deane's school in St. Nicholas's Parish, Cork?—Yes.

15601. What assistant masters have you?—A second master and a monitor.

15602. How long have you been master?—Since the 1st April last.

15603. The course of instruction is an ordinary English primary education?—Yes.

15604. Do you use the National school books?—Yes.

15605. You have a class in Latin?—Yes.

15606. That is of course an arrangement of your own, independent of the endowment?—Yes.

15607. What fees do you charge the pupils in that class?—5s. a quarter.

15608. Do you teach any other extra subjects?—I teach Euclid.

15609. How often is religious instruction given by the clergyman of the parish?—Twice a week—on Tuesdays and Thursdays from ten to eleven o'clock.

15610. Is there any industrial training?—Not in the National school.

15611. Where were you yourself educated?—I was trained under the National Board in 1875-76, at the Model Training School.

15612. Dr. HART.—What is your classification?—First of third.

15613. CHAIRMAN.—Is your school inspected periodically?—Yes. The results examination was held in February last.

Miss LUCY G. MILLER, examined.

Miss Lucy G. Miller.

15614. CHAIRMAN.—You are the mistress of the girls' school of St. Nicholas's parish, Cork?—Yes.

15615. Have you anything to do with the infant school?—Nothing.

15616. You give the girls, I suppose, an ordinary English education?—Yes, and I also teach singing, drawing, and French.

15617. Where were you educated?—I was educated in a private school until I was trained in the Marlborough-street Training School, Dublin, in 1871.

15618. Is there any visiting teacher to give extra instruction in singing?—No.

15619. I suppose plain needlework is taught in your school?—Yes, and the use of the sewing machine.

15620. There is no industrial training beyond that?—No.

15621. Dr. HART.—Have you any assistants in the school?—One mistress.

15622. Who manages the infant school?—A separate teacher. The rooms are distinct.

Rev. DAVID H. POWELL, M.A., cross-examined.

Rev. David H. Powell, M.A.

15623. CHAIRMAN.—You are the superintendent of St. Mary's, Shandon, School, as Rector of the parish?—I am the manager under the National Board.

15624. How long?—Since about the beginning of April last. I have been the Incumbent of the parish since the beginning of last November, but only received the account of the school from Rev. Dr. Neligan, my predecessor, at the beginning of January, and I only succeeded in getting my appointment recognised by the National Board at the beginning of April.

15625. Are you both patron and manager, or is there anybody who holds the position of patron?—The Select Vestry are a sort of school committee, and they are nominally the patron, but they have no position under the charter. I am the sole person recognised under the endowment. But I thought it wise with regard to the National Board and the welfare of the school that they should be consulted.

15626. You and the churchwardens are the trustees in whom the funds are vested?—No. Miss Deane's trustees are the trustees of the fund. It is in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

15627. And they pay it to you half-yearly?—Yes.

15628. How much is the endowment?—The total endowment is £2,001.

15629. What does it produce?—£30 a year. I have only once received the half-yearly interest, £30 6s. 4d., that was on the 7th April, last, and I have written to ask why the October interest has not been paid.

15630. Has there been any sum invested in building since 1871?—There were repairs done, but there was no sum of money invested.

15631. The total endowment is £2,001?—I ought to mention that in the beginning of the present year there was £45 added to that. It was part of a sum of £50 given by the late Earl of Cork to my predecessor, Rev. Dr. William C. Neligan, which he divided between the school and the poor. He lodged the £45 in the hands of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for the benefit of the school.

15632. Is there any rent paid for the school-house?—There is a rent of £30 a year. The lease was made to the trustees of Miss Deane, by Mr. Outhbert Kearney, in 1832.

15633. Have you anything to say to paying the rent?—We pay the rent half-yearly, out of the endowment.

15634. When was the extra £45 handed over to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests?—About the month of March last. Dr. Neligan made a communication to the Vestry that it had been done.

15635. You have received no interest on that money yet?—No.

15636. The endowment is spent in the education and clothing of twenty poor boys and twenty poor girls?—Yes.

15637. Do you clothe them, or give them the money as is done by Dr. Webster?—I really have not had the control of it for a clothing season yet.

15638. Do you know what has been done hitherto?—I think in former years a sum of money was always spent in clothing, but I am not aware whether any portion of the endowment was applied to that purpose.

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 Rev. Denis M.
 Power, &c.

15639 The number on the roll in your school is sixty-nine?—Yes.

15640 There are very few children in attendance except those on the endowment?—Yes, very few, but the school has been regarded as one, and they all get the benefit of the endowment in their education. The master receives, above his salary under the Board, £40 a year, which with our rent (£30) practically exhausts the endowment.

15641 Are there any school fees paid?—I am sorry to say the fees have been exceedingly small, but I hope we will be able to increase the amount. They go to benefit the master.

15642 Dr. HART.—This is the school which it was proposed should be amalgamated with the Green Coat Hospital School?—Yes.

15643 If the funds of the two schools were united they would make a better school, and bring them into a better situation?—The building of the Green Coat Hospital is in a better situation, because the St. Mary, Shandon, School is on the quay, but on some points is much better than theirs. There might be a difficulty as to where you should put the two schools.

15644 Lord Rosse and I saw the Green Coat School, and we thought it was in a bad situation. There was no approach except through a graveyard?—There is a thoroughfare there.

15645 What do the premises constituting the present school of St. Mary's, Shandon, consist of?—There are two good rooms, fifty-one feet long by twenty-one feet broad, but they stand directly on the Quay. There are also two small sitting-rooms. There is also a

large passage with a floor of flags, which I thought could, with very little modification, be made an exceedingly good infant schoolroom.

15646 CHAIRMAN.—Would not the site on the Quay be valuable for those interested in shipping?—I think our site a very valuable one.

15647 Dr. HART.—Would that not be a difficulty on account of the Green Coat Hospital School being more purely denominational than yours?—My idea was to ask the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests would they allow the funds to be used for children on the foundation. I have been informed that there is a school at Whitegate, near Cork, with an endowment of a similar kind, and that they have made an arrangement of the same nature.

15648 What arrangement did they make?—The benefits of the charity were confined to certain children who were instructed according to the terms of the old deed; but the school, generally, was put under the Board. That is Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald's school.

15649 CHAIRMAN.—What has it been suggested should be done with the site of the old church of St. Mary, Shandon, that was pulled down?—Part of it is churchyard, and I do not think we could use it for any other purpose.

15650 Would it not be a good site for the amalgamated school?—The vaults would be a difficulty, and it is a question whether the Representative Body in whom the site is vested, would allow it. Moreover, it is a noisy place.

REV. DENIS M'BURNET, F.P., examined.

15651 CHAIRMAN.—You are the Parish Priest of Bandon?—Yes.

15652 How long have you held that position?—About a year and a half.

15653 You are interested in the schools in the parish?—Very much, of course.

15654 Have you any schools directly under your management?—Yes. The National Schools are all under my management—two of them in the town of Bandon, and two outside the town in the country district. There are also large schools attached to the Convent, which, of course, come more or less under my management—certainly under my care.

15655 There is no Christian Brothers' School at Bandon?—No. There is also a school, of which I am the head master or owner, lately established by me to meet a want, that I felt, of a higher school for my parishioners; I suppose it may be called an intermediate school. There are two teachers in it—one specially for classics—and they both teach the different matters appertaining to an English education, and they also teach French. That school has been only recently established by me and is certain to succeed. There has been a great want as far as a very large number of the population is concerned—that is, of those that I have particular care of.

15656 What is the population of Bandon?—The population of the town is altogether about 3,000; I do not know the exact numbers.

15657 I suppose a good many of those are Roman Catholics?—There are in the town between 4,000 and 5,000 Roman Catholics, and in the vicinity there are about 2,000 more. The Catholic parish includes two parishes under the late Established Church division, Killeegan and Ballymodan.

15658 Is the higher school, lately established by you, a boarding school or a day school?—Exclusively a day school.

15659 What number of pupils are attending it at present?—It was established only at the commencement of the month, and there are now sixteen pupils. I had for a good while the intention to establish it, and was very anxious to establish it earlier in the autumn of this year; but I was unable to do so, and in consequence

quarantine boys were sent to various other schools, so that the numbers are less just now than they would have been had I been able to establish it earlier. But I am certain that at the commencement of next year we will have considerably more.

15660 Mr. O'BRIEN.—You have got no endowment at all for that Intermediate School?—Not for that school.

15661 Have you got an endowment for any other school?—For one of the National Schools there is a sum of money given by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, £5 a year.

15662 Can he discontinue that grant at any time he likes?—I do not exactly know the circumstances of it.

15663 What is the name of the school?—Laragh. The Duke also gives £45 every year to the Convent schools.

15664 Is that merely a donation?—With the circumstances of that also, I am not perfectly acquainted so far as its permanence is concerned, but I take it for granted that both will be continued.

15665 There is a pretty large population of the rising middle class in and about Bandon?—Very large.

15666 Is it to meet to some extent the wants of that class that your new school has been started?—Yes, altogether.

15667 What fees do you charge?—For boys who learn classics, as well as the English course, 36s a quarter, or £6 a year; for other boys, who merely follow the English course, £4 a year. Both are also taught French.

15668 When you speak of the English course you mean something far beyond the primary course?—Quite so. The primary course is supposed to have been followed before. This course includes all that is necessary to prepare boys for the various examinations—the Civil Service, the Army and Navy, and other professional pursuits.

15669 Do you think that you have got the entire body of the humber Catholic population going to the primary schools in and about Bandon, or are there some that do not get any education, but stay away

15670. I think that comparatively few Catholic children of the parish, either in town or country, actually stay away from the schools. In the Convent Schools there are about 700 on the rolls, but there are some little boys among them. Then Leagh School, which receives the £5 a year from the Duke of Devonshire, is a mixed school for both boys and girls.

15671. The children are on the rolls of the schools; but I take it, according to your experience, that the difficulty is not to get them on the roll, but to secure an adequate attendance.—The attendance is very good too. I think the average daily attendance of these children would be 550 or something more.

15672. Then you have got almost universal education among the lower classes?—Yes. The difficulties are there.

15673. It is easier for a clergyman to enforce education in a rural district, or in a comparatively small place like Bandon, than in the numerous lanes and alleys of a large town like Cork?—No doubt the children and parents are more under the influence of the clergy.

15674. There is not at all the same necessity for compulsion on the part of the local authorities in those districts, that there is in towns?—Well, I do not think there is, and in the country districts the matter of compulsion is a very important question; for children sometimes have to be away from school on indispensable business.

15675. I am not talking of State compulsion, but of the influence of clergyman. Have you been stationed in Cork?—Yes, a good many years. I was in another

parish (Carrigrohane) before I went to Bandon last year. I was also formerly in Crosthwaite.

15676. I would like your evidence as a Roman Catholic priest that knows Cork well. In your experience here, did you find that the great body of the laity thoroughly and spontaneously entered into the views of the clergy on the subject of the Model Schools?—As a body, the Catholic laity of Cork always declined sending their children to the Model School, and continued to do so, so far as I could understand, and, moreover, they have a positive conscientious objection.

15677. And it does not require any compulsion on the part of their spiritual directors to induce them to do so?—I never became aware that there was any compulsion or watch possession. It simply became known to the people that those schools were not considered safe for their children to be educated in, and they voted in accordance with that knowledge.

15678. What other intermediate schools are there in Bandon in addition to the one you have stated—is there not a school endowed by the Earl of Cork?—The principal endowed school is that which you designate as endowed by the Earl of Cork. It is endowed by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Of the extent of the endowment I am not sure. I would rather that information regarding that endowment should come from parties thoroughly acquainted with it, and conversant with its working.

15679. That school and your new school are intended to be of the same class?—Exactly. I think there is also an Erasmus Smith's School.

15680. That is also an intermediate school?—It is

Oct 29, 1872.

Rev. Doan
1724 West, &c.

Miss Susan Jane Mullen, examined.

Miss Susan A.
Mullen.

15681. CHAIRMAN.—You keep a ladies' school in Cork?—Yes.

15682. It is entirely endowed?—Quite so.

15683. You took a house for the purposes of the school?—A very large room.

15684. Are you assisted in any way, or is it entirely a speculation of your own?—Entirely a speculation of my own.

15685. What number of pupils have you?—The number at present is only eighteen.

15686. What fees do you charge?—A guinea a quarter for plain English—that is, for the higher English, of course, 15s. a quarter for the junior French, and one guinea for the senior French class. There is also Latin taught by a master.

15687. Is it entirely a day school?—Entirely.

15688. How long has it been established?—Since the 21st October, 1870.

15689. Have you any assistants?—Yes, I only took the English myself. Then I have a staff of teachers for the other subjects.

15690. Is the French master a teacher belonging to the neighbourhood?—Yes.

15691. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You sent in some of your girls for the Intermediate Examinations?—Yes, two went in, and both took honors.

15692. How many did you send in?—I only sent in two. They were the only ones in the school. It was open only a short time before the examination.

15693. Do you teach music?—Yes; my sister and myself teach it, and we have also a master for the higher branches.

15694. Are there many other day schools, for girls of the better class, in Cork?—Very few.

15695. Where do the great body of young girls in

Cork go to school?—A great many of them go to the Model School.

15696. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any higher ladies' school in Cork besides yours?—Yes.

15697. Is there any boarding school?—None except Roselle, and that is exclusive.

15698. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—There are some Convent Schools?—Yes, I think there are.

15699. They are exclusively Roman Catholic?—Yes.

15700. CHAIRMAN.—Is yours in any way an exclusive school?—At present I have none but Protestants.

15701. It is not necessarily restricted?—Not at all.

15702. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I believe you presented a memorial to the Commission?—Yes. It is as follows:—

"Memorial to the Endowed Schools Commissioners, from the Principal of the Cork Intermediate School for Girls."

—16, Queen's-street, South Mall, Cork.

"My Lord and Gentlemen.—I beg respectfully to draw your attention to the fact that there is not in this city or neighbourhood, an Endowed School for the education of girls of a higher standard than National Schools. This school has been established at my own expense to supply a want long felt in this city, and its efficiency would be greatly increased by a moderate endowment, which would prevent the teachers being entirely dependent on the pupils' fees. Your memorialist, therefore, hopes the Commissioners will advise the endowment of this school from the Sophia Church Funds, or such other sources as their wisdom may deem advisable. And your memorialist will ever pray."

S. J. Mullen, Principal

29 Oct., 1872.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

Oct 30, 1878.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1879.—12 o'CLOCK, NOON.

In the Courthouse, Kinsale.

Present:—THE EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; and RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; with JAMES OMBED MURPHY, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. MICHAEL HOGARTY, examined.

Mr. Michael Hogarty.

15703. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Town Clerk of Kinsale?—Yes.

15703. How long have you held that office?—Since June, 1878.

15704. I assume that, during that time, you have become acquainted with all matters connected with the town, and with the present position of the Endowed School of Kinsale?—I have.

15705. The school is closed at present?—It is, and has been so for some years.

15706. When was it closed?—I have examined the Commissioners' minute book so as to it for several years. The Rev. Mr. Purdon, the then master died in February, 1873.

15707. There was a successor to him appointed?—Not for some time. When Mr. Purdon died Mr. Walsh, one of the Town Commissioners, gave notice that a master be appointed to the Endowed School. On May 5, 1873, a committee was appointed to report on the repairs required, the school being then in a state of dilapidation. On October 6, 1873, a master was advertised for, and on November 3, 1873, Mr. E. L. Hogan was appointed.

15708. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you a minute showing what the nature of the advertisement was?—No.

15709. CHAIRMAN.—Have you a copy of the newspaper in which it appeared?—No.

15710. What was the next occurrence as to the Endowed School?—On December 1st, 1873, Mr. Hogan wrote on the Board in reference to the dilapidated state of the school. A committee was appointed to inspect the building and report upon it.

15711. Then, the school-house was, at that time, too dilapidated to hold the school in it?—It was.

15712. What is the next minute?—It is dated July 15, 1874, and records that Mr. Gillman was directed by the Town Commissioners to prepare a case for the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests: the object was to have the Town Commissioners appointed trustees of the school.

15713. Who was Mr. Gillman?—He was law adviser to the Town Commissioners, and was very slow in formulating that information. It had not been furnished for some years after. The next minute I have taken out of the books is dated January 4, 1875.

"The master of the endowed school was requested to discontinue cutting trees in the garden."

On February 1st, in the same year, Mr. Gillman was again requested to prepare a case with a view to the Commissioners being made trustees of the school, and on June 17, 1875, Mr. Gillman's letter and counsel's opinion were read. We cannot find that opinion of counsel, nor the letter. In consequence of the death of the late Town Clerk, many of the records of the office, and several important documents, have been mislaid. The next entry in the Town Commissioners' minute book shows that on July 5, 1875, the Town Surveyors gave notice to the assessor to have portions of the building which were considered dangerous taken down. The next entry is November 8, 1875.

"School closed for four months. The master left, still keeping possession."

15714. What is the next entry?—December 20, 1875. "Petition to the Court of Chancery to get the school vested in the Town Commissioners as trustees." January, 1876: "Mr. Hogan, the late master, was paid the money that was due to him up to 25th September, 1875, he giving up possession." There was some of the

endowment due to Mr. Hogan at the time he left, and he retained possession until the matter was settled.

15715. Is that the last reference to the school in the minute book?—There is another, supplementary to that:—"Daniel Hawkins to pay 8s. 6d. per month for the use of the garden." The garden was let during the late master's time to Daniel Hawkins, and when the late master gave up possession the Town Commissioners still continued Hawkins as the tenant of the garden, and his wife, who is his representative, is still in possession of it. The further entries show that on January 8th, 1877, an estimate of the cost of making repairs to make the house habitable was prepared, which amounted to £300, and on February 1, 1877, the Town Clerk was directed to have the garden valued separately, and the Receiver in that year took the building, which had been valued at £50, off the rate books altogether as dilapidated and ruined. The garden was valued separately at £2 5s. The next entry in February 5th: "Portion of the roof taken down, as dangerous to the public." May 6th: "Part of the roof taken down by the Town Surveyors, as dangerous to the public." That is the last minute on the books upon the subject of the school.

15716. Was the school open in Mr. Hogan's time?—Mr. Hogan had a school there.

15717. How long did it continue open as a school?—He was appointed in November, 1873, and the school appeared to be closed about July, 1875.

15718. There were never any repairs carried out?—Not that I am aware of.

15719. It was in former times a boarding school as well as a day school?—I could not say, as I was not acquainted with the school in former times.

15720. The report of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, 1867, returns the Kinsale School as having dormitories for 22 boarders and a schoolroom suited for 85 scholars; but there were at that time only 14 on the roll?—That was in the time of the Rev. Mr. Purdon.

15721. We are also informed by the same report that the Kinsale Endowed School then had school premises worth £41 8s. a year, and a net annual income of £37 13s. 10d., which was derived from a rentcharge granted by Edward Southwell, 7th May, 1567, what has become of that?—Since the late master left, the money has been lodged to the credit of the Town Commissioners.

15722. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Was it lodged to a separate account?—No, not until I came into office, when I made the collector lodge it separately on deposit.

15723. CHAIRMAN.—Did Mr. Purdon receive the endowment till he died?—It was paid up to the time of his death. I find that his representative, Mrs. Higgins, applied for the balance due at his death.

15724. Did he receive the whole £37 odd a year?—I think so.

15725. Do you know how in past years the building was kept in repair?—It is completely in ruins now, so much so, that it has been taken off the valuation books altogether as valueless. The garden is the only portion there is any value attached to.

15726. In their report the former Commissioners state:—

"The school at Kinsale was endowed by Edward Southwell, Esq., afterwards Lord de Clifford, in 1567, with £30 a year, and has also been enriched by the Corporation by an annual contribution of £91."

So there appears to have been two grants of money, one an old endowment and one an annual contribution. Was that fixed in any way?—I have no record of that contribution.

18737. You cannot trace when that was discontinued?—No.

18738. The same report proceeds—

"Besides the rentcharge, Lord de Clifford granted a house, garden, and other premises for the support of the school."

Are these the school premises to which you have been referring?—Yes.

18739. The report continues—

"And stated that the grant was made in consideration of the 'friendship and generosity of the Corporation' in transferring to him the right of presentation to a certain living. The master's salary of £20 (late Irish currency) is paid by the present Municipal Commissioners representing the old Corporation, who also exercise the right of appointing the master, though this was reserved to Lord de Clifford and his heirs male by the deed of 1767. It does not appear whether the £20 a year, stated by the Commissioners of 1791, to have been paid to the school, was secured to it."

Have you any deed connected with the school?—The Commissioners may have some deeds in their chest.

18740. The school appears to have been, in 1867, a school school—some Protestants and some Roman Catholics attending it?—That was the case. There was no other school in the town then.

18741. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Was there any protest against the appointment by the Town Commissioners of Mr. Hogan?—I heard of none. From the minutes it appears that Mr. Hogan was elected almost unanimously. One of the Commissioners proposed a Dr. Burke, but he met with no second.

18742. Do you know who appointed Mr. Purdon, the previous master?—No, I could not say. He was a long time in office.

18743. Who represents Lord de Clifford now?—Mr. Chance.

18744. In what sense does he represent him?—He pays the endowment.

18745. You mentioned a petition by the Town Commissioners for the purpose of having themselves appointed trustees—when was that?—The first minute on the subject was on July 18, 1874, but Mr. Gillman was very dilatory in the matter, and he had to get repeated notices on the subject. I find he was again requested to proceed in February, 1875.

18746. Do you know whether any proceedings were actually taken in the Court of Chancery?—It does not appear from the documents that there were any.

18747. You spoke of an opinion having been forwarded to the Town Commissioners by Mr. Gillman, which he had obtained from counsel as to their rights as claim to be appointed trustees. Has any attempt been made to find that opinion?—I looked for it and could not find it. All the documents, even the vouchers and accounts for the past year, before I came into office, were unfiled and none of these could be had.

18748. Was that owing to the death of the late clerk?—Yes. The evidence I have given has been gathered mostly from the minute book.

18749. How long after the school was closed did the minute book pass on?—I think it appears about four months.

18750. CHAIRMAN.—Have you made any application to the custody of the late clerk to ascertain whether the documents were in their possession?—Repeatedly.

We searched his house for any documents in the possession of his representatives that were required for the audit last year, and also for the plans of the works, and other papers of great importance, that would cost a good deal of money to replace, but we could not find any of them.

18751. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I see that in January, 1877, the estimated cost of repairs to the school-house was £300?—Yes.

18752. I presume that, owing to dilapidations that have since occurred, it would require considerably more now?—A great deal more.

18753. Would the house require to be rebuilt?—The walls are strong, but all the internal works, and the roof, are in a state of dilapidation.

18754. You told us that since the cessation of the payment to Mr. Hogan, the Corporation have continued to receive £27 a year from Mr. Chance?—Yes, regularly.

18755. And they have put the money in bank?—Yes.

18756. It is only in the last year they put it to a separate account?—I made the collector place it on deposit receipt.

18757. When did Mr. Hogan leave?—In 1875. He was paid up to September, 1875, according to the minutes.

18758. Would the Town Commissioners have any difficulty in reimbursing the amount of the salary, for the subsequent three years, to the purpose of the fund, whenever those purposes come into operation?—It was lodged with other moneys, and mixed with the general accounts.

18759. Are the Commissioners prepared to return those moneys?—I think not; but I am only giving my own opinion about it. Some of the Commissioners hold a different opinion.

18760. Have the Commissioners appropriated the £27 a year so received for three years to any other educational purpose?—No, they did not. It was mixed with their common fund.

18761. For how many years has the sum of £27 been received since Mr. Hogan's departure?—He was paid up to September, 1875. The sum of £27 has been received for 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879. The last year's sum of £27 has been lodged to a separate account, but for three years the money had gone into the common fund.

18762. It remains to be accounted for?—I think it was looked upon as part of the corporate property, and it appears in the accounts as a corporate debt. The Commissioners, whether they lodged it separately or not, understood they had a claim on it as corporate property. When the school went into liquidation the Commissioners considered it their right to use the money, as it could not be diverted into the channel for which it was originally intended.

18763. Have you any memorandum in your books showing any application by "The Commissioners of Education," Clarendon-street, Dublin, to your Commissioners, since Mr. Hogan's departure, on the subject of this school?—No.

18764. CHAIRMAN.—Has there never been any communication between the Commissioners and the late Dr. Kyle, the Secretary of "The Commissioners of Education," on the subject?—No, not that I am aware of.

MR. RICHARD WALTER KNOWLES, B.L.S., CONTINUED.

18775. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the Town Commissioners of Kinsale?—Yes.

18776. How long have you been a member of that body?—Not more than a year and a half.

18777. Your knowledge of Kinsale dates further back than that?—Very much further than that.

18778. You can give us some information as to the past history of the Kinsale Endowed School—does your knowledge of it date back to the appointment of Mr. Purdon?—Long before that.

18779. Do you know how he was appointed?—I could not tell.

18780. Mr. Hogan was appointed by the Commissioners?—He was. My information would go rather to show what the school was in former years.

18781. Were you yourself a pupil at the school?—Yes.

18782. Was it a boarding or a day school?—It was both a boarding and day school.

18783. About what was the number of pupils?—Who

Oct 25, 1878.
Mr. Richard
Knowles
B.L.S.

Mr. Richard
W. Knowles,
B.L.S.

Oct. 28, 1878.
—
Mr Richard
W. Knowles,
J. C. G.

attended the school in your time?—We had about fifteen boarders of a highly respectable class; and there was a great number of day boys, belonging to all classes and creeds in the town.

15766. The boarders were gentlemen's sons from a distance?—Gentlemen's sons of the highest respectability from various places.

15767. What were the fees charged when you were there?—I do not exactly know what they were, but I have heard my father complain very much of them.

15768. Were the boarders all of one creed or was it a mixed school?—The boarders were all Protestants.

15769. Was it considered a good school?—A first-rate school. There were masters of all descriptions—a French master, a verse master, and a dancing master.

15770. Do you know how the school declined?—I suppose according to Mr. Perdue advanced in years he was not successful?—I believe it was in his time it went down—so I heard?—I do not know myself as I was not there in his time, but in that of his predecessor, Mr. Stuart.

15771. What staff of teachers had he?—I think four or five.

15772. Have you had any knowledge of the school since you were there yourself?—Yes.

15773. Was it an efficient school in Mr. Perdue's time?—I think it was in Mr. Perdue's time it began to decline.

15774. Since his time, under Mr. Hogan, it was only a very small school?—I do not know anything at all about it under Mr. Hogan's care.

15775. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You are one of the Town Commissioners now—suppose this school were re-established with its £20 a year, have you at all considered whether the Commissioners have the power, in any manner of the will, to renew the old grant of £20 a year for educational purposes?—I could not say.

15776. The question has never been suggested?—No.

15777. You are aware that, under the present system of audit, the Government auditors are very careful to keep expenditure within its regular statutory limits?—Yes.

Mr. William
Walton.

MR. WILLIAM WALTON, examined.

15778. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You were the agent to the Town Commissioners of Kinsale?—I was agent to the Town Commissioners for several years.

15779. You produce a rental of the Corporation property?—Yes, it is dated 1833, and is in my late father's handwriting.

15780. This document refers to the deed of 1767, and describes it as a grant from Edward Southwell of

his manse-house, stable, coach-house, and garden in Kinsale, for a school-house, and shows that an estate of £30, to pay the schoolmaster, was thereby charged upon the lands of Boscawen. It appears further that the deed was executed by a letter of attorney signed to it, which points that the consideration for the grant was the transferring to him of the right of presentation to the living of Boscawen?—That is so.

Rev. V. Duns,
Duns, N.B.

REV. WILLIAM DUNN, M.A., examined.

15781. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Incumbent of Kinsale?—I am.

15782. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The deed from Edward Southwell to the savings and commons of Kinsale, made in the year 1767 for a national school, makes no allusion to the question of presentation at all, but grants the house and garden we have been speaking of, without specifying the purpose for which the grant was made; but it appears by the power of attorney which was executed by Mr. Southwell, that the object was for the purposes of education?—Yes.

15783. CHAIRMAN.—The school appears to have been in past years a mixed school?—It was as to its attendance. I was educated at it myself, and so were my brothers and all the gentlemen of the town.

15784. Did it continue to be a mixed school as long as it was open?—It did up to Mr. Perdue's death.

15785. In Mr. Hogan's time it was comparatively a small school?—It was a very small school.

15786. The premises were then in very bad order?—They were in very bad order, but perfectly habitable. I was often through the house myself. The roof was bad and constantly undergoing repairs, and the master complained of the great expenditure necessary to keep it in proper order.

15787. Do you know how it was kept in repair?—The master told me he had to do it out of his own pocket.

15788. He recovered a free house and garden and £30 Irish a year, and he kept the house in repair himself?—He kept the roof in repair himself.

15789. But he did not keep it in repair sufficiently to prevent it from going to ruin?—I am afraid that would be impossible. It was more or less in a dilapidated state.

15790. Do you think it has fallen into disrepair since neglect?—I think from age. It was an exceedingly old house in 1689 or thereabouts. There are records to show it was then in a bad state.

15791. Nothing short of rebuilding the house would be of much use now?—It is a perfect wreck now.

The mansion are afraid to go into it lest it should come down.

15792. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you think that the walls are solid and available?—I think they are solid, and I do not see why they should not be available; but a great part of the roof was taken off, another part fell, and the place was left in that state.

15793. CHAIRMAN.—In these any other school in the town to supply the place of the Endowed School?—No. We tried to get up a school under the National Board. It was our desire to secure, if possible, the grant that was made to the Endowed School, for the purpose of getting up a good National school, but we failed in doing so. We got counsel's opinion about it, and took several steps, but we did not carry it to any length. The school had always been under Protestant patronage and administered in that direction.

15794. I suppose there are National schools of a primary character in the town?—There are three National schools—one is No. 3.

15795. That school is practically Protestant?—Yes and the other two are practically Roman Catholic—one is the boys' school and the other, which is for girls, is the Convent school.

15796. Is there any Christian Brothers' school in Kinsale?—There is not.

15797. I suppose there are a good many country gentlemen about Kinsale, who could hardly afford to send their sons to a boarding school, and who would be very glad to have a good day school in the town?—A great many. When our school was first started, we had a first-class master under the National Board, who was able to teach classes. We had seventy-five boys, including many sons of gentlemen, on the roll. It was our desire to support a National school of that kind.

15798. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Have you seen the power of attorney which was produced here to day, and under which the deed founding the Endowed School was executed?—I have not.

15799. That power of attorney refers to the intention with which the grant was made. The grantee says

is "infused that a good Grammar School is much wanted for the instruction and education of youth in the town of Kinross." That points to the intention of the grantor to benefit the inhabitants of Kinross?—Precisely.

18718. There are a great many boys of all religions that require something more than a primary education?—There are; but I believe the preponderance of boys who require that are gentlemen's sons in the country round about.

18719. I am talking of the town of Kinross. There are a good many shopkeepers and professional men here, both Protestant and Roman Catholics?—I include all those.

18720. The sons of those people would require a good intermediate education?—They would.

18721. And for them a good day school in Kinross is of the greatest importance?—Exactly.

18722. The language used in the power of attorney points to an intention on the part of the grantor to establish an Intermediate School?—Yes.

18723. You propose to put the school, which you desire to found, under the National Board?—Yes, as being an undenominational system.

18724. You are aware that is a primary system of education?—It is to a certain extent; but there are schools under the National Board that can hardly be called primary. At Queensdown they have a classical schoolmaster under the National Board, and gentlemen's sons attend his school.

18725. You propose such a school as that?—Yes.

18726. Among the shopkeepers, merchants, and professional men in the town of Kinross, I suppose there is a very large number of Catholics?—Yes. I should fancy the members of the two religions are about half and half.

18727. Would not the proportion of Catholics among the shopkeepers be more than half?—I should think not very much more. There are a very large number of Protestant shopkeepers.

18728. There are a good number of well-to-do respectable Catholic farmers in the neighbourhood of the town?—I should think there are.

18729. In the former school, in Mr. Perdue's time, Scriptures were taught to Church children?—Yes.

18730. There never was any interference with Catholics?—Not in the least. There are three or four of Mr. Perdue's pupils who were with me there and who are now priests.

18731. There is nothing whatever in the document of foundation indicating the intention of the grantor that the master should of necessity be a Protestant?—No, except the fact that he gave the endowment in exchange for the advowson of a living, and at that time the Corporation Trusts Act was not repealed, moreover the nature of the school, from the time of its foundation down to the death of Mr. Perdue, were always denominical.

18732. CHAIRMAN.—The endowment was handed

over to the care of what was then an exclusively Protestant body?—Precisely.

18733. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—But there is not even a reference to the necessity of Protestant religious instruction in the document?—No; Mr. Jelfett's opinion was, that a proposal such as mine would be carrying out the spirit and letter of the trust.

18734. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything further you desire to add?—Nothing further, except that the Protestants of the town on their side felt that a higher class National school got up on the principle of the National Board would be an accurate fulfilment of the conditions of the trust.

18735. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In whom did the Protestants, when they made that move, intend that the appointment of the master should rest?—In the Town Committee. There is a Town Committee in existence at present.

18736. What is the nature of that Town Committee?—Of course as the Roman Catholics have on their side National schools administered by them, this was a Protestant Committee.

18737. Who appoints that Committee?—They are gentlemen who were asked to put their names down. The legal representatives on the Protestant side now are the School Vestry, and then there should of course be gentlemen added to them representing the other Protestant bodies.

18738. You said of two of the National schools at present in operation in Kinross that they were virtually in the hands of the Catholics and denominational?—Yes.

18739. Do you propose then, in order to counter-balance that advantage on the part of the Catholics, to make this a similarly denominational, or virtually a Protestant, school?—We thought to do so. Considering the conditions on which the trust was conceived all along, we thought it would not be an unjust departure from the objects of the trust.

18740. You intend that this should be, although nominally a primary school, virtually a school carrying out the intentions of Mr. Southwell by giving an intermediate education?—Yes, a school giving a higher education.

18741. The two Catholic schools you refer to are purely primary?—Yes, I think so.

18742. Therefore the result of your proposal would be to have then, the only Intermediate Endowment in Kinross, turned into a virtually Protestant one?—That was not my intention. Our hope was to have a higher class National school that would teach all—the poorest children and all.

18743. But that the education should be intermediate?—I do not go as high as that.

18744. But such an education as would suit the good class of shopkeepers?—Precisely.

18745. And that the course of appointment, without laying down any legal rule, would be to give the school generally to a Protestant master?—Yes, but not to put it under the Intermediate Education Act.

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Rev. William
Dunn, M.A.

Mr. GEORGE DUNN, M.A., examined.

Mr. George
Dunn, M.A.

18746. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the Town Commissioners of Kinross?—Yes.

18747. How long have you been so?—Since 1875.

18748. Can you give any information in reference to the Kinross Endowed School?—This matter has been before the Commissioners on several occasions, and I always opposed using the grant for any other purpose but the one that it was intended for, and I was also one of those who, at one of the meetings of the Commissioners, opposed the election of the last master, on the ground that it was not fulfilling what I believed to be the trust of the donor.

18749. In what way?—Inasmuch as it was electing a Roman Catholic gentleman to the post, when a Protestant offered who was fitted in every respect. I

myself proposed that gentleman, Mr. Burke, of Ferry, a clergyman, but he was rejected. I protested at that time. I represented No. 3 National school as manager, and I suggested to the Commissioners that by giving this endowment to the Protestant Committee of that school they would be fulfilling the trust, as evidenced by the whole history of the post, as nearly as possibly could be. My suggestion, however, was negatived.

18750. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You spoke about opposing the application of this fund to other purposes than that of education?—Yes.

18751. Have there been discussions at the meetings of the Town Commissioners as to the right to apply the fund to other purposes?—Indeed there have.

18752. Have the Commissioners, after discussion

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Mr. George
Dwyer, &c.

determined to apply the fund to their own purposes?—They did not determine to do that; but they would not do what was part of their duty, namely, to keep the building in repair. The roof required repair, but was not at first in a very bad state.

15833. It appears that in January, 1877, £300 would have been required to put the place into repair. Would the gradual application of the £97 a year since the departure of Mr. Hogan have done something substantial to keep the place in order?—I think the £30 (true), a year at that time would have sufficed to keep the roof in order. Patches might have been mended, and thereby the rain would have been kept out, and the total destruction that followed could have been avoided.

15834. When the roof fell it brought ruin on the rest of the building?—The whole of the floors fell with it.

15835. Did you propose that the money should be applied in repairs?—I did. I mentioned the matter, but it was negatived. I do not know if it went to a regular resolution.

15836. Was any opposition raised as to the power to apply the money?—Yes. Some of the Commissioners seemed to think, that, if we touched the building for repair at all, we would involve ourselves in the necessity of keeping it in thorough repair, and might therefore exhaust the available income. It was a mere matter of opinion. Still, it struck me that, so far as the fund itself went, we had a right to use it for the purpose.

15837. I suppose there are funds at your disposal to represent the arrears for the last three years, if it becomes necessary to make good the present?—I hope so. That is however a thing I am irresponsible for, inasmuch as I protested from the first against making the money with the funds of the Commissioners. I suppose we could be taxed, if necessary. At a meeting on the 11th December, 1875, of which I have a

newspaper report here, the Town Clerk and the following letter received from Mr. Gillman, solicitor of the Board, dated May 27th, 1876:—

"DEAR SIR.—The Lord Chancellor having made an order for the appointment of new trustees, and referred the matter to his chambers for the sanction of a scheme for the future management of the school, I caused instructions to be given to counsel (Mr. O'Hara) to prepare the scheme. Counsel has written to me requiring further information, and I give extract of his letter:—'I (counsel) want to get the basis of the scheme fully, which the new trustees would wish to have approved of. This should show the proposed expenditure, the available revenue, and suggest how the funds should be obtained. In the new scheme it should set out any charges intended in the charter of the building, or of the school, and show how it is intended to continue it &c.'"

The letter concluded with a request that Mr. Gillman should be supplied by Mr. Dempsey, the then clerk to the Commissioners, with instructions in detail as requested by counsel, after the matter had been before the Board. The clerk said that the subject of the said letter had not been before the Board at their meeting next after the receipt of that letter, and it did not appear that any action had been afterwards taken on it, which caused Mr. Gillman to write another letter, urging the Board to supply him with the required information. Finally the question was practically shelved. One ground of my application that the building should be given to us, who represented No. 5 National school, was, that whereas the other National schools in the place had suitable locations, we had none whatever. We had to hire a house which was quite unsuitable, not being large or convenient enough for our purpose, and we are still under that disability.

15838. How was the other site and buildings provided?—One is leased from Mr. Heard, and the other is in the grounds of the convent. We could not procure a suitable site for our school.

Dr. James C.
Nolan,
M.B.E.C.

Dr. JAMES CASEY NOGGIN, M.B.E.C., examined.

15839. CHAIRMAN.—You are the chairman of the Kinsale Town Commissioners?—I am.

15840. You can give some information with reference to the action of the Commissioners as to the Endowed School funds?—I remember giving orders to our late clerk to make a separate judgment of the school money, but it was not done; when I found that out, I gave orders to our present clerk to make a separate judgment of it, and to let it accumulate for educational purposes. I would be prepared to take steps to start a school if such a thing were signified.

15841. That is, to collect subscriptions?—Yes.

15842. Do you know if Mr. Gillman, or his representatives have been paid the costs of these legal proceedings which have been mentioned?—Mr. Gillman's costs have not been paid. We often applied to him for his bill of costs, but he did not send it in. The Town Clerk informs me that he also wrote to Mr. Sheehan, who was Mr. Gillman's successor, for the bill of costs; but that he never furnished it.

Rev. Patrick
Riordan, &c.

Rev. PATRICK RIORDAN, D.E., examined.

15843. CHAIRMAN.—You desire to make a statement as to the endowment for the Kinsale School?—It appears to me that if the grant were applied, as suggested, to a National Board school, it would, practically speaking, be denominational, and therefore the benefit of it would be applied simply to one small section in Kinsale. It would work just like the other National Schools, and be an exclusive school.

15844. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—As I understood then, you, without being a lawyer, claim that the intention of the founder was to benefit the entire community?—Surely. The inhabitants of the town of Kinsale are mentioned in the foundation deed.

15845. A previous witness has referred to the Roman Catholic school-house; I understood that one of them, the boys school, was built by the parishioners?—Yes, it was built by the parishioners, with the

assistance of the National Board, and it has been vested in Trustees.

15846. Is the grant from the National Board ultimately repayable?—Yes, at any time we please.

15847. How did you get the site?—From Mr. Heard.

15848. You pay rent for it?—£5 a year.

15849. Is there any land attached, or is it merely the site of the school?—The site of the school only.

15850. With regard to the other National School, is it in the Convent?—Yes.

15851. And is built on the grounds of the Convent?—Yes, and belongs to the Convent.

15852. How was that site acquired, was it a donation?—The community pay rent for it. It was first a small house and they added to it. Entirely there has been an Industrial School added out of their own funds, or the funds collected for them.

Mr. EDWARD L. HOGAN, examined.

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Mr. Edward L. Hogan.

1853. CHAIRMAN.—You see the late master of the Endowed School, Kinsale?—I say; and as to the period during which I was master I have more knowledge of the affairs of the school than anyone else could have. The appointment of the master, before my time, was vested in the old Corporation, as appears by the deed to which reference has been made here today. I was appointed according to a resolution of the Town Commissioners, dated 3rd November, 1873. The endowment, which is charged on the estate of Mr. O'neill, of Rushmore, was regularly paid to me during the two years for which I held the school, and at the end of that time I gave it up, the number of pupils not being sufficient. The highest number was fifteen. I am anxious to bring under the notice of the Commission what I consider the unsatisfactory discharge of duty on the part of the Town Commissioners of Kinsale in their capacity as grant trustees at any rate of the school. I am informed on the best authority, that until about four or five years previous to my appointment the Commissioners had kept the school-house in at least partial repair. On my arrival I found the house in such a state as to be quite uninhabitable. A great part of the roof was damaged, and the building stunk was, with the exception of a few rooms, in a state of dilapidation. I represented this fact privately to some of the Commissioners, and also sent in a memorial on the subject, and it was only in consequence of the very strong position made to me that part at least of the house would be made habitable that I consented to take the post at all. I also obtained, for a short time, from the solicitor of the Town Commissioners a copy of the deed of endowment, which at the request of the Secretary of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests I forwarded to him, together with a statement of the case and a request that his Board would take the matter into their consideration and deal with it, as I know from previous experience they had power to do. In a few days afterwards I was called upon by the town clerk of Kinsale to return the document, and I was forced to ask Mr. McDonnell to return it. In consequence the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests professed their inability to do anything in the matter. In consequence of my memorial the Town Commissioners took counsel's opinion, but to what effect the opinion was I cannot say, for on asking to be shown it, I was informed that the solicitor had given directions that the opinion was not to be shown to the master of the school. I was simply told that the Commissioners could do nothing in the matter. Another attempt to induce the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests to act was equally unsuccessful. Some time afterwards I was served with notice to throw down a stack of chimneys which the Commissioners stated they considered dangerous, in spite

of my representation that any such act on my part might involve me in legal difficulties. I was then threatened with legal proceedings, and but for my leaving Kinsale I believe the matter would have been pushed to that extent. Strange to say, after my departure, the anxiety about the chimneys appears to have entirely vanished, because I saw that very stack of chimneys standing this morning. The Town Commissioners some time since had almost the entire of the roof stripped, so that the house has become an utter ruin. It is to be remembered that the Town Commissioners had on my arrival a sum of £40 or £50 of accumulated endowment.

1854. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You mean the income of the endowment from the time of Mr. Peeshe's death?—Yes, from Mr. Peeshe's death to my appointment in November, 1873.

1855. The town clerk informs me that Mr. Peeshe only died on the 2nd February, 1873, so that the accumulation could have amounted to little more than half a year's income of the endowment. I thought it was longer accumulating. As they did not fill up the master's salary since my departure they should now have £110 or £120 in hand, but it has disappeared at this inquiry that, until very lately, no separate account has been kept of the money, and that it has been treated as the ordinary property of the Commissioners.

1856. Do you desire to add anything further?—I complain also, that during my tenancy of the school the Commissioners interfered in several ways with my efforts to improve it. There is nominally something like an acre of ground attached to the school, but the portion available for tillage was very small. I spent a good deal of money in clearing the ground, and for that purpose had several of the old and useless trees cut down. I was notified by the Commissioners to desist from doing so, although I informed them that the only good tree removed had been cut down by Mr. Stephen Lewis, one of their own body, who sent in his workmen one day whilst I was engaged in the school. As Mr. Lewis who is present denies my statement, it is right that I should be allowed to state the circumstances. One Saturday, on going out from the school, I found two men engaged in cutting down a tree. I asked by whom authority they were there. They stated they were sent in by Mr. Stephen Lewis. I sent a note to Mr. Stephen Lewis and got one in return from him, the exact purport of which, however, I cannot recollect. The Commissioners appeared to have feared that my clearing the ground might be an injury to the place, but the groundiness of that idea was shown by the fact that after doing so I was able to get the garden at £5 a year, and it has been stated, at this inquiry, that it has been set at that rate up to the present time.

Mr. STEPHEN LEWIS, examined.

Mr. Stephen Lewis.

1857. CHAIRMAN.—You desire to say something in reference to the tree which Mr. Hogan has mentioned?—Yes, I will tell you all about it. The Rev. Father Donlon, the Roman Catholic Curate, was sitting on the hill, the tree intercepted the view, and he asked me to have it cut down. I said, "I will not interfere with it. It is not on the Commissioners' ground, but you can do as you please." "Then," said he, "I will take it on myself; I will send men there." I received a letter that evening from Mr. Hogan, threatening to take an action against me for cutting down the tree. I replied to his letter, and he then wrote to Father Donlon about it, questioning my veracity.

1858. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In your letter to Mr.

Hogan did not you explain the circumstances?—Certainly, but he did not appear to believe me. I got Father Donlon to go to him afterwards on the subject. I had nothing whatever to say to cutting down the tree.

1859. CHAIRMAN.—Do you wish to add anything further?—I have always, as a Commissioner, protested against the school endowment being allocated to any other use than what it was intended for.

1860. Who received the proceeds of the tree?—I know nothing about it.

1861. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Was it a valuable tree?—It was a specimen tree growing in an old quarry. I would not have given five shillings for it.

Oct 26, 1879

Mr William C
Sullivan, J.P.

Mr. WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN, J.P., examined.

15862 CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make some statement?—I understood it is not the intention of the Commissioners to visit Bandon, and I therefore thought it right to wait on you, to give any information in my power with regard to the want of intermediate education in the town of Bandon.

15863 You are a magistrate for the county Cork?—Yes.

15864 To what do you desire to call attention?—I merely wish to state that Bandon is the centre of a very large district of country, the most important in the south of Ireland. There is a very large population surrounding it—some 30,000 inhabitants—and the want of middle class education has been sensibly felt by the respectable inhabitants, traders, professional men, and others.

15865 There is an Endowed school in Bandon?—There is an Endowed school under his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, which was most successful and excellent up to a recent period. A great many lads, the sons of respectable parents from all parts of Ireland, were educated there, but I am sorry to say that school has

dwindled down till it is almost useless as a school in present. The respectable inhabitants of the town have been obliged to send their boys to boarding schools, at a distance, at very great expense.

15866 How is it that the existing school is not efficient now. Is not the master an able man?—However we respect the master as a private gentleman, we must say we do not think that the school is carried on efficiently. The endowment is a very valuable one, £100 a year granted by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire for the purposes of education. I do not wish to say anything at all derogatory to the position and character of the respectable gentleman who manages the school, but I cannot conceal the fact that the school is comparatively useless, so far as the education goes. Mr. Stephen Lewis, who was examined here to-day, says that he was there himself in the year 1830, when there were about ninety boys there, and that it was then the first school in the south of Ireland. He added a wish that they had anything like it in Kinsale now.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

Dec 17, 1879.

FORTIETH DAY—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1879.—12.30 O'CLOCK, P.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—The EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; LORD JUSTICE FITZGERSON; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; and ANDREW SEARLE HANE, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CREED MEREDITH, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr DAVID GAMBLE GRAHAM, M.R.C.S.E., examined.

Mr David G.
Graham,
M.R.C.S.E.

15867 CHAIRMAN.—You were formerly medical attendant at the Tolrid school?—I was, from 1856 till 1873.

15868 What caused you to cease your connection with the school?—I received a resolution from the Dublin Board dispensing with my further services.

15869 You were a local medical practitioner?—Yes; I reside within a mile of the school.

15870 The Board have since appointed an Enniskillen medical man?—Yes; on my discharge an addition was appended to the resolution offering me a gratuity of £5, for what I do not know. I was paid at the end of my quarter.

15871 Was the £5, in addition to the salary, due to you?—Yes, though I did not claim it.

15872 During the time you were medical attendant you had an opportunity of observing the working of the school generally?—A constant opportunity.

15873 Have you any remarks to offer as regards that? I suppose the children were badly and strong?—No.

15874 To what cause do you attribute their not being so?—I attribute it to the want of proper sanitary arrangements, more especially with regard to their dormitories, and to the arrangements connected with them and the lavatory.

15875 The building was sufficiently large for the number of pupils in it?—I believe it was.

15876 But there was not sufficient cleanliness?—No, the lavatory was very defective. At that time there were fifty-eight boys, and the washing arrangements were very defective, not sufficient for the master. The boys were not at all separated as to their washing and drying accommodation. I complained that they had not proper accommodation, they had urinals in the dormitories, and they were not at all in a proper state; I objected to that.

15877 You reported that to the Board?—I did.

15878 Did they do anything to remedy that state of things?—Not at that time.

15879 Not during the time you were the medical man?—No.

15880 Have these defects been remedied since, so far as you know?—There has been an improvement, but I believe the arrangements are not yet satisfactory. I

believe there should not be urinals in a place of the kind—there should be separate accommodation for each boy.

15881 Are the urinals in the dormitories?—Yes. They were in my time, and I believe they are still.

15882 Are there any outside?—Yes, at some distance from the school—at the end of the steward's house. The privy accommodation is attached, or adjacent to the steward's house. I objected to that, too.

15883 How far away is that?—There is only a gateway between the steward's house and the school.

15884 Then it is within a few yards of the school house?—Yes. I objected to the position of that privy, but I could not get it removed in my time. After the passing of the Sanitary Act of 1874, I was appointed consulting sanitary officer to the Irvinestown man, and also sanitary officer to the district, and in my capacity as sanitary officer, I reported on it, and it has been since very much improved, but the position is, in my opinion, altogether unsuitable.

15885 Is the school successful as an educational establishment?—No, I believe not. I do not believe the success is at all commensurate with the money expended. I think that is the general opinion.

15886 Is the education better than in the National schools?—Rather the reverse. The pupils do not appear to be fitted for success in life afterwards. For what reason I cannot give an opinion.

15887 Are there sufficient number of teachers, so far as you can judge by comparing the school with other schools with which you are acquainted?—No, I think not, considering the amount of work that the teacher has to perform in addition to his school duties.

15888 From your knowledge of it, you think the school generally is not a success?—No, that is the general opinion, and the gentry of the county have always expressed such an opinion to me. With regard to my previous answer, a former teacher told me that he had to attend to his duties from six in the morning till ten o'clock at night, and that he had not more than an hour at a time for relaxation, which I consider, at the present day, not altogether in accordance with what would be right.

18889. Do you know whether any complaints are made as to the subjects taught?—No; not exactly with regard to the course, but with regard to the effect upon the children in attending. They do not appear able to obtain to that position in the week, that you would expect from an institution of the kind.

18890. What was the nature of the illness that you alluded to a great extent among the children?—Disease of the eyes, ophthalmia, and ringworm. Those diseases, I believe, extend still to a great extent. I have had the testimony of a teacher since on the subject.

18891. Is ringworm common among the children in the neighbourhood, attending other schools?—No, very uncommon. In my time, it was rare to meet a case of a country child with the disease.

18892. Did you take any trouble to separate those that had it from those that had not?—Yes.

18893. It is very infectious?—Yes, and that either could not, or would not be attended to. Unless the children suffering from it were put into a separate primary there was no way of separating them. The whole thing I complained of was the dying arrangements. I believe, for 35 boys, the whole dying arrangements consisted of six rubbers on rollers.

18894. In that way the disease was communicated from one to the other?—I believe so.

18895. Was the inflammation of the eyes, you spoke of, due to defective sanitary arrangements?—I believe that would be to a very great extent due to the children sitting.

18896. I believe the chaplain was positively responsible for the general superintendence of the establishment?—Yes.

18897. And he was manager and superintendent as well?—Yes. His own evidence was that he is not curative of the school, but I know he takes the chair, in the absence of the rector, at the meetings of the Select Vestry. That I regard as a proof that he is still curative, and I have a letter from the Lord Primate, stating that he is not relieved from duty—that he has still to continue to act.

18898. What was your salary as medical attendant?—£30 a year, for attendance once a week, and as much extra as might be required.

18899. When specially sent for?—Yes.

18900. But you always went there, whether summoned or not, once a week?—Yes.

18901. Did the Board give any reasons for your dismissal?—No. I had applied for an increase of salary and received no answer. I wrote again, and in the meantime I heard from a relative of one of the governors, a medical man himself, that they had refused my application, which was made on the ground that illness of a severe character was extensive—the skin disease and eye disease,—necessitating much more frequent attendance than weekly. The Board wanted to make it appear that the place was so healthy they could not see their way to increasing my salary. I wrote, saying I had heard so, but that I believed it was contrary to nineteenth century opinions to refuse my application on that ground. It was assumed that that was resulting to the Board, and they held a meeting in Dublin and dismissed me. I protested, and wished to be heard. As the whole business was managed by local governors the Board had no opportunity of knowing what was going on at the school, and I was refused an opportunity of defending myself.

18902. Since the appointment of the medical attendant in Brompton have you, or any local man, been called in in cases of emergency?—Yes, I attended the last master.

18903. Were you paid by the Board or by the master?—It was at the time of his death, and I was paid by the present Archbishop of St. Patrick who was his executor.

18904. That was in his private capacity?—Yes; but during the time I was the medical officer of the institution I had been often in attendance on him without being paid for it.

18905. Have you been called in to attend any of the people, and been paid by the Board?—No.

18906. The doctor in Brompton always attends in every case?—Yes, but it has been asserted by a late teacher that they did not always send for him when required, that they did without him as well as they could, both on account of the difficulty of sending and the difficulty of his coming. The former teacher, who of course had a right to know, told me so.

18907. Are you the only medical gentleman residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the school?—There is Dr. Bain at Potters, four miles distant, and Dr. Evans at Ilford, five miles away. It has been stated by Mr. Ansell, in his evidence, that Dr. Walsh can be had more quickly, but Brompton is thirteen and a half miles from the school.

18908. Mr. O'Sullivan?—You made an application for an increase of salary?—I did.

18909. Did you get any answer to that application?—None whatever.

18910. Was it after you made the application that you received the order of dismissal?—Yes; I wrote asking for an answer, and that I had heard from a private source (the son-in-law of one of the governors) that my application had been refused on the grounds stated.

18911. How many children are there in the school now?—Something like 70, boys and girls.

18912. Do you know whether the present doctor visits periodically?—No.

18913. He only attends when disease breaks out?—Yes.

18914. It appeared on the minutes of the Board that, in the year 1874, you and Dr. Walsh made a report to the Board, and arrangements were directed to be made for carrying out the improvements suggested, which appeared to the Board to be requisite?—Yes.

18915. What was the nature of those improvements?—With regard to the sanitary arrangements, Dr. Walsh quite agreed with me.

18916. About the urinals?—Yes.

18917. Were those improvements made?—Very little improvements were made. I complained on several occasions after making that report.

18918. It is stated on the minutes that arrangements were directed to be made?—The arrangements were directed to be made, but very little improvements were made. There was some change made, but not at all sufficient.

18919. Were there also water-closets?—Not at all; no.

18920. Were the urinals the only accommodation of the kind in the dormitories?—That was all. The accommodation was just at the end of the dormitory, and could be compared to nothing except a manger.

18921. Was it of wood or stone?—I think it was lined with wood—that is, the improved one.

18922. Did you suggest that that accommodation should be removed from the dormitories?—Yes.

18923. Was that done?—I think not, I think it is there still.

18924. Did Dr. Walsh concur in your recommendation?—I think so.

18925. Is there anything in the position of the school, its relation to the soil, or anything of that kind, to account for the breaking-out of dysentery?—No. I should think not. It is an enormous, and the subject would be healthy. It could not be accounted for in that way.

18926. Is the hospital near the school?—Yes; it is a semi-detached building.

18927. Was there proper accommodation there?—Very little; in my time, except on three or four occasions, we had little occasion to have recourse to it.

18928. Can you say whether those diseases—dysentery and delivery of the eyes—continue to prevail still?—Yes; I have the authority of a late master on that subject.

18929. Have you, in your medical capacity, outside the school, come across any children suffering from

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O'Brien,
Nathan.

Dec. 17, 1879.
Mr. August G.
Graham,
25, St. George's.

those diseases?—No; there are no children from the neighbourhood in the school at all.

15930. No children from the neighbourhood?—I do not know of one at present.

15931. Is the school situated on the estate?—It is.

15932. From what distance, as a rule, do the children in the school come?—From all parts of Ireland; a great many from Dublin.

15933. The school does not appear to be at all, directly or indirectly, appropiated to the benefit of the part of the country in which it is situated?—In no degree.

15934. You speak of the failure of the teaching to turn out children fit for pursuits in after-life?—Yes.

15935. How long were you medical attendant?—Seven years, but I have known the school for twenty years. I was seven years for the previous medical attendant, and at his death I was myself appointed.

15936. Is it possible you cannot point out in what respect generally you think the system is deficient?—With regard to that point, it seems to me the people do not attach to anything beyond motherly care, and some of them have turned out badly.

15937. They are of a class that ought to turn out as servants?—That is not my opinion. A great many of them who have come from long distances, if they were intended for that kind of thing, would not be sent to the school at all; and in the neighbourhood there appears to be some feeling that the school is not up to the mark. There appears to be a hesitation to send children there, and, indeed, few of the tenants apply for admission.

15938. Do you know whether the children are of all denominations there?—Have you ever heard any complaint on matters of religion, in connection with the place?—No; I think they are supposed to be all of the same religion. That was not always the case.

15939. That was not so?—No. I am acquainted with two men, who are Roman Catholics, and always were so, who were educated at the school. I may mention, with regard to the governors, that except Lord Erne, Lord Enniskillen, the Rev. Mr. Scarpie, and the Rev. Mr. Williamson, few of the other governors ever attended at Tubrid, and so they

have no personal knowledge of the working of the school.

15940. CHAIRMAN.—Some of them reside a long way off?—Yes. With regard to the management of the estate, the tenants have every confidence in Mr. Maude, but they complain that interference takes place on the part of individual governors.

15941. Mr. O'SHEA.—Do you mean interference with regard to the management?—Yes, as to their farms and other matters connected with the estate; but they have every confidence in the mode in which Mr. Maude conducts the agency. The opinion is that he should be accountable only to the Board, and not to any private individual.

15942. Was the expenditure increased or diminished in consequence of the change in the medical arrangements?—I received £30, and Dr. Walsh now receives £35 a year. It has been said that he goes there once a fortnight; he goes down with the agent sometimes, but I believe that his visits would not amount on an average to twelve in the year. I believe more used to number seventy-five.

15943. He for £25 gives a much smaller attendance?—Yes. I never refused the £30 a year; I was not given the opportunity of refusing it. I did not say I would not hold on at the old remuneration; I merely applied for increased remuneration, and got no answer.

15944. Was there ever occasion to get any further amendment?—No. I never attended any of the school, after my dismissal, except the head-master. But it has been asserted by a previous head-master—and I have his authority for stating it—that they do not send for Dr. Walsh upon all necessary occasions.

15945. There is an increase of expenditure and a diminution of attendance?—There is no doubt about it that the expenditure is increased and the attendance diminished. I am a tenant on the estate myself.

15946. Dr. HART.—Does not Dr. Walsh receive his travelling expenses?—That is so.

15947. The £5 beyond what you got is for travelling expenses?—Yes. He receives £25, while I received but £20.

Rev. Alex. C.
MacIntyre,
M.A.

Rev. ALEXANDER COMPTON MACINTYRE, M.A., CHAIRMAN.

15948. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you resided in Enniskillen?—I have been a minister of the Presbyterian Church there for forty-three years.

15949. You wish to make a statement in reference to the educational requirements of the various denominations in Enniskillen?—Yes, I am prepared to make a short statement. In the memorial submitted to this Commission by a number of the inhabitants of Enniskillen we complain that we had not sufficient notice of the late inquiry regarding our Royal and Model Schools, and that the evidence given was one-sided and misleading. I myself heard nothing of the inquiry till I saw the report of it in the newspaper, and I believe that nearly all my co-religionists were equally unaware that an inquiry was being held in Enniskillen. Two Roman Catholic clergymen and two Roman Catholic laymen, all of whom are avowedly hostile to those schools, were examined, and not one Protestant. Notwithstanding this one-sided array of hostility, it is surprising that not a scientific or reliable evidence was produced to justify it. Indeed the evidence is all the other way. One witness says—has not who is now a priest, has not suffered as to his faith, by being educated at Portora. It is not alleged that the religion of any Roman Catholic has ever been tainted with that of those schools. The great objection is, we are told, to the system, because it takes the control of education out of the hands of the clergy. Well, in this respect, clergymen of all denominations are fairly upon a par; and, while ample time is provided for all to give religious instruction, none are permitted to mix up denominational differences with secular education.

Both in Portora and in the Model School all have equal advantages and equal protection, and it remains to be proved that Roman Catholic parents cannot with safety send their children to either. If there be any apparent cause for apprehension, so far as the Model school is concerned, it is all on the Protestant side. The head-master of that school is a Roman Catholic, the District Inspector is a Roman Catholic, and the Head Inspector is a Roman Catholic, all able and honourable men, in whom Protestants have full confidence, but who are not considered safe instructors of the children of Roman Catholics. One witness says, "the parents are not influenced by their clergy in keeping them away." Such is not my experience. Intelligent Roman Catholics have repeatedly declined to send their children to those schools, and I have seen the great loss their children sustained in being prevented by their clergy from going to the Model schools, where they could get a really good education. This is definite ground to tread on, but I may give one instance in proof. The wife of a Roman Catholic National school Inspector, whose children as a matter of fact did not attend the Model school, told me, on the occasion of her husband's removal from Enniskillen, that she thanked God they were going to a district where they would not be prevented by the parents from getting their children educated at the Model school, and she added that the children might just as well be at home as at the Christian Brothers' school, where they were just losing their time, as there was nothing there deserving the name of education at all. In a commercial town like Enniskillen the Model school is an invaluable institution, and anything that

would impair its usefulness would be a public calamity; while, in the higher walks of literature, Portora completes the education which is so well begun in the Model school. All the schools in and about Enniskillen, with the exception of Portora, and that under the Board of Roman Catholic, have come into existence under my eye, and the only one of them which has been a success is the Model school. As for Portora it is far above the competition of any schools, and necessarily so. In at the day-boys have all the advantages of the extra staff of able masters necessary for such an institution, and the refining influence of the society of the boarders as class-fellows. Year after year it goes on qualifying boys from the humblest ranks of life for the Civil Service and for all the learned professions, some of whom have risen to great eminence, and who, but for it, must have continued in subordinate posts. The man who would disparage or destroy a sort of learning which has been so long employed in disseminating the blessings of education all around it, irrespective of creed or party, is detractor of all the elements which are essential to constitute a public benefactor.

15950. You mentioned that the children of a District Inspector were not allowed by the Roman Catholic clergy to go to the Model School. Do you know whether the teachers' own children attend there?—The master, whose a Roman Catholic has his children there. I believe no objection is made to that.

15951. In the morning at the Model School in Enniskillen a Roman Catholic?—The head master is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but I think the assistant master is a Roman Catholic. There cannot be any complaint on the score of religious discrimination.

15952. Do you think that the day-boys in Portora get far play or compared with the boarders?—I believe they do. I think they get the same advantages as the boarders.

15953. Have you heard any complaint as to the bullying of day-boys?—Very little.

15954. In the case of another school there was a complaint made that the boarders looked down upon the day-boys, and made it unpleasant for them. Did you ever hear of anything of that sort with reference to Portora?—I did hear a little of that, but not more than a misunderstanding among the boys themselves.

15955. Not such as to keep boys away from the school?—By no means.

15956. How is the Model School thought of by the Protestants—as it is considered successful on the whole?—Very successful. Children come by tons from Lisnakea, Fintona, and other adjoining towns to attend it. Some come in and lodge in Enniskillen in order to have the advantage of attending it.

15957. Is there any boarding-house specially established in connexion with that school?—None. I may say that for forty-three years I have had a good deal of experience with regard to education, and I have never known a better managed or more efficient school than the Model School. I think it is of the greatest possible advantage to a commercial population like that of Enniskillen.

15958. Is it the only school of its grade at which the Protestants in the town attend?—The only one. The Roman Catholic schools, with the exception of one little establishment, are chiefly for the children of the poorer classes.

15959. Do any appreciable numbers of Roman Catholics go to the Model school?—Not many now.

15960. Did a large number of Roman Catholics attend there formerly?—My attention was not specially drawn to the matter until the late opposition, but my impression is that formerly there was a considerable number of Roman Catholic children going there.

15961. Mr. O'BRIEN.—You said that, with the exception of a little school, which I understand, has been lately started, all the Roman Catholic Schools in Enniskillen are of a primary character?—Yes.

15962. Are there not a good many Roman Catholic day-boys in the town of Enniskillen?—Yes, a good many.

15963. Some of them pretty well off?—Yes. Some of the most respectable establishments in Enniskillen are in Roman Catholic hands.

15964. Any of those, who wished for a better class of education than mere primary education for their children, had not, until very recently, any school of their own establishment to send them to?—They had not.

15965. You were not surprised to hear that they were dissatisfied with that state of things?—I most confess I was; because I never knew any tangible cause of complaint against Portora. I think, as a Presbyterian, that we had the same advantages at Portora as belonged to the English Church, and the Roman Catholics had the same advantages, too.

15966. They do not complain of Dr Steele's management at all; but, knowing that they hold denominational views with regard to education, you are not surprised at their regretting that they had not an institution of their own in the town of Enniskillen?—Even admitting that to be a fact, I am surprised, because I believe those who go into the higher grade of society—those who would qualify for professions—go to school not to learn religion, but merely to get a literary, classical education.

15967. You are quite satisfied with Portora and the Model school?—Yes.

15968. Those schools give perfect satisfaction to all Protestants in the neighbourhood?—There is just this reservation. Since the recent move has been made by the Roman Catholics, people have asked why should Protestants and Presbyterians have more but Roman Catholic ministers at the Model school. The agitation has done that out more or less.

15969. Are there many Presbyterian day-boys in Portora?—Indeed I could not say.

15970. There are in Enniskillen a large number of Presbyterian boys who require intermediate education?—No, a very small number.

15971. Is there a single Presbyterian boy, a day scholar at Portora?—There are at any rate three or four. All who are at present in Enniskillen.

15972. Are you aware whether Portora has been very successful in the boys that it sent up to the Intermediate Examinations?—I did not look at the last returns.

15973. You mentioned the wife of a school Inspector who expressed her views about the Model school, who was the other Roman Catholic that spoke to you about the Model school—you mentioned that there were several?—I object to mention the names, because this question is rather a hot one in Enniskillen.

15974. I do not want you to mention names at all, but what I want to know is this, are there many?—I have been repeatedly spoken to by Roman Catholics on this subject.

15975. How long is the Model school established in Enniskillen?—I could not say.

15976. You have only individualised one Roman Catholic, a lady who had a sort of vested interest in the Model school, and I believe her for standing up for it as an Inspector's wife. Can you give me any idea of the number of other Roman Catholics of whom you have spoken?—The fact is, I have hardly spoken to an intelligent Roman Catholic on the subject, whether he had a family or not, who did not express the same opinion.

15977. That is hardly answering the question. What I want to know is, how many Roman Catholics have expressed the opinion you have quoted?—Those might be a dozen, I do not know exactly.

15978. Which did they regret, that the parents did not allow them to send their children to the Model schools, or that the Model schools were not made of such a character that they could send them there?—They regretted that they could not send their children to such a good school as our Model school.

15979. Have you made any inquiry as to the success of the pupils of that Model school under the present system?—Not very accurate.

15980. At the last examination it was not, I believe,

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successful!—The school had been broken up, in consequence of acarietina, in the course of this summer.

15981. You spoke as if the destruction of Portora was being aimed at by some persons. Will you point out to me, in the evidence, where there is a single word about the destruction of Portora?—The whole tone and gist of the evidence given is either to disparage or destroy Portora.

15982 CHAIRMAN.—Have you any remarks to make in reference to the success of Tulrid school?—I hardly know anything about that institution. I always understood it was a school for orphans or very poor children. It had not any great character as a literary establishment. They give an introductory education

to qualify boys to learn trades, such as printers and shoemakers; but the education is very limited.

15983. Mr. O'SHEAHENRY.—Is that the reputation it has in the district?—It is.

15984. Do you know of any independence on the part of parents as to their children there?—Quite the contrary. There is the greatest possible trouble in getting boys in there; I have often failed.

15985. You do not complain of any rashness in the selection of the pupils?—I do not.

15986. There are no advertisements issued, when vacancies occur?—I think not; I got one child into that school, because I brought influence to bear.

Mr. John S.
Gunning, M.P.

Mr. JOHN S. GUNNING, M.P., examines.

15987 CHAIRMAN.—You are an inhabitant of Enniskillen, and desire to give evidence before us?—Yes. I desire to make a short statement to the Commissioners. I am a physician and surgeon practising in Enniskillen, was born there and lived most of my life in the town. I consider Portora Royal school of the very greatest advantage to the town and neighbourhood, and that any change made in it, either by taking away the endowment or converting it into an Intermediate school, would be a great calamity. I am one of a family of six sons, all of whom were educated at Portora, and have done fairly well in the world, and who, had it not been for Portora, could never have received a high class education or attained the position we have done, and in stating this, I state the case of many families like our own, both in the past and present. I was at Portora with several Roman Catholics, some of whom were my intimate companions and friends, and I never saw or heard any reason they had to complain of the tone of education given there. I believe that there are equal facilities for both Protestants and Roman Catholics in Portora, and that any of the latter who choose to take advantage of the education given there could do so without the least danger of their religious views being interfered with, as the masters make no distinction between the boys. I do not think there are many Roman Catholics in Enniskillen who send their sons there. I know many Roman Catholics who received their education at Portora, and who have since got on well at their various professions. The Protestant shopkeepers, many farmers, &c., from the country, and many people who come to live in Enniskillen solely for this purpose, take the very fullest advantage of Portora. Most of the business men in Enniskillen could not afford to send their sons away to be educated, and they, had it not been for Portora, could never have received a good education, enabling them to enter the University, the professions, or business. I could name dozens of boys, many of them Roman Catholics, who have risen to distinction, and who look back to Portora with feelings of pride and gratitude, because of the great advantage the education given to them there has been. I know several families of boys who will suffer a most responsible loss if any change is made in the condition of our far-famed school.

15988. You, of course, were a day boy?—I was.

15989. Did the day boys get fair play as compared with the boarders?—The very fullest fair play, and if there was any reason why a boy had to complain, I think it was more the fault of the boy who made the complaint than the way he was treated by the boarders. I myself, and dozens of other day boys, have been in the playground playing football and everything else with the boarders. That has been going on for years and years still.

15990. Can you give us any information as to the relative numbers of Protestants and Catholics in Enniskillen, of that class who would seek the sort of education given at Portora?—I believe that the Protestants are much in the majority. In fact, I believe, there are not

more than six or seven Roman Catholic gentlemen in Enniskillen who have sons to send to Portora, or to require a higher class education.

15991. Is the class that send their sons to Portora as day boys, composed entirely of shopkeepers, or are some of them independent gentry?—Some are shopkeepers, and a good many are gentlemen residing in the surrounding county. Moreover, many persons and their children to live in Enniskillen, in order that they may attend Portora as day boys. I know whole families of boys at present attending there. As to the bulk, say, I do not believe that during Dr. Steele's time at Portora there is a single school in Ireland in which less bullying exists than at Portora.

15992. Mr. O'SHEAHENRY.—You spoke about the prospect of Portora being made an Intermediate school?—What I referred to was this: In reply to question 15983, the Rev. Mr. Hackett states:—

"There is a strong feeling among the Catholics of Enniskillen with regard to Intermediate education. They feel the want of it very much, and that no means have been adopted or devised to give them to obtain it."

I maintain in reference to that, that they have equal facilities with the Protestants.

15993. What do you mean by Portora being made an Intermediate school?—Mr. Hackett said:—

"When the Government are disposed to open up every person, they should give us something to enable us to rise in the race with those that are highly educated, or, if not, get all on an equal footing, and let the existing endowment go to the promotion of education under the Intermediate system."

I think that refers to Portora.

15994. Do you not know that Portora is an Intermediate school at present—that they give Intermediate education there?—I believe they do.

15995. In your statement you dwell strongly on the fact that the masters make no distinction. Is there anything in the evidence given by the Roman Catholic gentlemen who came forward, which indicates that the masters did make any such distinction?—In Mr. Kenny's evidence I find:—

"15992. You do not suppose that to any interference in the part of the masters?—Emphatically no; only to the tone."

Now the masters are Protestants, and the tone of the school would mean the tone of the masters and the boys, all combined.

15996. He asserts that no distinction is made on the part of the masters. Do you go to visit the school now?—I have been there, at football and cricket matches with the boys, and I knew a number of them, both boarders and day-boys.

15997. You think there is a perfectly fair and kindly spirit between the boarders and day-boys?—I know that there is.

15998. You said there were very few Roman Catholic gentlemen in Enniskillen that would be likely to send their sons there?—Yes, I think so.

15999. That word "gentlemen" is a very choice

wood. Are there not a good many Roman Catholic men in Enniskillen who would be able to pay £5 or £8 a year for the education of their children, as day pupils, if they had a suitable school?—I do not think there are many Roman Catholics in Enniskillen that have got time to send there.

16050. That is a misfortune that may be repaired in time. Is there not a Roman Catholic population in Enniskillen that, under ordinary circumstances, would be very likely to furnish a fair number of children, for whose education they could afford to pay £5 or £8 a year?—I do not think there are many Roman Catholics in Enniskillen at the present time, who are of such standing as to be likely to have children to send to Portora.

16061. Surely there are more than six or seven respectable Roman Catholic shopkeepers in the town?—Certainly there are, but they have not got families.

16062. There are, at present, about thirty day-boys attending the school. Are they not all Protestants

or Protestants?—I think there are some Roman Catholic boys at the school now.

16063. As there are about fifteen free pupils among the day-boys at Portora, it comes to this, that there are only fourteen or fifteen Protestant boys in the town of Enniskillen paying £8 a year as day scholars at Portora school, at present. Does this strike you as being a very small number of Protestants and Protestants in the town of Enniskillen to be enjoying the benefit of this institution, considering the wealth and position of the Protestant inhabitants?—I do not really know the average of day-boys at Portora. When I was a boy there were from forty to forty-five there. But all these schools in Ireland seem to have decreased both in boarders and day-boys.

16064. There are fourteen or fifteen Protestant and Protestant boys paying for availing themselves of Portora school. Do you think that the Catholics of Enniskillen—if they had a good school suiting their views—would find fourteen boys to pay any £8 a year each?—I rather doubt it.

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Mr. John H. Conway, M.P.

REV. DAVID O'LEARY, M.A., examined.

Rev. David O'Leary, M.A.

16065. CHAIRMAN.—You reside at Enniskillen?—Yes. I am the curate of the parish.

16066. How long have you occupied that position?—Seven years.

16067. Do you wish to make any statement to the Commission?—I wish merely to correct some answers that were given by the Rev. Mr. Hackett to Enniskillen, when he stated that the Roman Catholics were a good deal more than half the population. I do not know whether that refers to the civil or the ecclesiastical parish. In the civil parish the Protestants are in the majority, but in the ecclesiastical parish there is a difference of about 700 in favour of the Catholics.

16068. Which is the larger parish?—The civil is larger than the ecclesiastical parish. The civil parish is the parish from which the census is taken. The old baronies of Enniskillen, and, I believe, all the old baronies, are of the same area as the civil parishes. In the civil parish, according to the last census, the Roman Catholic numbered 5,662, while the Protestants numbered 5,720, but in the borough of Enniskillen, which would approximate to the ecclesiastical parish, the Roman Catholic numbered 3,573, while the Protestants numbered 2,644.

16069. Dr. HART.—Does that include more than the town of Enniskillen?—Not very much more. Now with regard to the surrounding parishes, take that in which Portora is situated—Bessy. According to the census returns there were 686 Roman Catholics in that parish, and 1,242 Protestants. Then as the other side of the lake, in Trory parish, according to the same census, there were 243 Roman Catholics, and 998 Protestants. In Killasho parish too, which is in the diocese of Down, the majority are Protestants. In Downish, however, the majority are Roman Catholics. But in the two or three parishes immediately surrounding Enniskillen, the majority are Protestants.

16070. You think that the educational facilities are suitable for the requirements of the place?—I do.

16071. As regards commercial education, have you ever heard any complaints as to that not being provided for?—No, I never have.

16072. Of course, Portora is looked to principally as a school for preparing for Trinity College?—Yes; but I can also speak favourably of the Bessy

Smith's school in Enniskillen, at which there are 150 children attending, and it can bear comparison with any other school of its kind in the neighbourhood.

16073. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—That was formerly a Model school?—It was for a few years, until the present Rector of Enniskillen was appointed to the parish.

16074. That is a Primary school?—Yes, to all intents and purposes it is a Primary school.

16075. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know anything about Tulrid school?—I do, a good deal.

16076. Do you think it is a successful school?—I think it is on the whole successful. I know that there is always a difficulty experienced in getting children to these. A great many parents apply to me to get their children in there, and I cannot succeed.

16077. So far as you are acquainted with the neighbourhood—do you find that the children who have been educated there get on well?—I think, on the whole, they do. Some are apprentices in Enniskillen at present, and, on the whole, those who have been educated in that school are doing very well.

16078. They get a Primary education there equal to that received in the National schools?—I do not see why the education there should not equal that in the National schools.

16079. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Does it equal it?—I think it does, taking the general run of the National schools. I do not compare it with the Model schools.

16080. Dr. HART.—You mentioned the parish of Downish—what distance is that from Portora?—It is close to Portora at one mile. Portora itself is situated in Bessy parish.

16081. Downish is the only parish you have mentioned, in which there is a majority of Roman Catholics, is that majority very large?—No. There are 2,619 Roman Catholics, and 2,044 Protestants.

16082. Then, on the whole, in the neighbourhood of Portora school the majority are Protestants?—Yes.

16083. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The ecclesiastical parish that you speak of as the parish in which you at present minister under the Irish Church system?—Yes.

16084. That is the town of Enniskillen?—About the borough of Enniskillen.

MR. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD CONNRY, examined.

Mr. William R. Connry.

16085. CHAIRMAN.—You are a resident in Enniskillen?—Yes, I have been sixteen years at business in Enniskillen, and I employ between sixty and fifty people.

16086. You desire to make a statement?—Yes. At your inquiry, in Enniskillen, in Father Hackett's evidence this passage occurs:—

"12841. Do any of your flock go to the Model school?"

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None, but occasionally a few waifs and strays, and the children of mixed marriages or of soldiers; but none of the children of granted Catholics go there, and the parents are not influenced by their clergy in keeping them away."

I know that the Catholic clergy do use their influence to prevent their people from sending their children to the Model school. Parents, whose children were attending the Christian Brothers' school have complained to me of their interference. They told me they would not be allowed to avail themselves of the superior advantages of the Model school, and yet there is religious instruction given to the children of Catholics attending there, by the head master, himself a Catholic. The Catholic clergy too use at liberty to give religious instruction in the Model school to the Catholic children. I believe denominational education fosters religious animosity, while a mixed system, such as we possess in the Model school, tends to promote goodwill between Protestants and Catholics. Catholics attended school with me. I never knew of their faith being tampered with, and the feelings of mutual regard thus established have never passed away, and I hope never shall. The Renskillen Town Commissioners, a mixed body, consisting of Catholics and Protestants, used their influence to obtain the Model school for the town. It is considered a great advantage to the locality, has been fully appreciated by the section of the inhabitants who are not influenced by the Catholic clergy against it, and any diminution of its efficiency or power would be a serious loss to the town and neighbourhood. In the evidence given by the Rev. Mr. Hackett before this Commission, in Renskillen, I find:—

"19036. CHURMAN.—Portora school does not afford any great benefit to Protestants either as a school for the occasional classes, for the great majority of the scholars there are the sons of persons in better circumstances coming from a distance?—They are." 19037. Mr. O'SEAGHAIN.—

—Then you do not consider Portora school of any great advantage to the locality?—From my stand point it is not. 19038. The bounties pay duty gelding a year. Is it a high class school, more for the sons of gentry of large property rather than for those seeking commercial education?—I was always under that impression about it."

I disagree with the opinion that Portora is not an advantage to the Protestants and people of Renskillen. I am an Renskillen shopkeeper, or (as we style ourselves) merchant. I send my sons to Portora to receive their higher education, having previously passed them through the Model school, where they obtained their primary education. The greater number of the better class in Renskillen were, and are, Protestants, and it is principally from this class that children go to Portora. I believe that, omitting Catholics preparing for the priesthood, during my time in Renskillen, nearly all the Catholics of Renskillen who received a higher education received it at Portora. Until the sitting of this Commission at Renskillen, I was not aware that the Catholics had any objection to Portora. Since then I have been in conversation with some of our oldest and most intelligent Catholic inhabitants, and they say they have none. As to the number of Catholics now attending Portora, I wish to draw attention to the fact that Catholic boys were removed from Portora immediately before the sitting of the Commission, and the number was thus diminished. Possibly you will draw your own inference from that.

16037. The number of Roman Catholic day-boys, as stated in the return furnished to us by Dr. Steele, some months ago, was four?—I believe some of those were removed to supply evidence as to the numbers in Portora. I think this fact very remarkable.

16038. What used to be the average number?—I do not know, but my impression was that those boys were removed simply to make a case against Portora. Having Portora, the Model school, and the various other schools, the educational wants of the town and neighbourhood are well supplied. The Catholics of Renskillen possess not only equal but more numerous

advantages than the Protestants. They have Portora, where no religious instruction is given to day-boys. They have the Model school, where Catholics may receive religious instruction from the Catholic clergy and from lay teachers. These they can attend in common with Protestants. They have the Convict schools established and subsidised by the people, and the Christian Brothers' schools, also subsidised by the people, and these schools they have entirely to themselves. I therefore maintain that, at the present moment, the Roman Catholics of Renskillen have greater educational advantages than the Protestants. Add to this, increased denominational education to Catholics, or diminish the undenominational or mixed systems the Protestants have now within reach, and you punish the Protestant section of the inhabitants whose amenable to the arrangements made by Government for the education of the people, while you reward those who are in rebellion against a fair and liberal arrangement. Being a shopkeeper myself, I would not consider it good trade to meet Mr. Keany's evidence as to the wealth of my class. However, another gentleman will deal with statistics giving information on that point. I wish to make one remark as to Dr. Steele's evidence. While not prepared to go all the way with Dr. Steele, I can quite understand his being under the impression that Renskillen is almost exclusively a Protestant town. Within the distance from Portora gate to the town, about a quarter of a mile, are situated the greater number of our private homes, and there is but one Catholic occupying a house of any pretensions in all that distance. We have four banks, and the managers are all Protestants. We have six medical men in the town, five of whom are Protestants, and one is a Roman Catholic. Until Dr. Callen came, we were two or three years without a Roman Catholic doctor at all. We have six solicitors. Five of them are Protestants, and one is a Roman Catholic. Then taking the other quarter of the town, where private houses are situated—Alderside-terrace, Albert-rose, and Fair View,—there is not a single Roman Catholic resident. So I can quite understand that Dr. Steele's impression would be that the Protestants were in the majority in Renskillen.

16039. Mr. O'SEAGHAIN.—Are there not a good many Roman Catholic shopkeepers in Renskillen?—About half as many as there are Protestants.

16040. Many of them are prosperous men?—Yes, a number of them.

16041. If the Roman Catholic shopkeepers existed themselves of good Intermediate Education, I presume it is likely their sons would enter into the professions, and that you would have Roman Catholic professional men springing up there in moderate abundance?—My answer to that would be that the demand creates the supply. We have not a large number of Roman Catholic professional men, because the Roman Catholic element does not demand it. Therefore I do not think it would be likely to increase the number.

16042. Surely they must employ doctors and attorneys, just as much as other people?—I think not, because they are not able to pay them. The dispensary doctor attends the principal portion of the poorer Catholics.

16043. You approve of the Model school system, enabling the dergymen of each denomination to attend the children and teach them religion?—I do.

16044. I presume you are very glad as a Protestant, to see your dergymen avail himself of that, and go to the Model school to teach religion at proper hours?—Yes.

16045. At Portora there is no religious instruction given to the day boys?—No.

16046. Contrasting that with the Model school system, does it not appear to be a lamentable fact that religion ferms no part of the course at Portora?—I do not think so, boys go to Portora principally to

receive a higher education. Suppose they enter at the age of twelve, by that time I consider they have received sufficient religious instruction to carry them on. They will then become interested in lectures and books, and sermons in churches; and, although it may be thought a singular expression of opinion, I consider it would be a waste of time to take an hour out of their time for secular education; because boys when they go to Portora require to use their entire powers to push themselves forward.

16037. Then you do not consider it necessary for boys of your creed, going in for Intermediate Education, over the age of twelve or thirteen, to devote any special time of the ordinary hours to religious education?—No.

16038. Are you aware that Roman Catholics, both lay and clerical, hold a distinctly contrary opinion, and think that religion ought to enter into Intermediate Education even of boys who have passed thirteen years of age?—I dare say you are right.

16039. You say that the Catholics have greater educational advantages in the town of Enniskillen than the Protestants?—I believe they have.

16040. And, as I understand, you make it out in this way, that they have Portora and the Model school, or as you call them, mixed schools to go to, and in addition their own denominational schools?—Yes.

16041. Are you aware that they support their own denominational schools, at great expense?—They do.

16042. Rightly or wrongly, they will not avail themselves, to any large extent, of the mixed schools, and they will pay for the denominational schools. How now do you point out the advantage?—In the first place, by public subscriptions, they subsidise schools, and the Protestants have nothing of that kind. In addition to that there is another point. There are a number of people, connected with the Roman Catholic religion, who believe it to be a work of great merit to devote their lives exclusively to works, such as education; the Christian Brothers, for instance. The Protestants have no class of men like that, devoting their lives to educating the people. That is another advantage. Then they have the Convent school subsidised indirectly also, because there are a number of ladies there who devote their lives exclusively to works of this kind. Therefore I hold that being subsidised by subscriptions, and with the devotion of the Nuns and Christian Brothers, the Roman Catholics of Enniskillen possess advantages far beyond the Protestants.

16043. And you reckon as I understand the mixed schools as being one feature in the advantage?—I do.

16044. Although they do not to any large extent avail themselves of them?—I do. My impression about education is, that the greater number of schools they have, and the more competition for boys brought

up in those schools, the better the children will be educated. And as things stand in Enniskillen at present the children are looked after, and if one school does not catch them another will. At present there is no want of education in Enniskillen.

16045. Dr. HART.—You mentioned that some Roman Catholic boys were removed from Portora before this Commission sat there?—I know to my own knowledge of two having been removed.

16046. Do you suspect there were any more?—I do not think there were.

16047. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Have you any reason to believe—and if so what is the reason—that those boys were removed in order to make out a case, on the part of the Catholics, against Portora, or is it only a surmise?—It is a surmise on my part, since boys who were receiving an education there at 25 a year, were sent away where they could not receive such a superior education under a cost of £40 or £50.

16048. Do you think it is likely that, for the purpose of making a case before this Commission, such an extraordinary expenditure would be undertaken by any one man as Renskill?—I think when we had the statement of Mr. Morris, that if he were told by his clergy to send his children from his own school to the Christian Brothers' school, he would send them out of his own home, anything might be done; and the fathers of the boys in question are well off, and able to make sacrifices of £30 or £40, or even £100, for their church.

16049. Where did they send them to?—I do not know.

16050. When did they send them away?—Before this Commission sat in Enniskillen.

16051. But was it not after the Intermediate Education examinations?—I am not able to tell you that, but my impression is that it was only a short time before the Commission.

16052. That is after the results of the Intermediate Education examination was known. Are you aware that Portora was anything but successful at the Intermediate examinations, as contrasted with the Roman Catholic Seminary at Nisnagham, Armagh Royal School, and other places?—I am aware of that, and I cannot account for it.

16053. Was not that a fair reason for removing them?—No. Those boys were educated in the Christian Brothers' school. They went to Portora and were not expected to compete with boys of superior advantages. I may add that a number of boys at Portora, and one of them my own son, took a low place in the Intermediate examination. The reason was, as he suggested himself, that it would be conscience for him to work, because he already held exhibitions which would preclude him from taking prizes, and he did not, as a matter of fact, work for the Intermediate examination.

Mr. THOMAS RICHARD WHITLEY, examined.

Mr. Thomas R. Whitley.

16054. CHAIRMAN.—You sat the Commission of the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen?—Yes.

16055. As regards the relative position, in Enniskillen, of the religious denominations, have you anything further to add to what the last witness has stated, or do you wish to extract his evidence in any way?—My attention was called to the evidence given in Enniskillen, with reference to the relative proportions of the people of the two religions; and I examined the rating in Church Street and High Street, the two principal streets in the town, and where I believe three-fourths of the business has been done for the last fifty years, and I find that the entire rating of those streets is £2,693. Of that amount the valuation of the houses held by Protestants is £1,513, while the valuation of the houses held by Roman Catholics is £1,180. Further, I extended the area, and applying the rating not to all the houses between the two bridges, which would comprise the entire business part of the town, I find the valuation to be £3,681, of which the relative proportions would be £1,634 on the houses held by Protestants, and £2,047 on those held by Roman

Catholics. I was educated myself at Portora and there were Catholics attending there in my time. They had equal advantages with the Protestants. We had a large number of boarders, which I thought a great advantage, as I considered the intercourse between the boarders and day boys an advantage to both.

16056. The day boys received fair pay and were equally well treated both during school hours and play hours?—There were no complaints at that time.

16057. Was the education given a good commercial education?—Certainly. The school was much larger then, than it has been lately. The establishment of the Model school has rather tended to diminish the attendance of boys at the commercial classes.

16058. There have not been any complaints made as to the interests of the commercial classes not being sufficiently considered, as compared with those who go in for the learned professions?—No.

16059. Dr. HART.—Were you yourself a day boy, or a boarder?—I was a day boy.

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Mr John
Vernon.

Mr. JOHN VERNON, examined.

16060. CHAIRMAN.—You are a resident in Enniskillen?—Yes. I was reared, and have continued to reside there.

16061. Is there any particular point, on which you wish to add anything to the evidence we have already heard?—I have only to say that my brother and myself were both educated at Portora, and there are two of my own sons there now. My experience of Portora is as has been represented by Mr. Cooney and Mr. Whitley.

16062. Are you engaged in business in Enniskillen?—I am.

16063. Do you think the education given in Portora fits young men for business?—As regards young men preparing for commercial life, I would prefer the Model school, but I prefer Portora for the higher class education.

16064. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you know anything about the reputation of Tubrid school?—I do not.

16065. Dr. HANE.—You found no cause of complaint in the relations between the boarders and the day boys at Portora?—No. I was there for three years,

and there was free enjoyment between the boarders and day boys; both in, and outside, the school. I have no sons attending the Model school, and two at Portora.

16066. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Are the older boys the ones you sent to Portora?—Quite so. The two eldest have been attending Portora and the five younger the Model school.

16067. Had the older boys been at the Model school previously?—They had.

16068. You use the Model school as a preparatory school for Portora?—Quite so.

16069. Is it your intention to send the others to Portora?—It is. I purpose sending another to Portora, at the beginning of next year.

16070. Do you know whether any parents who send their children to Portora selected them from superior capacity?—I do not know of any. I know many who have been graduated in the Model school all they came to a certain age and standing, and have then been sent to Portora.

16071. That is, one is used a preparatory school to the other?—Quite so.

Mr. Thomas
Gordon.

Mr. THOMAS GORDON, examined.

16072. CHAIRMAN.—You are a resident in Enniskillen?—Yes.

16073. How long have you resided there?—Thirty-five years.

16074. Are you engaged in business there?—I am.

16075. Have you anything to add, or any correction

to make, in respect of the evidence given already?—I cannot say that I have anything to add to the evidence given to-day, which I fully endorse. I may mention that I have been a very large contributor to both the schools which have been mentioned, having had nine children at the Model school, and three at Portora.

Mr. John
Lemon.

Mr. JOHN LEMON, examined.

16076. CHAIRMAN.—You are also a resident in Enniskillen?—I am.

16077. Have you anything to add to the evidence

we have heard, as to the schools there?—No; I quite agree with the views already expressed, both as to Portora and the Model school.

Mr. William
Teale.

Mr. WILLIAM TEALE, examined.

16078. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen?—I am.

16079. You have been living in that town for a good many years?—For the last ten years. I formerly served my time there, and having left it, and spent ten years in Dublin, I went back there.

16080. Have you anything to add to the statements already made?—Not much. Mr. Whitley and Mr. Cooney said almost all I had to say; the only thing I wish to add is this:—it was stated in evidence before you in Enniskillen that, if there was a higher class school for Catholics, there a considerable number would use it; now in the whole town there are only from six to eight Roman Catholic families that have boys to send to Portora, or that are in a position to receive a higher class education. There may be one or two more, but I think the number is about six or eight; the greatest number of the inhabitants that have boys are Protestants. As regards the fact that there are not so many pupils at Portora as there have been, the Model school has taken a great number of them; but a great number have passed

through Portora, and a great number are now going through the Model school, with a view to going to Portora. I myself have one son at the Model school, whom I intend sending to Portora.

16081. I suppose the Model school is looked on as a preparatory school for Portora?—Yes. I look on the Model school as a very great advantage to the town, and I think anything done to the detriment of either school would be very serious, not only to me, but to the county at large.

16082. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Where do the six or eight families of the higher class Roman Catholic inhabitants, to whom you have referred, send their children?—Some of them send them to Portora; others to other colleges through Ireland.

16083. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How many of them have their children at Portora now?—I know two or three had, but I do not know the number now. There are, of course, other Roman Catholics in the town quite in a position to afford the expense of Portora, but they have no families.

Mr. Herbert
Inver.

Mr. HERBERT INVER, examined.

16084. CHAIRMAN.—You are also a resident in Enniskillen?—Yes.

16085. Are you engaged in business there?—No.

16086. You have lived in the town for a good while?—I am a member of one of the oldest families in the town, and have resided there all my life, save while I held a public appointment at Parnassoway, and even then I visited Enniskillen constantly. My family has been connected with the town for nearly 200 years.

16087. Have you anything to add to the evidence already given?—I desire to make a statement as regards the good feeling which existed between the Roman Catholic boys of Portora, and myself and other Protestant school fellows, in my time. I went at Portora Royal School for about three years, and I left it at or about the early age of twelve years; during that period there were several Roman Catholics at it. Pat. Hartman, who died recently, was one of them.

be intended entering the Roman Catholic priesthood, but his health gave way, which caused him to give up the idea. I do not think he ever received an answer from any boy in the school. I am sure if he had there were many boys willing to protect him. I for one would have done so, and so would many others. Another gentleman, Rev. James McMahon, who is now Roman Catholic Dean of Clogher, was also a school-fellow of mine. I have had the pleasure of meeting him several times during the last three or four years. He made several kind inquiries about many of his old Protestant school-fellows with whom he joined in their

various arrangements. He was a first-rate head at ball-playing. He was a class-fellow of one of my brothers, the Rev. G. Irvine, who is now and has been for the last eighteen years, the Protestant Rector of the parish of Castleblaney, Co. Monaghan. In a letter I received from my brother some time ago he thus speaks of Mr. McMahon:—

"James McMahon is Roman Catholic Dean of Clogher, and resides in Carrickmacross, where he is parish priest, and is much esteemed, and considered a very learned man. He was in my class at Portora, and was one of the cleverest boys, not only in the class, but in the entire school."

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Mr. Hugh Irvine

MR. WILLIAM COWLAND TRENKLE, examined.

Mr. William C. Trenkle.

10088. CHAIRMAN.—You reside in Enniskillen?—Yes. I have lived there since my birth.

10089. Have you anything to add to the evidence already given?—With regard to one or two points I would like to say a few words. At the Model school there are, as I am informed, Roman Catholics attending now, and one of the boys in there with the sanction of Archbishop McMeel. Therefore, the Roman Catholics there cannot be merely "waifs and strays," as stated in the evidence given in Enniskillen. There have always been, during my experience, Roman

Catholic boys at Portora, and all the Roman Catholic boys in the town, assumed to be desirous of getting an education at Portora, were there. There was not one omitted. With regard to the bullying which existed about ten or twelve years ago, it was discontinued after my time; it has now entirely passed away. With regard to Roman Catholic boys at Portora, long ago the day boys used to go in to prayers, but ten or eleven years ago that was done away with, and there has been no religious instruction of any sort given to the day boys since.

REV. JOHN DOWDNEY, O.C., examined.

Rev. John Dowdney, O.C.

10090. CHAIRMAN.—Do you reside in Enniskillen?—I am at present living in the Catholic seminary at Enniskillen.

10091. You were educated at Portora?—I was a day scholar, at Portora, for a short time.

10092. How long were you there?—About thirteen months altogether.

10093. To what school did you go, after you left Portora?—I went to the Catholic University, in Dublin.

10094. Did you improve much the education you received at Portora?—Well, the circumstances under which I went to Portora were rather peculiar. I was in need of classical education, and there was no classical day school in Enniskillen, or anywhere near, that I could attend, and my father was not in a position to send me to any boarding school; so I went to Portora because I could not help it. I left it in 1853, and remained in the Catholic University about four or five years.

10095. There was no interference with your religious faith while you were at Portora?—No direct interference.

10096. Your education there was partly secular?—Yes. There was nothing technically called religious education there.

10097. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You are now connected with the Monaghan Seminary?—Yes.

10098. Has that got any endorsement?—I do not know that it has. I believe it has not.

10099. It has a fine building?—Yes; there is a fine building.

10100. How many students are there?—There are forty-one interns, at present, and ten day scholars.

10101. Are all these boys going to enter the priesthood?—They are not.

10102. The Seminary is both for lay and ecclesiastical purposes?—Yes.

10103. Does it afford accommodation for more than forty-one boarders?—There is accommodation for perhaps eighty boarders.

10104. What is the ordinary pension for the boarders?—£25 a year.

10105. What is the ordinary charge to the day scholars?—£5 a year.

10106. Do you wish to make any further statement about Portora school?—Hearing that the Commission was likely to sit, and that my name was to be men-

tioned, as a Catholic day scholar at Portora, satisfied with the teaching and tone of the place, I came up, chiefly to hear what might be said, and to make any remarks I thought necessary; and I must now say that the tone of the place was not at all as was represented here to-day.

10107. Do you mean by that,—the tone of the master, or of the scholars?—I would be very far from saying that Dr. Steele, or any of the masters, was to blame, in any sense of the word. I always received from Dr. Steele the greatest kindness, and was not only treated so by him, but by the other professors. There were no subjects in the school programme that might be called of a controversial nature, except English history, but the way that was taught, in the class books we were compelled to use, was such that they could not be safely read by any Catholic, nor was it put before us in such a way that a Catholic boy could safely read.

10108. What book was it that you objected to?—Hume's History of England, and also Collier's History of England.

10109. Were these made the text books of education?—They were.

10110. Was there anything else, besides the use of those books, that you objected to?—Nothing, except that, in the necessary intercourse among the students themselves, I was frequently made to feel remarks against my own faith and religious position.

10111. Is that merely an impression on your mind, or is your statement founded on words used to you?—It is founded on words and facts that occurred, and it caused me to come to a conclusion, which I can never change, that I could never recommend a Catholic to go there for education.

10112. Was it that the boys argued on religious matters?—They were insulting, and ridiculed positions that Catholics held necessary. The youngest Catholics would treat the Catholics very much, and I felt very uncomfortable, for the time that I was there, on that account.

10113. Was that a matter of frequent occurrence, or was it an isolated case?—I would be more disposed to call it frequent.

10114. CHAIRMAN.—Was that during play hours?—Yes, of course.

10115. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—You said that

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the Roman Catholic Seminary at Monaghan is a fine building?—It is.

16116. Of course I ask you to say but very approximately, what the cost of that building was?—I could not really say.

16117. Would it run up to £30,000, or £30,000?—I suspect it would.

16118. How much land is there held with the building?—I believe about thirty acres.

16119. Do you know how the property is held?—There is a rent paid every year.

16120. But I presume that does not represent any part of the valuation of the building?—I think it does not.

16121. Do you know how the money, for the erection of the building, was raised?—I do not.

16122. Is the institution in any way charged for it now, or was it subscribed, or collected, or bequeathed?—I think it was collected, but I know that portion of the building has, within the last three or four years, undergone a total renovation at a cost of £3,000, or £4,000.

16123. Was that money collected?—No. It was borrowed, and has to be paid back.

16124. What funds are available for that purpose?—I cannot tell. I do not know that there are any in actual existence.

16125. You look to collecting the money?—I do not. I am not responsible in that light at all.

16126. Who is the responsible authority—whose property is the place?—The bishop is the responsible authority, although he does not live there.

16127. Is he the legal owner and also the superintendent of the school?—I do not know who the owner is. The bishop is the superintendent of the school.

16128. Does the £25 a year, which you have stated is the sum charged, clear the cost of the boarders?—I think it is just enough not to leave the institution in debt.

16129. But it certainly leaves the institution no profit?—I think not. I am afraid it does not.

16130. The £25 a year, as I understand, would about clear the cost of keeping each boy in the school?—Yes, but remember the thirty acres of land are situated.

16131. So that, in being kept there for £25 a year each, the boys get the advantage both of the buildings and the land, otherwise you could not keep them for that money?—I would say so.

16132. There are only fifty pupils there, while you have accommodation for eighty. How do you account for only half the advantage of education in the place at a low price, and with fine buildings being availed of?—I could not say.

16133. Do you know of any suitable scholars for such a place, who are not going to Monaghan—do there any objection to their going to Monaghan that you know of?—I do not know of any.

16134. Can you suggest any other reason for being only half full, except there not being a supply of boys in the country available for the place?—I could not attempt to give any reason why they do not come. I do not know of any other.

16135. What staff is there?—A president, three priests, and a lay professor.

16136. By whom are they appointed?—By the bishop of the diocese.

16137. How long has the Seminary been established there?—I think about thirty years.

16138. How long is it since the great bulk of the building was erected?—The greater portion was erected since that time. The portion to which I have already referred was erected in the last three or four years.

16139. There have been improvements, what?—General improvements. A range of out houses have been built and works of that kind.

16140. Have the whole thirty acres been in possession for the thirty years?—I think I heard that portion of the land was obtained within the last ten years perhaps.

16141. So there has been both an increase in the

land, and an improvement in the buildings, during that time?—There has.

16142. Are you under any control at all, as to education and management, except on the part of the bishop, or have you anything in the way of inspectors regulating your curriculum and matters of that kind?—The professor and president do that.

16143. Are they assisted, except so far as the bishop controls them?—Yes, I would say so.

16144. And none else except the five—the bishop, the president, and the three professors—regulate the management?—I never know of any other.

16145. Who has the management of the expenditure on the daily necessities of the boys, and the supplying of food?—The president does all that.

16146. Were you on the foundation, at Portora, as a free scholar?—I was.

16147. During the whole time you were there?—Yes.

16148. You went to Portora because you could not get the education you wanted anywhere else, at the time, in Enniskillen?—Yes. There was no other school I could go to. As long as I could, I was taught by a priest in Enniskillen. I learned a considerable deal of Latin. I did not go to Portora till after he left.

16149. You went to the Catholic University from Portora?—I did.

16150. In classical education, did you find what you had learned was suitable for the Catholic University?—It was. I never could have any objection to the classical or mathematical education at Portora.

16151. It was suitable to what you wanted?—Yes; I was all the time I was in Dublin at a boarding school, in connection with the Catholic University, and I was under instruction in that institution for nearly all the time I was in it.

16152. You told us that you objected, and perhaps not reasonably, to the English history class books that were used at Portora. What class books in the teaching of English history would you not object to?—In teaching English history myself, I use Liguier's English history, and compendiums of it and of Home.

16153. That is in the full edition of Home you object to?—I do not use his history in representing the correct view of the question; but I think it is better to let them have both sides.

16154. Are you aware that Protestants object to Liguier as being inaccurate, and giving a colour that they do not like?—I do not know that Protestants object to Liguier; but he was not an infidel, at any rate.

16155. Can you suggest any means of teaching history that our demonstration or other would not object to?—I know it is unpleasant for a Catholic to be taught out of those books and impressed with the ideas in them.

16156. On the other hand, do you not think it would be unpleasant to a Protestant to be taught out of other books, and have their ideas pressed on him?—I do not know any Protestant in that position, I cannot say what they might imagine.

16157. Do you happen to know any Protestants that studied English history exclusively from Liguier?—I do not suppose I do.

16158. What was it you objected to in Collier, your objection to Home was his own want of belief?—I do not object principally on that ground, although that is a very fundamental objection, but I object to the way he has treated the facts with regard to the Catholic Church, the influence of the Pope in England, and many other questions. Those matters are decidedly fundamental ones, and it is most important that they should be properly treated.

16159. Mr. O'SHEAHEENY.—Suppose a Protestant was taught in a school out of Liguier's, as you were taught in a school out of Home, do not you know he would object?—He would certainly, if taught as I was; but I cannot agree as to Liguier's being objectionable in itself.

16160. LORD JERVIS: Sir GEORGE.—Can you suggest any possible way of teaching Protestant boys and Catholic boys English history together, by the same

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master, in which the teaching would not be objected to by one or the other?—There might be some way.

16161. You have been engaged practically in teaching, would you think it possible yourself to teach English history, to your own satisfaction, without giving it a religious colour from your own point of view?—There are certainly some portions of it that I could not.

16162. You said the masters at Portora were not in any way to blame for what you complained of with regard to the boys. Do you think it possible to have a number of boys, of whose great majority are of one way of thinking, associating together in school, that there would not be something disagreeable to the minority?—I believe that most Protestants will imagine their sons would experience the same difficulty in connection with Catholics, that I felt in connection with Protestants. Of course I state that it would not arise in Catholic schools, but that is another point.

16163. Mr O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You would not allow it, if you could prevent it?—I would not allow it.

16164. Lord Justice FRASER.—I understand you, that, where the majority were Roman Catholics, it might be difficult to avoid what you objected to in Enniskillen, as having annoyed yourself. We have had a great number of gentlemen from Enniskillen before us, who had sons, Protestants, taking advantage of the teaching there. You yourself experienced some annoyance there. What mode of arranging the education, in Enniskillen, would you suggest, that would have got the difficulty that you felt, without depriving the Protestant boys of the advantages of the education that they had?—I lived in Enniskillen some ten years ago or more, and I have been very little there since. I therefore think that other people from Enniskillen might possibly give a better answer to that question than I can.

16165. The question does not depend on any matter at issue. You had yourself a great number of school-fellows who were Protestants, and of the conduct of some of whom you are complaining. A great number of those were Enniskillen boys?—They were, a great many of them.

16166. Do you think it would be possible, by any arrangement, to get teaching satisfactory to yourself, without interfering with the teaching they were getting, unless there was a second school?—I do not think it would be possible.

16167. Mr O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Your boys at Monaghan, I believe, competed in the Intermediate Education examination?—They did.

16168. Say generally with what amount of success?—We sent thirteen, being all, except one, that we could possibly send, considering the limits. There was another who could best tell himself the reason he did not go in, it was not our fault. Of the thirteen

who went in, three were over the limit of age to get prizes. The whole of our pupils passed, five of them getting exhibitions, and eleven prizes.

16169. Lord Justice FRASER.—Sixteen, out of nineteen, passed with honours?—Yes.

16170. What subjects do you send them up in?—Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, French, and Physical Science.

16171. How many of the nineteen did you send up in Greek?—All except two or three.

16172. How many in French?—I think about eight.

16173. And in physical science?—Perhaps about ten.

16174. So that you had a large proportion of the boys, both in French and physical science, and practically all of them in classical?—All in Latin, and all but two or three in Greek.

16175. How long have you been in Monaghan yourself?—I was for a year a student there, after I left the Catholic University; and ever since I left Maynooth College I have been there.

16176. You know the town of Monaghan for the last five or six years?—I do.

16177. During that time Mr. Hume's school was at its best?—I never knew much about that school.

16178. During the time you have known Monaghan Secondary, have there been any Protestant boys attending it?—No, none.

16179. Were any Catholic boys, so far as you know, attending Mr. Hume's school?—I never heard that there were.

16180. Is there any objection to Protestant boys entering at your college?—I never heard a case of the kind.

16181. You never heard an offer to come?—Never.

16182. Dr. HART.—You say there was accommodation for eighty boys. How long has that been the case?—Since I know the place.

16183. What has been the average number of boarders during that time?—About the same number as at present—forty.

16184. The Secondary has never been more than half full?—There were forty-four, or forty-five at one time; but on the average the place has not been more than half full. As I have been asked a good many questions in reference to the Secondary at Monaghan, I wish it to be understood that I am nothing more than a professor there, and am not in any way connected with the external government of the place.

16185. CHAIRMAN.—Who can give us further information about the Dissecting seminary?—Either the Bishop, or the President.

16186. Mr O'SHAUGHNESSY.—We quite understand that you wish to disclaim any responsibility?—Yes; but I know there is no endorsement.

Mr JOHN S. GUSNESS, M.A., recalled.

Mr John S.
 Gusness, M.A.

16187. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make a further statement?—Yes; as to what Mr. Deherly said about Roman Catholics being invited by some of the boys at Portora, I was at the school myself with several Roman Catholics, when I knew at the present time, and from my own experience I am perfectly satisfied that if Mr. Deherly was invited there are many Roman Catholic boys who would come forward and state they were never invited in any way in Portora.

16188. Mr O'SHAUGHNESSY.—That would not disprove what Mr. Deherly said?—I do not assert that Mr. Deherly is stating what is not the fact; but I know there are other Roman Catholic boys who would state the contrary.

16189. Lord Justice FRASER.—I suppose there are always boys popular and unpopular, sensitive and unsensitive, at every school?—Exactly.

Mr. ANTHONY CARRUT, examined.

Mr Anthony
 Carrut.

16190. CHAIRMAN.—You reside in Enniskillen?—Yes, I have lived there for twenty-seven years.

16191. Have you anything to add, or any correction to make, as to the evidence we have just heard?—I have nothing to say against Portora. From what I have learned of Dr. Steele he is a highly respectable man,

and manages the school well, and the same remark applies to all his assistants. The great complaint I make is, that Portora is an establishment to which I, as a Catholic, could not send my son. My eldest son was born in Enniskillen, but, of course, I, as a Catholic, would not send him to Portora. I sent him

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 Mr. Anthony
 Comely.

to be educated at St. Stanislaus' College, Tallaght, at an expense of close on £500. Without saying anything against Porters, I maintain that Catholics in Enniskillen labour under a considerable disadvantage in not having an establishment similar or equal to Porters, to which they could send their children with safety to their own conscientious convictions. I know of my own knowledge, based on practical experience of over a quarter of a century, that there are many Catholics in Enniskillen, and in the county of Fermanagh, that feel just as I do. There is only one part of the evidence given here with reference to Porters which I want to contradict. It is utterly untrue that any Catholic in Enniskillen complains that he cannot send his children to Porters in consequence of being opposed by the clergy. As a rule—of course there are exceptions to every rule—but, generally speaking, Catholics will not send their sons to Porters, or to the Model School, no matter what inducements are held out.

16193. LORD JAMES FLEMING.—That is, the lady agrees with the clergy, that it is not a place to which they could conscientiously send their sons?—Presumably so. That is the only thing I have to say in reference to the matter. I have five other sons growing up now, and I will have to incur large expense in sending them away, if there is not something done.

16193. Mr. O'SHEA.—If there was a day school in Enniskillen of which you approved, how many of them would be at it?—Two.

16194. Do you think that the number of Catholic families in Enniskillen who want such a good intermediate school is limited to six or eight?—No; there is far more than a dozen. I believe that about one-third of the inhabitants of the town of Enniskillen would send themselves to it. There is at least one Catholic for every two Protestants. The Protestants are certainly in the majority in wealth, means, and social position.

16195. Your evidence is, that for every two Protestants, whose children would require intermediate education, there is one Roman Catholic?—Yes, about that proportion, but in the entire population the Catholics are in a majority.

16196. LORD JAMES FLEMING.—That is, if you descend into the ranks of those who do not want education of this kind, counting by heads, the Roman Catholics would be the majority?—Yes.

16197. You have sent your son to St. Stanislaus' College, one of the most successful schools in Ireland. What is the charge for him there?—I think about sixty guineas a year, and for the last two years it was close on £100. He passed his matriculation examination, direct from St. Stanislaus', at the London University.

16198. Mr. O'SHEA.—Did he go over to London?—No. The examinations came over from London, and he passed in the first class—in honours, as it is called. He was, for a short time, in Trinity College, Dublin, and took some examinations.

16199. LORD JAMES FLEMING.—So that, for the expense you went to, you got him as high an education as could be got in Ireland?—I aimed at giving him the best education in the land. He is now reading for a profession.

16200. You told us that you, as a Catholic, could not conscientiously send your son to Porters, and that about one-third of the inhabitants of the town were

in the same position. What is your objection to my objection is, that I, as a Catholic, would send my son to no college that was not, at least, under the supervision of the clergy of my own Church, both as to religious and secular instruction.

16201. Without bringing the clergy into the question, if any of the inhabitants of Enniskillen happened to be under the impression that they could not conscientiously send their children to any school that was not at least under Protestant supervision, would there be any possibility of making Porters do for both denominations, or should there be a second school?—I think, as Porters stands, there would be no such thing as practically making any compromise. I think it would be necessary to have a second school, and until that second school exists there will be a great disadvantage felt by people of either as I am, and if it never exists the disadvantage will be permanent.

16202. Do you think it will be possible to satisfy the conscientious objection, which you yourself entertain, by anything short of having a separate denominational school?—I say that it is utterly impossible. The Catholics will not send their children to Protestant Colleges such as Porters, or the Model School for the lower grades, except compelled by dire necessity.

16203. Let me put this question—it is a very hypothetical one—if Porters was under the sort of management you desire—under Roman Catholic management—and that the Protestants gave up their objection, and all sent their boys there, do you think it would be an advantage to your son to be in the school, where two-thirds of their school-fellows were Protestants?—Well, I would rather leave my son in a college where his own religion would be attended to by the clergy of his own church, and taught separately.

16204. That is not exactly the question, but supposing Porters to be under Roman Catholic management, such as would suit you in every respect, would you consider it an advantage to your son if two-thirds of their school-fellows were Protestants?—That would depend on circumstances. It would depend upon the clergy, in whose people of my class have confidence, having practical supervision.

16205. That is unless all the boys were practically taught?—Certainly not. I would not attempt to dictate to Protestant boys what they should be taught.

16206. Do you think it would be possible, by any sort of arrangement on the part of the supervising body, to prevent the boys who are in the majority in the way of denomination from making the place less satisfactory to the minority than it would otherwise be?—No. I believe every teacher at Porters exercises one and reasonable diligence to do that, but it is impracticable.

16207. You think a working majority among the boys would be as hard to manage as a majority anywhere else?—There are no Catholics going to Porters at present, and, practically speaking, none have done so for twenty-seven years, in my time.

16208. Is your evidence this—that those only went there who could not get the education they wanted anywhere else, that they ran a certain amount of risk, and to a certain extent put a strain on their consciences to get the education they wanted?—I do not want to judge any person's conscience, but what I say is this, that, practically speaking, no Catholics went to Porters.

Rev. Felix
 Hackett, &c.

Rev. FELIX HACKETT, &c., recalled.

16209. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make a further statement?—Yes; Mr. Macdaniel has implied that those who, with myself, gave evidence in Enniskillen were there as a hostile band. I desire to state that we have no hostility to Porters, or the Model School, and I do not think we showed any hostility. We know the Commissioners were inquiring into Endowed Schools, and we wished to put before them the feelings of the Catholics of Enniskillen.

16210. Mr. O'SHEA.—You did not want to have Porters shut up?—We do not care what they do with it. All we wanted to state to the Commissioners was, that we felt aggrieved, that the Protestant people have a largely endowed establishment for the purpose of intermediate education, and that we have none.

16211. CHAIRMAN.—In fact you do not consider that what now constitutes, to a certain extent, an endowment for all denominations—namely, the fund

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Hackett, c.c.

at the disposal of the Intermediate Education Commission, meets the difficulty. You think that there ought to be some endowment for your institution as well?—We would simply to show that, I wish the Commission to understand that we do not make any charge against Portora, or the Model School, or any complaint against the management of these institutions as such. We are simply stating what the Catholic view is. Mr. Mackintosh, I think, stated in his evidence that the Model School is the only primary school of any efficiency in the district.

16212. Mr. O'Sullivan.—What is your opinion as to the efficiency of the Model School?—I ground my opinion on the results examinations. The amount paid per head for each child in the school is supposed to be a test of the efficiency of the school. In the Report of the Commissioners of National Education, for 1874, it appears that in the district of Enniskillen there were schools, not far miles from the town, in which the results fee amounted per head to more than they did in the Enniskillen Model School. At Rosdoney School the results fee per head amounted to 10s 7d; and in the same year at the Model School the results fee was 5s 4d per head.

16213. Has that tendency of the Model school to be below the others continued up to the present time?—I got last year's report, but the result is not given in it.

16214. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—Do you know whether the scale of results fee is the same in Rosdoney as in the Model school?—It is the same.

16215. I thought that in the Model school they required the teacher to attain a higher standard to get results fee?—No; the results fee is the same. There is one school—Gavery—of which the parish priest is the manager, and 180 were presented for examination, the average attendance on the year being 74. The yearly average attendance in the Model school, according to the Inspector's Report, was only 192, that is calculating the male, female, and infant. The teaching staff in the Model school is 23 for 195, while the teaching staff in the school to which I have referred, and which is just three miles from the town, is only three. I know of my own knowledge, but I would not put this forward against the Model school—that children have come from the very gate of the Model school to this school.

16216. That is a Catholic school?—It is, but there are Protestant children going from beside the Model school to this school in the country.

16217. Is the rate of results in that school high?—The results in that school last year amounted to 11s. and a few pence all round.

16218. Mr. Mackintosh wishes to know if the master of that school was licensed in the Model school?—He was not.

16219. Have you any further information to give as to the number of Catholic children attending the Model school?—In 1874 the Catholics in the Model school were very few; at present the head master's children have permission to go there, at least they are not prevented from going there. It is believed.

16220. Were the children of an Inspector of the system prevented from going there?—I suppose not. He would come under the same list as the head teacher of the school.

16221. Mr. O'Sullivan.—Have you found it necessary to exercise your authority as a priest to prevent any Catholics from going there?—Never.

16222. People seemed to chime in with the objection to it?—Yes.

16223. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—Have you communicated with parents who were sending their children there?—I never knew a parent who sent his child there, except some parent who was a very old Catholic.

16224. Have you spoken to parents, whose children were already at the school, as to the propriety of not keeping them there?—I have.

16225. So that they had sent the children, and you

objected?—I should explain. I find very often that parents when their children are corrected at one school—there are the Christian Brothers, two National schools, and the Convent school—send them to another and after a little they go back again.

16226. Mr. O'Sullivan.—Is that done with the authority of the parents?—Yes, by the parents themselves. They think it is a punishment inflicted on the teachers of the school to leave it, and go to another.

16227. You did not in your evidence at Enniskillen, as far as I understand, state the destruction of Portora, or as its ceasing to be an Intermediate school?—All we say is this, that it is against the first principles of Catholic teaching for Catholic boys to go to Portora. There never have been Catholic boys there as boarders. There have been a few day boys, and it has been stated there are some there now; but there have been none since the end of the last academic year. What we say is, that the school is useless for as Catholics in Enniskillen; that it affords facilities for Protestants to get Intermediate education, and that we should have like facilities for the Catholic children.

16228. It has been stated that some Catholic boys left Portora before the sitting of this Commission in Enniskillen. You are a clergyman of the parish?—I am.

16229. Was there any attempt to remove children, in order to make a case before the Commission against the school?—Quite the contrary. I have reason to believe that the person having charge of our little Intermediate school was anxious for his own sake that the boy should not be taken from the school, in order to show that the boy taught at Portora did not get a better education than he was getting to his boys. I know the children to whom Mr. Cooney alluded, when he spoke of boys being taken away for that purpose. I know that no priest interfered in a spoke to the father of those children to take them away. He let them stay there till the end of the academic year, and he then sent them to Rockwell College, county Tipperary.

16230. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—State the figures from which you made out the 11s. as the average results fee for Gavery school?—I should explain that that is on the supposition that the school is contradictory. A contradictory school gets one-third more.

16231. I want to call your attention to the figures as they appear from the report of 1877. You were comparing the results fee to show the efficiency of the teaching. Then, of course, you must take them on the same scale. In the report of 1877, with 28 boys at Gavery, the whole amount of results fee was £37 1s. 3d, whereas with 35 in the Model school they received £108 10s. 6d, showing that the results fee given for the teaching in the Model school were very nearly three times as great as at Gavery. I asked you whether you were calculating on the scale of results fee being the same, and you told me you were?—If I did I withdraw it.

16232. When the report of 1874 give us the number of children on the roll of Gavery?—I did not compare the Model school with Gavery at all in 1874; I compared it with Rosdoney.

16233. What was in 1874 the number on the roll at Rosdoney school?—One hundred and twelve, but the average daily attendance was only 42.

16234. That average daily attendance is not in the column on which the results fee are calculated. How many were in attendance at Rosdoney?—39.

16235. How much was paid there on results fee?—£66 1s. 2d.

16236. Are you not adding salaries and results fee?—The results fee was only £3 16s. 3d. in 1877. How much were they in 1874?—£20 14s. 6d.

16237. Therefore they got in 1874 £20 14s. 6d. on thirty-one boys. The Model school in that year had twenty-eight boys?—That is the male portion of it.

16238. Would you include the infants?—In every National school there are infants and all mixed.

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16235. Counting as you suggest, the numbers would be in the Model school 197 altogether. Their results for 1874 are—£293 18s. 6d.—Boswell has gone down since then, but Garvey has increased.

16240. Boswell, in 1877, had only thirty boys, and they only got £28 16s. 3d.—Yes. There has been a change of teachers since 1874.

16241. The Model school in that year had 288 children on the roll.—Here is the report of the District Inspector—

"There has been in consequence a slight decrease in our attendance for the last few years. The average in 1877 was 258.6, while for the year ending 30th September, 1878, it was only 187.4.

16242. The results for 1877, as given at Enniskillen Model School, in 1877, £150 8s. 3d., viz., £108 10s. 6d., for the male school, £29 9s. for the female, and £12 3s. 9d. for the infants, come to very nearly an average of £1 per head. Now take Garvey, in which there was an average daily attendance of seventy pupils, and there the results for 1877 were £37 1s. 9d. The Model School results for 1877 are more than four times the results for Garvey.—I had not seen the report for 1877 before I had only that for 1874.

16243. You stated that you did not want to destroy Portora, but that the Catholics of Enniskillen objected to it as being against the first principles of Roman Catholic teaching. What is the first principle of Roman Catholic teaching?—That Catholic faith be not exposed to danger.

16244. Is it a necessary corollary to that principle that the head teacher of the school should himself belong to that faith?—Well, it would be. Of course the head teacher might be a man who would not interfere with the teaching of the boys at all. He might be a manager.

16245. I am speaking of the actual instructor. Is it a corollary, from your principle, that he must belong to the denomination?—Yes.

16246. That being so, did I understand you to say it was a positive rule that the children of a head teacher, being Roman Catholic, may attend the Model school where the parent is teacher?—Yes. There is toleration given by the bishop, for the children of the head teacher of the Model school to attend the Model school, under the supervision of the teacher himself. The teacher is supposed to be able to take care of them in the matter of faith.

16247. Where the head teacher is a Roman Catholic, and has his own children attending the school, under that permission, does it extend to other Roman Catholics, or is it limited to the children of the head teacher himself?—To the children of the head teacher himself.

16248. Why?—I do not know what reason the bishop had for that.

16249. Mr. O'SHEA.—Do you regard it as a relaxation of the general rule?—There is that toleration. I do not know whether there is a written rule.

16250. Lord Justice FITZGERALD.—I am speaking of rules of practice.—They are tolerated to go there, and nothing further is done. Of course the bishops did not contemplate the case at all. There is no legislation on the matter.

16251. What is there, in the system of the Model

School, that is objected to for the children other than those of the head teacher, where the head teacher is a Roman Catholic?—The Irish bishops have found something in it. I am not prepared to go into that at all.

16252. But still, as you put it, this only an exception to a general rule that the head teacher's own children are thought to be sufficiently safe under his charge?—They are.

16253. Assuming that Protestants also have a preference for having a teacher of their own faith for their children, is there any possibility of arranging Portora so as not to be opposed to the privileges or prejudices of one side or the other?—We want the same facilities as the Protestants. This could not be under a mixed system at all.

16254. Mr. O'SHEA.—About the objection held by the Catholics to the Model schools, you are aware that in the ordinary National schools the bishops allow the children to go, but in those schools the management is generally that of a Catholic clergyman or layman, and there is a voice in the appointment of the teacher, which is not the case in the Model schools?—No. Of course the Model schools are a Board institution, quite under the management of the Board, and the teachers are appointed by them. The Model schools are not managed according to the ordinary rules of the National Board. They give them as many teachers as they like. There is no limit. They have a staff of twenty-five teachers at Enniskillen Model School.

16255. Lord Justice FITZGERALD.—I understand that the principle which you hold, and which you are quite entitled to hold, is this—that a school directly under the control and management of a mixed board, or directly under the teaching of a mixed set of masters, is contrary to what you want?—Yes. The Model school is no good to us.

16256. Because it is under a mixed Board?—Because we cannot touch it, and it is kept there at very great expense, but of course we do not object to that, if we get equal educational facilities.

16257. Is the present master at Enniskillen Model School a Roman Catholic?—He is.

16258. How long has that been so?—The present master has been there since the school was founded.

16259. CHAIRMAN.—There is nothing to prevent the Catholic clergy, like the clergy of other denominations, giving them at a fixed hour to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own faith?—Of course there is not. We have the physical power of doing that, but we will not do it.

16260. Mr. O'SHEA.—The bishops will not allow you?—They will not.

16261. CHAIRMAN.—We have been informed that the Presbyterian Clergyman teaches there once a week. If you were to do something like that, for your own people, might not something be done?—The bishops of Ireland say "No."

16262. Lord Justice FITZGERALD.—And you agree with them?—I do.

16263. Have you a conscientious objection to endeavouring to give religious instruction in a National Model school, under those restrictions? I understood you to say the bishops objected?—The bishops would not allow us to do so. That is all.

Mr. James
Kenny

Mr. JAMES KENNY, recalled.

16264. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything further to add to the evidence you gave in Enniskillen?—I have to supplement that evidence a little, and to say something in reference to part of the evidence that was given here to-day. The first matter that I will touch on is in reference to the evidence of Mr. Conroy, about the position of Catholics in Enniskillen, as far as education is concerned. He is right in saying we have the Convent and Christian Brothers' Schools. There are two gentlemen to attend the Christian Brothers' School, but they have no endowment of any kind. The average attendance there is 205 boys. In my

opinion two teachers is not a sufficient staff for 205 boys; however, we are satisfied even with that, rather than send our children to the Model school. I wish to mention that in the Convent school the average attendance is 223, not 158, and there is no endowment except what is received from the National Board. The Model school is practically useless to the Catholics of Enniskillen. They will not avail themselves of it as a rule. The same observation applies to Portora. As to the matter of the streets, certainly the two streets selected were originally taken, but I am sure not intentionally. It is a well-known

fact that Enniskillen belongs, for the most part, to the East of Enniskillen, who is Lord of the soil. It is also well known that Lord Enniskillen will not give a house to a Roman Catholic. In the district referred to, between the two bridges, comprising the most respectable part of Enniskillen, there is not a Roman Catholic occupying a house of Lord Enniskillen's: so that it would not be a fair comparison to take the rating merely between the two bridges. There are on the rate books paying rates and taxes in the borough of Enniskillen 392 Roman Catholics.

16263. What is the total valuation of those 392 Roman Catholic ratepayers?—I do not know.

16264. Without that particular it is not an answer to what has been stated in evidence—no such valuation on one side and so much on the other?—I did not intend that it should be, but I have given my explanation why so few Catholics are rated between the two bridges.

16265. DE HAIR.—There are 302 Roman Catholic ratepayers—How many Protestants are there?—I could not tell.

16266. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUES.—There can be no doubt that of those who want intermediate instruction a large majority are Protestants?—I would not say a large majority, and I will give you my reasons for that.

16267. What is your estimate?—As well as I remember, I stated in my evidence, given at Enniskillen, that one-third of the larger shopkeepers were Roman Catholics. I have nothing to add to that, except that, based upon that assertion, I said that in proportion to their numbers the Roman Catholics were as well off as the Protestants. I abide by that, and make no correction whatever of it. However, I have gone into the matter more minutely since, and calculating all the shopkeepers, large and small, I understated the number of Catholics, as I find the proportion, counting all the shopkeepers, would be about six Roman Catholics to seven Protestants.

16270. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Considering only the Roman Catholic and Protestant classes that would be likely to want intermediate education, do you think that your former statement that one-third would be Roman Catholics is accurate?—I believe fully.

16271. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUES.—That is what I meant to ask you, without going into each rating or each street in the town. I regard it a large majority to have two Protestants for one Roman Catholic?—I scarcely think that is the case.

16272. What is your own statement?—That had reference to the number of the larger shopkeepers. There are smaller shopkeepers, some of whom have their sons at intermediate schools at present, and those I did not include in my calculations. I do not agree with the assertion that there would be two to one of Protestants as compared with Roman Catholics. I will give you my reason. We have heard that there are at Portora, from Enniskillen, but fourteen Protestant boys paying fees from Enniskillen and the immediate locality there are more than twenty-five Catholics at intermediate schools. We have an intermediate school established in April last by Father McKenna, one of the rectors. He has 11 boys. There are 13 others at Monaghan Seminary, making 24, and there are others at other places, such as Carran. I did not get the names, but of the

number I am satisfied. When we compare that number with the number paying at Portora, I am justified in stating it would be scarcely correct to say the Protestants would be two to one as compared with the Roman Catholics.

16273. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You think those people, if there were a good intermediate school in Enniskillen, would have their children there?—Decidedly so. I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that, if we had the same facility for teaching that we had the disposal of others, the numbers would be nearly double. I am justified in that belief for more than one reason—first, the standard education would get from those establishments, and next, that we have the material to work on. In Enniskillen alone the majority of Roman Catholics over all other denominations is 708, and in the county of Fermanagh, 10,731.

16274. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUES.—That is counting the whole population?—Yes.

16275. MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there any other topic on which you wish to be heard?—Yes, in reference to Portora and the Model School it may be distinctly understood that I have no objection whatever to those institutions, nor do I bring any charge whatever against them. But it struck me that they could be of more benefit than they really are. Portora is an excellent school, and has a first-class staff of teachers, and my own impression, from what I hear, is that if an institution could be made popular in any part of Ireland it would be one presented over by Dr. Steele. But I say so it is practically useless to Catholics. There is a large number of boarders who have come from a distance. These are the sons of gentry not intended for commercial pursuits, and the sons of people who could afford to pay for their children if Portora never existed. On the closest examination I find that the yearly average attendance of day boys at Portora for the past twenty years is about twenty-five. That being so, I hold that in calculating the educational benefits conferred on the district by Portora we must confine ourselves to the day boys, and taking the average attendance of day boys receiving their education at Portora as twenty-five, some of them paying, and some free, and calculating the amount of the endowment, which I believe is upwards of £2,500 a year, I think that the benefit conferred is very dearly paid for, and that Portora is not conferring the benefits on the locality that were would be disposed to believe.

16276. LORD JUSTICE FRYGUES.—You leave out of your consideration entirely the benefits Portora confers on those who come from a distance, and speak only of the benefit to the locality?—Only to the locality.

16277. To apply your test, if we wanted to find out whether Enghly, Winchester, or Harrow, were of benefit to education in England, we should confine ourselves to the villages in which they stand?—I am speaking of the locality, and, so far as I understand, Portora was established to confer educational benefits on the locality. The Model School is practically useless as far as Catholics are concerned. They will not avail themselves of it. The average attendance there last year, up to the 21st September, was 192, they have a staff of twenty-five teachers from the head master down, and the annual cost of the establishment is upwards of £2,000.

MR. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD COCKEY, recalled.

Mr. William R. Cockey.

16278. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make a further statement?—I only wish to say that, in taking the Main-street, we merely followed your Lordship's question to Mr. Kenny in Enniskillen, and gave the actual

state of that particular street. There was no design in the matter.

16279. I merely took the Main-street, as being the one in which the largest shops are situated?—Exactly.

See 11, 12B.

Very Rev.
W. Warburton
D.D.

The Very Rev. WILLIAM WARBURTON, D.D., Dean of Elphin, attended.

16280. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Dean of Elphin?—I am, and I have been for upwards of thirty years living in that locality.

16281. Are you also acquainted with the town of Sligo?—I am not much acquainted with Sligo.

16282. You desire to give evidence, in consequence of the evidence given before us by Rev. Thomas Henry?—I do.

16283. State the points, in that gentleman's evidence, to which you take exception?—At a meeting of the Chapter of Elphin on November 11th, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

"Resolved.—That in a report of the evidence published in the *Dublin Evening Mail* of the 15th October last, the Rev. Mr. Henry is represented as having stated: (1). That he (the Rev. Mr. Henry) attended the Endowed Schools Commission as the representative of the Diocesan Synod of Elphin; (2). That the Protestant population of Elphin (we presume he means the town) and surrounding is 'about thirty'; (3). That the clergy of Elphin did not know what to do with the £200 per annum which Mr. Henry alleges they have for maintaining the Catholic Rectorship in those statements are altogether inaccurate or inconsistent with the facts, we desire to, and hereby do, place on record; 1st, That Mr. Henry had no authority from the Synod to pronounce himself its representative; that he was merely appointed as a member of a committee and in the following terms:—To consider the Dean's proposal as to a boarding house in Elphin, the state of the Diocesan school in Sligo, and to communicate with the Endowed Schools Commissioners regarding the funds taken from the Diocese by the Bishop of Elphin's Board; (2). That the Protestant population of Elphin (we presume Mr. Henry means Elphin town) has not diminished to 'about thirty'; that the exact number is forty-two; (3). That the clergy of Elphin have not £200 per annum for maintaining 'beneficial and advancing' the Catholic, and that so far from not knowing what to do with the money, the Chapter has been obliged to overdraw its balance to enable them to complete the improvements lately effected in the Cathedral, and on a moderate scale, in accordance with the terms of Bishop Hodson's will, as constituting no more than a sufficient allowance to Bishop Hodson's liberality. That the Court of Chancery having already decided, in opposition to the arguments of various counsel, that it would get by in accord with the principles of equity to direct Bishop Hodson's endowment from the purposes to which the testator, in the strictest possible terms, limited the application of its funds, we are of opinion that the Chapter ought to be permitted to discharge its trusts, as they have done for many years, consistently, and with an honest desire to promote to the uttermost the public interests. They are persuaded that Bishop Hodson bestowed this great boon on the people of Elphin, not because they were in bad days more numerous than the people of Sligo, or Bally, but because, having lived amongst them for many years, he took a deep interest in their welfare. And we are also persuaded that if his objects were defeated, which we are of opinion could only be done by Act of Parliament, it would afford a warning to persons in Ireland who might be disposed to benefit the locality with which they are connected, that, if they did so, a future generation would probably lay claim to the funds bestowed by them on the ground that these might be more usefully employed elsewhere. At the same time, we desire to add that if, at any future period, we should have a surplus, after providing for the repairs of the Cathedral, we shall most willingly apply that surplus, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, to the improvement of Bishop Hodson's Grammar school, this being one of the purposes of the trust constituted to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter. That a copy of these resolutions be laid before the Endowed Schools Commissioners."

Mr. Henry stated that Bishop Hodson's Grammar school is "a little above a good primary school," and as to that I need only say that the boys who were lately educated from that school, under the Intermediate Act, passed in the Middle Grade in six subjects, —viz., Greek, Latin, English Literature, Algebra, Euclid, and Arithmetic. At Mr. Henry could not inform the Commissioners how many pupils are attending the school, I may mention that the number is twenty-seven. The master is a First Honorary and a First Class Professor of the Dublin University. The school is a classical one to the extent that every boy,

whose parents desire it, receives a classical education, and, contrary to Mr. Henry's statement, it is attended by the children of the middle and upper classes, one boy who is being prepared for a junior exhibition in Trinity College, Dublin, takes eight miles to the school, another preparing for the Royal College of Surgeons, rides to the school a distance of six or seven miles, and those who are preparing for various Civil Service appointments come from considerable distances. Some time since a landed proprietor, who is a J.P. and D.L., sent one of his sons a distance of five miles to the school, and a beneficed clergyman sent three of his sons a distance of five miles. A gentleman, who resides five miles distant from Elphin lately told me, that he also intended to send his sons, when they should attain to what he considered the proper age. I enclose a copy of a letter I received recently from the Bishop of Kilmore, who, in a reference to a matter to which I shall presently call attention, writes:—

"Kilmore House, Co. Wick.

"November 11, 1879

"Mr. DEAN DREW.—I approve very much of your plan, adopted by the Chapter, of providing a boarding school in Elphin, at which the sons of poor members of the Church can be accommodated on cheap terms, and so be enabled to avail themselves of the excellent education afforded in Bishop Hodson's Grammar School. I have the pleasure of subscribing £2 towards the cost of repairs, furniture, &c., for

"Believe me, very sincerely yours,

"(Signed), JOHN R. KILMORE

"The Dean of Elphin."

The facts which I have stated show that the work done at Bishop Hodson's school would not be accomplished, as affirmed by Mr. Henry, at a National school. The Commissioners of National Education have made these schools strictly primary, and I am of opinion that Bishop Hodson's school supplies a want which is felt in many parts of Ireland, and which the Government cannot supply. In founding superior schools, the Government must, to a very great extent, be guided by numbers, and as they cannot found these schools everywhere, they must have large tracts of country unsupplied for. It is in these unsupplied tracts that private liberality is most needed. Elphin is the centre of an extensive, rich country. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood are, I believe, inferior in ability to none in the kingdom. For generations the Elphin schools have turned out men who have advanced and distinguished themselves in life; and but for Bishop Hodson's school they would no longer have the opportunity of doing so, so there would be no superior school in Elphin. A superior teacher has been provided for the Roman Catholic school there, because, as I believe, by this means alone would the members of that Church have been induced to remove their children from Bishop Hodson's school. And thus a superior education by means of Bishop Hodson's school secured to all classes, without any expense to the State, and on this ground alone in Bishop Hodson's school worthy of support, not as a little friendly rivalry with out its use. If the Roman Catholics cannot get what they want at their own school, they will usually look for it at Bishop Hodson's. These reasons would, in my mind, justify leaving to Elphin this endowment, even if it were the property of the State. But when the property was left by an individual, for the very purpose to which it is applied, I own I think the proposal to alienate it a most extraordinary one, and I think the hope of the Bishop, who exists in the person of Sir George Hodson, would have great reason to complain that his ancestor alienated a property from his family for certain trusts, and that these trusts should be ignored, and yet the property not restored to his family. With regard to the Bishop of Kilmore's letter, which I have had before the Commissioners, it was written in reference to a proposal which the Chapter of Elphin Cathedral unanimously adopted, and through means of which, if carried into execution, I hope the

efficiency of Bishop Hodson's school will be greatly enlarged. That proposal was circulated in the following form:—

"Lodging House, in connection with Bishop Hodson's Grammar School, Elphin.

"The want of a suitable residence for the sons of the middle and poorer classes of Protestants in the province of Connaught has been deeply felt, and an appeal is now made to all who feel interested in their welfare for the purpose of supplying it.

"There is on the above town an excellent school which has already, by competitive examination, passed into the Civil Service list of its pupils, unfortunately only one of those was of the reformed faith; this youth, being a native of Elphin, had for years the advantage of this school which was denied to others, owing to their inability to meet the expenditure the residence of their children in Elphin would have imposed upon the parents.

"The object of this appeal therefore is to reduce each expenditure to the lowest point, and at the same time to provide for those who should avail themselves of the proposed institution a respectable home and proper care and superintendence.

"It is proposed to afford lodging and attendance to each boy at the small charge of 1s per week, the parents, either directly or by contract, to supply the food, which is to be prepared for the pupils by the persons in charge of the house.

"It is calculated that £200 will be sufficient to make the necessary alterations in the house, which will be rent free, and to provide building and plan furniture, and it is expected that, in future, the institution will be self-supporting.

"It is considered that there will be very little difficulty in making up the sum of £200 amongst those who feel an interest in the welfare of their Protestant fellow-countrymen, who are, unfortunately, very disadvantageously circumstanced in regard to the education of their children.

"Subscriptions will be received and cheerfully acknowledged, by the Dean of Elphin, who will be happy to give any further information which may be desired.

"October 30th, 1879.

"The Deanery, Elphin."

I borrowed the suggestions contained in that proposal from the Roman Catholics, who send their sons to families in the town under similar conditions; but as, unfortunately, there is not in the town a single Protestant family who would take in young men to live. With regard to Bishop Hodson's endowment, I must add that a clause in the deed of foundation requires that the Chapter should submit the accounts to the inspection of the worthy bishop's heir, if required by him so to do, and, moreover, the property was subject to a charge of £20 per annum in favour of a member of Bishop Hodson's family, which annuity was formally assigned by the consent to the trustee and men of the original deed—so that Bishop Hodson and his committee appear to have done all that human foresight could suggest to prevent any alienation of the property to other uses. In reference to another matter given by Mr. Henry, I beg to observe that the Chapter are not the trustees of the Hodson endowment. Two members of it happen to be the present trustee, and the trustees, as such, are merely the machinery for perpetrating of the trusts. The oversight of the fund is vested in the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Elphin Cathedral. My recollection is that two of the trustees are laymen. In reference to the committee mentioned in the resolutions of the Chapter, which I have read, I wish to mention that I was a member of that committee, but I went to the Queen's County on a Saturday, and on the following Wednesday evening, when I returned home, I found a notice had arrived on Monday, from Mr. Henry, for a meeting of the committee on that Wednesday. I would have attended on even one day's notice if I had been at home, so that it is no fault of mine that I did not attend the only meeting of the committee which was held.

16284. Does not Mr. Henry live a long way from Elphin?—He lives near Sligo. I proposed a resolution in the Diocesan Synod, with regard to this boarding-house. Mr. Henry immediately got up and proposed an amendment, and the appointment of the Committee of which you have heard was then agreed upon.

16285. Where are the Catholics in Elphin now educated?—Some of them are educated at Bishop Hodson's School.

16286. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—I thought they had all been withdrawn?—We have none at present, but several Roman Catholic children were withdrawn. The parents were extremely angry about it, but still the majority of them were obliged to submit to the direction given by their clergy. In my evidence before a former Education Commission, I stated that there was only one way in which the children could be taken from my school—namely, by establishing one as good, or nearly so. I have been for thirty-five years educating Roman Catholic children in this and other institutions, and there has never been a single complaint, or the slightest unpleasantness all that time. A gentleman spoke here to-day of the Roman Catholic clergy objecting to children going to the Model schools. In my own experience I know a case of a very clever young man educated at a National school, and his father asked me to send him to the Model school, Belfast. I applied to the Commissioners, and they gave me a nomination. However, the Roman Catholic clergy were so anxious that he should not go to the Model school, that they absolutely sent him to Amoy, and now he is Editor of a paper there, and has lately become a solicitor and a magistrate. Another man asked me to get his son appointed to the Model school, Belfast. I said, "I would be very glad to help you, but your clergy do not like this kind of thing, and I do not want to oppose your clergy."

16287. CHAIRMAN.—You are at present endeavoring to establish a lodging-house in Elphin, in connection with Bishop Hodson's school?—Yes.

16288. I suppose that would make it a boarding-school for the locality, say for ten or fifteen miles round. You can hardly expect to draw boys away from distant parts of the country?—I think we could attract boys from great distances. It is a peculiarity of our institution that the endowment is a charitable one, and yet we have power to charge for the education, according to the means of the parents. We do that in some cases, although in a great many instances we give the education without any charge whatever. The endowment is for the inhabitants of Elphin, and for teaching gratuitously such of the poor children of the town as cannot pay. We have no fixed charge, but the practice is, when a pupil comes, I ascertain what the means of his father may be, and we charge accordingly.

16289. There has been rather a good school at Sligo, kept by Mr. Ender, but the two places are so far apart they might very well work independently?—Not only that, but they could not possibly interfere with each other. The class we get could not pay eight guineas a year, which I have been informed is the charge at Sligo school. The highest charge in Bishop Hodson's school is £4 a year. At present amongst the pupils attending that school are two policemen, young men who want to better themselves, and who are allowed to study a certain portion of the day when off duty. They are likely to get into some Government situation in consequence.

16290. Is there any other point, which you would like to mention?—Only that, that there is a considerable change in Roman Catholic public opinion about attending schools, for instance, upwards of thirty years ago, when I was leaving Athy, I received an address from all the Roman Catholics of the county round, and in that address one ground of complaint to me was, that I had established a school where persons of all grades could receive an excellent education without injury to any. That address was signed by eight Roman Catholic clergymen, and by two members of lay orders.

16291. There has been a great change in Roman Catholic policy since then?—A great change; but, in legislating on these subjects, I think that one ought to look to the future. I have no doubt in my own mind that those feelings, which now exist, will wear away. I believe that when general confidence is

See, also, p. 542.
Very Rev.
W. F. Williams,
p.m.

Dec 17, 1873.
Very Rev
W. Warburton,
D.D.

established, as I have no doubt it will be, the people will find they are not injured, and they will ultimately send their children to such schools as Bishop Hodson's.

16292. A copy of the resolutions of the chapter of Elphin, which you have quoted, was forwarded to Mr. Henry, and in reference to them he writes—

"At the diocesan synod, held in Boyle in September last, a committee of the following members was formed for the express purpose, in the first place of laying before the Endowed Schools Commission, the wants of the diocese in middle class educational matters.—Dean Warburton, Rev. J. Burke, Rev. T. Henry, Secretary; Colonel King-Harman, M.P.; Major Robertson, Jeremiah Lloyd, Esq. As Secretary I summoned a meeting in October (I think), at which meeting the members as follows attended, all were summoned.—Rev. J. Burke, Rev. T. Henry, Major Robertson, and Jeremiah Lloyd, Esq. The committee meeting desired me to act as representative of that committee, and therefore as the representative of the synod I was fully authorized by this Committee to say, as I did, that I represented the synod. So much for Dean Warburton's resolution No. 1. Colonel King-Harman apologized for not attending the Dean did not. Why was he not there? Resolution No. 2, 'that the exact population of Elphin, is fifty-two,' is very truly essentially different from my statement, 'of about thirty,' a most appreciable difference in a scholastic institution population

point of view. Regarding the 3rd resolution about the repairs of the cathedral, I was credibly informed of what I said, and the prevailing opinion of many is, that the entry on the cathedral was unnecessary. I may add that I have no connection with the Diocesan School, was acting as catechist. I receive no emolument in any way from it, I have no personal interest in any educational establishment in or out of the diocese. My statements before the Commissioners were without local bias or personal prejudice, and solely for the general welfare of the diocese.

—(Signed), THOMAS HENRY.

"Cully, Sligo

"15th December, 1873."

Have you any observation to make as to this?—The answer to that is a very plain one. I did not get his notice till too late to attend the meeting. His letter was written on a Saturday, and reached my house on Monday when I was in the Queen's County. Had he given me notice I would have attended at any moment of inconvenience; but I do not think that in an important matter of that kind, even the two days' notice, which I would have got, had I been at home, was sufficient.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

Jan. 27, 1880.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1880.—11 o'Clock, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present:—ANDREW SHARPLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P., and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CARRICK MERRITT, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF BELMONT, M.C.B., recalled.

The Right
Hon. the Earl
of Belmont,
M.C.B.

16293. DR. HART.—You wish to make a further statement, relative to Vaughan's school, Tulead?—Yes. The evidence given by Dr. Graham, before this Commission, attracted the attention of some of the Governors, who thought some of the statements in it sufficiently serious to be taken notice of, and, in consequence, the Lord Fitzmaurice convened a meeting at Arranagh, last week. It was held at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Robinson who is in feeble health, and as he is by far the oldest Governor, we went to his house to have the advantage of his assistance. There were present a sufficient number of Governors to form a quorum. I will now call attention, seriatim to the different points in Dr. Graham's evidence, which were then under the consideration of the Board. The first passage in that evidence, to which our attention was called, was this:—

"What caused you to cease your connection with the school?"—"I received a resolution from the Dublin Board, disposing with my further services."

With regard to that, I produce the Board's minute book, in which I find a minute dated November 20, 1872, showing that an application was then before the Board, for an increase of Dr. Graham's salary. At that time the Secretary of the Board, and the Solicitor were one—the late Mr. John Linton—who I believe was a brother of Master Linton. The meetings of the Board of Governors used to be held at his house. He kept over papers, and, after his death, some of them could not be found, and unfortunately among them was Dr. Graham's application, but the resolution came to by the Board appears then on the minutes.—

"Proposed by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, and seconded by the Earl of Erne, that in respect of Dr. Graham's application, the auditors be instructed to inform him that the Governors do not consider it right to increase his salary, but that they be empowered to give him extra remuneration in case of any epidemic or circumstances requiring of him extra duty."

I also produce the minute book of the auditors, who held their meetings at Tulead, and in the minutes of their meeting of the 11th May, 1871, on which occasion there were present, The Earl of Ranelagh,

the Rev. Edward Scamley, and the Rev. Alexander Erwin, I find the following entry:—

"The resident auditors' book was read, and also the entry in his registry dated 24th February. The Board regard his remarks as unbecoming and censured him, and such as Dr. Graham ought to apologize for having committed his official papers. And the Rev. Edward Scamley is requested to communicate this resolution to Dr. Graham."

16294. Have you a copy of Dr. Graham's remarks, referred to in that entry?—No. At the next Board meeting held on the 28th July, 1871, a letter was read from Dr. Graham, dated 18th May, in which he said:—

"The Rev. Mr. Scamley having read for me a minute of last Board referring to my report and entry of February 24th, I wish to explain that I merely intended to suggest certain matters as of benefit to the institution, and did not intend offence to the Board, or any member thereof."

16295. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is the minute stating the receipt of that apology in there anything to show whether it was accepted, or condemned notwithstanding?—The minute is:—

"Dr. Graham having complied with the resolution of the Board, ordered—that his reply be entered on the minute." The motion appears to have been passed over for that occasion.

16296. DR. HART.—Was the nature of Dr. Graham's report, a complaint of the want of proper sanitary arrangements in the school?—I cannot tell you that, because, unfortunately, we have not the text of the report.

16297. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is there a report book in which these reports are entered?—There is not, but the annual reports are entered on the minutes, and are so preserved. The next minute, in point of time, with reference to Dr. Graham was his application to the Board (of which I have already given evidence) for an increase of his salary.

16298. DR. HART.—What next occurred as to Dr. Graham?—There was a meeting of the auditors at Tulead on the 3rd February, 1873, and the minutes of their proceedings on that day contains the following entry:—

"Dr. Graham's report and letter read, and we drew thereon both of such importance to the Institution that we shall send copies of them to the other Governors."

Accordingly a special meeting of the Board was held at the house of their secretary, Mr. John Little, on 22nd April, 1873, at which there were six Governors present, viz., The Lord Primate, in the chair, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Bishop of Derry, the Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, Rev. Edward Scampl, and Rev. Andrew Williamson. I may mention that the Right Hon. Richard Keatinge was the person who took charge of the correspondence when it assumed a serious nature. The following minute of that meeting appears in the book:—

"Read the letter of Dr. Graham to Mr. John Little dated 11th inst., together with the following letters accompanying his communication, viz., Dr. Graham's letter to the Archdeacon, dated 3rd February, 1873, the Rev. Edward Scampl to Dr. Graham, dated 23rd February, 1873, Dr. Graham's letter to Rev. Mr. Scampl, dated 10th March, 1873, Rev. Edward Scampl to Dr. Graham, dated 16th April, 1873, Dr. Graham to Rev. E. Scampl, dated 12th April, 1873, Dr. Graham to the Governor, dated 24th April, 1873. Moved by the Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, seconded by the Lord Bishop of Derry, and resolved:—That the medical attendance of Dr. Graham at Trehill School be discontinued on the 30th day of this month, and in addition to the sum of £5, which shall be then due to him, he shall also be paid the further sum of £5 (in case he shall require the same), and that a copy of this order be sent to Dr. Graham before the end of this month."

I may say, with regard to Dr. Graham's letter to the Board mentioned in that minute, that I do not myself know exactly what it contained, but at the Board meeting in Arrang, on Friday last, several Governors stated that they remembered the nature of the letter very well, and I was instructed to say they considered it to be dictatorial and offensive, as coming from an officer of the Board to his superiors. With regard to the further sum of £5 being offered to him, that, I understand, was suggested by Judge Keatinge on account of Dr. Graham having been dismissed without notice, but, in point of fact, Dr. Graham did not claim that £5, and it was not paid to him.

16295. What is the next point to which you desire to call attention?—I quote again from Dr. Graham's evidence:—

"18472. During the time you were medical attendant you had as opportunity of observing the working of the school generally?—A constant opportunity."

"18473. Have you any remarks to offer as regards that, I suppose the children were healthy and strong?—No."

"18474. To what cause do you attribute their not being so?—I attribute it to the want of proper sanitating arrangements, and especially with regard to their dormitories; and to the arrangements connected with them and the laundry."

Now, with reference to that evidence, I will only read Dr. Graham's reports when he was medical officer of the school. In 1846 he wrote:—

"In presenting this, the annual medical report of Youghan's School, I am happy to say that we have passed through a year untroubled by any very serious disease among the children. A pretty general attack of a mild form of influenza during the spring passed away with the usual treatment. One boy (Fury) was removed at my suggestion, he was suffering from taken anasarca, and, I believe, died at home. We have a few cases of sore eyes among the girls. At present they are going on well, and likely to require treatment. Nothing else calling for special remark."

In 1867 he again reported:—

"Governors, I beg again to lay before you my report for the past year. In doing so I must again congratulate you on the very healthy state of the school, in fact, I cannot just do a more deserving of special notice. In a general way I may mention that sore eyes had prevailed for some time during the year, and gave some little trouble to students. However, I have not had a new case for some time past. One boy, Wood, who had suffered most severely from ophthalmia, has not yet returned to the school, he having been removed at my suggestion, for change of air. The attendance paid to the children, so far as food, and fresh air is concerned, accounts for the very healthy state of the school, which is superior to most similar institutions."

"B. G. GRAHAM."

Again, in 1868, he reported:—

"Governors, I give you very great pleasure to again give a favourable report on the state of the school. The first month of the year was marked by the number of cases of sore throat which appeared among the boys exclusively, not a case appearing in the girls' school. The girls at a subsequent period suffered from sore eyes at intervals, but all did well under treatment. All the other cases during the year have been of the ordinary character peculiar to youth, and do not call for special notice."

"B. G. GRAHAM."

In 1869 he reported:—

"Governors, The pleasing duty of presenting you with the report of another year free from any serious disease again devolves upon me. No case of any importance has taken place during the past year. The cure and attention bestowed upon the children has had the success it so well merited, and attention to sanitary arrangements has had the effect (as in each case) of banishing disease, and producing the look of health which we can see in greater perfection at Trehill than at any other institution, where an equal number of children are collected together. Hoping that success may not cease as to relax our efforts to promote the health of the school, but rather stimulate us to further exertion."

"(Signed)"

B. G. GRAHAM."

In 1870 he again reported:—

"Governors, I beg to present my yearly report, and in doing so I may say the past year has not presented anything very terrible from which to form a very heightened opinion. So far as the health of the children is concerned, I think we may safely compare with any similar institution, nothing except the ordinary cases, which occur in juvenile life, having taken place in the school. Several sanitary improvements have been put in operation during the past year, all of which I doubt not will still further add to the security from disease which has hitherto marked the progress of the institution."

"(Signed)"

B. G. GRAHAM."

In 1871 he wrote:—

"Governors, During the past year nothing of a very serious nature has occurred in the school. The usual ill attending the period of youth were the only matters requiring attention, an outbreak of disease of the milder kind being the chief trouble during the early part of the year. There has been quite passed away. Some of the girls have had chicken-pox, some time since, but it is also passing away. I have good pleasure in noticing the great sanitary improvements carried out, in the way of the main supply, and in many other directions, to remove to maximum the report, but all of these reforms is a great degree to the general health of the children of the school. I have no doubt that the state of the institution can compare favourably with any other where the source of supply is so varied, the children coming as they do from all parts of Ireland, and in every possible condition. In conclusion, I may say that I have found very efficient assistants in the officers of the institution who have in every season been most anxious to assist in carrying out sanitary orders, and whom I have ever found courteous and willing."

"B. G. GRAHAM."

In 1872 he wrote:—

"Governors, I have great pleasure in again presenting you with my annual report. The past year has been, I am happy to say, free from all the predominance, except from any disease worth speaking of. We have had, of course, the usual ill of juvenile life, and a good many cases of eruptions, and matters of that sort, but I am happy to say that the latter has been got rid of after some trouble. We have had a couple of cases of law fever, but these were removed to our infirmary, where they are the usual cases, and are now quite well. I beg to state that I have always looked every possible aid from the officials of the establishment, and I have always observed the great care and attention bestowed on the children under their care, more especially during sickness."

"B. G. GRAHAM."

16300. Mr. O'BRIEN—Is it not clear from these reports that there were improvements made occasionally, during that time, in sanitary matters?—Exactly so; but in Dr. Graham's evidence the matter was stated thus:—

"18478. Did they do anything to remedy that state of things?—Not at that time."

Ans. 55, 16400
The Facts -
How the Earl
of Rosslyn,
K.C.M.G.

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The Right
Hon. the Earl
of Devon,
K.G.B.

"18579. Not during the time you were the medical man?—
No."
"18580. Have these defects been remedied then, so far
as you know?—There has been an improvement, but I
believe the arrangements are not yet satisfactory. I
believe there should not be urinals in a place of the kind—
there should be separate accommodations for each boy."
"18581. Are the urinals in the dormitories?—Yes.
They were in my time, and I believe they are still."

With regard to that evidence, I produce two special
reports, [said before the Board last Friday, one by our
present Medical Officer, Dr. Walsh, and the other by
Mr. John Wray, the Borough Surveyor and Executive
Sanitary Officer of Kinsale, who made a special
examination of the premises. Dr. Walsh made the
following report:—

"To the Board of Governors, Vaughan's Charity.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—I have read over the evi-
dence given by Dr. Graham before the Endowed Schools
Commission. I have also perused the several annual reports
furnished by him to you during the years he was your medical
officer, and I feel it impossible to reconcile the glaring
discrepancies between the two. The evidence betrays a
remarkable ignorance of the present, and forgetfulness of
the past condition of the institution. Dr. Graham speaks of
privies as still in existence, whereas, shortly after my
appointment, the privies, with their attendant cesspools,
were abolished, and latrines fitted with "McAlister's Patent
Appliances" substituted, both for the male and female
schools. These are connected with drains, and are regularly
and perfectly flushed. He also states that there
were no water-closets, the fact being that both in his time
and now water closets were and are in the immediate
vicinity of the male and female dormitories, and I always
found them in good working order. I have repeatedly and
carefully inspected the urinals complained of both by day
and night, and am satisfied they are not a nuisance or
injurious to health. They are well trapped, and are carefully
washed every morning. Any substitution I could suggest
would be open to greater objection. I have, therefore,
mentioned their continuance, and still approve thereof. As
regards ophthalmia, since 1874 I have had but one case of
diarrhoea of the eye, and that is in no way connected with local
causes. With that exception, there has been, since the
above date, no serious disease of the eye. Since
the same period there was a limited outbreak of angina,
introduced by a boy who contracted the disease at home
during vacation. There have been but a few cases, and
we quickly stamped it out. The abolition of urinals
are excellent, and every child in the school has been for
several years regularly supplied with a separate towel,
the rollers referred to being a thing of the past. The
sewerage and drainage of the whole premises underwent a
careful overhauling some years ago by Mr. John Wray,
C.E., and Executive Sanitary Officer for Kinsale, in
cooperation with me; and ventilating shafts were connected
with the sewers in several places outside the buildings.

"On my recommendation your Board furnished all the
dormitories with excellent mattresses and hair pillows, at
considerable cost instead of the ticks filled with straw
previously in use. One good result of this has been accom-
plished. I ascribed it, even on my last inspection for any
evidence of scab, which previously infested the children's
beds. A few days ago I made a complete inspection of the
whole buildings and premises, and found all in a very satis-
factory and sanitary condition, and the children very healthy
and apparently happy. I have always found the authorities
most desirous of entering into my suggestions, and carrying
them out, for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inmates,
and the resident officials very anxious for the accomplishment
of the same objects, and most kind and anxious to any
children needing special care. I may venture, without
much exaggeration, to conclude this report in the words of
Dr. Graham addressed to you in 1869:—"The care and atten-
tion bestowed upon the children has had the success it
so well merited, and constant regard to sanitary arrange-
ments has had the effect usual in such cases of banishing
disease and producing the look of health which we see in
greater perfection at Tulse than at any other institution
where an equal number of children are collected together."
Finally I may mention that while not far from has occurred
in numerous instances in the parish during the past year, no
single case has arisen in the school—I have the honour to be,
my lords and gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"R. PARNELL WALSH, J.P.,

"Medical Officer, Seignior Parnell's Infirmary,
and Executive Sanitary Officer
for Kinsale, Medical Officer of
Portor Royal School."

Mr. Wray, the gentleman referred to by Dr. Walsh,
also presented a report, dated the 21st of the present
month, which is as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—I beg to report that I
made a careful inspection of the whole of the buildings, and
premises in connection with them, at Tulse School, on the
19th inst., and have much pleasure in stating that I found
the sanitary arrangements in excellent order. The latrines,
constructed some years ago under my superintendence, for
the use of the male and female schools and around a dwell-
ing, appear to work in the most satisfactory manner. They
were in good order and remarkably free from offensive odour.
The shafts erected some time ago appear to discharge
the duty for which they were intended, viz., to carry away
foul air lighter than the atmosphere generated in the room,
from the latter, and discharge them at a high elevation, and
thus prevent them finding their way into the apartments in
the buildings. The water-closets, in the vicinity of the male
and female dormitories, were also in good working order.
The dormitories and beds were clean, and the latrines
comfortable. The lavatory arrangements were in excellent
order. There was a liberal supply of water, and I observed
that each boy and girl was provided with his or her own
towel. The mind in the boys' dormitory appeared to be
well trapped, was clean as possible, convenient with the
duty it had to perform, almost free from smell, and, in my
opinion, much less objectionable than separate rooms dis-
charging the same function. I found the day, lavatory,
and laundry clean. I had the opportunity of seeing the
boys and girls at dinner. They appeared to enjoy it well,
were clean, and apparently in excellent health and com-
fortable. I may add that I have had an opportunity of visit-
ing several establishments in which large numbers of school-
boys were accommodated, but in none have I found the
general sanitary arrangements so good, so little offensive
smell, and the inmates apparently so clean and comfortable
as at Tulse.—I have the honour to be, my lords and gentle-
men, your obedient servant,

"JOHN WRAY, Borough Surveyor,
and Executive Sanitary Officer, Kinsale."

18580. Is there any other matter to which you
wish to call attention?—Yes. This further passage
appears in the evidence of Dr. Graham:—

"After the passing of the Sanitary Act of 1874, I was
appointed Consulting Sanitary Officer to the Incorporated
Union, and also sanitary officer to the district, and in my
capacity as a sanitary officer I reported on it, and it has been
since very well improved, but the position is, in my opinion,
altogether unsatisfactory."

Now, it is perfectly true that Dr. Graham did make
the report that he states, and it is also true that a
summons was issued against the Governors, and they
were ordered by the magistrates at Kesh Petty Ses-
sions on the 4th May, 1875, within fifty days to re-
move a privy upon their premises at Tulse School,
and close the pit underneath so that none should be so
longer a nuisance, and to pay £8 10s. for costs of such
proceedings, but I now produce a copy of an entry in
the Crown book of Kinsale, which is as follows:—

"County Fermanagh, to wit. At the Kinsale Petty Ses-
sions held on 21st June, 1875, the following appeal was
heard and decided by P. J. Blake, Esq., C.C., chairman of
the quarter sessions for said county. Mr. A. Collins, solicitor,
appears for appellants. Mr. J. Graham, solicitor, appears
for respondents. The Governor of Vaughan's Charity
appeals, the Guardians of the Incorporated Union acting
as a rural sanitary authority, respondents. Appellants
suing aggrieved by an order made by the Justices at Kesh
Petty Sessions on the 4th day of May, 1875, directing them
within fifty days to remove a privy upon their premises at
Tulse School, and close the pit underneath, so that none
should be so long a nuisance, and to pay £8 10s. for costs
of such proceedings, appeal themselves on the grounds.—1st.
That no proper or legal notice to remove the alleged nuisance
was issued in the said order, and was only served on the
defendants, pursuant to the statute in that behalf. 2nd.
That there was no nuisance within the meaning of the act
4th. That the said order is illegal and erroneous, in that it
subjoins and requires the complainants to enter upon the
premises therein mentioned, and do all necessary things for
removing the order into execution. 5th. That the said
order is illegal and erroneous, in that it orders the payment
of a sum for costs without showing for what the said sum is
payable. 6th. That there was no evidence to support the
making of said order. Respondents for appellants.—William
Johnston, James Hinepley, Esquires for respondents

—Dr. B. G. Graham, James Allen, James Docherty. Rule
— That the order be quashed and reversed.”

That disposes of that portion of Dr. Graham's evidence.

16301. It shows that in 1874 at any rate, whether it was a good or a bad one, the accommodation provided was a priory!—It shows that.

16302. Is it admitted that the alteration from a priory to a latrine took place subsequently to that?—It is.

16303. Dr. HART.—Dr. Graham says it has been since very much improved, but the situation is altogether unsuitable!—The object of putting in that paper was to show that the chairman did not hold the case was proved against the Government.

16304. Where in the report, which, in the year 1871, Dr. Graham and Dr. Walsh made to the Board?—That report Mr. Annesley states is lost.

16305. Alterations were therein suggested, as desirable in the sanitary arrangements!—Yes, and they were subsequently carried out. The minutes of the meeting of the Board, on the 11th May, 1871, record as follows:—

* A report from Dr. Walsh and Dr. Graham was read, and arrangements were directed to be made for carrying into effect such of the improvements suggested therein, as appeared to the Board to be requisite. Ordered.—Messrs. Ross and Murray's estimate, for sanitary repairs and improvements, amounting to £90 be accepted.”

That was in respect of water-supply and sanitary improvements.

16306. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Did that include alterations of the urinal system?—No. There was no alteration made in the urinals at all, they are still just as they have been for seventeen years past.

16307. Dr. HART.—In the report of 1871, there was a recommendation for alterations?—Dr. Walsh denies that. What we rely on, to contradict Dr. Graham's version of that matter, is his own subsequent report alluding to the improvements made.

16308. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I asked Dr. Graham “Did you suggest that that accommodation should be removed from the dormitories?” And he said “Yes.” Does that suggestion appear in any of his annual reports?—Not at all.

16309. Dr. HART.—Did it appear in the joint report of Drs. Graham and Walsh, in 1871?—Dr. Walsh denies that it did. He says he never disapproved of the urinals.

16310. The water-closets have been in existence for a long time!—Mr. Annesley knows them to have been there for the last twenty years. They were intended to be accessible to children in cases of sickness.

16311. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—They are connected with the dormitories?—In a room off the dormitories.

16312. The only question is whether or not the urinal system in dormitories is a good one?—It is the opinion of one doctor against another. Dr. Graham says Dr. Walsh concurred with him, which as a matter of fact Dr. Walsh denies. Dr. Graham was asked some questions as to whether the school was successful as an educational institution. Of course his answer is only his own opinion upon a matter of opinion, and with it the Government do not agree. The Government can put in evidence the reports of the Inspector, Mr. Redkin, who is also one of the Inspectors of the Erasmus Smith's Board. In Dr. Graham's evidence this passage occurs:—

* I have seen a sufficient number of teachers, as far as you can judge, by comparing the school with other schools with which you are acquainted?—No, I think not, considering the amount of work that the teacher has to perform in addition to his school duties.”

On that subject, the present master, Mr. Nash, reads this report to the Board of Governors, assembled the other day, at Armagh:—

“Mr. LOUSE and GENTLEMEN, I beg to lay before you a few remarks on the evidence given by Dr. Graham before the Erasmus Smith's Commission.—I, as to the sanitary state.—After coming here I found occasionally an offensive

smell in the school-rooms, which was caused by a defective down-pipe. On bringing the matter before the trustees they had it effectually cured by removing the old w.c. and pipes, and by setting up a new one with the pipes leading directly to the yard, and not through the school-rooms as in the old one. 2. Dr. Graham said the master had too much to do. This I deny. I have no duties to perform with school-boys. The trustees give great help both in the school-rooms and at industrial work. No student could be more trustworthy than the head master. There is much to be looked after; but far from this disagreeing with me I am 24 hrs. busier now than I was two years ago. 3. The only thing I have to complain of is, the great and almost total ignorance of some of the children on admission. And as the children are admitted one by one throughout the year, and not in groups yearly or half-yearly, some of them, for a long time after admission, require separate teaching before they can join any class. This is more severely felt when such boys are sent in at the maximum age of twelve.

“I have the honor to be, My Lords and Gentlemen,
“Your obedient servant,
“(Signed), THOMAS NASH, Schoolmaster.”

16313. Mr. Redkin is an officer of the Erasmus Smith's Board?—Yes.

16314. You get him to inspect Tubekil school periodically?—I believe annually, but I cannot speak personally as to that.

16315. Are there any other points to which you wish to refer?—The only other points on the evidence to which I think it necessary to call attention are with reference to whether there were any cases of proselytism, and the absence of many children of the neighbourhood from the school. Now, the general remarks made by the Government the other day I am not at liberty to give, but we had a memorandum from Dr. Robinson, who has known the school sixty years, and we all agreed that the school was intended for the children of indigent parents. We do not consider that as a rule our tenants are indigent persons. That would be one reason why they should not particularly care about their going into the school. Another reason is that they can get them educated at the National school just as well.

16316. With reference to the question of proselytism, I should tell you I received a communication of a vague character alleging something of the kind.—I say vague as not specifying names, but it was undoubtedly from a person who would say nothing that he did not believe.—If you look at the charter you will see that we are bound only to admit the children of parents who are members of the Church of Ireland, and that they should be born in wedlock, and be indigent, too. These are no doubts that, in other times, there were great abuses, and Mr. Annesley could give you the names of several persons in the neighbourhood who are Catholics, and who had been at the school. But for many years past there has not been any Catholic child in the school. Therefore that allegation falls to the ground. At the meeting of the Board of Governors held on Wednesday, 31st inst., it was moved by the Dean of Armagh, seconded by the Dean of Clogher, and resolved:—

* That Lord Bective be requested to appear before the Commissioners of Endowed Schools on Wednesday, the 28th inst., on behalf of the Board of Governors of the Vaughan charity, and that the chaplain, the Rev. J. B. Annesley, be directed to be in attendance as the commission, taking with him in charge all the documents that may be necessary.”

16317. Dr. HART.—The case of Dr. Graham's dismissal was the topic of the letter in which he demanded an increase of salary?—So I understand. I was not present, but that was no doubt the case.

16318. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In Dr. Graham's evidence this passage occurs:—

“The country here every confidence in Mr. Maude, but they complain that interference takes place on the part of individual Governors.”

You have been Governor for some time and can therefore tell whether that is the case?—That does not refer to me, because I never interfered with the

See 18, 1496.
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Hon. the Earl
of Selborne.
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estate, I imagine it alludes to Mr. Scrymgeour, who, as resident Governor, was on the spot, and naturally took a more active part than the other Governors, but I do not know anything about it.

16312. Have you heard any complaint, or suggestion from the tenants, in reference to that subject?—I never heard of any.

Rev. James
Hutchinson,
A.B.

REV. JAMES BLAIR AINSWORTH, A.B., recalled.

16310. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In the proceedings just read by Lord Selborne there was a reference made to the chaplain. You are the chaplain?—I am.

16311. With regard to the educational matters, referred to by Dr. Graham, how often does Mr. Rudkin inspect the school?—Annually, before our vacation.

16312. What remuneration does he receive?—£5 for each inspection.

16313. How long does he spend on each inspection?—About five or six hours. He makes a thorough investigation of everything.

16314. Does he devote half the time to the girls, and half to the boys?—No; he inspects all together. We have three classes, and the boys and girls answer together.

16315. Does he examine the children promiscuously in various subjects?—He takes one subject at a time with the whole school.

16316. Does he make a report to the Board?—He does. His reports are not entered in the minute book, but I think they ought to be. In his report for June, 1879, he says:—

"The general condition of the school is deserving of high commendation. I was much pleased with the order, discipline, and attention which prevailed. Everything in it seems to ensure the improvement and comfort of the children. The teacher is deserving of the gratitude of all."

That is the marriage gradually.

16317. Has he ever made any suggestions to the Board, for the improvement of the education?—He does make suggestions, and the teacher complies with them.

16318. Has he ever found it necessary to suggest to the Board educational improvement?—He has not. The teacher was under Mr. Rudkin before, and is quite up to his method.

16319. How long has he been the inspector?—About ten years.

16320. Was you connected with the school when the proceedings were taken against the Governors at Petty Sessions, in consequence of the condition of the premises?—I was.

16321. Speaking generally, and without going into technicalities, on what ground did the chairman of Quarter Sessions reverse the decision of the Petty Sessions—was it on a technical ground, or did he hold that this really was not a nuisance?—I cannot be certain as to that. My own impression was that it was on the ground that the proceedings of the magistrates were irregular.

16322. Was it after the proceedings at Petty Sessions, and at Quarter Sessions, that the privy system was changed to the latrine system?—It was either at that time, or immediately after it.

16323. You were connected with the Institution during the time Dr. Graham was in office?—I was, and before it.

16324. He was in office there until a very short date previous to his making the report which led to the legal proceedings?—Within two years of it. He was not sanitary officer at the time he left, not for one or two years afterwards.

16325. Dr. HART.—He left the Institution in May, 1875, and the proceedings took place in 1874?—In 1874 and 1875.

16326. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Did he, to you, or to any one else, to your knowledge, make a specific complaint of the character of this privy between 1860 and 1874?—No. I inquired of the Resident Governor, and there was no formal report made against those privies during the time of Dr. Graham's holding office as medical officer.

16327. Was there any actual complaint, or one of

an informal character?—Not to my knowledge; I have no recollection of it. Nothing of the kind was brought before the Board.

16328. Used you to see Dr. Graham, on the occasion of his visits to the Institution?—I did, generally.

16329. Did he hold conversations with you about the general state of the school?—Yes, but he made no complaint that I can now recollect. His visits were very brief.

16330. You go into the dormitories occasionally?—I do.

16331. Do you not find some smell from the urinal system?—Of course there is some smell, but since the last master was appointed, in October, 1877, they are washed every morning.

16332. Previously to that, this constant dirty case was not bestowed on the urinals?—They were always well washed. One of the urinals has a pipe above it that drops water down.

16333. Has the other urinal such a pipe?—It has not, but they are both trapped.

16334. Dr. HART.—The washing to which you have referred was not regularly done in Dr. Graham's time?—Such great attention was not bestowed in his time as has been given since.

16335. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you remember his making any verbal report to you, or in your hearing?—I do not remember.

16336. Did any other officer make a suggestion to you about the urinals?—No.

16337. Was there any complaint, on the part of the children, of the smell?—I never heard of any.

16338. When did Mr. Wray's visit, and the abatement of the sewers, take place?—I think that was in 1874-75.

16339. Was that in consequence of the report made by Dr. Graham as sanitary inspector?—I think it was in connection with it. The magistrates made an order that their officer should enter the premises and pull down the old privy. The Governors appealed from the order, but undertook to do all themselves; and so they did.

16340. Dr. HART.—As a matter of fact, the order was carried out?—It was carried out under protest. The nuisance was denied.

16341. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—There was room for improvement, and improvement took place, but there appears to be no reference to this nuisance in the first annual official reports of Dr. Graham. Was there any suggestion made to you, or in your hearing, as to the condition of the sewers?—I never heard Dr. Graham object to the condition of the sewers at all.

16342. There seems to have been an inspection made by Dr. Graham and Dr. Walsh in 1871?—Yes.

16343. Why was Dr. Walsh brought in to consult with Dr. Graham in 1871?—In consequence of a report, indeed, I think my own report, in February, 1871. I alluded to the continued prevalence of dysentery; and, after that appeared, an order was given by the authorities to have a sanitary inspection by Dr. Walsh and Dr. Graham. Whether Dr. Graham was satisfied or pleased I do not know. But it was immediately afterwards, on the 24th February, that Dr. Graham wrote the letter which the authorities found fault with, as unbecoming.

16344. You have not got a copy of the report made by Drs. Walsh and Graham?—No, we have not.

16345. Did you see it?—I think I did.

16346. Do you remember it?—I could not trust my memory as to it.

16347. Have you the letter which was alluded to?—I never saw that.

16348. Before you represented to the Board the

inability of an inquiry into the cause of the continued prevalence of ringworm in the school, did you speak to the medical attendant on this subject?—Yes. The medical attendant and I had been speaking of it, but he seemed to think very little about the ringworm.

16359. Did you seek any opinion from him, as to the cause of the prevalence of ringworm?—No.

16360. He did not offer any suggestion?—No.

16361. He made no suggestion as to sanitary improvements for the purpose of getting rid of it?—Not that I am aware of. We spoke about it; but I cannot recollect what he said, it is so many years ago.

16362. Dr. HART.—Was the application for the special medical report in 1871 caused by any suspicion of defect in the sanitary arrangements, or by the appearance of ringworm?—I should think by the appearance of ringworm. That was one cause only. There were also some eyes. This is a copy of the medical report that led to that investigation.—

“In consequence of an unusual outbreak of ringworm and sore eyes, we consider it necessary to call in additional medical advice as to the sanitary state of the building.”

16363. Mr. O'BRIEN.—What offices do you hold?—I have been Chaplain since 1863, and in 1875 I was appointed manager. The Resident Governor, Mr. Sempie, had previously to that been required to superintend and visit the institution periodically, and to look after sanitary matters, and everything connected with the school, but since 1875, no future Resident Governor is to have the power of superintending or having anything to do with the management of the institution. That has devolved on the Chaplain.

16364. Did you get an increase of pay?—Not on account of that. On the death of the late master I was appointed to take charge of the accounts, and for that I got an increase of £50 a year.

16365. Who used to do that formerly?—The Resident Governor, but the master would make out some

of the accounts for him, and have them all ready. The Resident Governor drew the cheques.

16366. In point of fact, previous to that arrangement, the work was really done by the master, and the Resident Governor merely accepted his accounts?—No, the Resident Governor, as Acting Auditor, attended to the supply of the “Book of Wants,” kept the “Current Account Book” and “Bundara Book,” and examined all accounts for the Quarterly Boards; those for salaries only were drawn up by the Master, who also assisted in getting other accounts, comparing them, and copying minutes.

16367. You now get £20 a year for keeping the accounts?—I do.

16368. And no additional payment for the responsibility of the superintendence of the institution?—No.

16369. What was your former salary?—£100 a year, as Chaplain.

16370. Dr. CURRIE.—Is not Mr. Sempie still the Resident Governor?—Yes, but he is very aged.

16371. Practically you do his work?—I do.

16372. Mr. O'BRIEN.—I find the masters formerly was, not to enter casual reports made by the doctor or other officers. Is there now a system of keeping those reports?—We have had no casual reports or special reports since 1871. We have the doctor's quarterly reports.

16373. Are they preserved?—They have not been preserved hitherto, but perhaps they will be. It would be well to have them preserved. Dr. Graham also refers to my position as regards the parish. There is rather a confusion in his statement. I am distressed from all duty by the rector, with the sanction of the Lord Parents, and that has been recognised by the Representative Body. That was to free me from any duty outside, except what might be laid upon me by the present rector, in order that I might be able to attend to the duties of the chaplaincy.

16374. Dr. HART.—How long ago was that done?—In 1874.

MR. WILLIAM MOONEY, examined.

Mr. William Mooney.

16375. Dr. HART.—You are a solicitor, and the agent to the estates belonging to the Henry School, in the county of Westmeath?—I am.

16376. What is the nature of the estate?—Fee-simple property in that county.

16377. Is it let on long leases?—The trustees have power to let for one life or thirty-one years, and it is let to two tenants within the leasing powers.

16378. At what time were the leases made?—Speaking from recollection, about 1865.

16379. That was at a time when the valuation of land was rather low?—That is so.

16380. Do you think the rent is a fair rent?—I think the rent is in or about a fair rent at the present time.

16381. Since that time the value of land has risen considerably?—There has been such a depreciation, within the last two or three years, that, I think, the land is not more valuable now than it was then.

16382. What is the rental?—In round numbers, about £600 a year.

16383. The expenditure does not come to anything like that?—There was money borrowed by the trustees for building purposes, and there has been a sinking fund, for the purpose of paying that off. The entire debt is now paid off, with the exception of about £450. Except the fund applied as a sinking fund to pay off that debt, the entire income is applied to the schools.

16384. There were large buildings erected some time ago?—Yes.

16385. At what cost?—In round numbers, between £8,500 and £9,000.

16386. Have you a statement of the accounts, showing how the £600 a year is spent?—I have been furnished by the Secretary to the trustees, who is also a trustee himself, with a copy of some of the annual

accounts. Here is the account for the half-year ending 1878.

16387. Mr. O'BRIEN.—Is this account, which you have just handed on, an original account, or is it an extract from a book?—I am not certain. The accounts are in the book, but they are copied into it. You will see that account is certified by Dr. Nulty, one of the trustees, as chairman of the meeting.

16388. Dr. HART.—In this account the payment to the Christian Brothers is the principal item of expenditure?—The payment to the Christian Brothers is I believe £240 a year.

16389. The charges in this account are—May 1, 1878, Christian Brothers, £142 18s. 11d.; May 1, 1879, Christian Brothers, £146 1s. 8d., and there is no payment between. This is a very imperfect account?—I am merely the solicitor, and if full information is required the Commissioners had better summon Dr. Nulty.

16390. The half-year's rent appears to be £304, which would give annual income of £608. Whatever the disbursements?—The Christian Brothers get £340 a year, and the man £43, and after paying the usual charges, income tax and so forth, the residue is applied to the maintenance of the house. There is nothing given to the man except the £43 a year. But so far as the boys' school is concerned, the clergy bears the entire expenses of the maintenance of it, and also the necessary school-books, &c.

16391. In this account the payment to the Christian Brothers does not agree with your statement?—I took my statement from the answers which the Christian Brothers have sent up. I find their answer is £340 a year.

16392. It appears from one of the accounts you have produced, that on May 21, 1874, they got

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£133 13s. 3d., for the half-year, and again in November, 1874, they got £144 1s. 4d. for the half-year. There are also some payments for sundries, and I apprehend those payments included some of the sundries, and that the statement in their answer is correct—namely, £340a year. Mr. Druggan's rent has fallen into arrear, and he was obliged to be quieted, for non-payment of one and a half years' rent, on 1st May last. His lease has therefore been determined by extinction for non-payment of rent.

16393. As soon as the residue of the debt is discharged the trustees will have the whole fund for the school purposes?—Yes.

16394. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—I have now before me the entire account for 1878. It is on two separate sheets, and Dr Hart had only one of them. Hence the apparent inconsistency. We will take the credit side of the account for that year. It begins with a balance to credit of £293 1s. 4d. You see these accounts from time to time?—Not as a rule. The only way that I see them is when I happen to be present. I think the trustees meet twice a year, and the Secretary to the trustees, who is also Treasurer and one of the trustees, produces his accounts, which are audited by the trustees. I have been present on a couple of occasions; but further than that I have no knowledge whatever.

16395. Dr. CURRAN.—Who is the Secretary?—The Rev. Joseph Coyne, Mullingar.

16396. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—How many trustees were present on the occasion when you were at the meetings?—The last occasion was a short time ago. All were present except the then recently appointed trustee, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly. The trustees present were—Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Rev. Joseph Coyne, Sir Walter Nugent, Bart; and Edward Mac-Eivoy, Esq. The accounts were submitted, and every one of the receipts was examined and vouched. That was during the present year.

16397. On the other occasion on which you were present, was the audit conducted in the same way?—Precisely.

16398. In a perfectly business-like way?—Nothing could be more so.

16399. The account for 1878, which commenced with a balance to credit of £293 1s. 4d., shows that Druggan's rent up to May, 1877, was paid on the 16th May, 1878, and amounted to £165 11s. 4d. You stated that he has been since obliged for non-payment of rent?—Yes.

16400. Has he had been quiet?—There was an arrangement, for the settling of it, made at the last meeting of the trustees.

16401. Can you say whether the rent is the same as the former rent?—What occurred was this, he owed 1½ years' rent to 1st May, in respect of which proceedings were taken, and he would owe up to November two years' rent. The arrears had been cancelled, and no redemption had taken place. Druggan had effected very large improvements on his holding, for which he claimed compensation to the extent of £3,000. I have no doubt that was an exaggeration; but the improvements included the building of a very substantial dwelling-house, in which he was living. Up to this period Druggan had been a good tenant, and what the trustees did, having regard to all the circumstances, was to enter into an arrangement with him, by which he on his part relinquished any claims for improvements up to the present time, and the trustees on their part gave up their claim to the one and a half years' rent, and agreed to relet the lands to him at the same rent for another term, either as tenant from year to year, or on lease for thirty-one years, as he himself might elect.

16402. The result of that was to wipe out the claim for the improvements he had made?—Yes.

16403. From a professional point of view, your own knowledge of business and of the locality, do you consider that was a good arrangement?—It was

entirely at my suggestion that was done. First of all there would be great difficulty in reletting the holding at all under present circumstances, and I was quite satisfied it would not be relet at a greater rent than he paid.

16404. When did that arrangement take place?—Some time in the course of the present year.

16405. Do you live in Mullingar?—I live in Dublin. I am Clerk of the Crown for the County Westmeath.

16406. You know Mullingar pretty well?—Very intimately.

16407. And these schools?—Yes.

16408. How many boys attend?—About 450 is the average attendance at the Christian Brothers' schools. There is also a classical department, conducted by a priest, at which the average attendance is about twenty-five. The average attendance at the infant schools of the nuns, which are situated out of the town, is about fifty.

16409. Is the nuns' school for grown-up girls situated out of the town?—No.

16410. Therefore the first statement gives education to 450 boys in the Christian Brothers' schools, about twenty-five receiving an intermediate education, and about fifty infant children in the Presentation school?—Quite so.

16411. I find in this account, "Convent school, £13 10s." Is that the half-yearly payment?—No, £21 10s. is the half-yearly payment; but you will see there is another entry of £9. It was the sum that lent the money to the trustees, and the balance is made up of the interest.

16412. What is the remuneration the nuns get from the trust fund?—£55 a year.

16413. The nuns lent some of the money spent on the construction of the boys' schools?—They did.

16414. And the £9 half-yearly represents the interest on that?—On the amount of principal at that period due. The principal is paid off periodically, whenever there is a sufficient fund in hand for the purpose.

16415. On May 1st, 1878, there is charged £143 12s. 11d., paid to Mr. Cullen for the Christian Brothers. Is that their remuneration for the half-year?—I apprehend it is payment for the half-year, and also for some sundries expended by the Brothers.

16416. The next payment I find to the Brothers is on May 1st, 1879, £146 7s. 3d. Do those two items charged in the 1878 account in reality represent two successive half-yearly payments?—They do, unquestionably.

16417. And about £45 of the entire amount is for sundries, in addition to the ordinary expend?—Quite so.

16418. How many Christian Brothers are employed there?—Either five or six.

16419. I see a charge for trees for the college ground, per Mr. Barry?—These were for the ornamentation and shelter of the ground.

16420. Is there very much of that work, for the proper improvement of the place?—The trustees hold the ground upon which the college is built, under a lease from Lord Grenville, and between the ground and the Grand Canal, there was a canal bank that was waste and very much of a nuisance; the trustees succeeded in obtaining a lease of that from Lord Grenville at some very small rent, and they built a wall round it, and also built upon this canal bank itself.

16421. The other items in the account are of the ordinary kind, rent to Lord Grenville, income tax, cleaning of college, tilth-rentcharge, poor rate, grand jury cess, insurance of college. Then follows another payment for Convent school and interest, and that brings up the total to £464. That is an account, it appears to me, for the half-year, except that in the debt also there is something more than the half-year's payments.

16422. Dr. HART.—The accounts do not appear to be made out yearly, or half-yearly; but still pretty regularly?—Quite so.

16423. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The last account is

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not made out on the half-yearly system, but goes down to January, 1850?—Yes.

16434. Dr. HART—That, in fact, covers a period of nearly two years. Is there a meeting of the trustees to pass the accounts?—Invariably.

16435. Are they at regular intervals?—Yes.

16436. The accounts do not show that?—They may not appear to be squared up to a particular day, but they are passed twice a year.

16437. One of these accounts is from April, 1873, to January, 1880, three half years?—Perhaps so. But it does not probably continue the account down to the date of it.

16438. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—The tot of the disbursements is for the whole period, but the tot of the receipts is not?—Because one of the trustees practically did not pay any rent during that period.

16439. One of these accounts shows that in January, 1880, Mr. Cullen was paid, on account, a sum of £200 for the Christian Brothers, and then it is stated in a note that there had been omitted by error the account paid to the Christian Brothers on November, 1st, 1878, £144 15s. 6d., which seems make the account overdrawn and due £310?—I do not profess to be able to give an explanation of these accounts, except happening to be there on two or three occasions, I have nothing whatever to do with them. I know they are very accurately rendered and certified.

16440. Are there any Protestant children attending these schools?—I understand there is but one.

16441. Is that in the male school?—Yes.

16442. When the trustees were making the arrangement for the constitution of the school, was it part of the scheme that there should be suitable premises?—I know from the answers of the Christian Brothers there are not premises given.

16443. With regard to the Convent infant school, was that built out of the funds of the charity?—Either in whole or part it was. I know the cost of the female school was £2,082 6s.

16444. Have the nuns a lease of the ground on which that school is built?—They have. I was concerned in the preparation of it.

16445. When was that lease made?—I do not remember the date, but I am aware that the Christian Brothers' Schools, and all, are held under Lord Greville, as lease.

16446. Is it a long lease?—Speaking from recollection, 91 years.

16447. How many teachers are engaged in the intermediate school, where the 25 boys are taught?—Only one, the Rev. Mr. Brady.

16448. Is he one of the curates?—No, but he reads with the curates. His duties are confined exclusively to teaching in that school.

16449. Are the pupils in that school all intended for the Church?—Primarily, but not exclusively.

16450. Dr. CURRAN.—How many schools are there under the trust?—There are three.

16451. Where is the Intermediate school held?—It is in portion of the same building as which the Christian Brothers conduct their school.

16452. Dr. HART.—The Christian Brothers' school is nearly a primary school?—It is a primary school.

16443. That is the school in which there is a Protestant boy attending?—Yes.

16444. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you know what payment the Rev. Mr. Brady receives?—I do not.

16445. Dr. CURRAN.—Are the payments for the Intermediate school included in the payment to the Christian Brothers?—No. That is quite distinct. In all probability the payment to the Rev. Mr. Brady appears in some of those accounts.

16446. How long has the Intermediate school been established?—For several years.

16447. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Is that school altogether a day school?—Every one of the schools is a day school.

16448. How much did the school buildings cost?—Between £5,000 and £7,000.

16449. Has that been yet paid off?—That has been almost paid off, so far as the contractor is concerned; but there is a debt due by the trustees, the balance of a mortgage—about £450.

16450. Do the trustees annually pay off whatever they can afford out of their surplus income, after providing for the maintenance of the institutions?—They pay off something, whenever the accumulations are sufficiently large to allow of any payment of principal.

16451. In the accounts the accumulations are put to the credit of the trust?—They are.

16452. In the account for 1874 I find an item of £19 interest paid to the convent?—That was the half year's interest at four per cent on £950, the principal sum then due.

16453. About £570 was expended, in the year 1874, in the payment of interest and ordinary expenses?—There were some exceptional payments in that year. The building of a new wall for instance, and school repairs.

16454. Of course, as soon as the debt is paid off, the sums, which now accumulate for paying off principal, will be available for educational purposes?—Most certainly.

16455. Do you think that there is a growing demand for intermediate education in Mullingar, which will require the expenditure of that surplus?—I should think there is, decidedly. The boys come there from a considerable distance to avail themselves of the education given in the college, and I have no doubt if it were in the power of the trustees to extend it, there would be a demand for education corresponding with the increased income.

16456. Does the college contain accommodation for boarders as well as day boys?—No. It is portion of the same building.

16457. Dr. CURRAN.—How many trustees are there?—There are five trustees, the Most Rev. Thomas Kelly, the Rev. Joseph Ceyne, Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., Edward MacKewy, esq., and the Most Rev. James Donnelly. Under the trusts of the will the trustees must always be two bishops, one priest, and two laymen.

16458. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Do you know whether any money is given to National schools under that will at present?—I am sure there is not. In fact I think the Christian Brothers have destroyed the National schools. There is no male National school in the town at all.

Mr. T. O'NEAL, S. B. AV., M.A., examined.

Mr. Thomas S.
Shaw, M.A.

16459. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You are the master of the Curranian Grammar School. When were you appointed?—On the 1st May, 1857.

16460. Is the school now in existence?—Yes, it is partially, and only since the 1st July. Very singularly, showing the impetus that the Intermediate Education Act has given to the country, I was asked for the first time for the past six years to have pupils on the 1st July last, and I have now ten pupils who have come to the school purely to prepare for the Intermediate Examinations. For six years previously I never

had an application to take a day pupil. Boarders were out of the question. I was anxious that this Commission would send their inspector to visit the premises, in order that he might confirm my statement that the school is totally unfit to receive boarders. When I first entered on the appointment, I made use of the schoolroom; but did not find it either commodious or healthy. The school must be open for day pupils as long as I hold the appointment; so, under the endowment, the school is a foundation granted by an act of the present Marquis of Bath, Lord Weymouth.

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MR THOMAS S.
SHAW, K.C.

16461. What is the endowment?—A very small one, only £70 a year; but it ought to be much larger, for it was evidently the intention of the founder that it should be commensurate with the estate.

16462. When was the School founded?—In 1711, by Lord Weymouth, at the suggestion of the good Bishop of Keno. Two schools of a superior class were then founded for the education of the youth of Ireland—Kilkeny College and Carrickmacross School.

16463. The original founder named a certain sum for the endowment of Carrickmacross School?—He did, but he secured it on two townlands, which at that time paid exactly £70 a year, and he gave a very extraordinary liberty to the master, to go in and distraint, if the £70 was not paid. Those two townlands are now paying to the estate about £470 a year.

16464. Are there any school premises attached to the endowment?—There were no premises originally, but the schoolmaster's house; subsequently a one story school-room was built, for the reception of day boys. I believe it is provided by the charter that the master should have liberty to receive boarders, but it must have been intended that they should board outside and attend the school.

16465. Are the premises you have described still in your possession as master of the school?—Yes.

16466. In what condition are they?—Very bad.

16467. Are you able to reside in them?—I reside in the master's house, which is the only building that is a second one. It was standing 170 years ago, and was then given as a residence for the master.

16468. Where do you carry on the classes that now attend?—In what was formerly used as a refectory, or dining room, for the boarders.

16469. That is not in a ruinous condition?—No. That is like a private room attached to the residence.

16470. Are all your present pupils Protestants?—All Protestants. I do not think a Roman Catholic would attend the school. Not that they have any prejudice to me, or to the school, but purely in obedience to the hierarchy of their Church.

16471. As a matter of principle?—Entirely so. I believe, if they had liberty to attend a Protestant master, I would have their attendance as freely as anyone in the kingdom. I live on very good terms with my Roman Catholic neighbours. I think they regret that they cannot make use of the school.

16472. Is there a Roman Catholic school in the locality?—No, there are only two National schools in the town.

16473. Are there Christian Brothers' schools there?—No.

16474. Is there a Convent school for girls?—No. I think that if there was a class of people in the town and neighbourhood sufficiently able to pay, they would long since have established such a school. There is not, however, a population above the wants of an ordinary National school.

16475. You think a primary education supplies their wants?—Of course many now will be stimulated to try and do something better, but they were supposed to be content with a plain education.

16476. Your evidence is, not so much that they ought to be content with a primary education, as that they seemed to be content with it?—Exactly.

16477. There are a good many Roman Catholic shopkeepers in the town?—A good many.

16478. And there are farmers in the vicinity?—Yes, but only small farmers. The average holdings are about sixteen or twenty acres. Very few hold over fifty acres.

16479. You do not find it necessary to employ assistants in teaching?—No. It would not pay me to do so.

16480. What do you consider a fair rate of fees?—£8 8s a year.

16481. What does your course include?—Everything necessary for a University or mercantile education, and to prepare for the Civil Service.

16482. Dr. HART.—It is now twenty-three years

since you were appointed master of the Carrickmacross school. For some years I believe there was a tolerably good school?—Fairly so, for nine years. I had as many as thirty-five boarders at one time, but after some years the numbers fell off in fact, as parents visited the school. A parent would say, "Now, Mr. Shaw, my boys have been with you two or three years, I would like to see your school-room." I was then obliged to show the school-room; otherwise I never would do so. One gentleman who had three boys at the school said, "I had no idea this was the place in which my boys were studying," and unfortunately he added, before the rest of the boys, that he would be obliged on the moment to give me notice of their withdrawal, which of course was very injurious to me.

16483. Was there any provision made, when the school was founded, for keeping the school-house in proper repair?—The provision was that the master was to do everything. He had both to teach and keep the school in repair for the £70 a year.

16484. And the latter part has not been attended to?—It could not be done.

16485. Mr. O'BRYEN.—How any overseer; certainly been had with the present Marquis of Eath on the subject?—I do not know. I never held any, and I do not know what communication has been had with his agents. He is prejudiced against the school. The objects for which the school was founded were not attained by it. His treasury are not availing themselves of it. In consequence of that, the agents decline to interfere—they always meet me with a "Can't be done!"

16486. Dr. HART.—The school-room is the same which existed in 1711, when the school was founded, and nobody has been bound to repair it all that time?—No, except the master. It is built against a bank of earth twelve or fourteen feet over the level of the school-room. The slipping of the yards come down causing a dreadful nuisance. The walls are quite green. My predecessor put up a wall-boarding to hide the appearance. It is in such a state that I do not make use of it.

16487. You are appointed for life?—For as long as I choose to hold the place, I suppose.

16488. I believe there was no provision for retirement?—Retirement? None.

16489. Dr. CURRY.—At one time you had thirty-five boarders—did any of them enter college?—Yes.

16490. Were any of them distinguished there?—In my time not more than three of them entered Trinity College, one of whom is now a clergyman. Two of my pupils got second honours in College.

16491. What were those that did not enter Trinity College intended for?—Some for the army, others for the medical profession—another entered the ecclesiastical. They succeeded in their examinations for those, but they did not remain with me long enough to give them for distinctions in college. Three years was a very long time for pupils to continue at the school.

16492. From what class do your present day boys come?—Traders and farmers.

16493. Are they intended for professions?—I think the two senior boys are intended for the medical profession.

16494. Mr. O'BRYEN.—You think that it is the Intermediate Act which has brought them to the school?—I do, indeed. I think if they established school scholarships in connexion with it, it might be some stimulus to the attendance of day boys—£10 a year, or something like that.

16495. Dr. HART.—The only accommodation these boys have in the school-room you speak of?—I am making use of the refectory, or dining-room for the boarders, as the school-room. I could not make use of the school-room. After studying in it for ten years it brought on illness. Sir Dominic Corrigan and Dr. Hudson stated that my bad health was brought on by the unhealthy atmosphere I breathed.

16496. The present school-room is a comparatively good room?—It is, but it is rather low in the ceiling. It is one of the buildings erected by a previous master, seventy years ago.

16467. Dr. CURRIE.—The original intention was that there should be a day school kept?—Yes, for the children of tenants on the estate.

16468. Then, you could hardly expect the Marquis of Bath to lay out money on it for boarders?—I never applied personally to Lord Bath; I did to his agents.

16469. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—What the locality requires is a good day school?—I would say it would be well to do away with these second-rate endowments altogether. They were of use at one time, when gentlemen had a difficulty in finding a place of education for their children.

16490. Dr. CURRIE.—Did the boarders you had come from any considerable distance?—They did, some from about ten miles distant, and others from the north of the county Antrim.

16501. And from the county Monaghan, perhaps?—No; I was better known in the counties of Down and Antrim.

16502. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—As school endowment, that school, when a boarding school, did not do much service to the neighbourhood?—Certainly not. That it was ever of use would not be allowed by the agents to the estate, but they did not attach any value to me for that. When Lord Bath visited his estates, for the first time, in 1866, I thought it was only proper that I, on behalf of the school, should address him, and I claimed for the school some credit, as of use and benefit to the neighbourhood. Mr. Trench, the agent at that time, said, "You must show me what

you have in the address to Lord Bath." I did so, and he drew his pen through that paragraph, saying he would not allow that to be represented, or he should be obliged to contradict it.

16503. You spoke of the little utility, to the neighbourhood, of small endowments such as this. How would you suggest, from your long and melancholy experience, to employ these endowments?—I think a good class of intermediate school might be started.

16504. Do you mean a day school?—Yes; but one would not succeed in Carrickmacross, unless entirely Roman Catholic. The few Protestants there would not make a school.

16505. Is the majority of the population Roman Catholic?—Quite the majority. The others are only a fractional part of the population.

16506. Always respecting your vested interest in the £70 a year for your life, which nobody would think of making a suggestion about, would you think it well if small endowments of that kind were devoted to giving prizes in the form of school scholarships?—Something of that kind would be very good. It would stimulate education.

16507. Do you not think it would bring into the master's pocket an amount of fees from scholars that would very soon make up for the application of the £70 to prizes?—Very likely it would. As a boarding-school Carrickmacross never could compete, and never did, with the larger endowments.

Captain GEORGE S. DYER, R.E., recalled.

Captain George S. Dyer, R.E.

16508. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You wish to give evidence relative to the Ralph Macklin school?—Yes. The first point, to which I will call attention, is, that the transfer of the Ralph Macklin school from Camden-street to Moleworts-street is illegal in two particulars. In the preface to "The Law relating to Charities in Ireland," published by Mr. F. A. P. Macfilden, barrister, this passage occurs:—

"I beg to thank the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland for the protracted information which I have been enabled to acquire in reference to the working of their Board, and I am indebted to their Secretaries for the facilities afforded me for that purpose."

And at page 134 he says:—

"In all cases in which the trustees of any charity are empowered to sell under any of the sections of the Statutes 30 & 31 Vic. c. 84, and 34 & 35 Vic. c. 102 (which sections 1, 3, 9 of Statute 30 & 31 Vic. c. 84, and sections 6, 7, 11 of Statute 34 & 35 Vic. c. 102), where the number of trustees were originally more than one and less than six, the written consent of the full number of trustees must be obtained and lodged with the Commissioners; but if the original number of the trustees be more than six, the written consent of two-thirds of the number will be held sufficient for such purposes; provided always that this majority be never less than six (see 30 & 31 Vic. c. 84, sec. 10)." "

Now, in the case of the Ralph Macklin schools there were three trustees, namely, William Digges La Touche, esq., Alexander Penker, esq., and the Rev. Macarver Bradshaw. The two first-named were promoters of the transfer, but the Rev. Macarver Bradshaw not only has never written his consent, but has written and published in the newspapers, over and over again, his disapproval of the transfer.

16509. Then you first objected to the transfer on a charge of illegality?—That is one. The next is as to the action of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, three of whom are required by law to approve of anything of the kind under their hand and seal. They allowed me to appear before them on this matter, and I objected, first, that the transfer of a school for the poor, from a poor district such as Camden-street, to a rich district such as that round Moleworts-street, was perfectly illegal; secondly, that the transfer of the school from a freehold in Camden-street to a leasehold of twenty-one years, at 1s. a year, was illegal; and

thirdly, that the transfer of a school for the poor in Camden-street, with about £150 in lease to profits, to a school that was in debt upwards of £200, was also illegal. These three points they decided were legal.

16510. Then, as I understand, in addition to the first point about the non-consent of the third trustee, Mr. Bradshaw, you also rely on those three grounds?—Yes. Those three grounds were incept before the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, but there is a very important point that was not before them at that time. I am now about to state a document registered in the Registry of Deeds Office. In November, 1869, the trustees of St. Ann's Parochial, Boarding, Day, and Sunday Schools, of St. Ann's parish, transferred, from the Charitable Manual Loan Fund Society, the sum of £2,100 on mortgage on the school. The lease of St. Ann's school was made by the select vestry of St. Ann's parish. The trustees of a school are a fixed body, while the select vestry is a movable body. The select vestry is not composed of the same individuals every year. You will see that the £2,100 was lent to the trustees of St. Ann's school.

16511. Is your charge this, that they borrowed the money, nominally on behalf of the school, on the security of the school property, and did not devote the proceeds of the loan to the school?—Exactly. The money was expended on the Moleworts Hall which is not used for teaching purposes at all, but for concerts, annual meetings, and penny readings.

16512. What is the next ground of objection?—The next is this.—In the evidence of Dean Dickinson this passage occurs:—

"I have, what position do you hold with reference to the Ralph Macklin schools?—I do not hold any official position with respect to them, but they are now situated in St. Ann's parish of which I am rector."

On the 31st April, 1874, the Governors and Governesses of the Highgate Asylum, with the consent of St. Ann's and St. Andrew's rectors, and a proposal was made to them by the Select Vestry of St. Ann's parish, and not by the trustees of St. Ann's Parochial, Boarding, Day, and Sunday School. That proposal states:—

"They will give to the governors of Ralph Macklin's School, a lease for twenty-one years of the premises at Moleworts-street, known hitherto as St. Ann's Parochial,

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S. Dyer, &c.

Boarding, Day and Sunday School, at a rent of 1s. per annum. Secondly.—The School Vestry will keep the premises in thorough repair, externally and internally. Thirdly.—They will further pay £150 per annum towards the salary of the master and mistress and educational expenses. Fourthly.—They are willing to consent that the school shall be known as Ralph Macklin's School, and shall be under the exclusive authority and control of the Governors of Ralph Macklin's School as stated by the Deemee in Charge.

And yet, in his evidence, Dean Dickinson, who is not a governor, says —“I catched there, as one of the clergymen of the parish,” and in reply to a further question —“£500. In fact you superintend the religious instruction, and also exercise a general supervision over the schools?” he answered, “Yes.” I may add that the Right Hon. William Brooke, who was a governor, stated he was never summoned to that meeting, and that he washed his hands out of the matter.

16513. Then the point is, that Dean Dickinson, not being officially connected with the school, and having no properly constituted authority over it, does exercise a good deal of control?—To be sure. The next point is, that Dean Dickinson, when stating who the governors of Ralph Macklin's Schools are, left out altogether the ladies, and I believe I was the first person that brought this point before the governors.

16514. Are the ladies now admitted to a share in the government?—It appears that they were, for instance, on the 21st April, 1874.

16515. Is there any further ground on which you object to the transfer of the Ralph Macklin School?—Yes. Because the estates of the three parishes were named in the will as assets of the Government and Governors of Ralph Macklin's School, it was intimated that it was to be under their control, and that it was to be localised within a certain area, that is, within the area, as it were, of the three parishes. That was never intended. The minutes of a meeting, held on January 16, 1855, at which the Archbishop of Dublin was in the chair, record —

“The Committee appointed to look out for a site for a school-house are requested to visit the Liberties of Dublin, and report if any eligible site can be had in that part of the city to build, especially in St. Luke's parish, St. Nicholas’

A site for building having been pointed out in the neighbourhood of St. Patrick's Dunn's Hospital, which is in St. Mark's parish, the Board, at a subsequent meeting, resolved:—

“That Major Woodward, . . . be appointed a sub-committee to collect any facts for the opinion of the Board at their next meeting as to the expediency of erecting a school-house in that quarter.”

16516. The fourth objection which you have to the school is its location in a central, and quasi fashionable, place, instead of in a poor locality?—Not exactly, but I submit to the Commissioners facts, which I say are greater than inferences. Dean Dickinson says, the fact of the three curates having been appointed to erect the Governors and Governors, gives rise to the inference that the school must be close to them.

But I show that, in fact, the school was opened in Fleet-street, which is in St. Andrew's parish, and that ten years, until they could find a site on which to build a school. They tried, as I have shown in the first instance, in St. Mark's parish. They then tried in Cork-street, in St. Catherine's parish. They next tried the Coombe, which is in St. Luke's parish, and on the 17th March, 1855, the Governors resolved:—

“That the Committee be requested to communicate with the clergymen of the north side of the city.”

16517. Is there any other point to which you desire to call attention?—This very important point that the religious instruction given in the school was not to be confined to that in consonance with the Established Church. Now both Dean Dickinson and Mr. La Touche stated that every child that comes to that school is required, not only to read the scriptures, but also to learn the Church Catechism. They say that in that school there are twelve children who are what are called Protestant Dissenters. Now, in the Church Catechism, this question and answer occurs:—

“Who gave you that name?—My godfathers and godmothers in my baptism.”

By requiring those Dissenters to repeat that formula, they actually teach the children to tell lies.

16518. What is your next point?—That the curates were not responsible for the instruction given.

16519. What do you say with regard to that?—I say that the Governors and Governors of the Magdalen Asylum are the responsible persons.

16520. Have you any other point to notice?—Previous to 1874, St. Ann's parish was well provided, with boys' and girls' and infant parochial schools of its own, and moreover there is the Church Education Society's school close by. It appears in St. Ann's Parochial Magazine that Dean Dickinson stated in answer to Mr. Young, the Inspector under the former Endowed Schools Commission:—

“I have a boys' and girls' and infant school; and that is quite enough for this parish.”

And yet Dean Dickinson transfers Ralph Macklin's school from Camden-street—and only for the purpose that the children should be qualified to compete for Government posts. Moreover the master of the school as it existed in Camden-street, was dismissed. He had been there eleven years, and got the highest character from the Governors. A meeting of five gentlemen, viz., Dean Dickinson, his two curates, and two laymen, was held on 9th February, 1874. They sent for the master, and said they were going to transfer the school, and must dispense with his services, but that notwithstanding he was a very good man, and that they would give him six months' pay. The Dean told him he would recommend him for a country school. In the school in Moleworth-street there is no accommodation for the master and mistress, while the master and mistress in Camden-street had a residence on the spot. I think it is hardly so that I am not allowed a longer time to bring these various matters before the Commissioners.

Mr. Robert
Baker.

Mr. ROBERT SEXTON, readied.

16521. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—You are connected with St. Ann's parish, and have an explanation to make?—Yes. The £5,000, that Captain Dyer refers to, was borrowed to build the Moleworth Hall. The school was built prior to that, and paid for by the subscriptions of the parishes—namely, in 1848.

16522. The Moleworth Hall is not a building for educational purposes?—It is not.

16523. There is an allegation that the money, borrowed for building the Moleworth Hall, has been made a burden on the educational premises. Is it charged on them?—Only in this way, that the whole of the ground, upon which the Moleworth Hall and

the school stand, belongs to the parish, and the money could not be raised without including the school-house in the security.

16524. That places a certain burden upon the school premises?—I would say not, because we have had them all valued since.

16525. Is the Moleworth Hall, by itself, value for the amount due on it?—It is value for considerably more. The full valuation is £5,000, of which £2,500 is calculated as the value of the Moleworth Hall.

16526. What is the amount due?—About £1,700.

16527. Dr. HARR.—Does the land on which it stands belong to the school?—It belongs to the parish.

It was purchased in the Insolvent Estates Court for parochial purposes.

16538. I suppose you have very little to say to the

management of the school?—I have nothing to do with it, except that, as secretary to the Select Vestry, I pay £150 a year to the governors of the school.

Jan 25, 1858.

Mr Robert
Seaton.

The Very Rev. HERMULES H. DICKINSON, D.D., Dean of the Chapel Royal, recalled.

Very Rev.
Hermules H.
Dickinson, D.D.

16539. Mr. O'BRIEN—You wish to make an explanation?—I thank nearly every statement Capt. Dyer made in narrative.

16540. Without making such an observation, select such statements as you think material?—Well, the statement about the governors of the school. Three of the governors were at the meeting at which the communication was received from the Board of Charitable Bequests, and also from the Select Vestry, and the whole matter was decided; and as the chairman of that day, I find the signature of "William Brooke," whom Capt. Dyer stated to have had nothing to do with the matter. As to the question of legality, that was all entered into by the Board of Charitable Bequests. They had the whole matter before them.

16541. Have you any remark to make as to the removal of the master?—He was removed, by the governors, as incompetent.

16542. Was there any complaint made by him?—He objected naturally to being removed, and Capt. Dyer also did so for him. I ceased to be a governor when I ceased to hold the curacy of St. Ann's.

16543. Have the amounts which it was agreed St. Ann's parish should contribute to the Ralph Maclach School been regularly paid?—They have. The Com-

missioners of Charitable Bequests add their difficulty was in understanding how the parish could give such liberal terms, and they even asked if there was anything behind the proposition.

16544. I believe Captain Dyer is quite accurate in saying that the learning of the Church Catechism is exacted from every child?—Mr. Le Touche thought so the other day; but he is not exactly accurate. The master, who is present, says he never requires the learning of the Church Catechism from the children of Nonconformist parents.

16545. Or of Roman Catholic parents?—I think there is only one Roman Catholic child in the school. The master tells me he does not require the catechism to be learned formally. But I catechise in the schools a certain number of children, and I cannot undertake to say that I eliminate all distinctive doctrine from my teaching.

16546. Have you anything further to add?—Having known the school when it was in Ship street, and under my government as curate of St. Ann's, and having visited it also in Camden-street, I can say that it is now more flourishing than ever in my recollection, and that goes back twenty-five years.

Mr. WALTER KEANE, examined.

Mr. Walter
Keane.

16547. Mr. O'BRIEN—You are the head master of the Ralph Maclach school?—I am.

16548. How many under masters are there in the school?—Two under masters, and a French master.

16549. Are there any girls attending the school?—There are; in the girls' school.

16550. Has that a separate staff?—Quite a separate staff.

16551. How many boys are there attending the school now?—To-day we have forty-seven.

16552. From what localities in town do those children come?—About one-third are from the parish of St. Ann; the others come from various districts, including a good many if not all the boys who attended Camden-street school before the removal.

16553. You mean the boys from the locality?—The boys from the school itself came originally, but they have gone away now, inasmuch as the school has been opened for four or five years in its present position.

16554. Do you still get boys from Camden-street?—

We do, and the very boys who would attend the school if still in Camden-street.

16555. With regard to the teaching of the Church Catechism, is that enforced?—We have one Roman Catholic boy in the school, and he has never been asked a single question in the Church Catechism. During religious instruction the children go into a distinct classroom, but the Roman Catholic boy never goes in. We never asked him to do so, and never will. As to reading the Bible, every boy reads in. They never objected.

16556. Is it the rule of the school that every boy is to read the Bible?—It is, and I have never known an instance of a boy refusing.

16557. If a boy did refuse, would he be disqualified?—I think so.

16558. And so far the school is denominational?—It is.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

FORTY-SECOND DAY.—MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1860; 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

Apr 12, 1860.

At the Office of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, No. 2, Kildare-place, Dublin.

Present:—The EARL of ROSSE, Chairman, LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P.; LORD JUSTICE FITZGERSON; ANDREW SEARLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D.; with JAMES CREED MURKIN, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Mr. WILLIAM GUNN, M.A., examined.

Mr. William
Gunn, M.A.

16559. CHAIRMAN.—You are one of the Secretaries to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, and have looked into the circumstances connected with the property of the Beaufort Charity?—Yes.

16560. We have had some evidence before us as to the way in which the land was let for building. Can you explain exactly how it stands?—As far as I could see from reading the evidence of Mr. Moffat, the agent of the Commissioners of Donations and Bequests, two

impressions must have been left on the mind of your Commission: First, that I, as Secretary, took too much upon myself in directing the agent, particularly in reference to the allowance of taxes; and next, that there had been a general want of care in making lettings, and that the property had not been made to realise what it should have done. However, the only course I can make for our agent, who is present, is that he was taken perfectly unawares.

LORD JUSTICE FITZGERSON.—The matter arising

April 15, 1892.
Mr. William
Gordon, M.A.

upon Mr. Maffett's evidence, upon which we wish principally to have your assistance, in as to the general mode of making lettings. The matter about the taxes is merely an item.

16551. CHURCHMAN.—As to the lettings, it seemed to us that large plots were let for building at low rates, other parts being let at a much higher rate.—To begin with, I may state that the very character and standing of the noble lords and gentlemen who compose this Commission should *per se* be a guarantee that nothing would be done negligently or imperfectly. I will also say that if these gentlemen were themselves the beneficial owners of the property they could not have taken more, and probably would have taken less, trouble in the lettings. Every step in the whole transaction was referred to them, and they did what is not usual, unless in matters of great importance—they referred to sub-committees of their own body to report on each of these lettings.

16552. LORD JERVIS FIRST-GROOM.—Perhaps it would be more convenient to proceed regularly through the rental, beginning with letting No. 1. Can you tell us when the Commissioners became the managers of this property?—It was transmitted to them, as a *donation* *hereditaria*, under the 11th section of the Act of 1844, having been previously vested in the Board established by the Statute of Geo. III.; and I have no doubt that they would be very much delighted to get rid of it.

16553. This is a very valuable property. Why should your Board be anxious "to get rid of it"?—I mean to put it into other hands. In 1847, when beginning to make lettings, the Board raised the *Stemmen* to report on this charity. Accordingly, a report was prepared giving the history of the charity from 1801 down to 1847. It is in Mr. Maundrell's handwriting, and was adopted by the Board. The property had suffered from great embarrassments, both by the accumulation of fines to the Archbishop of Dublin, and mortgages upon it. In fact, it was borne down by so many charges that, at one time, it was very close being evicted. However, by the greatest care and nursing, the Board raised it from being an embarrassed property to produce its present rental. When the charges were partly paid off a suggestion was made to put the charity into operation. The Board likes to see its position very clearly before putting a charity into operation—not to do it by halves, if in a few years it could be put into operation altogether. Hence the Board called for the report, which is as follows:—

"On June 26th, 1801, Peter Bestwood, of Dublin, made his will, leaving, after some legacies, the residue of his property, which he valued at £200 per annum, to establish a charity school of female orphan children, not less than fifteen, in the words of the testator, 'to present and dedicate them to my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Who has bought us with His most precious blood, and to give it a proper name, as well seem proper with the assistance and governance of said charity school; and it is my will and wish that at every three months there will be a public exhortation to the children, and that they be well instructed, and with singing, and when come to a proper age to put apprentice to some business, and into Protestant families.' He nominated as executors and governors of this charity school, Messrs. McDuff and Hume, Ministers of Mary's Abbey Meeting House, and likewise the Minister of Waterbury's Church, and of St. Peter's Church, and of St. Nicholas Within, if the said charity school be in said parish, and their executors until the day of time." 1800, June 24.—The testator died 1807, May 12.—Administration was granted to Thomas Bertrand, brother of testator 1807, Nov. 5.—The subject was brought before the late Board, and, it appearing that the administration, Thomas Bertrand, was endeavouring to convert the estate into money and shew the opinion of the Attorney-General was directed to be obtained. 1807, Nov. 23.—Mr. Attorney-General Seame advised that a bill as administrator it should be filed at once. 1807, Dec. 9.—A bill was filed by the Commissioners accordingly against said Thomas Bertrand, praying for an account, that Thomas Bertrand should pay over the sums received by him, and that the fund should be transferred to the Commissioners to be applied to the charity. 1808, March 25.—A receiver, Mr. Peter Waters,

was appointed. 1808, July 8.—A decree was pronounced by the Master of the Rolls, declaring that the charitable trusts should be carried out, and ordering a reference to the Master to take an account. 1810, March 9.—Mr. Waters, having filed, Edward Shaw, esq., was appointed receiver, and continued to act till March, 1847. 1812, Nov. 23.—Master Wootley made his report, but it appears that it was never formally signed by him in consequence of his resignation. In that draft report it was mentioned that the property was worth £210 a year, but subject to a mortgage of £1,000, and that Thomas Bertrand had absconded with a sum of £200. The total amount realized to that date from the estate, after payment of costs and expenses, was £848 10s. 8d., which was subsequently paid over (under an order of Nov. 13, 1812) by the Board's solicitor to the agent of the Archbishop of Dublin, to obtain a renewal of the lease for twenty-one years. It appears that the sum demanded by the Archbishop for renewal fines was £1,000, the lease having then but three years to run, and that several of the under-tenants agreed to make up a sum of £210 towards it. The solicitor of the Commissioners advanced a sum of £225, and, with the aid of the £848 above mentioned, the fine was accordingly paid, and a renewal executed by the Archbishop to Sir William Wootley, under whose the charity property was held. 1818, Nov. 12.—The receiver Sir William Wootley was not completed till this date, when Sir William Wootley and Marcella Wootley executed a lease for twenty years and three months to Christopher Wilson, Sheriff, then secretary to and on behalf of the Commissioners. The report is here been subsequently assigned to William Peter Mathews, who succeeded as secretary. 1818, Jan. 3.—The mortgage for £1,000 on testator's property (made 1791) was assigned to George Bonaldi, and a sum of £1,375 was advanced to him then due thereon. 1820, March 5.—There appears to have been no steps taken by any Order or Minute of the late Board after presenting this bill, nor was the subject brought before it from March, 1820, for more than twelve years, when the solicitor reported that they had done from 1807 to 1820. 1820, Oct. 28.—A report was made in due form by Master Ball in presence of the decree of 1807, without referring to the receiver's report of 1812, but following it *verbatim*, and not accounting for any of the losses subsequently recovered during some years. 1821, June 8, 1822, July 24.—Accounts were filed by the receiver, Mr. Shaw. On the first these appeared to be an error of rates due amounting to £205, on the second to £3,377. 1823, January.—A receiver's account was prepared and laid before the Master, but he refused to pass it as the account of such time amounted to £1,000 on a gross rental of £244. 1829.—Proceedings having been taken against the late Board by Mr. Bonaldi, the assignee of the mortgage for £1,000 executed by testator in 1791, and for huge amounts of interest, the Commissioners applied to have the receiver made liable for these errors, and order was continued in his office, it is presumed that he made good the delinquency; but no documents have been found by the secretaries to explain fully these accounts or transactions. 1830, April 1.—The Archbishop of Dublin executed a renewal lease of the premises to Clement Wootley. 1831, Nov. 10.—Clement Wootley executed a renewal of the premises to the Commissioners only. It should be observed that these accounts to have been no longer directing a transfer of the testator's property to the Commissioners but, after the decree to account, and the appointment of a receiver, they seem to have had some renewal from that time made to their secretary, as then testator. The first trace of this is found in a minute of 1820, but, as there were no minutes entered during thirteen years, and no particulars are given in those which were made, it is impossible to trace exactly the manner in which the property had been vested in the Commissioners. The above renewal of 1831 would seem to be the first made to them directly. 1831, March 26.—The receiver was discharged, and his last account passed, showing a balance of £691. The Charity proceedings then ceased, but Mr. Shaw continued to act as agent till 1843. Copies of these accounts cannot now be found in the office, but from other documents it would appear that the receipts from the estate for twenty-one years were absorbed by the payment of interest and repairs of some portion of reserved lands to the Archbishop, and of very heavy costs to the solicitors, which were largely recovered by several bills having been filed against the Commissioners by tenants and others. It also appears that all receipts and payments of the balances and costs were made through the solicitors, so that no record of them is preserved in the office; nor are there any bills of costs forthcoming and 1825. It may here be remarked that where receipts and payments are not actually made by ledgers in the bank, and drafts from the Commissioners on the bank, they do not appear at all in the accounts of the office. Thus the

was paid in or through the solution do not appear, nor the same paid to the Archbishop, nor the same borrowed by the Commissioners to discharge the mortgage to the Archbishop. The system deserves serious consideration. 1833.—The surplus rents having been created, a sum of £1,192 stock was placed in the hands of the Commissioners, being the first year that appears to have reached their hands directly. Subsequent judgments were made, in 1843 and 1844, of 1845 and 1847. 1848, October 16.—George Rowland assigned the mortgage and various dues thereon to Richard Atkinson. 1848.—On the death of Mr. Shaw, Mr. Thomas Connolly was appointed agent to the Commissioners. 1848, September 21.—2½ months having been taken out for more than fifteen years it was found extremely difficult to arrange with the Archbishop, and the Commissioners after much negotiation were compelled to offer the very high terms of £3,125. As the Commissioners had not that sum at their command in this charity, it was arranged that they should pay £1,000 in hand, and that the remaining £2,125 should be charged as a mortgage on the property, with interest at 4 per cent., and accordingly a number of deeds were executed to give proper legal effect to this arrangement. 1848, February 27.—In further pursuance of above arrangement the outstanding mortgage for £1,000, vested in Mr. Richard Atkinson, was paid off, and assigned to the Archbishop, as father security. The property continued to be managed by the agent of the Commissioners, and the interest lodged to their credit, from which the interest due to the Archbishop was discharged, and payments were also made in instalments on 10th of the principal. 1854, April 23.—The mortgage debt having been reduced to £80,548, but the interest for amounting to £1,033, it was arranged to get a renewed guarantee a mortgage for the aggregate sum of £1,033. 1858, May 6.—A second having been then obtained, and several others were taken out for several years up to this date from the Archbishop to Miss Walsley, and from Miss Walsley by direction of the Commissioner to Mr. Carroll, as agent for the Archbishop, to secure the mortgage debt. 1859, May 6.—Mr. Carroll having given notice that the mortgage to the Archbishop must be paid off, on which time remained due altogether about £2,411, the Commissioners arranged to borrow a sum of £2,400 from Messrs. Munnell at 6 per cent. reducible to 5, and to execute a mortgage to them for that amount, and the debt due to the Archbishop was duly paid. 1859, May 6.—A renewal was obtained, the proper deeds were executed, and it was stipulated that the Commissioners should continue to receive the rents, and should invest the surplus income, after payment of expenses and interest, in Government Stock, so as to accumulate a fund for payment of the principal £2,400 to the new mortgage, the Messrs. Munnell. 1863.—The reserve fund so accumulated, having reached the sum of £1,743 Government New Three per Cent., the Commissioners applied to Messrs. Munnell and received from them permission to apply as stock as might be necessary to obtain a perpetuity of the property instead of the previous accumulative system of Government bonds, so that the Commissioners would be in a better position to make loans, and take advantage of the increasing value of the property. 1866, February 22.—Accordingly the renewal due for such perpetuity was fixed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at £1,341 3s., and the Archbishop made a *de facto* grant to the Messrs. Munnell, who in turn made a *de facto* grant to the Messrs. Munnell, they executing a deed of assignment to the Commissioners stating that they held and possessed, subject to the provisions for redemption in the deed of mortgage of May 6, 1859, and also undertaking not to call in the principal sum, till the year 1892, if the interest was regularly paid. It is now possible, for the first time, after a lapse of sixty years, for the Commissioners to obtain a clear view of the position of the property, and the prospects of the charity. The value of the premises has considerably increased owing to the general improvement of the neighbourhood of Portland, and nearly all the houses and lands have been set at enhanced prices. The gross rental now amounts to £893 3s. 10d. The perpetuity had rent is £190 6s. The profit rent is £704 17s. 10d. Some of this will not be available for a short time, as where land has been set for building, it is used to allow a year or one and a half years' rent free. Only one plot of building land is vacant, it is at present occupied temporarily, at a rent of £25; but as it is valued at £20, the profit rent may be expected to rise to £215 17s. 10d. From this must be taken the usual deduction, so that a net income of £399 will be available for the charity, so soon as the perpetuity to the Messrs. Munnell shall have been paid off. The reserve fund for that purpose at present amounts to £368 18s. 4d., New Three per Cent., so that only in the year 1870 the Board will be in possession of the property without encumbrances, and available for establishing an

orphan school. The Board, therefore, seeing now clearly their position, may consider which of two courses it will adopt. First, it might seek an arrangement with Messrs. Munnell, postponing the payment of their principal to certain number of years, and attaching the application of only one half the net income to the reserve fund, while the other half should be made at once available for establishing an orphan school. After the extraordinary delay that has taken place, the Board might wish to have a hasty meeting of 1873 £250 per annum were devoted to the charity, it would exceed in amount that which the trustees originally contemplated; and there are some advantages in commencing with an establishment on a scale not too large at first, and so being able to extend it afterwards, when some experience shall have been acquired. Secondly, the Board may decide on postponing the establishment of the charity till after the debate paid off, when it will be perfectly unobscured in the disposition of the fund. In that case, however, it may perhaps think proper to institute preliminary inquiries, and take the opinion of the future governors and others, so as to be able to suggest or approve a comprehensive scheme, and take the necessary proceedings to at least avoid further delay. Many questions will have to be considered and arranged, of no little difficulty, of which the following will at once suggest themselves—1. Whether a building should be erected, and, if so, its character and cost, or whether a house should be taken as a rent, at least for a time, while a portion of the interest might be set apart to purchase a building fund? 2. The site of such a school, having regard to the intentions of the testator, which obviously point to the city of Dublin without specifying any, and to the persons whose names he names as Governors, viz., Werburgh, St. Peter, St. Nicholas, Walsh, and "Miss's Abbey." 3. For what class it should be meant, and what should be the extent and character of the education afforded, having regard to the directions that the pupils are to be put apprentice to some business in Protestant families? 4. What should be the number of pupils? It is spontaneously doubted by the will that it should not be less than fifteen, but the increase of the fund would probably justify more, considering that when the testator directed that there should be seven, he estimated his available income at only about £330. It should, however, be considered, on the other hand, that the expense of food and education are higher now than in 1822. 5. Whether the character of the school should not be essentially Protestant, to carry out the declared wishes of the testator? 6. Who should be the governors and managing committee of what would be a large and important institution, and whether they should be limited to those named in the will? 7. Who should allocate the income and appoint the managers? 8. Whether the Board would retain the property, merely receiving the income to the Governors, or whether it should seek to have it transferred to the Governors? It is obvious that it will take considerable correspondence and consultation to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, and it would certainly afford great facilities if the Board would elect the members of all who might take an interest in the subject, and then employ the information thus obtained to frame and suggest a scheme for adoption, and take proceedings to have it ratified by the Court of Chancery."

That report was submitted to the Board on the 21st May, 1867. The Board decided not to carry the charity into partial operation, but to wait until the mortgage was thoroughly paid off. Then arose the question in reference to the bequest. They first got a very comprehensive survey made by Mr. Loeche, an eminent Civil Engineer, who had an office in Molesworth-street, and he also made a report. Mr. Commissioner Pitt, who himself had property in the neighbourhood, and happened to know this property very well, went most carefully over it with the agent, Mr. Moffett.

1854. The report, as I make it out, of the report, for the period between 1808 and 1867, was that when the testator died the rental was £240, subject to a mortgage of £1,000, that during the assignment of the Court of Chancery and of the Inner Court, for the 35 years down to 1845, the charity was in abeyance; the original mortgage was not paid off, but was largely increased by interest, and a further mortgage for £2,125 was issued, which, besides a payment of £1,000 in hand, only represented amount of several times, increased in amount by the accident to keep them down!—Yes; and the Archbishop was pressing very strongly for the renewal fines, and got a mortgage to secure them.

April 22, 1866.
—
Mr. W. A. H. Gorman, at a

April 18, 1866
Mr. W. D. M.
Gates, N. Y.

16555 Can you tell us what became of the rents of the property during all that time?—The minutes under the old Board are the most bold and unsatisfactory you can imagine. Sometimes, when they have brought you up to an important stage of a case, they leave you there. But the solicitors, under the old Board, had far too much power over the property. Everything was referred to them, and the consequence was an enormous accumulation of costs. Sometimes the solicitors would not report for six or seven or eight years. Under the present Board scarcely anything is referred to the solicitors. The present Commissioners take advantage of the Secretaries being barristers to refer matters to them when necessary.

16556 Then the rental from 1808 down to 1845 was substantially absorbed in costs paid to the solicitors of the Board, or incurred in suits which were brought against the Commissioners by their tenants, and by the mortgagees?—Yes.

16557 You are aware that there is a section in one of your existing Acts of Parliament prohibiting the payment of any costs without Treasury sanction?—Yes, the Act of 1845 prohibited payment of costs. We got that modified in the Act of 1857, so that the Commissioners can now pay costs as trustees for the administration of charity property; but all our bills of costs are sent to the Treasury every year for their sanction. The first tabular report in reference to the letting of the "Berkeley Charity" property is dated June 30, 1864. The minute is as follows:—

"Mr. Commissioner Pin read a report upon this property which it was ordered should be placed upon the minutes—'Gardens.'—In company with Mr. Moffatt I have inspected the property belonging to the charity in Clerk and Street and Bloomsfield-avenue, &c. Almost all the houses are old, and will require constant attention to repairs, and some would, I think, require as immediate repairs as yet these in good tenable order. Still, I think they are all worth the Poor Law valuation, and, if let by us at that rate, our tenant would, I expect, have a good profit by setting them in single houses, sufficient to enable him to keep them up, if new placed in good repair. I should say that we did not enter any of the houses, but took a general view of the exterior appearance. Mr. Louche's valuation was so carefully made out, and I have no reason to doubt its correctness as to the fair letting value to a solvent tenant from year to year, the landlord keeping the roof, &c., in repair, as is usual in such cases. Below I give the present rental and the Poor Law valuation, showing the increased rent that should be obtained for the charity; the losses which are about to expire should be covered at the Poor Law valuation, though perhaps a higher sum might be obtained in some cases. There are two lots of building-ground which, I think, should not be let to the present tenants. One of these lots, being part of Scally's holding, has 217 feet of frontage to the Circular-road, with sufficient depth, and should be worth, I think, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per foot, say £48 16s. per annum. The other has 409 feet of frontage to Bloomsfield-avenue, and I have been told that the opposite side of this avenue has brought over 4s. per foot; which would make £81 16s. per annum. It is in Captain Halken's holding. Mr. Moffatt told me that it had been suggested to him by some of those who had seen Mr. Louche's plan of the old Portobello Gardens, that there should be only 12 houses built in front to the Circular-road, in order to leave a wider space for the entrance to the avenue, which would render the lots in the avenue itself more valuable. I think this suggestion is worthy of consideration. If the value of the avenue should be increased 6d. per foot, it might more than repay the £10 or £12 which would be lost by giving up the sites of the two houses next the avenue in front."

Then follows a schedule showing the rent, Poor Law valuation, and Mr. Louche's valuation of each holding. No. 1, James Kavanagh, present rent, £35; Poor Law valuation, £44; Louche's valuation, £64.

16558 That I see was afterwards lost on the 5th July, 1859, for £45 a year?—Yes. No. 2.—Thomas Greaves, now Burke, present rent, £46; Poor Law valuation, £53; Louche's valuation, £54.

16559 That was lost on the 14th July, 1865, for twenty-one years, at £53 a year?—Yes, exactly the Poor Law valuation, but the rent is to be increased from 1885, a building lease having been since given

to the present tenant, Burke. No. 3.—Keddy's holding is a perpetuity.—His letting never came before the Board.—It was made a long time ago. No. 4.—Representatives of Scally—present rent, £109; Poor Law valuation, £111; Louche's valuation, £135. Captain Halken—present rent, £116; Poor Law valuation, £115; Louche's valuation, £180. That letting was afterwards split up into a great many. Therefore the total as brought up by Mr. Pin is—present rental, £435; Poor Law valuation, £488; and Louche's valuation, £761.—The Board adopted that report. Subsequently a joint report upon other portions of the property signed by Judge Langford, Judge FitzGerald, and Mr. Pin, was presented to the Board, December 15, 1864, and is as follows:—

"In pursuance of the Board's minute of the 8th December, instant, appointing us as a sub-committee to consider the best mode of making lettings of this charity property, we beg to report that we held meetings at the Commissioners' Board Room, on Monday 12th and Wednesday 14th instant. Mr. Secretary Gorman attended, and brought under various two classes of cases in which lettings are to be made. The first was that of the Portobello Gardens, which have been unlet since the year 1857, since the expiration of the period at which they were held by Mr. John Scally, who occupied them as tenant for the six months during which Mr. Goodhue who had been ejected for non-payment of rent, was entitled to redeem. This period expired on the 11th of June, 1857. The second class related to property in the neighbourhood of Clarendon-street, held by various persons under leases, five in number, of which three will expire on the 25th March, 1865, and two on the 25th September, 1865. First as regards the Portobello Gardens, the Secretary laid before us two proposals, being the only two received since the gardens were advertised to be let. The first was from Mr. John Hogg, of Westminster-street, dated 16th June, 1864, proposing to take according to plan B, prepared by Mr. Louche, about 143 feet fronting the South Circular-road, extending in front from the main Road at the gate entrance of the gardens to the extended new street (as per map), and measuring from front to rear, about 295 feet, at £28 per year, and undertaking to expend £1,000 in building one or more dwelling-houses on the same. As we are unanimously of opinion that it will be more expedient to let the entire premises to one tenant (if such can be procured), we recommended that the consideration of Mr. Hogg's proposal shall for the present be postponed. The second proposal was from Mr. Samuel H. Bolton, South Bloomsfield-street, and was dated the 26th October, 1864. By it he proposes to become tenant for the ground, known as the Portobello Gardens, South Circular-road, at a rent of £180 per year. He undertakes to enclose the ground and form roadway with main sewer, and lay out the ground for building purposes, and build thereon houses suitable to the neighbourhood, the Board giving him a lease for 600 years. Mr. Bolton with his proposed forwarded plans, showing the class of houses he proposed building, and the cost of widening the ground, building sewer, and forming roadway and approach, he estimated at £100. Having regard to the valuation of these premises made by Mr. Louche, we are of opinion that Mr. Bolton's proposal is inadequate, and ought not to be accepted, but we recommended that in the event of his increasing his offer to £150 a year, commencing to spend £1,000 in erecting not fewer than four dwelling-houses, at a sum not less than £300 per house, and also undertaking to expend £400 on construction of roadway, sewer, &c., as proposed, such houses to be built, and such roadway, sewer, &c., to be constructed within eighteen months from the date of his lease, that in such an event, the Board might to grant him a lease for 100 years, rent to commence from the 25th September, 1865. As regards the leases about to expire: 1. The Commissioners to Mr. John Scally. The date of his lease is 25th March, 1856. The term is fifteen years from 25th March, 1856, the annual rent is £109, payable quarterly, and a fine of £200 was paid by the lessee. This lease will expire in March, 1865. It is right to observe that the ground demised by this lease, occupies five acres and a large field, 'promising (according to Mr. Louche's survey) a most desirable building frontage of 217 feet to the Circular-road, with a considerable depth from front to rear; also a frontage to Clarendon-street, of nearly-eight feet, with a good depth from front to rear.' In a report on the subject of this property presented by Mr. Commissioner Pin, to the Board, on the 25th June, and inserted on the minutes of that day, he recommended that in the new lettings, the building ground should be let separately from the houses, and is that recom-

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Mr. William
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resolution we consider. The Poor Law Valuation of the house held under this lease is distinguished from the building ground in £111; the valuation of Mr. Loeche is £122, of the building ground the Poor Law Valuation is £7, Mr. Loeche's of this is £37 9s; total Poor Law Valuation, £118; total Mr. Loeche's valuation, £159 9s. This is only the middle of the house, Mr. John Scully, has frequently applied to know upon what terms the Board will grant her a new lease of the premises desired to her late husband. We recommended that she be informed that the Board will be willing to consider an offer from her for a lease of the house for a term of 91 years, at an annual rent of £190, with the usual covenants to keep in repair, but that as regards the building plot it will be set apart for building purposes, on lease of 150 years, with suitable stipulations as to building, style of house, &c., that any offer she may be disposed to make for such building plot will be considered by the Board, but if deemed inadvisable that the plot will be adapted for building. 2. The Commissioners to Edward Brien.—There are two leases to that tenant. The first is dated June 17, 1891, for a term of fifteen years from 25th March, 1890, and will expire in March, 1905. The annual rent is £25, payable quarterly. The tenant paid a fine of £100, and covenanted to expend £60 in repairs within six months. The second lease is dated December 14, 1892. The term is fourteen years from September 28, 1892, and will expire in September, 1905. The annual rent is £10, payable quarterly. The tenant paid £50 as a fine, but this lease contains an covenant to expend money on repairs. The Poor Law Valuation of the entire property held under both leases is £85, Mr. Loeche's valuation is £100. A memorial was laid before us from the tenant, Mr. Brien, proposing to take a new lease of the entire premises for 21 years, at the same rent, £25, and undertaking to pay a fine of £20, and to expend a further sum of £80 on improvements. We are of opinion that it will be more for the interest of the charity that the Board should receive a larger rent, without either taking a fine or imposing conditions on the tenant to expend money on improvements beyond the usual covenants to repair, and having regard as the one hand to the Poor Law Valuation, and as the other hand to the valuation of Mr. Loeche, we recommended that Mr. Brien should get a new lease for 21 years, at a rent of £35, with the usual covenants to keep in repair. 3. The Commissioners to Mr. Thomas Green.—The date of this lease is June 20, 1921. The term is fifteen years from the 25th March, 1890. It will expire in March, 1905. The yearly rent is £46, payable quarterly. The tenant paid no fine, nor did he covenant to spend money on repairs. The Poor Law Valuation of this portion of the property is £33, Mr. Loeche's valuation is £44. A proposed deed the 4th November last was laid before us from Mr. John Burke, who appears to have been the occupying tenant of the premises under the Green family for some years past, and with Mr. Burke's proposal was forwarded a letter from Mrs. Green, the widow and representative of the house, stating that it was not her intention to seek for a renewal of the lease, and recommending Mr. Burke as a tenant. It appears that these premises have been for some years, and still are, used as a manufactory for velvets. Mr. Burke proposes to pay a rent of £30 under a new lease (the term of which he does not suggest), and to expend £100 in putting the premises into repair. Having regard to the fact that the value of these premises chiefly consists in their being maintained as a manufactory, and as being kept in repair as such, we are of opinion that in this case it will be for the benefit of the charity that the Board should accept the tenant's proposal to expend money on repairs. We, therefore, recommended that Mr. Burke should get a lease for 91 years at £33 a year (the Poor Law Valuation), and that he should covenant to expend £100 on repairs within six months from the date of his lease. 4. The Commissioners to Mr. Thomas Hilleman.—The date of this lease is May 13, 1893. The term is 124 years from 25th March, 1891, and it will expire on the 25th September, 1905. The annual rent is £210, payable quarterly. The tenant paid no fine, but he covenanted to expend £200 in repairing the house. As in John Scully's holding so in this, there is a building plot, then described by Mr. Loeche in his survey. On the north side (of Blackwell-street) there is a plot of ground having a frontage of 466 feet to the street, with a measurable depth from front to rear. During the past year the Corporation put in a main sewer the entire length of the street, and they are at present erecting on the opposite side a number of neat two-story red brick-fronted houses, without basement, making the ground in this lot most desirable for building on. The Poor Law Valuation of the houses held under this lease, as distinguished from the building plot, is £315, Mr. Loeche's valuation of same is £374. Of the building plot the Poor Law Valuation is £9;

Mr. Loeche's valuation of same is £48 7s; total Poor Law Valuation, £321, total of Mr. Loeche's valuation, £377 7s. No proposal was laid before us from the present tenant, Mr. Hilleman; the Secretary having advised us that some such had been received, it is, therefore, unnecessary for us to offer any suggestion in reference to the terms of future letting, but we recommended that Mr. Hilleman be informed that if he does not submit some specific proposal for the consideration of the Board before the end of January, 1895, this portion of the property will be advertised to be let from the 25th September, 1895. In connection with this portion of the property the Secretary laid before us two memoranda—one from Mr. George Wytheams, of Harcourt-street, Dublin, the second from Mr. William Wynne, of Ashin Park, Galway, but as we were of opinion that the matter of these memoranda was outside the scope of our inquiry, we have referred them for the decision of the Board. All which we certify as our report this 15th day of December, 1894.—(Signed), H. LONGGARD, JOSEPH PIERCE, J. D. FITZGERALD.

Upon that report the following order was made:—

"Ordered.—That the report be received, and inserted on the minutes, and the several recommendations contained in it be, and are hereby, adopted and affirmed, and that the Secretary be authorized to carry same into effect."

10560. When do you come to the lettings?—The lettings were made from time to time. They began very shortly after that report. You see the report of the three Commissioners recommends that the Portobello Gardens should be let to one tenant. The Board applied the test of advertisement to them. They were advertised in several papers, and several most competent builders came forward to bid for them, but not one of them, even Mr. Samuel Bolton, would give more than £150. Having advertised the gardens in the Dublin papers, and experienced builders offering only £125, and refusing to advance, the Board came to the conclusion that the property at the time was not so very valuable, and, having got a good solvent tenant in Mr. Stokes, they set it to him for £150. I have had a letter from Mr. Stokes, stating that he has since taken fourteen acres at the other side of the road for 200 years at £200 a year, while, for our portion, which is only six acres, he pays £150 a year for a lease for only 150 years. Thus, whereas he pays this Board about £25 an acre for six acres, he is only paying about £14 an acre for fourteen acres at the other side of the road.

10561. Do you happen to know whether the fourteen acres include the city land?—I apprehend not. The land is exactly on the opposite side of the road to the Portobello Gardens. I will resume the minutes.

10562. 15th December, 1895, is the date of the report of Judge Longfield, Judge Fitzgerald, and Mr. Finn. What followed that report?—The minutes of December 23, 1894, state:—

"Mr. Secretary Garraway read letter from Mr. S. H. Bolton, dated 21st instant, desiring to increase his offer of £120 a year, and saying that he would not build upon a shorter lease than 999 years."

"Ordered.—That in consequence of Mr. Bolton's refusal to assent to the terms proposed, this branch of the case be referred back to the Committee appointed on the 8th inst., with a request that they would make a further report. That Mr. Moffett be authorized to advertise the premises for letting, in the Dublin papers, either together or in separate lots for building."

One reason of the Board's desiring to set the property in large lots was this, that the charity had so frequently come before them, in reference to small lots, it had really crushed out other business of great importance.

10563. Were the advertisements, which were referred to in the last minute you have read, published?—Yes. The property was advertised, I have no doubt, in *publico*, or in separate lots. There is a further minute of the same date:—

"Mr. Secretary Garraway read letter from Mrs. Scully requesting further time to consider the proposal to be made by her. Also letter from Mr. Edward Brien, dated 25th inst., agreeing to the terms recommended in the report, namely, a lease for twenty-one years at £75 a year with covenant to keep in repair, and offering if necessary to surrender his second lease which will not expire until 29th September next, so that the term of both shall concur on the 25th March next. Mr. Brien requested that in

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consequence of his advanced age the new lease should be made to his son-in-law, Mr. Edward Rothé, No. 1, Upper Churchland-street. Also read letter from Mr. John Burke, dated 21st inst. agreeing to the terms recommended in the report, namely a lease for twenty-one years at a rent of £53, and a covenant to spend £100 in improvements within six months. Ordered that the proposals of Messrs. Penn and Burke be respectively accepted on the express condition that in addition to the ordinary covenants there shall be introduced into the new leases such special covenants as are in the original ones, and that the leases be prepared by the Board's solicitor at the expense of the tenants, and that a map adapted from the Ordnance Survey be annexed to each lease. Secondly, that the Board will comply with Mr. Burke's request of making the lease to his son-in-law, Mr. Rothé."

16564. Referring to the rental, the next holding appears to be most valuable, the corner of the Cumberland and Lower Churchland-street, and comprises Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 43 Lower Churchland-street, held by Mr. Edward Rothé. Mr. Moffett's evidence as to this is, "His rent is £75 a year, and he holds only for twenty-one years, from 1865." The assessed valuation of these houses is £70, and the letting value must be more than £75. Mr. Moffett stated that some of the houses were in the hands of under-tenants when the Commissioners let them to a middleman, and adds "they (the Commissioners) did not consult me on that point, or I should not have recommended it." There is no doubt you did let this lot, consisting of several houses, to the same person for twenty-one years in 1863—I may say that Mr. Moffett was most distinctly censured in every single letting, and Mr. Penn commences his report by stating that the agent Mr. Moffett and himself went and inspected the premises. Throughout the whole transaction, when a proposal came into that office I first referred it to the agent for his report, in order to have it for the Board.

16565. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do you wish to state anything in reference to Mr. O'Shaughnessy's question to Mr. Moffett, "1866. Do you approve of letting in a large lot," and the answer "I decidedly think such property would let better as small lots?"—The three Commissioners, including Judge Longfield of the Landlord Estates Court, a gentleman of vast experience, thought that the small lots would be exceedingly troublesome to the Board. The tenants would be constantly coming with complaints, and giving trouble, to the prejudice of the other business in the office. For ten years Peter Bernard's charity occupied the constant attention of the Board, at its weekly meetings, and was such a source of trouble that the late Very Rev. Denis Pakenham, whenever he attended, would ask me "Is our friend, Peter Bernard, on the list or day?"

16566. LORD JUSTICE FRYGESSON.—Is not that very much what Mr. Moffett said? "I never would make those lettings in that wholesale way if it were my property, or if I had the sole management of it." Then he is asked "You do not consider that it was the best way to get the full value?" He answers "I do not think so; but it saved me a great amount of trouble and the Commissioners also."—Mr. Penn held a different view. He was one of the three Commissioners, and by being thoroughly acquainted with the locality, stated the place was a kind of wild desert or common filled with every kind of nuisance, so that it would be utterly impossible to let it in small patches without making roads and sewers, and preparing it for building purposes.

16567. What has that to say to wholesale lettings of houses?—I allude to the building ground.

16568. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do I understand that, in the opinion of the Board, it might have let for more money if let in smaller lots?—I do not think that, at all events they thought it would be more expedient to let in one lot to a good tenant with a covenant to expend a substantial sum of money in erecting houses.

16569. On the ground that they would get more money, or that it would save trouble?—The Commissioners at every stage took an anxious interest of

one and trouble; but these small holdings would not be satisfactory to a Board constituted as this is, and they thought letting it to a solvent tenant, with a covenant to build, would be more satisfactory.

16570. Do you deal with other charity properties on the same principle?—The Bertram property and one other, Caroline Carey's, &c., I may say, the only properties we have. We cannot by our Act of Parliament take property, and indeed the Commissioners feel a disinclination to manage property. Besides the Bertram property and Carey's properties, we have perhaps only a house here and there. These were transmitted from the former Board, under the 11th section of the Act of 1844.

16571. LORD JUSTICE FRYGESSON.—Then it is not the view of the Board that they can, with advantage, manage properties?—So much is that the case that from the draft bill of the Charitable Bequests Act, passed in 1867, they struck out a power, intended to be conferred on them, to accept landed property, and strictly confined it to annuities and money in the funds.

16572. Are there any instances of property vested in the Secretary of the Board as a trustee?—No, that was an exploded system under the old Board. It was never done under this Board, we would not place ourselves in that position.

16573. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—With respect to the letting to Mr. Rothé, it appears the Commissioners let to a middleman, there being occupying tenants in possession. Would that be your usual principle, to let over the heads of occupying tenants in possession?—No, but in this case the tenant requested us to let to Rothé.

16574. LORD JUSTICE FRYGESSON.—Yet, but the tenant who did so was himself a middleman, and had under-tenants occupying seven houses, what Lord Randolph Churchill wants to know is, whether your Board deliberately thought it best to let to a middleman, presumably sacrificing a profit rent, rather than make seven separate leases of these distinct houses?—All was done after most mature consideration, and the Board thought it better on the whole for the charity to let the houses to a middleman, rather than manage the property themselves.

16575. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Have you any minutes showing the reasons of the Board in adopting that course?—I do not know that it is usual for the minutes of a Board to set out reasons: they contain the decisions and orders of the Board. In this instance, however, the matter had been referred to two of these committees, and they had made reports.

16576. Mr. Moffett was asked "Is it (the letting value) more than £75 a year?" and he answered "Certainly it is. He has a profit on them." Did the Board take any steps to inquire what profit was likely to be made by the middleman upon the seven tenants?—No, those were very minute calculations.

16577. LORD JUSTICE FRYGESSON.—Then is Mr. Leach's report upon this lot?—

"100, a Churchland-street. Edward Brian, No. 40.—A one-story tiled cottage house, with a gateway at side, set many years built, with garden at rear, &c.; Poor Law Valuation 54, letting value, £10. No. 41.—A double cottage house, with rear garden, but no gateway at side; Poor Law Valuation, 50, letting value, £10. No. 42.—A substantial two-story house, three floors high, no basement, a small yard at rear; Poor Law Valuation, £10; letting value, £14. No. 43.—A house similar in height, with entrance hall in centre, two small shops on street floor, with several rooms above stairs, let in sections etc.; Poor Law Valuation, £12; letting value, £20. Churchland-place.—No. 1.—A house three floors high, six rooms, no basement, well-fitted up; Poor Law Valuation, £11, letting value, £16. No. 2.—An old house, with stair and to the Church road, front looking to the road or place of ground between it and the next house, two floors in height, no basement; Poor Law Valuation, £18, letting value, £18. No. 3.—A smaller house very old, with end looking to the road and the first looking to a small piece of ground between it and the last house; Poor Law Valuation, £6, letting value, £10. Total Poor Law Valuation, £86; letting value, £100. The foregoing houses will require continual care and looking after."

As the end be says:—

"I have examined the second holdings as mentioned in this report, and have placed in each, according to my judgment, what each should be for yearly, the tenant paying the rent. As the various houses are of a very profitable nature, and in many cases at the situation of them are only adapted for weekly tenants, a reduction should be made from the foregoing of 15 per cent., for consequent repairs, less in charge of tenants and collecting."

His valuation then would be £85, taking off the £151—

16378. **LORD R. CHURCHILL.**—The Board really allowed 25 per cent., though only recommended to allow 15½. They took everything into consideration, guided by the opinion of the eminent and experienced men to whom the matter had been submitted.

16379. Would the Board be guided rather by the opinion of the Committee than of Mr. Moffatt?—The agent was before the Committee, and was consulted at every stage. The minutes show that, on every occasion, Mr. Moffatt was consulted.

16380. Does the report give you to understand that Mr. Moffatt approved of the course taken by the Committee?—We had a judge of the Landed Estates Court on the Board, and other able judges as well. I have seen minutes where the agent made certain recommendations which were overruled by the Board.

16381. **LORD JAMES PRITCHARD.**—At all events, Mr. Moffatt had manifestly forgotten that he had visited the premises with Mr. Pitt?—Yes. On the 12th January, 1885, the proposal of Mr. Stokes for the Portland Gardens was accepted. The minute states—

"Mr. Secretary Gorman read a proposal of Mr. Friedrich Stokes, offering to become tenant of the Portland Gardens as they now stand, at a rent of £150, by lease for 150 years, the first two years from March as the term of rent, and undertaking to expend within two years a sum of £2,000 on substantial buildings, but not to be bound by any other special covenants not necessarily directed by reason of land lease, and to have the option of taking out two leases, so as to divide the rent and expenditure."

"Ordered:—That the secretary be authorized to accept Mr. Stokes's proposal on his agreeing to the following conditions:—That in addition to the covenants in the lease he should enter into covenants not to convert the premises into a cemetery, and not permit any notice of conversion to be entered on them, that the rent shall commence from the 25th September, 1885, being a period of eighteen months from 25th March next, that the expenditure of £2,000 shall be on dwelling-houses, and that the houses, yards, and sewers shall be constructed within eighteen months from the 25th March next."

This was accepted by Mr. Stokes.

16382. You bound yourselves, if Mr. Stokes should so require it, to divide the property into two holdings. Had you, as a matter of fact, any proposal at any time to take this place in separate lots?—I am not prepared to say that. I do not think we had. I read out for part from Mr. Hogan.

16383. In reference to the taxes upon Mr. Stokes's holding, there is portion of Mr. Moffatt's evidence to which I have to ask your attention:—

"7015. Your accounts show deductions for poor-rate and water-rate of over £30 a year. All the holdings appear to be holdings of house property, the greater part of it in the hands of sub-tenants. How is the poor-rate calculated?—If the rental is below the valuation, it is calculated on the rent. If above the valuation, it is calculated on the valuation."

"7018. Are you not aware that, when your tenants have sub-tenants, they are only entitled to deduct from you a sum bearing to the amount deducted from them, the same proportion, that the rent they pay to you, bears to the rent they receive from their tenants?—Certainly."

"7017. Have you allowed deductions upon that principle?—In every case where it would be done."

"7018. The deduction of £30 a year is in the pound?—Very easily."

"7020. How much do you allow Mr. Stokes for poor-rate?—Mr. Stokes deducts the poor-rate on the rent he pays."

"7021. Is not that perfectly wrong?—Yes, and I had a fight with him on the subject. He would not give me any satisfaction as to his profit rent."

"7022. Did you then allow him to deduct the rates on his full rent?—By direction of the secretary, I did so."

"7023. Which of them gave you that direction?—I think Mr. Gorman."

"7024. Do you not think that he directed you to allow the tenant what he had no possible right to?—I am aware of the law."

"7025. Would not the difference be that you ought only to have allowed him about one-third of what you did?—It would make a difference certainly."

"7026. Do you not know that the tenant has no right to deduct anything, except on proving to the landlord that he is entitled to the deduction he claims?—Yes; but Mr. Stokes, for instance, wrote to the Commissioners about it."

"7027. You answer in a complete one—that you were directed to take a rent less than you are entitled to. But I want to know why that was done?—I pointed out, to the secretary, the law on the subject."

Would you give us an explanation of that evidence?—I am able to give a very clear explanation about that. As there are no paid Commissioners, the secretaries must sometimes necessarily exercise discretion, especially during the long vacation, when the Board is not sitting, but they always exercise it with great care and caution. In reference to this particular matter, Mr. Stokes wrote, when the Board had separated for the long vacation:—

"Commercial Holdings,

"12th July, 1878.

"Dear Sir,—I observed in the paper a few weeks back that your Board had adopted the system of renewable leases. I shall be very glad to hear that such is the case, as the Church Temporalities Commissioners' mode of doing business is very satisfactory. Yours is not. I have always paid my rent regularly about the same date since, and on the present occasion sent to Messrs. Moffatt a cheque on 21st of last month which was refused on the ground that they could not allow me the usual poor rates, but that I must furnish them with a statement of my profit rent, so enable them to decide how much they would allow me. It would probably be about two-thirds. I sent it back a second and third time with a written message, that I had allowed every one of my tenants the full poor rate, and that the valuation was about £5,000 a year. I have since received no answer, and the cheque has been refused. I shall instruct my solicitor to make a formal legal tender to the Commissioners, who are, I think, called upon to protect their tenants from this annoyance. I may add that this year is regularly demanded by your agent a very few days after it is due. I don't complain of this as I pay no attention to it, but it is not pleasant, and I shall rejoice to hear that your Board have adopted a more satisfactory system."

Having received that letter I sent for Mr. Moffatt on 21st July, and asked him to explain to me this difference about the taxes, and he did so. I then said:—

"All the Gentlemen I can exercise at the present moment is to tell you, just for this one day of rest, to settle on the usual terms, and you can make a statement to the Board when they meet."

And on the same day I wrote to Mr. Stokes in reply:—

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., on the subject of which I have this day seen Mr. Moffatt, the agent for the Board. As the Board has adjourned its meetings for the summer recess, I have directed Mr. Moffatt to arrange the present half year's rent with you on the basis on which he has hitherto done so. Any views he entertains in reference to an allowance for Free-trade, I have requested him to place in writing for the decision of the Board, and, if found correct, they will, of course, be acted on in future settlements of rent."

16384. **LORD R. CHURCHILL.**—Was not the effect of that letter merely to postpone the question of poor rates till the long vacation was over?—Exactly, but Mr. Moffatt, I presume, from his evidence before you, fancied it was a general authority, and had forgotten all about it, and only the matter was recalled to his mind by your examination. I probably would not have brought it before the Board.

16385. **LORD JAMES PRITCHARD.**—But the usual way of managing the rates, as I understand, had been to allow the full poundage on the rent, and what we want to learn is whether that has been set right?—I am going to give you very important evidence upon that.

16386. When was this question of poor rates brought before the Board?—In January of the present year.

April 12, 1880
Mr. William
Gordon, &c.

16587. Do you mean that not only from the original date, September, 1864, down to 1876, but from 13th July, 1876, to January, 1880, after attention had been called to it, the deduction of poor-rates has gone on on the usual terms?—Yes, and if you allow me I will give you a satisfactory explanation of it now. The matter having been brought to Mr. Moffatt's notice, he wrote on the 12th November, 1879, but I had not time or opportunity to bring his letter before the Board till January of the present year. His letter is as follows:—

"24, South Frederick-street,
12th November, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—On a former occasion having endeavoured to introduce, with such tenants of your Board as are in the position of middlemen, the system of allowance for poor-rates, in accordance with the decisions in the cases of Carrapichan, Toulhams respondents (Josh Jones, Vol. 8, p. 37), and of O'Loghlin v. O'Callaghan (Dr. R. C. L., 119), I met with most decided opposition from Mr. F. Stokes, who at the time brought the matter under your notice, but which from some misunderstanding on my part was not followed up. The question has now been raised, by the Endowed Schools Commission, why this system has not been acted on. The decision I allude to is, to the effect that the allowance for poor rates to be made to a middleman should bear the same proportion to the rent he pays as the amount of deductions made by his sub-tenants bears to the amount of rents he, the middleman, receives, which, in cases where the rents paid by the occupiers are greater than the valuation of their holdings, makes a difference, or distinguished from the system almost universally acted on of allowing one half the percentage rate on the gross rents. To carry out this system, which I may term the proportionate system, it is requisite that the amount of rents received by the middleman, and the amount of the allowances made by him, should be ascertained, and thence arises one difficulty, as with Mr. Stokes, for that gentleman would not supply that information, and the question arises in—Can the allowance for poor rates be withheld until such time as that information is given? The foregoing case is on the supposition that the middleman has let his holding to sub-tenants, who pay the taxes on their several holdings and make their deductions from the rent they pay. But another case arises, where the middleman makes his lettings on a lease, frequently adopted, of paying the taxes himself, and receiving from his tenants a rent including the taxes, a mode which, so far as I can see, renders the decision I allude to inoperative, or even should he make his lettings part one way and part the other, I do not see how they can be carried out. The Acts of Parliament bearing on this subject, and which I read you, are—1st & 2nd Vic., c. 36, s. 75, and 12th & 13th Vic., c. 104, s. 11, the latter altering the original system, which nevertheless is, with few exceptions, adhered to; and as examples, and where from some merely by accident or ignorance of the law, I may quote the practice of the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, and that in the case of the Earl of Pembroke, in each of whom I pay head rents for middlemen, in reliance to which the question could be raised. I have to request you will inform me in this proportionate system, to be adopted with the tenants of your Board, and, if so, are the sub-tenants that have been made to be re-assessed, and for how long a period back; and can all allowances for poor rates be reduced until the account is gone into and settled? Also, in cases where the middleman pays the taxes on the entire or portion of his holding, can the system be adopted?

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

WM. H. MARFATT.

To WILLIAM GORDON, Esq., Secretary, Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, 2, Kildare-place.

The entire of that correspondence is abstracted on the minutes of 16th January, 1880. The letters are—first, that in which Mr. Stokes complains, then mine in reply, and then Mr. Moffatt's. The order of the Board is—

"I. That the consideration of Mr. Moffatt's statement be adjourned, but that the Secretary take an early opportunity of bringing it forward for decision. II. That in the meantime the Secretary communicate with the Secretary of the Church Temporalities Commissioners, the agent of the Pembroke estate, and some firm of land agents of high standing, so as to ascertain the practice of making poor rate allowances in each department."

Acting on that order I addressed a letter to Mr. Vernon, to the Church Temporalities Commissioners, and to Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid, as the most eminent land agents in Ireland. I will now read the letter in reply, from Mr. Vernon:—

"POOR RATE ALLOWANCES.

Whitehall-place,
January 16, 1880.

MR DEAR SIR,—On Lord Pembroke's estate, my former rule has been to allow poor rates to our lessees on the actual rent paid by them, irrespective of the fact of their being in many cases subtenants. This practice involves no doubt considerable loss to the estate, but I have always considered that less preferable to the great inconvenience and annoyance which I should be obliged to inflict upon our lessees by following the more strictly legal course. It is also, in the case of Lord Pembroke's estate, to be borne in mind that in most cases the subtenant's interest has been made of great value by the entry of his capital or that of his predecessors. This consideration is what I find in force of the course which I have always followed on this estate, though it may not have the same weight in other estates differently circumstanced.

Believe me, very truly yours,

JOHN K. VERNON.

W. GORDON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Charitable Bequests,
2, Kildare-place."

I received from Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid this letter:—

"POOR RATE ALLOWANCES.

6, Leinster-street, Dublin,
16th January, 1880.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 15th instant, we beg to say that in general practice we allow a middleman the same poor rate as an occupier, and we do so on the ground that it is almost impossible in most cases of middleman's holdings to arrive at the facts necessary to compute the correct proportion of poor-rates on the principle laid down in the Act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 37, s. 75, and we do not think we would be justified in refusing to make the middleman any allowance, unless he supplied us with the necessary information, which it is often not in his power to do, such instances as the correct amount of poor rate allowance to which his tenant (who may also be a middleman) be entitled. At the same time we must say that in cases where the correct basis of calculation is known, there is no reason why the allowance should not be made in strict accordance with the Act of Parliament.

We are, Sir, yours obediently,

STEWART AND KINCAID.

W. GORDON, Esq."

I also received this letter from the Secretary to the Church Temporalities Commissioners, dated January 18, 1880:—

"SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, with reference to your letter of 15th instant, to state for the information of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, that they allow poor-rate to middlemen, on the same basis as to persons occupying directly under them. They take the course for convenience of collection, though not strictly in accordance with the 75th section of the Act 1 and 2 Vic., cap. 36. The mode of calculation directed by that section is not practicable in the case of ecclesiastical land rents, inasmuch as the Commissioners have no means of ascertaining the amount of poor-rate deducted by the occupiers from their immediate landlord, and this amount is the one to be divided amongst all tenants between the immediate landlord and the owner of the land-tenants both inclusive. In adopting this course the Commissioners follow the practice of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Bishop from whom they derived the property.

I am, Sir,
DEAR GENTLEMAN."

Upon hearing these letters read, the Board affirmed the act of Mr. Moffatt, and directed him to continue to allow the full percentage.

16588. You observe that Mr. Vernon states:—

"This practice involves no doubt considerable loss to the estate."

And Messrs. Stewart and Kinnaird say:—

"In cases where the correct basis of calculation is known, there is no reason why the allowance should not be made in strict accordance with the Act of Parliament."

While the Church Temporalities Commissioners adopt the other course for convenience of collection. Is it the opinion of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests that they have any objection to depart, for convenience, from the strictly legal course, where the departure involves loss to the charity?—Another board think they have—namely, the Church Temporalities Commissioners. It would not be for the secretary of a Board to give an opinion upon the propriety or wisdom of the course adopted by the Board. The Master of the Rolls, Judge Fitzgerald, and Judge Fitzgerald were, I think, present when the decision was arrived at.

16588. Let me call your attention to the figures. The rent you ought to get from Mr. Stokes is £150 a year. You have been in the habit of allowing him a percentage, which in recent years has been at the rate of more than 1s. in the £1 on that?—Half the percentage.

16589. Yes, the rate has been from 2s. to 2s. 6d. Taking the lowest figure, you have been allowing him 1s. in the £1 on the whole rent?—The agent has.

16591. That is £7 10s. per annum on this holding alone. If that be that the Poor Law valuations of the premises as they stand now is £4,000 a year, and that therefore that amount is derived out of the property by persons holding sub-interests, are you not for convenience giving to Mr. Stokes something like 2s. or 2s. 6d. a year of the property of the charity, and at the same time, the loss will increase too?—The Board with the Master of the Rolls as the arbitrator, after full consideration of the law and the facts, decided that, and it is not for me to question the wisdom of their decision.

16592. I understand that you have allowed the possessor to take all the benefits at the full percentage rate upon the rent paid, instead of upon the proportion which that rent bears to the entire income derived out of the property, and therefore that with a rate of 2s. or 2s. 6d., a loss approaching five per cent. on the whole income of the charity is involved?—I apprehend that is the case.

16593. Is it not further the case that your allowance to Mr. Stokes may largely exceed all the rates he pays, if he pays only the legal deduction from what he receives?—I presume so.

16594. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Can you tell us how it happened that this question, which is of some importance with regard to the management of properties, raised by Mr. Stokes in July, 1876, by a formal letter to you, was not brought before the Board until January, 1880. Would it even have been brought before the Board at all, were it not for the Endowed Schools Commission?—Mr. Maffett, in his letter of 13th November, 1879, admits that it was a misunderstanding on his part. He thought I gave him general directions which I never did. I told him to lay the matter before the Board. He misunderstood the thing, and did not lay it before the Board until the latter end of last year, and then the Board affirmed what he had done. It had passed out of my mind—my instructions to Mr. Maffett were to lay a statement of his views before the Board, and that he omitted to do. If you allow me, I will read two passages from the annual reports about this property. In the 25th annual report, that for 1870, it is stated:—

"We have been obliged to resort to the Court of Chancery in order to establish five important charities, and to have schemes framed for their future administration. We are also bringing into operation, in the city of Dublin, a charity school for female orphans, which, though founded and endowed by a benevolent testator early in the present century, was so much pressed down by former litigation, by costs, and accumulations of several fines, that its operations could not sooner be carried into effect. We have not only succeeded in clearing off the various charges and accumulations, but have been able to raise the annual income of

the property from a sum below £800, at which it stood at the period of the founder's death, to a practically paid net annual rental of £750. We also obtained a perpetuity of the charity property from the late Board of Endowed Commissioners, thus securing it from all future danger of eviction by a further accumulation of several fines."

And in the report for 1873, being the 27th annual report, it is stated:—

"After considerable litigation we have at length succeeded in bringing into operation an old endowment, created by the will of Mr. Peter Barker, so long ago as the year 1822. This gentleman left his property, consisting of lands and houses in the city and suburbs of Dublin, held under the fee of Dublin, and at the time producing about £800 a year, for the purpose of establishing a boarding school for poor Protestant female orphans. The property having been withheld from its purposes, our predecessors at this Board took proceedings for its recovery and succeeded in restoring it, but from the effects of litigation, and a large accumulation of several fines, it became so much embarrassed that it was found impossible to carry out the intentions of the testator. A few years ago we were obliged to raise money on mortgage for the purpose of paying off these fines, but we have the satisfaction to state that we have not only paid off all charges and accumulations, but by advantageous lettings of the charity property on building leases and otherwise, have succeeded in securing to the charity a well paid annual income of £750. Under the sanction of the Court of Chancery a scheme for the administration of the school has been framed, trustees have been appointed, a commodious house in the city of Dublin has been taken, and preliminary steps have been adopted for the reception of these orphan girls."

16595. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—Let us return to the lettings. We have disposed of No. 1. No. 2 is Barker's lease of July 14th, 1845, at £33 a year. That lease appears to have been since surrendered, and a lease with an increased rent of £65 adopted instead. When was this change effected?—The minute is 25th April, 1877.—

"Mr. Secretary Cannon read letter from John Burke, 18, Lower Clarendon-street, dated 18th inst., proposing to surrender the lease which had been granted to him by the Board in December, 1871, for a term of 61 years, and to take a new lease for 29 years at an increased rent to enable him to build on a portion of the ground comprised in that lease. Mr. Burke stated that all the ground comprising his premises had been taken for building purposes, and that it would increase the value of the charity property if his ground was also built upon. Ordered that it be referred to Mr. Maffett, Board's agent, to report his opinion whether the Board ought to sanction Mr. Burke's proposal, and if so to recommend what increased annual rent he should be asked to pay."

The next minute is May 2nd, 1877:—

"Mr. Secretary Cannon referred to last Board's minute, and read a report from Mr. Maffett, Board's agent dated this day, stating that he had viewed Mr. Burke's premises, and that he was of opinion that it would be for the interests of the charity that the Board should comply with his request. Mr. Maffett recommended that Mr. Burke be called upon to pay at the expiration of one year from the present time £15 a year over his rent as it now stands in also what it will be in 1895. A map or plan showing the proposed improvements was laid before the Board. It was ordered that the Board approve of Mr. Maffett's recommendations, and that Mr. Burke be informed that the Board will execute a new lease to him for a term of 99 years at the increased rent suggested by the agent, such lease to be prepared by Board's solicitor at Mr. Burke's expense."

16596. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Had not the Board, in letting that lot to Mr. Burke at £33 a year in 1863, expressed an opinion that the ground was not likely to be used for anything else, but manufacturing purposes?—Yes, but the whole face of the neighbourhood is changed, transverse go through it now.

16597. In 1865 the Board did not seem to have had any reason before them of forming a correct opinion, because they expressed an opinion, when letting to Mr. Burke at that low price, without asking for information, that the premises were not likely to be used for anything else, but manufacturing purposes?—At that time they were not.

16598. Yet in less than twelve years the property

April 18, 1846.
Mr. William
Gerrard, &c.

is covered with houses.—It does not seem possible for my Board to estimate what, in ten years hence, will be the value of property.

16599. That would neither tend against making long leases at low rents?—Yes; but I may mention that, in Belfast, this Board, under the power which it has of enabling trustees to grant leases, enabled certain charitable societies to realise £3,000 a year. The trustees were only able to grant 99 years' leases, and by obtaining power to grant leases for 999 years they were enabled to get £2,000 a year profit. To return to Mr. Burke's holding; there was a dispute between the solicitor of our Board and Mr. Burke's solicitors, which is referred to in the minutes of June 6, 1877.—

"Mr. Secretary Gerrard referred to Board's minute of 2nd May last, and had before the Board the draft of new lease to Mr. John Burke. Read letter from Board's solicitor, dated 26th of May stating that he was under the impression that the full rent of £75 was to be charged from the 25th March, 1878, but that Messrs. Cuthbert and Humphill, the solicitors for Mr. Burke, had allowed the draft by making the rent, payable up to 1885, 42s. and thereafter to the end of the term, £75. Board's solicitor further stated that the new lease stipulated on £1,000 being expended on building within ten years. Report of Board's agent, 2nd of May, read. Ordered—That the Board concurs in the view of Mr. Burke's solicitors, and that the lease be prepared in conformity therewith and that it also approve of the amount proposed to be expended on building."

16600. LEASE-JURIST FRANKLIN.—The next holding on the rental as No. 3, Michael Keefe. That is a petty rent. No. 4 is the same. No. 5 is also an old letting to Mr. Hutchinson. No. 6, Mr. Bonnell, lease for 51 years, from 25th March, 1865. A proposal for another tenant was mentioned on the minute you read. When did Mr. Bonnell get his lease?—The proposal of Bonnell at £100 a year was accepted in 1865.

16601. He got a lease of five houses?—Yes.
16602. Mr. Maffett's evidence about that holding is as follows:—

"1844. That lot comprises one house in Church-street, and five on the Circular-road. How were they valued when he got the lease?—Partly on the rents paid before that, and partly by their appearance, or something of that sort.

"1845. Was there anything of a regular valuation made?—There was no valuation employed.

"1846. Did you negotiate that lease yourself?—I think not.

"1850. Who could have done it?—The secretaries."

Was not this formerly Scully's holding?—Yes.—Scully's case was referred to Judge Langfield, who made this report on the 10th January, 1863:—

"The first succeeded by Scully, in February, 1846, was nearly sixteen years ago, after that he is entitled to the interest of Murtagh McCormick, to whom Peter Berrard, whose interest is now vested in the Commissioners, devised the premises on the 25th May, 1830, for 124 years, with a *four-quarter covenant for renewal*; rent, £70 17s. 10d. currency. McCormick expended money in building on the premises, and on 27th March, 1848, this McCormick obtained a renewal on payment of a fine of £150 2s. 2d., as his proprietary of the fine paid for the renewal of the lease to the Commissioners. On the 29th September, 1853, he obtained another renewal on payment of a fine of £200 15s. The interest subsequently vested in Eliza Mary McMahon, and in 1845 a divorce took place regarding the amount of fine which ought to be paid by her for a renewal, the Archbishop having demanded a very considerable one as a renewal fine. No satisfactory arrangement could be made, as she could only consent to pay £200, while the Commissioners demanded the sum of £245 3s. 4d., which Mr. Scully in his memorial designated as 'equivalent,' 'extinguishment,' and 'common'; but another Eliza Mary McMahon not the divorcée, John Scully, who became her representative in 1867, took every step to enforce their right to have the amount of the renewal fine settled legally, and the memorial leaves the impression on me that the sum demanded by the Commissioners was the proper and lawful sum. A second memorial was presented by John Scully, in 1851, but it is immaterial. His widow and representative, Frances Mary Scully, presented a memorial, 21st December, 1864, complaining that a renewal granted to her husband in 1850 omitted the *four-quarter clause*, and objecting to the mode in which the Commissioners now propose to set and divide the land. The only part that seems to me material

in her memorial is the statement respecting the omission of the *four-quarter clause* from the renewal of 1850. Mrs. Scully asserts that this was caused by the delicate health of her husband, who never read the lease, and that this was only one of the reasons that were to be made from time to time in pursuance of the original covenant, and that, therefore, she is now entitled legally to a renewal. I fully agree with her conclusion after statement is true. If the *four-quarter clause* was inadvertently omitted in the lease of 1850, she ought now to be placed in the same position as if it had been introduced, and I should wish to see the lease and correspondence relating to it in 1850, in order to know the facts accurately. A letter written by John Scully, dated 4th December, 1850, would lead me to conjecture that the proper fine was demanded in 1845, that the parties proposed to let their lease expire rather than pay that fine, and that in 1850 the lease was made to John Scully, omitting the *four-quarter clause* by the agreement of both parties, and that this lease was granted not on account of the *four-quarter clause*, but in compliance with his letter of 15th December, 1850, when he asks simply for a preference to himself as the accepting tenant, he being willing to pay the highest rent that any solvent tenant would give. If this should be the case, I do not see that Mrs. Scully has any claim to what she seeks, and if she was aware of the facts I should not consider her memorial a true or honest statement.

M. T. GERRARD, 12, 2.

And upon that report the Board ordered:—

"That the substance of Judge Langfield's report be communicated to Mrs. Scully, and that she be informed that the Commissioners will adhere to the terms recommended in the report of the Commission, and already communicated to her by the secretary.

16603. What happened?—She would not take the premises. The minutes of 9th February, 1863, contain this entry:—

"Read Judge Langfield's report upon the former memorial of Mrs. Scully, also the report of the sub-commissioner and a letter, dated 7th instant, from her, to the effect that she still asked upon a right to a renewal of her lease, proposing for each renewal for twenty-one years, a rent of £108 a year, and a fine of £250.

Ordered.—That Mrs. Scully be apprised that the Commissioners desire to state, in the most explicit manner, that she has not the slightest ground for claiming a renewal of her lease about to expire, and that she be referred to the secretary's letter of the 23rd ult.; but that if she will make an offer of £100 a year, upon lease for twenty-one years to the five houses above, without the building ground, such offer will be favourably considered by the Board, if made before their next meeting on the 16th instant."

16604. We want to ascertain how Alderman Bonnell got the premises for £100 a year?—The minutes of 2nd March, 1863, record:—

"Read letter from Mrs. Scully agreeing to the terms proposed by the Board, but requesting that the new lease should be made to Alderman J. Ouseley Bonnell, who was tenant to two of the houses, and with whom she had arranged to take her place. Ordered.—That the Commissioners will favourably entertain a proposal from Alderman Bonnell for the houses, as requested by Mrs. Scully, when same shall be made in writing, that the building ground be situated for letting by the agent, acquainting him that the Commissioners think it desirable that it should be offered in two lots, namely one lot fronting the Circular-road, and the other fronting Church-street."

16605. Did Mr. Bonnell accept that?—The minute of 9th March, 1864, is:—

"Read proposal of Alderman J. Ouseley Bonnell offering £100 a year for the five houses comprised in the lease to Mr. John Scully upon lease, which he expects will be made to him for forty-one or fifty-one years. Ordered.—That the Commissioners agree to extend the term from twenty-one years to thirty-one years."

And there is a further minute on 16th March, 1865:—

"Mr. Secretary Gerrard read letter from Alderman J. Ouseley Bonnell, requesting an extension of the term of the lease proposed to be given him to forty-one years, and specifying a number of improvements, which he intended to make upon the five houses contained in the lease. Ordered.—That Alderman Bonnell be informed that the Board will adhere to the terms fixed by their last minute."

16606. You did not make any valuation, at that time, of those houses, and the letting was made, under

the tenant valuation, to a gentleman who made some arrangement with the previous tenant, Mrs. Scully, the terms of which were not communicated to you?—Mr. Bonnell was probably approved of as a man of rank. On 16th March, Mr. Bonnell offered £53 for the building ground, but the Board—

"Ordered:—That Alderman Bonnell be informed that the Commissioners, having already decided upon advertising the piling question, are determined to adhere to that decision."

16607. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Did the Board advertise the houses, or were they ever advertised or shown to the public, before concluding the arrangement with Alderman Bonnell, to let them to him for £14 a year less than the valuation?—I am not able to say. I read the minute directing the advertisement of the land, as well as the house. I cannot give you an answer from memory. I really cannot ascertain whether this particular lot was advertised.

16608. There is abundant evidence that the Board ordered the Bedford property to be advertised, but does it not seem most probable that these particular houses were not advertised?—I apprehend that this lot was not advertised. When the Board had solvent people to deal with, they thought it better, for the interests of the Charity, to deal with them than advertise the property.

16609. LORD JUSTICE PUGHMAN.—You made a remark on a particular day, giving Mr. Bonnell an opportunity of making a proposal, and stating you would give him a preference of the houses only, but directing the agent to advertise the land. At the next meeting you previously accepted his proposal. Therefore there could not be an advertisement. Kindly read the minute of the 16th March!—

"Mr. Secy. Gerson read letter from Alderman J. Cussey Bonnell, requesting an extension of the term of the lease proposed to be given to him to 41 years.
Ordered.—That Ald. Bonnell be informed that the Board will adhere to the term fixed by their last minute."

16610. That verifies the conclusion that the houses were not advertised. We may take it now that he did get his lease for £100!—Yes.

16611. What became of the building-ground that is stated by Mr. Moffatt to have been let to Joseph Kelly at £55 a year, with a covenant to expend £3,500?—On the 23rd March, 1865, proposals of £7 for the building-ground were refused. We got into negotiations with the Bathmans railway proposers, so that our dealings in reference to the ground were suspended until that undertaking collapsed. It came to nothing, though for a long time it had the appearance as if it would be carried out. The ground was again advertised, and ultimately Kelly got the remaining plot at £55. On minutes of June 17, 1865, state—

"Office of J. Kelly and Hahalan of £50 for building-ground postponed. Read letter from Alderman Bonnell, repeating his suggestion to close up the present lease, and to make another in Churchman street; and Mr. Commissioner Pin having reported that he had respected the premises, and considered the plans suggested to be a great improvement. Ordered.—That Alderman Bonnell be informed that the Commissioners are ready to meet his views, but that they expect he will bear the expense, and all the responsibility, of the alterations, which can only be effected legally by obtaining the consent in writing of the present occupiers. Also read letter from Mr. Hahalan, reporting he offer £50 for the building-ground at Moorfields in 1865, and £240 for the houses now held by him; and Mr. Commissioner Pin having reported his opinion of the value of the building-ground, and regard being had to the Poor Law valuation of the houses—that Mr. Hahalan be informed that the Board consider his offer inadequate."

The matter was again considered on July 14, 1865, when the agent was again ordered to advertise; and on November 16, 1865, there is this minute:—

"Read letter from Mr. Moffatt, saying that Mr. Hahalan had surrendered his premises, and that all the tenants except two had signed an agreement to hold from the Commissioners at weekly rent, and that the gross rental subject to repairs and taxes was £578. But it appearing to the Board that such tenancies were not satisfactory, and that

it was desirable to have more responsible parties holding directly from the Commissioners. Ordered.—That the Commissioners confirm their former minute as to directing Mr. Moffatt to advertise the houses to be let in suitable lots, he consulting with Mr. Commissioner Pin on the number and extent of the lots to be advertised."

On the 14th December, 1865, the Board found fault with Mr. Moffatt for not advertising. On the 11th January, 1866, they advertised Hahalan's holding in five lots. Several proposals were read, and submitted for report of Mr. Commissioners Pin and Judge Longfield; and on February 8, 1866, the following report from Mr. Commissioner Pin and Judge Longfield was read:—

"We have considered the several proposals for the property held by Thomas Hahalan, and recommend that the following be accepted if no objection appear on inquiry to the character and solvency of the parties."

Four lettings amounting to £514 were therein recommended for acceptance, and the minutes record:—

"Mr. Secretary Gerson read report signed by Judge Longfield and Mr. Commissioner Pin, recommending the acceptance of Mr. Luke Mordant's offer of £120 a year for No. 1, and reported that the changes given by Mr. Ord for the same lot had not proved satisfactory. Ordered.—That the offer of Mr. Mordant be accepted, and that Mr. Ord be informed that the Commissioners decline to proceed any further with respect to his proposal. Also read letter from Mr. Kewburgh (whose offer for lots 9 and 1 had been accepted by Board's former minute) repeating that an consideration of the way he had state of repair of the houses, and for other causes he now should commence from the 25th June instead of 25th March next. Ordered.—That the clause made by Mr. Kewburgh be allowed. Mr. Gerson also laid before the Board a certificate signed by Mr. Pin at the feet of Mr. Lord's last measurement, to the effect that he had satisfied himself of the correctness of that measurement in the way requested by last Board's minute; and read letter from Mr. Frederick Stokes suggesting to the Board some made to him by the extension of half a year's rent in full of all claims. Ordered.—That the lease to Mr. Stokes be prepared with all dispatch so that it may be, with the other leases agreed for, ready to be sealed on next Board."

16612. Does that complete the lettings?—I think so. If you would like to see Brock's last lease which was not produced before we can now produce it. We have frequently to transfer our leases to correspondents, Messrs. Maxwell and Weldon.

16613. Was there any other tender got for Scully's plot except Kelly's?—Yes; I think we refused £50 from both Bonnell and Hahalan.

16614. You got in the end £214 a year for the Moorfields piece, for which Alderman Bonnell had offered you £240!—Yes. Until we settled the property by giving leases there was not a Board that we had not "Bedford" before us in some shape or form. Now it does not come before us so often.

16615. CHAIRMAN.—I understood you to say the property was in some respects in a very bad state. Yes, one of the objects was to improve the whole thing. We were glad to get people like builders with capital to improve the property. In fact, the land was a waste common, and below it could be let in lots it was necessary to construct roads and sewers, and for this the Board had no funds. There was, therefore, no alternative but to let it to a capitalist who would undertake the works.

16616. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—Do I understand that the Board now have a disinclination to take the management of real estate?—That is a serious question for me to answer, but I may say this, that the Board have always stated that they have not machinery in their department for managing property, and that when the shift of a bill came before them, proposing that landed property should be vested in them, they struck out the clause, and stated they would not accept it, but they take funds. The two secretaries, a clerk, and a writer, are the staff we have here, to do the whole business of the office, and on account of the secretaries being business, they do a vast deal that used to be referred to the solicitor, so that our solicitors' costs, instead of being £2,000 or £3,000 a year, do not

April 18, 1866.

Mr. William Gerson, &c.

April 18, 1866.

April 12, 1854.
Mr. William
Gordon, Esq.

tax to more than £200 or £400. In reference to the letting to Mr. Stokes, I spoke to him one day, and he wrote me a letter in consequence, which I would like to read, viz. —

"4, Yergomont Hall
Clerkenwell, 31st Jan., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our conversation to-day, the best answer I can give you is, that I am the owner of the opposite side of the road, which was let about the same time as yours, upwards of fourteen years and a good house for £200 a year for 900 years (I think). The lease of the estate

being admitted one, or in settlement, was mentioned by the Judge of the Incorporated Common Court. I heard that Mr. Stokes, the owner, got a small sum, about £100 and read, I produced it subsequently in the court to pay about 200 years rent. The talk about the poor-rate is equal both. I allow the full poor-rate to all my tenants, and so must you. I could give you the exact particulars if I were at home, but these is substantially correct, yours was only six acres and a fraction.—Yours truly,

FRED STOKES.

W. GORDON, Esq."

Mr. Hercules
H. MacDonnell

Mr. HERCULES H. MACDONNELL examined.

16617. CHAIRMAN.—You are also one of the secretaries to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland?—I am.

16618. LORD JUSTICE FITZGIBBON.—You have given attention to the matter of Hall's Charity, in Limerick. It appears to be a combination of an almshouse and a school, and the property consists of houses, principally in the town of Limerick, which in 1857 produced £360 a year, but returns now only about £165. First I have to ask you for information as to the management of the property from 1857 up to 1870, during which time it was vested by the Dean of Limerick to be in the hands of Mr. McMahon, agent to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, who, it was said, did not touch his accounts as he ought to. First I may mention that the property belonging to Hall's school only consists in an annuity of £10 Irish for the master, £10 for the mistress, and £10 for the repairs of the schoolhouse, and the purchase for the pupils of specified books, which include "The Whole Duty of Man," &c. This £30, Irish, a year is the entire of the educational endowment; and, I submit, that having ascertained that income to be forthcoming, the inquiry into the property for other charitable endowments is not for your Commission, but is wholly *ultra vires*. As, however, such inquiry has been partially made, we are anxious to correct what we conceive to be misstatements, and also afford the fullest information. Though this charity is not so formidable as Bective, it has come before the present Board 124 times, besides involving a very large correspondence. The first point I wish to call attention to, is the important case of giving a lease for repairing the buildings. Mr. McCarthy, a builder, made an offer to take a lease of those houses which, in 1875, were in a state of dilapidation; and Dean Bannery, when examined before your Commissioners in Limerick, stated that the trustees recommended that it should be accepted, while our Commissioners refused to accede to that suggestion, and referred the matter back for consideration. The offer made by the builder was to take a lease "for a term of years to be agreed on," at an annual rent of £50, he consenting to reconstruct the houses, and place them in a respectable and habitable condition, and towards that purpose he was to be allowed a sum of £100 to be paid by this Board. On 17th March, 1875, it was—

"Ordered.—That Mr. Widdes be informed that the Board will grant a lease of the four houses to Mr. McCarthy at an annual rent of £50 for the term of 150 years, and will allow him a sum of £100 out of the money now in hand."

In the month of December following, my solicitor had drafted the lease, but Mr. McCarthy had taken no step and declined to proceed further; and, the case having been brought before the Board, the solicitor reported that Mr. McCarthy, though frequently applied to both by Mr. Widdes, the agent in Limerick, and the Board's solicitor, had not executed the lease, while the draft had been laid before his solicitor and returned. Mr. Maxwell also laid before the Board the draft lease; but, it not appearing, from any portion of the correspondence, that McCarthy had ever agreed in writing to the term of 150 years, it was—

"Ordered.—That the Board be of opinion that the information laid before it does not disclose such a contract as can be successfully relied against Mr. McCarthy, and that the secretary make further inquiries as to whether Mr. McCarthy ever agreed in writing to the term of the lease proposed by the Board."

The case came on again before the Board on the 13th January, 1876, and on that day this minute was entered—

"Mr. Secretary Gordon referred to last Board's minute, and read letter from Mr. Widdes dated the 28th December, stating that he had not any written answer from Mr. McCarthy to the terms proposed for his lease. Also letter of similar import from Board's solicitor dated the 21st inst. Read further letter from Board's solicitor dated the 21st inst., stating his opinion that there was no contract with Mr. McCarthy by which he was bound. Ordered.—That the Board will not set the charity to the cost of a doubtful proceeding against Mr. McCarthy. (Cried.) That the Board's solicitor formally advise Mr. McCarthy by letter that, if within ten days he does not execute his lease, the Board will consider the negotiation with him at an end, and will proceed to set the premises to some other person."

That was very closely considered and the Board thought that the absence of the terms being mentioned was such a legal objection that they could not force Mr. McCarthy to carry out the agreement, and therefore the matter fell through. The Master of the Rolls, Judge Longfield and Judge Trenchard were present. That is very decisive evidence that the statement made by the Dean is a mistake. The Board decided at once to the offer recommended by the trustees, but Mr. McCarthy declined to carry it out, the houses being so very valuable that he would not take the £100 to put them into repair, and pay £50 a year. On the 9th February, 1876, the Commissioners ordered—

"That the local managers be requested to confer together as to the best way of letting the premises, and that the Board will be prepared out of the money in their hands to make an allowance to another tenant, or will apply it to pay for repairs undertaken and executed under the supervision of the local managers."

The overseers passed a resolution—

"That in the opinion of the overseers it would be expedient to remove the dilapidated buildings intended to have been conveyed to Mr. McCarthy, and that the Commissioners be requested to authorize an outlay for the repairs of the above-house generally."

16619. That brings us down to April, 1876. You are aware that the almshouse and the school are in the same building?—I am. I have to come to the history of that part, because it involves the legal consideration of what the Board could do. The whole falling underlying the opinion of the overseers was that we had funds, and could use them as we thought proper. We could not. We were bound by the scheme of the Court of Chancery. I wish to be allowed to say a word in reference to Mr. McMahon, because of the manner in which the Dean speaks of him. The Dean said, "the person is dead; I do not like to mention his name," and then he gave his name. That implies a great deal. The Dean also said that for seven years before 1870 there was no account reached

at all. It is right to mention that the manner in which Mr. McMahon was appointed was very curious. In 1859, a bill was filed by the old board, the property being in a terrible state of neglect. In 1865, Mr. McMahon was appointed receiver by the court, and £30 a year was fixed as a reasonable sum to give him, and the property continued to be managed by the receiver until the court still 1865, when, by order of the court, it was transferred to the late Board "on the trusts of the will, and no other." The receiver was then discharged, and Mr. McMahon was made agent, by the late Board, on the same terms on which he had acted for eight or nine years under the court. When the present Board came into occupation, in 1865, they naturally allowed the same amount for some time; but in 1867, the agent's fee was reduced, with Mr. McMahon's full consent and acquiescence, to £30 a year, which was what he always received, from 1837 up to his resignation in 1868. With regard to the landfill who is mentioned in the Report of the Royal Commission on Endowed Schools, 1854-8, the Board, on November 1, 1860, sanctioned his employment for a special purpose, for one year only, at £5. With regard to the agent's accounts, they were always vouched, and the whole of them are here. I have looked over them; they seem very full and very well kept, and when they came to this office they were always gone over. He was always in advance to the charity, and a good deal in personal communication with the Bishop of Limerick, who stated he took a warm interest in it. In 1863, when Mr. McMahon resigned, his account was furnished for five years together, but perfectly full and vouched; and therefore it is a mistake to suppose there was anything wrong in that way.

16120. What the Dean of Limerick said about Mr. McMahon's accounts was that—

"He was managing the property for seven years without being called on by the Commissioners to pass his accounts?"

—That is not correct.

16031. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—You stated four years?—He did not present any accounts for four years at that one occasion.

16032. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEBORN.—In 1868 he resigned?—Yes. Mr. Mannell, who was recommended by the Governors, was then appointed, at 44 per cent as the mortgage, and in May he resigned, on the expense ground that he could not do the business on that amount. On the recommendation of the Bishop of Limerick and the Governors, Mr. Whidson, the present agent, was appointed, because he had been clerk to Mr. McMahon. I wish to read a letter from the Bishop of Limerick, in reference to Mr. McMahon, dated, Algiers, January 28, 1860.—

"My dear Mr. MacDonnell.—It would be very unjust to charge the late Mr. James McMahon with a want of ability, diligence, or honesty, in the discharge of his duty as agent of Jersey Hall's charity. It was not his fault that the house property deteriorated in value, for no funds were available for its repair. Houses, which had been valuable 200 years ago, brought in diminishing rents as they fell into decay, until finally they became so dilapidated that they had to be taken down. For this the agent was not to blame, neither were the owners. Without funds, specially applicable to the purpose of repairing the buildings, they were powerless to hinder the deterioration of the property. Mr. McMahon was agent of the estates of the fee for several lifetimes in succession. He was also agent for the Cathedral Chapter, and was always looked up to, in Limerick, as a man of remarkable intelligence and prudence. This unfortunate charity has furnished throughout its existence of the difficulty which is felt by the Managers of an institution carried on under a system of rules which require local rules and regulations are undergoing constant changes. But the evils would be greater if Managers were left without rules to guide them, and a controlling authority able to enforce the observance of such rules.

Ever yours faithfully,

C. LAMBERT."

16038. Mr. Whidson was examined before us, and appeared to be a gentleman of excellent character, and

of activity and intelligence. The next matter is with regard to the condition of the buildings, and to those buildings which have actually fallen?—Let me lead up to that. You are aware that this is house property, 200 years old. We received it from the old Board, and the first minute of the Board upon it is on July 22, 1828, as follows—

"The Secretary reports that having been to Limerick in June last, he visited that institution and found it in a shameful state of neglect. The accumulated dirt of many years was visible in every corner of the premises, and, owing to the total absence of proper management, the building was nearly in ruins."

The solutions were ordered to take the steps I alluded to in 1830. They advertised for repairs to be done, and a sum of £315 was spent upon them. Under date, February 6, 1832, I find this minute—

"The solicitors reported that, under the orders of the Board of the 25th July, the solicitors instructed Mr. McMahon to prepare specifications and estimates for the repairs of the houses in Limerick. In reply he wrote that from the bad state of the premises, no one would undertake to repair them at a specified sum, but recommended that on the site of the house which had been taken down by the sheriff as a nuisance, and of the second house which he has no doubt will be presented at the next session as a nuisance, two new houses should be erected, and that the third house now occupied by Donohoe, who is unable either to pay the rent or repair the premises, should be suffered also to be taken down by presentment as a means of getting rid of a bad tenant."

This shows the condition of the property before we had anything to do with it. The transfer was made to us in 1840, by our Act of Parliament. In the same year, when Mr. Blackburne, then Master of the Rolls, was in the chair, Mr. McMahon sent up a notice that a presentment would be made to take down the houses as dangerous. Judge Keatinge was requested by the Board to take the papers with him and examine closely the rentals. In the following June, Chief Baron Brady was asked to inspect the premises, and report on them, and he did so in the following October. He advised to repair some of the houses, and pull down others. There were a great many advertisements issued by order of the Board, and estimates received for the repairs. One estimate of £485 for the same houses and different other buildings was accepted and carried out. I may add that when Chief Baron Brady became Lord Chancellor his successor, Chief Baron Pigott, took special interest in the matter, and had the papers with him in Limerick. In 1847, the houses were completed. On April 28, 1847, we received offers for the houses, after advertising, and we could get only £30 as the highest offer for six houses. From that out for many years up to 1863, I find nothing but tenants not paying rent, dilapidations and so forth. In 1863, under Mr. T. B. C. Smith, Master of the Rolls, the opinion of the law officers was taken as to proceeding for a scheme. The Board had no powers whatever at that time under its first Act.

16034. LORD R. CHURCHILL.—No power of doing what?—Making alterations in anything, such as have since been given. It was this case, and the legal difficulties of it, which led to the legislation in 1867. A statement was drawn up, which is in the minutes, and it is most singular the series of legal difficulties the Board met with. Mr. T. B. C. Smith took a warm interest in the legal part of the matter, as to how proceedings could be taken at that time, the law was so defective. We got the opinion of the law officers. They detected a certain course. Our counsel thought there was an objection, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General amended their first opinion. Then we had further proceedings, and went under a different Act, Sir Samuel Romilly's Act. It was found that we should have persons who had an interest in the matter. The Board declined to be relations, because in another case of the same kind they were pulled up by the Treasury, and had a sharp correspondence, because they asked the Treasury to

April 27, 1869.

Mr. Brewster
R. MacDonnell

April 18, 1870

Mr. Dawsons

R. Woodhouse

pay some costs. There was a sharp conflict between the then Master of the Rolls and Mr Peel. The result was, that they deemed the whole of this long statement of the position of the charity to be sent to the Treasury, which was done, stating the necessity for legal proceedings, &c. in the opinion of the Board the charity could not be managed without a new scheme, and also that the Board was deterred, by the previous decision of the Treasury, from running any risk of costs. In fact, the state of the law, illustrated by this case, made it impossible for the Board to manage this or any other charity that required modification.

16635. I do not understand what the Commissioners wanted to do, that the law did not allow them to do?—To apply to the Court to frame a scheme.—

16636. For what—for the doing of repairs?—For the management of the property.

16637. LOUIS JERVIS FERGUSON.—They were obliged to apply the property as the will directed.—And in no other way. The will directed part of the money to go to a loan fund, part to go to the relief of poor debtors; part for an almshouse, school, and schoolmaster; part for apprentice fees, and also part for buying copies of various books for manual education, "The Bible," "The Whole Duty of Man," and others.

16638. The Board had no power to direct the money from these purposes?—Certainly not. I mention that to show you that for so many years they were powerless. It was this final decision of the Treasury that made them hold their hands. In consequence of this communication—and not only in this case, but in others—the Treasury and they would see about having the law altered. We took an active part in it, and the Act of 1867 was passed. I will now address myself to Lord R. Chancellors remarks, and the fallacy underlying the proceedings of the overmen. It was alleged that the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests had money on hands, and that the overmen urged them, in the strongest manner, to repair the buildings, but they would not do it. The Commissioners were distinctly of opinion that without an order of the Court of Chancery they could not apply the funds to repairs. The only case in which they can even now do it, is where a thing becomes impracticable. The Board, in this case, was bound to keep £300 for the loan fund, and, in 1863, the overmen having reported that they could not apply that, the Board thought they might then trust that as impracticable. However, they referred it to Judge Langford, to consider the legal question, and he thought it was not impracticable in the sense of being unworkable, but that the overmen themselves did not choose to work it, and if they did, it could be worked. We were also bound to pay £10 a year for the poor debtors, and that could not be touched for anything else. It was suggested in the scheme for the Court of Chancery that this might be voted by the Court. If it was varied by the Court, the funds we had would be set free to apply as the Board might think best for the advancement of the charity. The Court decided otherwise in July, 1870, and the scheme was very specific—it obliged us to keep the £300, and the £10 a year for poor debtors, but it authorized us to advance £150 for repairs, and no more. In point of fact, that was very little aid, because the only funds available, when that scheme was confirmed by the Court of Chancery, after paying the costs, consisted of £216 arrears, and £256 New Three per Cents. After providing for the loan fund and the £10 for poor debtors, there was practically nothing available. In 1874 the overmen sent an elaborate statement, and asked for £450 to repair those four houses; and they calculated that if that was done, the outlay would produce from £40 to £50 a year. Here in the passage, from the citation of November 11, 1874—

"Letter from the Governors stating that four houses belonging to the charity had become so dilapidated that the City Engineer reported them to be taken down; that it would require £450 to put them in tenurable condition, when they would produce from £40 to £50 a year, and

the Governors requested that any funds available might be applied."

Before making any decision, the Board desired me to bring the state of the funds before them. On the 18th November I reported—

"That the £300 allowed by the Court of Chancery in 1871 in settling the houses had not been sent to the overmen of the charity; that the Board was bound under the scheme to retain in the loan fund so much stock as was then equivalent to £200 Irish, and that the whole charity funds now consisted of £254 11s. 6d., New Three per Cent Stock, and £216 12s. 6d., Consols. Ordered.—That to the extent of £250 the Commissioners will advance the balance of the amount in their hands, after deducting the stock reserved for the loan fund, if the overmen are of opinion that such advance may be made beneficial to the charity property, either by repairing some of the houses, and putting down the others, or by finding a house who will arrange to get the four houses in repair, receiving the £250, or by such other plan as the overmen may suggest."

16639. It was on that minute that Mr. Carlyle's office came in?—Yes, and the Board assented to it, but declined to go on. The overmen did not send up any statement. In fact, there was a difference of opinion among the overmen as to what should be done with the charity. It was quite obvious that all business of it could not be kept up, and the opinion was, on the whole, in favour of abolishing the school as being really practically useless, and to centre all the fund in keeping up the almshouse, because £18 a year would not keep up a school. Mr. Dawson, who was then high sheriff, wrote a letter on the matter.

16640. He wanted to build houses one story high?—Mr. Dawson's letter shows they were not unbusiness. On November 29, 1876, the secretary laid before the Board Mr. Dawson's letter of December 30, 1876, recommending that the school and loan fund should be kept, but no school, while others recommended that the school should be kept, and no loan fund. The Commissioners sent it back for consideration.

16641. We have nothing to do with the loan fund, but let me ask your attention to the four houses. On the 4th April, 1876, the overmen resolved unanimously that in their opinion it was expedient to remove the dilapidated buildings, and they requested the Commissioners to authorize an outlay for the repairs of the almshouse. On the 15th July, 1876, they were directed, in pursuance of their resolution of the 4th April, 1876, to advertise for and receive estimates on specifications, to be made by a competent person, for the thorough repair of the almshouse and school rooms in Nicholas-street, and Mr. Dawson was to communicate with the Board personally. On the 26th March, 1877, the Board were requested to satisfy the tender for repairs, which the overmen had forwarded on the 23rd October, 1876, and they were respectfully requested to take "immediate action." Why was nothing done upon that?—Because the Board were waiting for some spontaneous decision to be come to by the overmen.

16642. You are mixing up two things—the general scheme, and the buildings, which were all the time coming down, and did ultimately fall?—Not the school-house, which is the subject of your inquiry.

16643. No, but the houses in front, which were part of the charity buildings, and vested in your Board. The overmen say on the 26th March, 1877, that they forwarded to you on the 23rd October previous a tender for repairs, which by your directions they had got under an advertisement, and Doug Buxbury says—

"At the suggestion of the Commissioners, we got estimates for the repairs, but, when the estimates were laid before them, they refused to allow us to have the work carried out."

How was that?—It was obvious that the school was not working, and would not work, and that eventually it should be suppressed by the Court of Chancery, and then, instead of having two or three richly endowed charities, there would be one healthy charity—namely, the almshouse.

16634. But the almshouse and school are under the same roof. Why was it not repaired?—It was in sufficient repair, but the Commissioners wanted the authority of the Court of Chancery to abolish the school, and then they would expend money in re-modelling the house. They naturally said they would consolidate the fund.

16635. The next date we have from Dean Bunbury, is 26th April, 1873, when the overseers addressing the Commissioners state:—

"We further desire to mention that the almshouse is in pressing need of considerable repairs, and beg again to call the attention of the Commissioners to the specification for the work already furnished to them on the 23rd October, 1870, and to the tender of Mr John Gals, which we consider should be accepted."

HAVE YOU ANY MINUTE SHOWING WHAT YOU DID WITH THE TENDER TO REPAIR?—You see it is impossible to separate different branches in that way. We wanted to get a new scheme. The Board were of opinion that the former scheme should be amended. We did not want to deal merely with one branch, and we wanted to get an agreement with the overseers, as to what the new scheme should be.

16636. AND YOU THEN TOOK THAT YOUR COMMISSIONERS DELAYED DEALING WITH THE TENDER FOR THE "PRESSING" REPAIRS, NECESSARY TO KEEP THE HOUSE GOING, IN ORDER TO GET THE OVERSEERS TO AGREE AS TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION TO BE CARRIED ON IN CASE THE BUILDING DID NOT FALL?—We were delaying to get an agreement of the overseers as to what would be done with the property, so as not to have fighting in court.

16637. BUT THE DEAN TELLS US THAT THE REPORT CONCERNING THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE TENDER, WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE OVERSEERS, SIGNED BY MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS AND WAYS OF THINKING, AND FORWARDED TO YOUR COMMISSIONERS AS A UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION. HIS FURTHER EVIDENCE ON THE POINT IS:—

"11920. Has anything been done about it?—Nothing whatever."

"11937. What has become of the house?—Going further into ruin, it is useless."

EXCUSE ME, THAT CANNOT APPLY TO THE ALMS HOUSE, BUT TO THE HOUSE IN FRONT. THE APARTMENTS SUIT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE SCHOOL ARE SITUATED IN THE "ALMS-HOUSE," WHICH WAS FROM TIME TO TIME REPAIRED BY THE AGENT, MR. WILKINS, AS STATED IN HIS EVIDENCE. THE BUILDINGS REFERRED TO AS "GOING FURTHER INTO RUIN" AND "USELESS" WERE FOUR HOUSES IN NICHOLSON-STREET, WHICH ADJOINED AND WERE IN FRONT OF THE "ALMS-HOUSE," WHICH WERE NOT PART OF THE SAME SCHEME, THOUGH THE "ALMS-HOUSE" IS APPROACHED FROM THE STREET BY A PASSAGE THROUGH THE DISAPPOINTED PROMISE.

16638. Certainly. On the 26th April, 1873, your attention is again called to the matter by the overseers, who say:—

"On the completion of the almshouse, including the school-rooms and the teachers' apartments therein contained, we are of opinion that a suitable school-master and mistress should be appointed, there being now, in consequence of the death of Mr. Russell, the former master, to whom a pension of £10 per annum had been paid, sufficient funds to obtain the service of such teachers or would render the schools efficient and attractive."

WE WERE THERE ON THE 10th OCTOBER, 1870, AND THE DEAN TRULY DESCRIBED THE BUILDINGS AS GOING FURTHER TO RUIN, AND PART ON FIRE. THE SECRETARY, MR. GERRARD, IN STATE, WENT TO LOOK AT IT. THERE IS ALSO A RESOLUTION OF APRIL, 1878:—

"That the overseers approve of the appointment of Mrs. Beasley on the 1st of January, notwithstanding the resolutions of the 24th March, 1877, that vacancies were not to be filled up pending the repairs of the almshouse, which was postponed beyond the expectation of the overseers."

AND ON 26th NOVEMBER, 1878, AFTER MANY MONTHS DELAY, A LETTER WAS ADDRESSED FROM THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE DEAN, WHICH HE PRODUCED TO US AND WHICH BEGAN:—

"YOUR HON. DEAN SIR,—FROM THE PRESSING STATE OF THE BUSINESS OF THIS OFFICE, AND THE NUMBER OF CASES TO BE

brought under the attention of the Commissioners, I found it impossible to get this case forward in the ordinary course."

WHAT WE REALLY WISH TO KNOW IS, WHAT TOOK PLACE BETWEEN 4th APRIL, 1870, AND 26th NOVEMBER, 1878, TO ACCOUNT FOR YOUR DISREGARDING THE REPEATED AND MANIFEST COMMISSIONS OF THE OVERSEERS, AND LETTING THE BUILDING FALL INTO RUIN?—THE BOARD WAS DEALING WITH ALL THE BRANCHES.

16639. WE DO NOT WANT TO KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE APPLICATION OF THE PROPERTY, BUT THE MAINTENANCE OF THE PROPERTY ITSELF?—PART OF THE PROPERTY WE COULD NOT APPLY WITHOUT THE HELP OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

16640. BUT YOU HAD IN 1871, SEVEN YEARS BEFORE, BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CHANCERY, AND ON 18th NOVEMBER, 1874, HAD RESOLVED, TO EXPEND £250 ON REPAIRS, WHY WERE THEY NOT EXECUTED?—THERE IS A MINUTE OF 30th NOVEMBER, 1873, VIZING ALL THAT WAS DONE IN THE MATTER:—

"Mr Secretary Gerrard informed the Board that this case was standing over for many months, and that, according to the other business on the paper, he had been unable to bring a forecast, he had requested the Board to fix the day for its special consideration. He read the scheme as finally sanctioned by the Master of the Rolls, and dated 23rd May, 1871. He stated that of the four branches of the charity as laid down by the scheme, the system was the only one which appeared to have been worked in conformity with it, and that even that had been worked exclusively Protestant. As regards the others, in such changes in the law had rendered it impracticable. The loan branch had never been put into operation, and the £200 set apart for that purpose was still unexpended, and the accounts had frequently expressed their inability to carry it out. The school had not been carried out on the principle laid down in the scheme, and the secretary stated that he had received a letter from which he gathered that the children in attendance, from which it appears that some of them were only two, three, and four years of age, and that for a considerable period there had been no schoolmaster, but only a mistress. The secretary further stated that the Dean of Lincoln had expressed a wish that the schools should be so reconstructed, as to be placed in a position to avail itself of the advantages of the Education Act of last session. Mr Gerrard laid before the Board resolutions passed by the overseers at meetings held in July, 1870, March, 1871, and May, 1873. These had not set out at length the reasons why, in the opinion of the overseers, the loan branch could not be worked, and suggested that the sums desired for this and the children's branch should be set in as much as was available for rebuilding the almshouse in front of the almshouse, which was new roofing and in ruins, and expending their opinion that a sum of eight or ten per cent. would probably work from the surplus, further stating that the almshouses were in pressing need of repairs, and suggesting that on the completion of the repair of the almshouse, including the school and teachers' apartments, it would be possible from the income of the charity to obtain the services of a good school-master and mistress and to make the school efficient and attractive. The secretary stated that with the exception of Mr Charles Dawson, who had held the office of High Sheriff of the city of Lincoln, in 1870, and who had during his year of office taken a great interest in the charity, the Mayor and High Sheriff had not, as a rule, interfered as ex-officio overseers with the working of the charity, although Mr. Hastings, the Mayor for the present year, and Mr. Hunt, the high sheriff, attended the meeting of the overseers in April, 1878, and had with the other overseers signed the resolutions then adopted. The secretary laid before the Board a communication, addressed by Mr Dawson to the overseers, dated 30th December, 1876, stating his opinion that the school was unnecessary as being in close proximity to other good free schools, both for Protestants and Catholics, which did not exist in the time of the master, but suggesting, in the event of its being thought necessary to continue it, that the fact of religious instruction in conformity with the doctrine of the Church of England, should be compulsorily enforced on the school children. Mr Dawson further expressed his opinion that the loan fund could be restricted to assist in young men in Lincoln, who had completed their apprenticeship and who were about commencing business, and he suggested that the action in the position of the charity which ought to be maintained, improved, and extended. The Secretary informed the Board that the income of the charity consisted of an annual sum of about £150 derived from rents of houses, and other deteriorating property, in the old portion of the city of

April 12, 1894.

Mr. Beasley.
H. Macdonald.

April 12, 1878.
Mr. Huxford
Mr. Macdonald

Limerick, and that there was also standing to the credit of the Commissioners in cash, £900 12s 6d, and in new three, £214 10s 5d, and in cash arising from consolidated dividends on those two sums, £44 7s 4d. There is also an accumulated balance of income in the hands of the local agent, of the present amount of which he was not aware. Ordered.—That the Secretary inform the owners that the Board having carefully considered the present position of the charity is of opinion that the scheme will have to be revised, and that the Court of Chancery is also competent to revise it. That a proceeding for this purpose is likely to be attended with considerable expense to the lands of the charity, which will be much increased if the owners do not agree on the modifications and changes that are necessary. That the Secretary request the owners to hold a special meeting to consider the present position of the charity, and to offer suggestions for the amendment of the scheme, and that in order to guide their deliberations, he refers them that the present views of the Board, and that the local fund branch has not become impracticable, or that if it is it is owing to the owners not having taken effectual steps to carry it out. That the school as at present conducted is not in accordance with the scheme. That it is not intended on the one hand to be an infant school, or on the other to be an intermediate one, but that it should be one solely for primary education. That the Secretary throw out for the consideration of the owners, whether the portion of the income intended for educational purposes might not advantageously be applied to the establishment of a National school, and in implementing the wishes of the teachers and other landed purposes. That if, for the reasons stated to the commissioners from Mr. Dawson, or for any other reasons, the owners shall be of opinion that it will not be possible successfully to keep up the school, they ought to consider whether the almshouses cannot be improved, and the benefits of them extended to a larger number of persons. That the debate be continued over for further consideration.

16441. Upon that you will observe that the owners passed the following resolution:—

"That the owners are of opinion, that the efficiency of the charity may be best promoted, by devoting all its available funds to the maintenance and improvement of the almshouse, and with a view to the attainment of this object, they recommend that none of the funds of the charity should be applied, without further loss of time, to the rebuilding of the houses in front of the almshouse, from the rents of which, a considerable consideration to the funds of the charity would arise. Proposed by the Mayor, seconded by the Dean, and carried.—That it is absolutely necessary that a portion of the funds of this charity, be expended on the repairs of the almshouse."

This resolution so passed on 7th July, 1879, which you will observe, is five years after the urgency of the repairs was brought to your notice, and three and a half years after Mr. Quinn's tender had been unanimously recommended for your acceptance. Was anything done to repair these houses?—There was not, because the Board considered it absolutely necessary to manage the charity by a scheme of the sort.

16442. Do you not see that under every proposal the almshouse was to be maintained, and that during your deliberations a portion of the property for the purpose "managed" itself by falling into ruin?—Yes, but not the almshouse.

16443. Let me next call your attention to the evidence of your agent, Mr. Widdess:—

"11378 Have you ever asked the Commissioners for authority to execute repairs, to prevent the premises from falling into decay?—No, I did not ask for authority. What I considered absolutely necessary I got done."

"11379 Had any one come from the Commissioners, to see the premises?—Well, Mr. Gorman, the Secretary, happened to be here on other business, and I showed him the principal part of the property in Nicholas-street, and the almshouse."

Then he said:—

"Mr. Gorman does not understand much about repairs, but he saw the state of the premises, and the confusion the almshouse was in. He was here three or four years ago."

His further evidence on the subject was:—

"11380 Was anything done in consequence of his visit?—Nothing."

"11381 Can you tell us why nothing has been done to remedy this state of things?—Well, I cannot say. The owners have urged the Commissioners several times, but

still the thing is put back. They ordered the owners to get an architect to prepare a specification for repairs. I got Mr. Smith, a professional man here, to prepare a specification, for which I paid him £5, and I sent it to the Commissioners for their approval, but they never took any step on it."

"11382 Did he make an estimate of the cost of the repairs, or only a specification?—It was both."

"11383 How much was the estimate?—Between £140 and £160 for the whole repairs of the almshouse, and putting up a new gate in front."

Did your Board receive that estimate from their agent?—Certainly; and the only explanation I can give is, that the Commissioners thought they were always on the eve of settling the whole thing, and getting authority and directions from the Court of Chancery what they were to do with it.

16444. But whether it was to be used as an almshouse or a school-house, or as both, was not this the building which they intended to use for the purpose?—Yes; but you would alter it differently if it were to be a school-house from what would be suitable for an almshouse. What was passing through the minds of the Commissioners was this: "The charity will have to be remodelled, and until it is remodelled by competent authority we will spend no money." Position of the property was a nuisance fifty years ago.

16445. That is, as to the almshouse, a mistake, but what I am asking relates, not to the management of the charity, but to the actual maintenance of the charity property?—The Board asked to have a scheme, and to settle the entire charity. The property is in the old part of the town, where property has deteriorated considerably. My impression was that to repair it gradually was perfectly hopeless, and a very bad investment. I would read a minute of the 18th December, 1878:—

"Mr. Secretary Gorman read the letter addressed by him to the owners of this charity, in pursuance of Board's minute of 30th November, and read letter from Mr. Widdess, the agent, dated 15th inst., forwarding a resolution passed unanimously by the owners at a special meeting, held on the 7th inst. at which Mr. Hastings, Mayor of Limerick, presided, and at which there were also present:—Very Rev. Thomas Baskery, Dean of Limerick; Messrs. Robert Hunt and Robert Voss O'Brien. The resolution reiterated the opinion of the owners that the loan fund could not be worked, for the reasons stated in their communication of 27th April, and conveyed their unanimous approval of the proposal that the income intended for the school should be allocated to strengthen and improve the almshouse branch of the charity. Mr. Gorman also had before the Board a proposal from Mr. Devin Quinlan, of Nicholas-street, Limerick, to take a lease of the premises at present occupied by him for any term the Commissioners might determine, at the yearly rent of £10, he undertaking to expend a sum of £200 on immediate improvements, and the lease to be made at his expense. Read letter from the agent; also a resolution passed by the owners recommending that Mr. Quinlan's proposal should be accepted. Ordered.—That the Board's selector be instructed to carry the scheme of 23rd May, 1875, before the Court, with a view to alterations and alterations in such form as Board view to advise, that the portion pay the Court to rebuild the present school as necessary and impracticable, and to apply the portion of the income heretofore expended on the school towards the payment and maintenance of the almshouse, also that the Board shall be at liberty to expend a sum sufficient to put the almshouse into proper repair, and, if necessary, to enlarge the accommodation, that it take care every year that the portion of the income heretofore set aside for poor debtors shall also be applied in maintenance of the almshouse, that the loan fund (as yet) of the charity, and the loan of the same application by the present owners, be specially brought under the notice of the Court, with a view to its deciding whether it will continue it or alter its future application, that the Board approve of the proposal of Mr. Devin Quinlan for a lease, but require the owners to suggest what sum of years it would recommend to be given to him."

The Vice-Chancellor stopped the case for affidavits as to whether the school could be worked or not.

16446. Up to the present time has anything been done towards making the expenditure on the buildings?—No. The agent has been at liberty to make small repairs which he charges in his accounts.

16647. Only temporary repairs, such as painting and glazing?—Not heavy works, but more than that.
16648. May I ask you some questions as to the powers of your Board, which are, I believe, much less extensive than those which exist in England, or than generally supposed?—Certainly, we are most anxious to point out any deficiency in our powers.

16649. Under your original Act, of 1844, your principal power was to use for the recovery of charitable donations or bequests withheld, concealed, or misapplied, and to apply the same, when recovered, to the purposes intended?—Yes, that was practically our only power.

16650. There was also a power with regard to Roman Catholic churches and globe residences, with which we have nothing to do. In 1867 you obtained power to give opinions, advice, or directions when asked by trustees or persons connected with charities, provided you thought it advisable to do so—has that power been made available?—Very often.

16651. In the case of schools?—Yes; but I could not say how often. In the important case of Joseph Stow's charity we did so, by giving advice to the trustees.

16652. And you have also power to sanction leases and sales?—That we have done frequently.

16653. And also to take proceedings where requests or demands, and to certify to the Attorney-General, in order that they may be taken by him?—Yes.

16654. But all proceedings must be taken in or under the direction of the Court of Chancery?—Often under the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, so the safest course. The Attorney-General brings the information at the request of the Commissioners, under the 4th section. Under the 5th section—enabling us to certify cases to the Attorney-General—in two cases, where it was doubtful whether the Board could sue, he did so.

16655. Under the same Act, of 1867, you have got a power to state cases for the Court of Chancery, with the view of having schemes modified, where it is unlawful or impracticable to apply the funds according to the existing scheme?—We have that power only where the existing scheme is unlawful or impracticable. "Where impracticable" is the only case which has arisen with us, in which we have exercised it. I would ask leave to read the opinion of the Board, very strongly expressed, in its 33rd Annual Report, upon such a case as this would be, because it calls for a remedy:—

"Instances have occurred which illustrate the expediency of larger powers being given for remedying defects of ancient dates, so as to better adapt them to modern requirements. The leading intention of trustees should, as far as practicable, be observed and respected, whilst details of administration might be modified, which by process of time have become unsuitable or obsolete, and which so long as they carry out essentially the charitable objects the trustees had in view. In the lapse of time circumstances so materially change that we think a power of making corresponding changes in the management of such charities might safely be exercised, even though it had not become actually 'impracticable' to follow literally the testator's instructions. For instance, we hold a small fund for the purchase of spinning wheels, now largely. The testator doubtless meant to encourage domestic industry, but he would not wish to do so in a manner now wholly disused in the place in which he designed it."

We are at present limited to what is impracticable, and, while the purchase of spinning wheels is not "impracticable," it may be held that the Act does not apply.

16656. Your powers were at first limited as to testament, but were extended by the Act of 1871 to all cases?—Yes, the first Act was legislative. All alterations must be made by an Act of Parliament. We can do nothing without notice. We publish notices in the papers here, and in the locality, and are bound to receive objections and hear arguments.

16657. But even in those cases you cannot go beyond the scope of the Act, which is confined to "unlawful" or "impracticable" schemes?—Certainly not.

But the old Board had a less limited power. They used to act in camera. That created a prejudice on the part of the Roman Catholics against the Board, under the impression that they might, in camera, divert the intentions of the testator from their original objects.

16658. You have power to take over trust property on the application of trustees?—Yes. That is confined to stock and money.

16659. You do not take land?—Certainly not, and deliberately not.

16660. The Act of 1871 seems to have extended your other powers, and also reduced the quorum of your Board to three. Have you fixed stated meetings?—Every Wednesday at four o'clock, with intervals of vacation.

16661. There is a weekly meeting of the Board?—Yes; allowing for vacations, thirty-two meetings are held in the year. Now that the quorum is three we generally have an attendance of five; because as a rule when no quorum was formed members went away at a quarter after four. When the quorum was five we constantly failed to have a meeting, but now Commissioners drop in, in the certainty that they will find the Board sitting.

16662. You have power to call for books, but no power to require accounts?—No. All powers of inquiry, or of an inquisitorial nature, were purposely excluded as far as possible; practically we have not suffered inconvenience. The Roman Catholic bishops would have resented it, and we did not wish to alienate them.

16663. Under the English Charitable Trusts Act there is power to examine and inquire into charities, their condition and management—have you any such power?—We have as direct power to inquire, except in this way.—A complaint is made that a charity is mismanaged or its funds withheld. We can write to the person charged with this, asking "Have you paid the money? If not, why have you not?" If he does not choose to give information or answer those inquiries, the Board consider whether they should go to the Court of Chancery and compel him. In point of fact when it comes to that we get information, and it seldom occurs that we have to resort to the Court.

16664. Do you ever institute a proceeding by way of inquiry except upon being put in motion by some one else?—Never.

16665. There is no power to call for accounts or statements, or to require answers to any inquiries, or to inspect, nor have you any power to examine on oath?—None.

16666. There is an official trustee of charity lands, and an official trustee of charity funds in England. I understand you to say your Board do not take any lands but do receive funds as trustees?—There is no separate trustee. The funds are put into the corporate name, and we constantly receive funds for charities.

16667. Again, perhaps the most important of all the English powers, that all charities within the Act are bound to keep annual accounts, and submit them annually to the English Commissioners. You receive an account?—We receive them in many cases, as a subsidiary check; but we do not make ourselves responsible for verifying them. It was proposed, but Judge Longfield prepared a minute, showing that we had no machinery for the settling of accounts, the work being insufficient.

16668. What is the provision for your staff as it now stands?—The provision for it is, that whatever is necessary for the working of the office is put upon the Parliamentary votes, with the sanction of the Treasury.

16669. In England I notice they originally started with three paid Commissioners, one secretary, two assistants, and travelling and other expenses were allowed?—Yes, those have been greatly increased, and in addition they have a large number of clerks. Our staff consists of two secretaries, a clerk, a writer, and a housekeeper.

16670. Another jurisdiction conferred in England,

April 12, 1884. In 1850, was one to appoint and remove trustees, and also school-masters and other officers?—We have no number
 Mr. Hyndes power; the power as to trustees might be desirable
 Mr. MacDonnell

16671 Under an Act of 1852, the Charity Commissioners in England can incorporate charities so as to save the expense of perpetual appointments of trustees. Is there any power of that kind here?—No. The Master of the Rolls peacefully carried out that object; for he often suggests that, instead of incurring the expense of going to the Court of Chancery each year a trustee dies, they should deposit the principal here, so that as trustees in succession and no expense incurred. We do not in these cases administer the fund, we simply remit the dividends to the local administration.

16672 That is, indirectly, an attempt to get part of this benefit, but I presume you would not apply it in the case of land or houses, where the expense and inconvenience are most felt?—We should not.

16673 Under the Endowed Schools Acts there is a power to the Court of Chancery in England to extend and regulate the education, to unite schools in the same place (such as is proposed in the Lanesborough case), where each endowment is too small to fit school-masters, and to enlarge the powers of visitors. Are there any such powers under your Act?—No, certainly not. These things are sometimes done by the Court of Chancery in a scheme. One school in the county Month had become from local circumstances, impracticable, and was so changed by the Court.

16674 Lord R. Grosvenor.—But the Court of Chancery would have no power to unite any number of schools?—No, unless it became impracticable to carry on one.

16675 Lord Justice FitzGibbon.—There was a case in Dublin, an attempt to apply the unused funds of the 'Machabes' Charitable Society to keep up the Merchant Tailors' School?—It was not before us.

16676 Among the other English powers over endowed schools there is a power, in the Endowed Schools Commissioners, now transferred to the Charity Commissioners to organize, alter, and add to, the trusts of endowments, subject to the control of the Privy Council, and to apply funds to the purposes of education, &c. Have you any such power?—No direct power, except through a scheme. If these very large and varied powers were attempted to be given it would involve the creation of a separate and additional staff.

16677 Something analogous to the existing staff in England?—Yes, but it could not possibly be done in this office, and I think we are much better employed, and have quite enough to do, in looking after the recovery, and preservation, of funds for charities, and their due administration.

16678 My object was to show that those powers which exist in England, with adequate staffs maintained at the public expense to carry them out, are not in existence in this country?—Certainly, and one reason is the economy. We (the secretaries) introduced some of them into a draft Bill, but the Commissioners would not have them.

16679 We have had several instances before us of great complaints, on the part of different schools, of the great cost of obtaining the appointment of new trustees, and modifications of schemes in Chancery. Is there any course, subject to the control of your Board, by which schemes could be modified, or new trustees appointed, without the expense of going to Chancery?—No, but there is an important provision which is very valuable, and which has been acted on on a few occasions. If the Board choose to promote a scheme

they can get it confirmed by the Court of Chancery on a summary petition. But whenever that has been done it has been the result of long parties consequent there has always been a difference between the trustees and local parties as to how things should be done. By dealing with them separately, and by ultimately bringing them together, the fighting which would have taken the form of costly litigation in the Court of Chancery has been avoided. The Board get such to agree, and then go to the Court, and a summary order may be made, the expense of which nobody can complain of.

16680 But this is practically available only when all parties agree?—Yes; but if the income of a charity does not exceed £30 a year, or the capital £300, we have most absolute power to receive applications, and publish a scheme. We constantly exercise the power, and our schemes have all the force of an Act of Parliament.

16681 And has that been considerably availed of?—Very largely availed of—a most useful power. We exercise it at the mere cost of the publications—about 12s. perhaps.

16682 Is there any reason why it should not be extended?—We have not a staff sufficient to deal with all charities.

16683 I had omitted one case of a complaint made to us of the action of this Board. Captain Byre is under the impression that the Board sanctioned the removal of Ralph Modifia's school in ignorance of the existence of a mortgage on the house to which it was removed?—The Board acted in that case after a great deal of deliberation; and the best explanation I can give is to read a letter written on the 1st March last, by the Secretaries to this Board, to Dr. Meredith, the Secretary to your Commission:—

"Sir.—In reply to your inquiry, we think it best to give you a précis of the steps taken in this charity, so far as the Board has had cognizance of them. You will observe that this Board, after very careful investigation, did not 'negate' their assent to the transfer of the school' in the sense in which that phrase is obviously used by Captain Byre, namely, by giving their approval of it. They expressly desired to do so, though they thought such a step would be 'legal' for the Governors. At that time nothing was known by us of the mortgage; nor do we think a knowledge of it would have altered the course taken by the Board, though it might have been very material to the trustees, who should see to the sufficiency of the title they accepted. The only of the Camden-street house became known, even the Governors had received their school elsewhere. It could not be left unoccupied to go to ruin. We return you herewith Captain Byre's letter.

HENRY MACDONNELL, W. GIBSON, Secretaries."

16684 Was the option in that case given under the section of the Act of Parliament that enables you to advise trustees?—No; they applied to us to exercise one of three forms of authorisation sanctioning the exchange of one house for another, in which to hold the school, and they also asked us to give in approval of the plan. We sanctioned the exchange, but said "No" to the request of approval. There was a great deal of consideration given to the subject, and we said, "The trustees have legal power to take this step; but we give you no opinion whatever as to the expediency of whether or not they should do it."

16685 Then you did not investigate title at all?—No, we did not. In that case we simply say, "We allow you to sell your title to such a piece of ground," and they carry that out. But I do not mean to say that the knowledge of that fact might not modify the decision of the Board.

16686 You told them they had power to transfer, or do whatever they wanted, but you did not go into the title?—Certainly not.

Mr. William Gibson, &c., recalled.

16687 CHAIRMAN.—Do you coincide with the evidence given by Mr. MacDonnell as to the powers of your Board?—Certainly. I may say this, that there appears to be much less prejudice, in the Roman Catholic mind, against giving extensions of powers to

this Board now, than there formerly was; and what has led to that is, that we do everything in public, and after full notice. We do not change the intentions of trustees in secret.

[The Commissioners adjourned.]

FORTY-THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.—EIGHT O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Commissioners' Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

Present.—THE EARL OF ROSSE, Chairman; LORD JUSTICE FITZGERSON, RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., M.P.; ANDREW SHARPLE HART, Esq., LL.D.; and ARTHUR HILL CUNTER, Esq., LL.B.; with JAMES O'NEILL MURPHY, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

Rev. JOSEPH COVAT, &c., examined.

Rev. Joseph Covat, &c.

16688. CHAIRMAN.—What position do you hold in connection with Hervey's Charity, Mullingar?—I am the agent over the property, and one of the trustees.

16689. How long have you held that position?—I have been the agent since 1873, but I was only appointed a trustee in January, 1880.

16690. Who are the other trustees?—The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher; Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., and Edward McEvoy, esq.

16691. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Are you the gentleman who furnished to Mr. Mooney the copy of the accounts, which he produced to us?—Yes.

16692. The endowment is derived from the rent of land?—Yes, it is £269 a year. I produce a book showing the items of receipts and expenditure, for each half-year, and the acreage and rental of the land.

16693. From whom was the endowment derived?—From Mr. James Hervey, who made his will in 1825, and died in 1827.

16694. The will declares the trust to be to—

"Apply the rents, issues, and profits of the said lands to provide for the support, maintenance, and education of such and so many of the poor children resident in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, as the said trustees, executors, and assigns shall be sufficient to support, maintain, and fully educate in such branches of Literature, Science, and Theology as my said Trustee for the time being, or the Majority of them, shall think fit, and they do not otherwise, shall think fit, that is to say, with full power to the said trustees, executors, and assigns to remove from the said school, or any Transferee the Majority of them, in case they do not appear, shall from time to time think fit, it being my design and intention that the Majority of age and Trustees shall at all times have power to select and direct the individuals among the poor children of the said parish who are to obtain such support, maintenance, and education as aforesaid, and to move, determine, and execute from time to time, such and so many of the said poor children, and that without appeal or redress, as the Majority of my Trustees for the time being may think fit, and to select others in their stead. Provided, however, that no difference of religion shall be the ground or reason for not selecting, excluding, or expelling any child from the benefit of this bequest. And my intention is that the rents, issues, and profits of the said Lands should for ever hereafter be applied by my Trustees for the time being in the support, maintenance, and education of such poor children as aforesaid, subject to be selected and removed as is aforesaid."

How many schools have been erected under that trust?—Eight, viz., four in the occupation of the Christian Brothers, a classical school, and three under the management of the Protestant Nuns.

16695. Are the four, under the management of the Christian Brothers, all in the town of Mullingar?—Yes.

16696. Are the four under one roof?—Yes, and under the same roof are the dwellings of the Christian Brothers, the classical school, and the apartments of the dayman in charge of it.

16697. You do not mean that there are four distinct institutions?—There are four distinct classrooms.

16698. In ordinary parlance those would be called one school. Is the classical school distinct?—That is a distinct school, quite independent, but under the same roof.

16699. Are those three separate schools under the charge of nuns?—They may be regarded as one school.

16700. Is there any charge for support and maintenance at any of those schools, as provided in the

will?—There is, for the support and maintenance of the Christian Brothers, but not of the children, except for meagre fees.

16701. There is nothing done to support and maintain the ordinary children educated?—No.

16702. With regard to religion, have there been any applications, by persons other than Roman Catholics, for admission to those schools?—Certainly; and they have been always admitted. There is no distinction made, but their religion is ascertained with a view, in the case of those who were not Catholics, of putting them out to play or be otherwise absent during religious instruction.

16703. That has always been the course?—Always.

16704. There is a provision in the will for the teaching of theology. I suppose with regard to ordinary Catholic children, not going to be designers or nuns, that is interpreted to mean the Catechism?—Yes.

16705. And notwithstanding the presence in the will of a provision for the teaching of "such branches of theology as my said trustees may think fit," it is not enforced upon Protestants?—It is not.

16706. The will also contains this provision:—

"I do declare the devise of the said lands to upon this further trust, that the said trustees for the time being, or the majority of them, shall be at liberty out of the issue and profits of said lands, and otherwise to build, erect and furnish, and keep furnished and in perpetual repairs, a school or college for the support, maintenance, and education of the poor children aforesaid, the great majority of whom, if not the whole, being Roman Catholics, and upon this further Trust that the Catholic Priest of Mullingar, the said Rev. Patrick Kelly, and, in the event of his death, the Catholic Priest, for the time being, shall be superintendent of said school or college, and shall visit and examine the same at least once in every week, and shall also sign a Book to be kept for that purpose, a weekly report of the state of said school for the inspection of the Trustees for the time being, and I do declare and begeth that such superintendent shall be entitled to receive, and be paid out of the issue and profits of said land, the sum of £40 sterling by two half yearly payments on every 1st of May and 1st of November. On the first payment to be commenced on the 1st of the said days shall first come after the opening of the said school, whether same shall be opened in a House Built by said Trustees or otherwise."

How did the trustees obtain the money to erect the buildings in which the present schools are situated?—From the rents of the lands.

16707. Not directly, I think. Did not they borrow money for building purposes?—Some years elapsed after the death of Mr. Hervey, and the proving of his will, before they began to build. They were allowing the money to accumulate. In 1841 they made a contract for building the Convent school at £2,000, and in 1855 they made another contract for the building of the Christian Brothers' schools, the dwelling-house, and the classical school. They had to borrow £2,000 in order to enable them to pay the amount of the contract. That money they borrowed from the rents, and it has been all paid off except £450.

16708. Then, as I understand, they built both schools out of the accumulation of rents, and a further sum of £2,500 borrowed from the nuns?—Yes.

16709. The mode in which the sum borrowed from the nuns was paid off was by a sinking fund, created out of the income from the land?—Yes, the debt was paid off in sums of £500, according to the contract with the nuns, who receive four per cent. upon the amount remaining due.

May 25, 1889
Rev. Joseph
Copley, Esq.

16710 What was the cost of the buildings you have mentioned?—The cost of the Current school was £2,060, and the cost of the other was over £5,000.
16711. The will also provides:—

"I do declare that my intention is to found a school or college for the support, maintenance, and education of the poor children of the parish of Malling to be freely selected from amongst the children of persons not in open avowedness, and that it shall not be an objection to the selection of any such child, although the parent of such child may have some property, provided he be not in circumstances which can reasonably be called opulent, and I empower the majority of the said Trustees for the time being for ever, to make rules and regulations for the good government, management, or disposal of the said school or college, and the rents, issues, and profits of the said lands. And I do declare such rules and regulations when entered into Book to be kept for that purpose, and signed by the Majority of the Trustees for the time being shall be binding and conclusive in themselves, and shall extend or be changed by any subsequent decision of the Majority of said Trustees, and which alteration or change I hereby authorize the majority of my Trustees to make, so that the Majority of the Trustees for the time being, shall have authority not only to designate and repeal former rules and regulations, but to make and effect or amend new and additional rules and regulations, it being my intention to give the Majority of the said Trustees for the time being, as much power and authority as could be exercised by any visitor or visitors of any endowed school or college. And having with regard to said Town and Lands of Brynastown, no further or other charitable intention or purpose than that which I have heretofore expressly declared, and being decidedly opposed to any Court or Tribunal in this County or within this realm, taking upon itself to regulate, or take upon itself to regulate or make any alterations, or meddling with such my charitable intentions I declare that if any Court shall so intemperate, or if the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests shall intemperate, or attempt to intemperate, or if any Bill, or information for the purpose of being allowed to intemperate, or if any person shall file any bill or information with the intent of bringing the said Charity within the control or management of said Commissioners, Then and in such case, I revoke all and singular the bequest heretofore mentioned, and the trusts and purposes heretofore expressed, and I do give, devise and bequeath the said Town and Lands of Brynastown unto the said Right Rev. John Cantwell, Right Rev. William Higgins, Rev. Patrick Kelly, and the survivors and survivors of them as Joint Trustees, and to the heirs of each survivor for ever, absolutely and freely, and discharged of every Trust, confidence, charity, use or fiduciary intent or purpose, and so freely and fully to all intents and purposes as if this bequest to them and to the heirs of them, and the heirs and assigns of each survivor were the only intent or purpose expressed or declared in or by this my last will and Testament, it being my express will and intention that either my own rules and regulations, and intentions heretofore expressed concerning the aforesaid Charity shall take effect, or that the fee and inheritance of the said Lands shall become absolutely and simply vested in the said Right Rev. John Cantwell, Right Rev. William Higgins, and Rev. Patrick Kelly, and the survivors of them, and the heirs and assigns of each survivor of them for ever."

What class of children are those in the schools—taking first the Christian Brothers' school?—Primarily children of the humble class, but nobody is excluded. No payment is enforced, but if any money be given it is devoted only for the benefit of the poorer children in the Christian Brothers' schools.

16712 The education is of the ordinary character given in the Christian Brothers' schools?—I think it is a little in advance of the ordinary primary education given in Christian Brothers' schools. In the ordinary Christian Brothers' schools, as I believe, printing is not taught, or pencil drawing, or electricity, or the higher mathematics, and these branches are all taught in the schools connected with this trust.

16713 Why is it that this exception to the ordinary programme has been adopted?—I believe it is because, owing to the receipts from the property, an additional Christian Brother can be, and has been, engaged.

16714 Is now taken that the teaching of these subjects will not interfere with the proper teaching of the ordinary primary subjects?—Certainly.

16715 What is the number of children attending the Christian Brothers' school?—The number on the

roll is 450, and the number in actual attendance during the last three months has been 432.

16716 Is there any part of the income of the Charity devoted to prizes?—Not in the Christian Brothers' school.

16717 What class of children attend the intermediate school?—The middle class.

16718 Is that a free school, or is payment required?—Payment is required.

16719 What are the rates of payment?—£4 a year.

16720 Does that include all the ordinary subjects?—That includes English, Latin, Greek, geometry, and history. Perhaps I ought to add, that the clergyman in charge of that school receives no portion of the endowment. His sole remuneration is the income derived from the pupils.

16721 Are we to understand that the sole benefit, which that school derives from the endowment, is the use of the premises?—Yes.

16722 Is any part of the proceeds of the intermediate school applied to the payment of rent for the premises?—No. The rent on the Christian Brothers' schools, and the intermediate school is paid out of the proceeds of the property.

16723 Are there any children in either the Christian Brothers' school, the intermediate school, or the girls' school, coming from the class mentioned by the testator, which without being absolutely poor cannot be called opulent?—Certainly.

16724 Is which of the schools are such children to be found?—In all the schools. Of course in the intermediate school there are no free pupils.

16725 Is the girls' school divided into three classes?—There are three classrooms.

16726 Under what order of name is that school?—The Presentation Order.

16727 Has it been always under the Presentation Order?—Yes.

16728 Lord Justice FRYGESSON.—Do I understand you correctly, that there are no children 'supported and maintained'—that education is what you give, and that only?—Only education. I should say there is an allowance of £35 a year, paid from the property, to the infants' school.

16729 Is that under a separate clause of the will?—It is by direction of the trustees. I must add that this £35 a year is not appropriated by the uses. I went over their books, and I found that from 1841 to 1848 they expended among the poor children not only the £35 a year, but also £700 of their own money, in giving assistance in clothing and food.

16730 Mr O'SHEAHER.—How many children are there on the roll of the girls' school?—320. The average daily attendance is about 320, which is very good.

16731 That school is divided into three classes?—Yes.

16732 With reference to what standard has that division been made?—First, the infants' school, secondly, the children reading the National school books up to the third class, and of course learning to write, and the elementary portions of arithmetic, and then the higher class, where the pupils are taught shorthand, history, and in fact all the higher branches of education, as well as plain and fancy needlework.

16733 Is there any opportunity of teaching household duties, such as cooking and washing?—Very little.

16734 Among the girls who attend that school are there representatives of the non-pauper, and still non-opulent, class?—There are—the large bulk of the pupils belong to that class.

16735 Is there any payment, such as a penny a week, made by the children of that class?—Anyone who wishes pays, but the money is never appropriated by the uses. It is always applied to improving the classrooms, or to the purchase of books, shoes, &c., for the poorest children.

16736 CHAIRMAN.—There is no compulsory payment?—None.

May 15, 1846
Rev. Joseph
Cory, F.R.S.

16737. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—In the scheme book, which you have produced, I find under date of 12th November, 1845, this entry:—

"That in future there shall be an annual public examination of the several children discharging the schools, and at each examination the sum of £30 be distributed to the poorer who shall combine the best answering with the best attendance and conduct during the preceding year, and that of the above sum £15 be appropriated to the female school, and £15 to the boys' school."

Is that arrangement continued?—The sum do not require it in the female school, as they give pensions to that amount, or perhaps more. When the boys' school was put under the Christian Brothers the trustees arranged that every rule should be set aside, in order that the Christian Brothers might carry out their own rules rigidly, and one of their rules is to give no prize from a public fund. The reason I say "a public fund" is that I know they give them from their own resources.

16738. I presume the inspection and examination would be also under the regulation of the Christian Brothers?—Yes, and the schools are open to anyone who wishes to be present.

16739. Mr. O'SHEAQUEST.—The prices given by the Christian Brothers of course consist of books and such things and not of money?—Never of money, but books, pictures, models, and gifts of that class.

16740. Have the Christian Brothers ever, within your knowledge, departed from that rule of not competing for prizes from a public source?—To my knowledge they never have.

16741. They have not sent up children for the Intermediate examinations?—They have not, but they are preparing them this year.

16742. That will be a departure from their particular rule. Does not it seem inconsistent to have a rule set to compete for public prizes, and at the same time to prepare boys?—The fact is that persons have been brought to bear on them, in order to stimulate the pupils, pressure from the bishops, and from those who have control over the resources of the schools.

16743. I suppose you constantly visit those schools?—Pretty frequently. One of the private visits and examines each week. He gives instruction in music and other matters.

16744. You are aware that the course for the Intermediate Education examinations is higher than the primary course?—Yes.

16745. Have the Christian Brothers at all thought it a hardship to be obliged to go so much out of the higher primary course, and prepare boys for the Intermediate examinations?—Not with us.

16746. Do you think it would be desirable to have prizes competed for by that class alone, as more calculated to keep them within the range of the subjects, if there was a separate fund?—Speaking from my own knowledge I think not. A few number would be permitted by their parents, and would be disposed themselves, so to prepare themselves as to compete at the Intermediate examinations.

16747. In the female school connected with the National Board?—It is.

16748. Have rules and regulations been formally made, in accordance with the directions of the will?—There have been alterations as I mentioned. For example, the very fact of relaxing the rules, and permitting the rules of the Christian Brothers to be carried out, was an alteration, probably contemplated by Mr. Harvey in making the will. I will read a sentence of January 25th, 1844:—

"Resolved.—That we now determine on the bequest of Literature and Science, in which the Poor Children of the Parish of Mullingar shall be instructed at the cost and charge of the rents, taxes, and profits of the Estates derived by the late James Harvey, viz. in that purpose. That for the general school the education shall be what is known as a good English education, and consist of Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Composition, Arithmetic (Rudiments, Properties, and Higher rules), Grammar, Geography, History (Ancient and Modern), Book-keeping, Geometry and Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Mensuration, Globes, Navigation, Algebra, and Mechanics. That in accordance with the General School there shall be a classical department, and there shall be as a reward for good work, prizes for Eight Bards, to be selected by the heads of the school on examination for promotion and evaluation by Trustees. That the General School shall be entrusted to the Christian Brothers as teachers, and to their management and immediate Government, and numbered as a large number of children will be always attending on this school, it will require at least four Brothers and one lay Brother. That Children six years and upwards, being children resident in the Parish of Mullingar, as described by will, as selected by the Trustees, shall be admissible, and that not being of the Roman Catholic religion be no cause for exclusion. That a site for erection of a building for carrying out the foregoing purposes be determined on, and of sufficient extent to allow for an ample playground. That the Building be adapted to the system of the Christian Brothers, and should contain five Class-rooms, an Oratory and Dormitory for the Brothers, and also the necessary accommodations for clerical department. That the funds now accumulated be appropriated to the purpose aforesaid. That there should be a system of suitable pecuniary—books for the young children, and for well-constituted young ladies, appropriate to useful studies. That there should be no infant school attached to the one now in operation, under the superintendence of the Nuns, as that the children might be trained to virtue and goodness, and habits of proper discipline from the earliest period, and at the age of six or seven the Boys should be drafted from the infant school into the general school."

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The minute also states—

"That there is now to the credit of the Trustees, vested in Government Bonds and a Quaker per Cent Stock, is the sum of Most Rev. John Canevel, Right Rev. Wm. Higgins, and Rev. Patrick Kelly, £1,118 18s. 10d., and in Three per Cent Consols, in the names of the said three persons and Sir Percy Nagels, bart., £200, also cash in bank, £211 9s. 12d.; and a sum of £125 5s. 2d., purchase-money due by the Great Western Midland Railway, £250 by Richard Hine, late a tenant; and half-year's rent by tenants amounting to £329 15s. 6d., which is applicable to the erection and maintenance of such schools."

16749. There are no boardings maintained in the school?—None.

16750. Have there been at any time?—None. It was found impracticable to have them.

16751. Was there an effort made to carry out that part of the will?—The effort was made in the building of the house, but the trustees came to the conclusion that it would be impracticable to carry out that portion of the scheme.

16752. On what grounds?—I think because there were not applications for admission made.

16753. Was provision made in the building for boardings?—There was to a small extent.

16754. Is the provision still preserved in the construction, or have you utilized the rooms for other purposes?—They are utilized by the diocesan having charge of the classical school.

16755. Lord Justice Fitzgerald.—He resides in the building?—Yes.

16756. Mr. O'SHEAQUEST.—But there is nothing to prevent the trustees, at any future time, if they find it advisable, from going back to the plan of having boardings?—Nothing.

16757. What is the teaching staff at the Christian Brothers' schools?—Five professed Christian Brothers, and one lay Brother, who does not teach, but resides with them. According to the minutes four were originally required, and a fifth has been since introduced.

16758. What is the teaching staff in the girls' school?—There are, I think, nine Nuns and seven maistresses.

16759. How many of those nine Nuns are actually engaged in teaching?—All.

16760. What is the teaching staff in the intermediate school?—One clergyman.

16761. How many boys has he under his charge?—The average is about twenty-two.

16762. Does he do the teaching in all the benches

May 16, 1859.
Rev. Joseph
Cogan, &c.

in that school?—He does all the teaching, save that the more advanced boys assist him occasionally.

16743. As a rule, to what professions, or to what businesses, do the boys in the intermediate school go?—A good many become doctors and clergymen, and a good many clerks in respectable business houses.

16744. **Lord Justice Fitzgerald.**—I observe that the contract for the erection of the new school was completed, in 1856, for £3,000, and that, on that occasion, the proposal of the Bishop of Meath and the Rev. Mr. Kelly, to lend £1,500 at 3 per cent., to be repaid by annual instalments of £200 principal, was accepted; and, pursuant to resolution of January 25, 1854, the following resolutions were adopted on September 23, 1856:—

“(1.) That the schools being capable of accommodating 400 Boys, will require five Brothers to conduct them. (2.) That the Brothers shall reside on the premises, and that the trustees shall always keep their residences furnished and in good repair. (3.) That the Brothers shall at all times have full control over the internal arrangements and management of the schools, in order to carry out their own system of instruction according to their rules. (4.) The time for teaching shall be from nine to three o'clock, or six hours each day, Saturdays and vacations excepted, during which time school-business is altogether suspended. (5.) The Brothers shall be allowed all the time not specified above for teaching for the free exercise and observance of their religious rules. (6.) The Brothers shall have the free application for the benefit of the schools of any power which may be constituted by the children for that purpose. (7.) To supply the immediate want of the Brothers, and to provide a remuneration of each teacher, the trustees will allow the Brothers at the rate of £40 each per annum, to be paid in two equal half-yearly payments on the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November every year, the first payment to be made on whichever of said days that shall first occur after the opening of the schools. (8.) The trustees are to have free access to the schools for the purpose of inspection as often as they please or may deem expedient.”

Is that arrangement, in reference to payment, still in force?—It is, save that the charge is to £40 a year each for five Brothers has been altered, and instead of that they have received, for the last three or four years, £240 a year—that is an increase of £40.

16745. **Mr. O'SHEAHERNEY.**—Was the increased payment in consequence of the greater expense of living?—Precisely.

16746. **Lord Justice Fitzgerald.**—I observe that the trustees originally appointed were the Right Rev. John Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, the Right Rev. William Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, the Rev. Patrick Kelly, Parish Priest of Mullingar, Sir Richard Nagle, and Mr. Gerald Donohoe. Sir Richard Nagle declined to act Mr. Donohoe did so also, but the latter afterwards consented to act?—Yes.

16747. Who are the present trustees?—Under the provisions of the will there must always be two bishops, and two laymen, besides a priest of Mullingar. The lay trustees at present are Sir Walter Nugent, of Donohoe, and Edward McEvoy, esq.

16748. It appears that £1,500, which was borrowed from the sums in 1850, was borrowed to pay a debt due to the Hibernian Bank, for the balance of the cost of the building?—I was under the impression that the original sum borrowed from the sums was £2,000, but I have not been long in connexion with the account. I know, however, that all that was borrowed has been repaid except £450.

16749. The trustees passed these resolutions on the 10th May, 1859:—

“That Pupils attending the Classical Department, residents of the town and Parish of Mullingar, shall pay at the rate of £1 per quarter, if able. That all Pupils attending such Classical Department who are not residents of the town or parish of Mullingar shall not be admitted except on payment of a fee of £1 per quarter. That Father Nally shall be at liberty to retain the annual school fees payable by the Pupils in such school fees do not exceed the sum of £50 Annually, but that if the annual receipts from the Pupils exceed that sum, then that Father Nally be at liberty to retain one-third part of such surplus, and that he hand over the remaining two-

third parts thereof to the trustees at the end of each year for the benefit of the charity. That no pupil be received into the Classical Department, being a resident of the town or parish of Mullingar, without payment of the fee above mentioned, except as a previous application to the trustees at the commencement of each Academic Year should a vacancy occur in the course of the year, then Father Nally be at liberty to fill up his place provisionally.”

Have any fees been paid under these regulations?—That has been stated—I cannot say when. I happened to be in the college, two or three years, and that was not the rule carried out then. The only remuneration the priest teaching there has, or has had for a good while, is the £1 a quarter he receives from the students.

16750. Do they all pay the £1 a quarter?—As a rule they do. Some do not.

16751. **Mr. O'SHEAHERNEY.**—The fees received would amount to about £120 a year!—They would not come to more, at any rate.

16752. **Lord Justice Fitzgerald.**—Under date of 1st July, 1855, this entry appears in the minute book:—

“After mature deliberation, it appeared to the Board of Trustees much better for the Institution to retain all the charges or maintenance to one, as thereby the interest would be reduced from five to four per cent., and for the purpose to borrow from the sum of the Præbendary Convent, Mullingar, the sum of £5,000 instead of the sum of £1,500 as contained in a former resolution, and that the Board of Trustees now assembled, constituting a legal majority, do write a joint letter to the Board, undertaking to repay this sum with interest thereon, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and if required so to do to give to the same such legal security as they may reasonably require, or be advised by Counsel to demand, with liberty, however, to the Trustees to release the principal sum now borrowed by the payment of sums of not less than £200 at the end of every five years by way of instalments.”

That arrangement was carried out?—Yes, on 14th November, 1855, to the extent of £2,000 to 4s. 4d., being all the sums could conveniently lend. A sinking fund of £350 a year was created for the discharge of that sum.

16753. Have the trustees of this charity any stated times of meeting?—Not very precisely. The rule, I think, is generally twice a year.

16754. Have they always a meeting in April?—Occasionally. Sometimes it is held in March, so it suits the trustees.

16755. How are the meetings called?—They are called by letter written by me, under the direction of the bishop, to each of the trustees, asking them to fix a day that would suit them, and suggesting a particular day.

16756. **Mr. O'SHEAHERNEY.**—You are the treasurer, as well as the secretary?—The Hibernian Bank is our treasurer, but the money passes through my hands.

16757. Do all the trustees, as a rule, attend when summoned?—As a rule they do.

16758. What is the quorum?—Three I think is the quorum.

16759. Have the alterations in the rules been made formally in pursuance of the directions in the will?—They have always been approved of by the trustees.

16760. **Lord Justice Fitzgerald.**—It appears that on the 28th October, 1855, these resolutions were passed:—

“That the Rev. Mr. Nally be now about to resign the situation he has held as Superintendent of the Classical Department. That in consequence of the large expenditure which has become necessary to put the building in perfect repair, the Classical school be now closed, and Rev. Mr. Nally's salary be paid to the close of the half-year. That the Rev. Mr. Nally be requested to make out an account of these scholars in the Classical school who have paid an advance, that they may be repaid their sum when the date of the close of said school.”

When was the school reopened?—In a couple of months after.

16761. The leasing power, contained in the will of the founder, is:—

“Whosoever she and heirs or any part thereof shall happen to be out of Lease then in every such a shall be lawful for the majority of the then existing Trustees to make any

name or design of the said premises, or any part thereof for any time or time not exceeding the term of one life or twenty-one years, whichever shall last the longer, and that a shall not be liable to let or demise more than one-half of said premises to one Tenant, and that every such Lease shall be made at the full and fair value payable by a Solvent Tenant, taking into consideration such his solvency."

With reference to the estates, a report was presented in 1854—

"That the said Estates have been let in two divisions, one containing in or about 1985 3s. 10s., to Hugh Deignan, at an annual rent of £310 17s. 3d., the other to Michael McCormack, containing 1372a. 1s. 32s., at an annual rent of £310 8s. 3d., subject to title-mortgages £15 3s. 6d., and an annuity of £50 per annum to Rev. Patrick Kelly, Rector—From 1st May last for life of Andrew O'Connell, eldest son of Right Hon. Richard Moore O'Connell, Esq., or twenty-one years from 1st May."

Is Mr Andrew O'Connell still living?—Yes. We were obliged to evict Hugh Deignan for non-payment of rent.

16783 Is McCormack's lease still subsisting?—It is.

16783 The last entry in your minute book is dated 15th April, 1878. Had you no meetings since then?—We had, but Mr. Mooney has the papers. He took possession of them with reference to executing the leases against Deignan, and also in anticipation of being examined here.

16784 The book contains regular minutes for every year down to 14th November, 1872, and then follows this entry—

"At a meeting held in St. Mary's College, Mullingar, May 29, 1878, . . . minutes of last meeting were read and signed."

That minute appears to have been signed on the 15th April, 1878, and the minutes of the meeting of the 15th April, 1878, appear to have been signed by Bishop Kelly on the 15th January, 1880. How did the meetings come to be interrupted in that way?—They were interrupted principally because the trustees could not get together. Cardinal Cullen was one, and he was unable to go to Mullingar. Sir Percy Nugent was another, and he was very unwilling, occasionally, to go to Mullingar. A third trustee, Robert Kelly, died, and for some time there was a difficulty in supplying his place.

16785 Was there any meeting summoned during the five years from 1873 to 1878?—The meetings were regularly summoned, but we failed to have a quorum.

16786 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Or rather your predecessor failed?—I was acting as secretary from 1873.

16787 Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—From the 15th April, 1878, to the 15th January, 1880, there appears not to have been any meeting?—I think that must be a mistake.

16788 Is there a probability of the present trustees being more regular?—It is quite certain that they will be.

16789 It appears that a deed was executed on the 15th April, 1878, appointing Sir Walter Nugent, Edward M'Creay, and the Rev. Joseph Coyne, trustees, the same deed having been previously executed by the surviving trustees, Cardinal Cullen and the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly. Who was appointed in place of the Cardinal?—Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Cloghlin.

16790 You observe that on the 15th April, 1878, it was resolved—

"That as Mr. Deignan will owe one and a half years' Rent on the 1st May next, Mr. Mooney be directed to inform him that, unless he shall pay one year's rent to the 1st of November last on or before the 1st of May next, Proceedings by Statutes for non-payment of Rent shall immediately after the 1st of May be instituted for recovery of the one and a half years' Rent which will be then due."

That rent fell due during the interregnum when there was no meeting. Do you in any way attribute the arrest of that matter to there being no meeting to

call on Deignan to pay the same?—I do not. I should say he is in possession of the land again.

16791 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Some time previous to the 15th January, 1880, there was a meeting of the trustees at which Deignan's land was let?—Yes.

16792 Can you say about what date that meeting was held?—I believe on the 15th January, 1880.

16793 How say entry of that meeting been yet made on the minutes?—Certainly. It appears in the rough minute book, kept by Mr. Mooney, who has recently always attended at our meetings.

16794 Does that minute detail pretty accurately what took place with regard to the re-letting?—It does.

16795 When will that be copied into the regular minutes?—Before the next meeting, which will probably be in June or July.

16796 I believe the times appointed for the ordinary meetings were May and November. I suppose the meeting in January was specially called for the purpose of considering this matter of Deignan's?—Yes, and for examining the accounts.

16797 You treated it as one of your half-yearly meetings?—Yes.

16798 Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—I observe that Mr. Deignan, although he apparently looks down as a tenant in 1878, had received very large advances for improvements on his farm, from time to time?—He received two advances. One was a recommendation of £29 a year of rent for twenty-one years till the year of his lease would expire; and he received a loan of £250 from the trustees, for which he was to pay 4 per cent.

16799 Did he repay the loan?—No.

16800 Did he get the advances down at the time of his eviction?—No. I must explain that. At the time of the last meeting, calculating the rent of his farm, the loan of £250, the interest upon it, and the £20 a year that he should have paid in increase of his rent from 1854, he owed in all £800. He declared, and the trustees believed that he had expended of his own money £6,000 on his farm and office; and in consideration of remitting all that debt he, at Mr. Mooney's suggestion, signed away all claim he would have for compensation.

16801 On what terms did he again become tenant?—He became tenant at an increase of £20 on his old rent.

16802 Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—In point of fact, he was let in at the old rent, undisturbed by the statement?—Exactly.

16803 Provided, as appears from Mr. Mooney's evidence, he at once paid a half-year's rent; which he did pay in advance?—On the day of the meeting he paid £163.

16804 Mr. Mooney stated that Deignan was to have his option of a lease for thirty-one years, on a tenancy from year to year, which did he take?—It was left optional to him, and he has made no choice yet. He is in possession, but the option as to a lease is, for one life or twenty-one years.

16805 Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—Did you procure a valuation of the farm before it was re-let?—No. We were convinced that the old rent was high enough, and we were very glad to re-let the land at the same rent.

16806 You are aware that rent was originally fixed in 1853?—It was.

16807 Was the value of land in the neighbourhood of Mullingar, as low in 1878 as in 1853?—It is as low in 1880.

16808 Do you think it is as low in 1880 as it was in 1853?—I do not.

16809 Have you bound yourself, by the letting of 1880, for more than a year?—Deignan was told that he should at the next meeting of the trustees, of which he would get notice, elect whether he would be a yearly tenant or take a lease for twenty-one years, and he was recommended by one of the trustees present not to take a lease just now, as land was depreciated in value, and no one could tell what would take place as

May 18, 1880.

Rev. Joseph
Coyne, R.E.

May 18, 1876.
Rev. Joseph
Cayce, &c.

to the value of land for a year or so. We are not bound to give him a lease—nor is he bound to take it.

16810. Were you prepared, in 1880, to let the lands to him, for a term of twenty-one years, at a rent fixed in 1833, without taking measures to ascertain that such rent was the full and fair rent payable by a solvent tenant?—We were. The land is well known to the trustees, and they all thought the bargain was very good.

16841. The trustees thought it would be a prudent thing to make a letting, for twenty-one years, at the rent fixed in 1833?—Yes, they were prepared to do so; but one of them advised Deignan not to take a lease.

16812. Mr. O'SHEATHKERRY.—Was the trustee who gave that advice a man of practical experience?—He was the bishop.

16813. Was that advice given at the meeting of the trustees?—It was.

16814. And not dissented from?—No. It was approved of by the others.

16815. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—In your minute book, I find that, on the 20th May, 1875, the trustees resolved—

"That a sum of £100 will be spent by the Trustees on building an enclosure wall round the land at Canal Banks. It is to be leased to the Trustees, subject to a legal opinion being favourable to their being justified in undertaking such an expenditure."

Was the holding taken?—Yes.

16816. And the expenditure made?—Yes.

16817. As you had no meeting for five years afterwards, under what authority was that carried out?—There was no formal meeting, but there were conversations among the trustees about it, and there was a general confirmation of the expenditure. The £100 was given to the Bishop, as he resided on the spot.

16818. Were you obliged to carry it out in that way, by conversations and the general authority given to the bishop, for the reason that you have already given, namely, that you could not get the trustees to assemble together?—I believe so.

16819.—I wish to call attention to a passage in the will, as to the duties of the trustees:—

"I direct my Trustees, for ever, to keep the enclosed sums (£4,000) vested in the Bank of Ireland for ever, and I do direct my Trustees aforesaid, and for the time being, to pay the same in account of the interest of the same of said Lands, of the interest of said sums, and of any sum or sums which in manner and upon the contingencies hereafter mentioned, may become vested in them, together with the expenditure of the aforesaid, which accounts are to be preserved for ever in a Book."

Do you publish your accounts annually?—I could not say annually; but they are presented frequently, and always explained from the pulpit.

16820. Mr. O'SHEATHKERRY.—The accounts appear to have been regularly kept in a parchment-book, which you have produced, down to the year 1864, the last entry being November, 1864. Where have they been kept since?—In a distinct book.

16821. Who has charge of that book?—I have.

16822. Why was the practice of posting the account into the parchment-book discontinued?—When I was appointed, by the Bishop, to Mullingar parish, he wished that I should keep his general accounts, and he purchased a book on which is printed, "Dr. Nulty in account with Hevey's Charity and general accounts," and that contains an entry of every account, which, if you wish, I will commence.

16823. These are accounts of trusts having no connection with Hevey's Charity?—None.

16824. Why do you not, having regard to the direction in the will, keep Hevey's Charity account in a book belonging to Hevey's Charity?—Perhaps it is wrong.

16825. I presume the book you refer to is the bishop's account?—It is not his private account, but his account with different charities.

16826. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—The will also contains this provision—

"That the Catholic Priest of Mullingar, the said Rev. Patrick Kelly, and, in the event of his death, the Catholic Priest for the time being, shall be superintendent of said school or College, and shall visit and examine the same at least once in every week, and shall and do sign a book or be kept for that purpose a weekly report of the state of said school, for the inspection of the Trustees for the time being."

And the will provides that he shall for that service receive £30 per annum. Has that book been kept?—No. The first part of that clause has been observed rigidly, as regards visiting the schools. The second part has not, because the Christian Brothers themselves, according to their rules, keep a book of that character. The payment of the £30 a year has not been made.

16827. Then for the visiting, superintending, and examining, and the weekly report on the state of the school, have been substantiated the control and management of the Christian Brothers?—Yes, but the visiting, as I observed before, is attended to by the clergy of the parish.

16828. Visiting as a clergyman, or as an inmate of the school, or as both?—As both, and also as instructor. There is one clergyman, who by direction of the bishop and with the permission of the Christian Brothers, attends to the teaching of vocal and instrumental music.

16829. Mr. O'SHEATHKERRY.—Do the Christian Brothers permit inspection to that extent by the local clergy?—They do.

16830. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—I find that further entry under date 20th May, 1875:—

"An application was made by Christian Brothers for an augmentation of salary in consequence of the increase in the prices of provisions. Resolved.—That the salary of the Christian Brothers be increased by £50, making the total £450, and further that as soon as the growing grass crop is taken off the College land off the ground in the College enclosure to front of College shall be used entirely for a Play-Ground for the use of all scholars attending the institution. Resolved.—That the Rev. Mr. Cogherty, Secretary to the Board, having left Mullingar, the Rev. J. Cayce be appointed to act in his stead at the same remuneration?"—Yes.

16831. At the meeting in 1875, £300 was repaid to the sums in Mullingar. How were the subsequent payments made, during the time the trustees did not meet to sanction them?—I think there was no payment made since.

16832. Mr. O'SHEATHKERRY.—What is the extent of Mr. Duggan's holding?—The extent of the holding is 19a. 3c. 10c. and the annual rent £227 17s. 3d. McCormack's holding is 177a. 1c. 22c. at a rent of £319 8s. 3d.

16833. They hold at about 43 15a, an acre. Is that the average rent for land of the same class in the neighbourhood?—It is. Some of the land is very good and some very bad.

16834. CHAIRMAN.—The valuation of McCormack's holding is £392 10s. and of Duggan's £292. A Mrs. McCormack holds a separate lot—half an acre—at £1, the valuation of which according to the return made to us appears to be £4. How does she hold that?—I could not say, it is a letting of the trustees.

16835. Lord Justice FRANKLIN.—Is there a building on it?—A small, wretched cabin.

16836. Who receives the rents?—Mr. Mooney.

16837. Does he act as agent, as well as solicitor?—Since we got into difficulties with Duggan he has acted as agent.

16838. Mr. O'SHEATHKERRY.—Does he also act as agent over McCormack's holding?—Yes. McCormack has been permitted to transfer his lease to a gentleman named Nelson. He has not purchased the lease, but has given a profit rent to McCormack for three years if the lease lasts so long.

16839. Do you know what rent Nelson pays McCormack?—I do not. It was a private contract between them.

16840. How are the lands used?—Principally as grazing lands.

16841. Are Duignan's also grazing lands?—Yes, except the garden.

16842. You say Duignan built a house, and expended money. Is there a house on M'Connock's holding also?—A splendid house, built by himself after he got his lease.

16843. Was it in respect of that the allowance was made?—It was. Everyone saw there was a large expenditure on the house.

16844. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—The account which has been produced is, practically speaking, an account for over a year and a half. It begins with a balance to credit of £28 ls. 4d. on the 10th April, 1878, and ends with an overdraft, £219 13s. 5d., on the 15th January, 1880. The only rents credited are two half-years from Duignan, and one half-year from M'Connock. How much does M'Connock owe now?—Since the closing of the account before you, Duignan has paid £163; and M'Connock, £188 3s. 5d. and £50, leaving to our credit £185 4s.

16845. The last payment from M'Connock, entered in the account, is the rent due November, 1877. You say he has since paid £188 3s. 5d. and £50. Is not the result that he owes up to May, 1880, one and a half year's rent, and a balance of a former half-year's rent?—Mr. Mooney has got security, from Mr. Norton, for the payment of the account due.

16846. When was it that M'Connock parted with the possession to Mr. Norton?—I think, in February last.

16847. Was it made part of that transaction, that Mr. Mooney should be assured the arrears?—Yes.

16848. Duignan had, according to the account, also paid up to November, 1877, and he has since paid £163, practically a half-year's rent?—Yes; but I should explain that his debt has been blotted out in consideration of his foregoing all claim to compensation.

16849. Practically you lost, by that transaction, one and a half year's rent?—Yes.

16850. And one and a half year's rent remains due by the other tenant?—Yes.

16851. How did it happen that M'Connock was allowed to run so much into arrears, so far back as November, 1877?—I cannot say.

16852. Mr. O'SHEAGHNESSY.—But he was getting into arrears?—He was.

16853. Were applications made to him for the payment of his rent?—Certainly.

16854. The assignment to Norton was had recourse to by M'Connock in order to get out of his difficulties?—Yes. He has built a magnificent house and office.

16855. Was he a man who held other lands besides?—He held several other farms, some of which he has lost.

16856. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Among the items in the account, I find five bags of coal to the Christian Brothers. Are they supplied with coal?—Yes, for their schools; and also for their residence.

16857. The next item is 4s. for keeping clocks in repair for two years. That seems a large item. Are there many clocks to be kept in repair?—There is one in each schoolroom, one in the hall, one in the clergyman's house, and one outside.

16858. There was an entry of a payment of £5 8s. 10d. for tithe-matches. I understood from the minute with reference to the letting, that the tenants were subject to the tithe-matches?—It has always been paid by the tenants.

16859. A payment of £142 is entered, as having been made to Mr. Caton, for the Christian Brothers. How was that amount made up?—£130 was the half of £260, the annual allowance, and the rest was for things required in the school, copying desks and masters of that sort.

16860. How is the expenditure on such matters checked or vouched?—Vouched by receipts produced to the trustees.

16861. The next item is "Mr. Mooney's account, £8 10s. 4d." What does that mean?—That was his account for costs, in connection with Duignan's matter.

16862. Does he receive a pension, as agent, on the rent received?—No.

16863. Does he collect the rent without charging any percentage?—He does.

16864. Mr. O'SHEAGHNESSY.—Both M'Connock's and the other?—Yes.

16865. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—There is an item "Trees for the college grounds, £10 ls. 6d. per Mr. Barry?"—Yes.

16866. The next item is "Father Brady's account £17 12s. 4d." What was that for?—That was for coal and gas, and repairing the bedfuges, chairs, and other requirements.

16867. The next item is "Rent to Lord Grenville for canal banks 2s." How much rent do you pay for the banks?—Five shillings a year, but there was a dispute going on between Lord Grenville, the county surveyor, and the railway company, as to the ownership of the banks, and we were recommended not to pay the rent to either until Lord Grenville and the railway company would consent to give a lease for ever. The 2s. was the accumulation of unpaid rents.

16868. There is also an entry of payment of rent to Lord Grenville £7 10s., what is that?—That is for the ground on which the college stands.

16869. How do you hold that ground?—Under lease for ever.

16870. Mr. O'SHEAGHNESSY.—Why have you handed over the receiving of the rents to Mr. Mooney?—On account of the difficulties put in our way by Duignan. Mr. Mooney could deal with him more readily than we could.

16871. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—You thought a solicitor would be better able to recover the rent than a clergyman?—Yes.

16872. Mr. O'SHEAGHNESSY.—The difficulties have now ceased?—I hope so, but I fear not.

16873. Do the trustees intend to continue the system of having the solicitor as agent?—I think so.

16874. Do you inspect the bank book, to see that the rents are immediately paid into the bank after they are received?—Yes. Mr. Mooney always sends us the bank receipt.

16875. Does the will entitle you, under ordinary circumstances, to delegate the duty of receiving the rents to a solicitor in that manner?—It was not done under ordinary circumstances.

16876. But you say it is to be a permanent arrangement?—What I mean is, there anticipation of some trouble.

16877. I find that on the 8th January, 1880, there was a payment to Mr. Caton, on account, of £100?—That was for the Christian Brothers. Our account was overdrawn, and, as I had no funds, I asked him not to press until we should get money.

16878. When Mr. Mooney states that the sums got £42 a year, that means that they got £25 for stipend, and the balance as the interest on the money due to them?—Yes.

16879. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Looking at your account, and writing small items, what has taken place is this: during the last three years you have been unable to collect one and a half year's rent. As to one of your tenants that has been forgiven, as to the other it is carried on, supposed to be guaranteed by the coming in of an assignee, but not yet paid, and, therefore, you are thrown out of your proper balance or state of solvency by the fact that you have been reduced to half your income for the last three years?—Yes.

16880. Had anything of that kind occurred previously?—Not for a considerable number of years, but there is an entry in the book which shows that in 1858 there was a large deficit in the payment of the rents.

16881. Mr. O'SHEAGHNESSY.—By which of the tenants?—Both.

16882. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—It appears

May 15, 1886.
 R. M. Joseph
 Copyist, &c.

that, on the 13th July, 1887, Mr. Forde, the agent, reported that the annual outgoings were £368 11s. 6d. and the net income £394 17s. 3d. In the annual outgoings he included £200 for the Christian Brothers, £25 for the infant schools, £40 allowance to the Vicar, and £20 annuity to Mr. Kelly. On the 16th October, 1888, there was a balance due by the trustees on foot of their receipts and disbursements of £205 1s., consisting of a balance overdrawn on their bank account of £297 1s. 3d., and due to Mr. Forde on foot of agency account, £8 13s. 9d.; and there was a further debt of £1,017 for principal and £68 8s. 8d. for interest to the Western Bank; a debt to a Mrs. Atkinson of £150; and some other liabilities making a total of £1,891 17s. 3d. What was done as to that large amount of debt?—We consolidated it, in 1890, by the loan from the sum of £2,000 6s. 4d.

16893. Can you tell what the actual cash received for the last three or four years has been?—Mr. Mooney has the account book for the last three or four years.

16894. Have you received anything from the other tenants?—No; not for the last two years.

16895. What is your bank balance at present?—I think we have £185 4s. to credit.

16896. Is there not the balance of the last November half-year due to the Christian Brothers and the whole of the 1st May payment?—Yes, there is, in round numbers, £200 due to them.

16897. Was the money, that your tenants appear to have spent upon those holdings, made by them during their tenancies?—One of them made most of his money in Australia; the other man went into possession, in 1853, with a large capital, that is, large for the farm.

16898. You have had great difficulties in dealing

with two tenants having large holdings, and on which they had made great expenditure, and therefore you find they tenants to deal with. Do you consider that a body of trustees, such as yourselves, consisting of two bishops, a clergyman, and two laymen, are in a position to deal profitably for the charity with tenants?—I do. The rents are not low rents, but represent the full value of the land, and if the same could be secured I think that our corporation could deal with the tenants, especially in the hands of a solicitor.

16899. To what do you attribute the great loss that has taken place?—I attribute it very largely to the negligence of both tenants, and also very largely to the losses they sustained in cattle. To my knowledge, McCannock lost £200 in cattle within the last three months, and further back for a long time, and as also with Duggan—moreover, Duggan neglected his business altogether.

16900. CHAIRMAN.—Borrowing on borrowed capital has ruined a good many people lately?—That has been the case for years with McCannock, and borrowing and trafficking in cattle was partly the way that Duggan got into difficulties.

16901. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Have you any real means of controlling the tenants?—I think so, if the drainage takes place through a solicitor.

16902. MR. O'BRIEN.—Is not that a very abnormal and unfortunate arrangement?—It is not abnormal; it is the usual way in Westmeath, unfortunately.

16903. DO YOU MEAN WITH PRIVATE LANDLORDS?—Yes. [The Commissioners adjourned.]

Aug. 5, 1888.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1888, 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

In the Commissioners' Office, Poor Office, Dublin.

Present.—THE EARL OF ROSER, Chairman, LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD, and ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, Esq., LL.D., with JAMES ORRICK MERRITT, Esq., LL.D. Secretary.

Rev. RICHARD GALBRAITH, M.A., continued.

Rev. Richard Galbraith, M.A.

16894. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been connected with Carrickmacross?—Ten years, as officiating clergyman. The rector of the parish is Dr. Bismarck Robinson, of Armagh.

16895. There is an endowed school in Carrickmacross?—Yes. The school was endowed, nearly two hundred years ago, by an ancestor of Lord Rath's. The endowment consists of a rent-charge of £70 a year, and a house.

16896. What is the present condition of the school as regards pupils?—At present, I think, there are fourteen pupils. For the last year, certainly, the master has been working thoroughly well at it.

16897. It appears from the report of the Royal Commissioners, 1851-3, that there were at times twenty-five boarders attending that school. Are there any boarders at present?—There have been no boarders for the last ten years.

16898. How was that?—has there been any change in the management of the school?—No. The present master has been appointed upwards of twenty years; his account to me was that he started charging too small a sum to his boarders, about £30 or £40 a year. After that his health rather broke down. The boarders are in a dilapidated condition.

16899. They are not in a fit state to receive boarders?—They are certainly not in a fit state now to receive boarders. They are not up to the requirements of the present day.

16900. How was the repairs carried out?—By the master. If the school were successful it would be his interest to expend money on it.

16901. Was there any agreement by him to keep the school premises in the repair in which he found them?—That I cannot tell. I have heard that the

use of the £70 a year was that the school should be kept in repair.

16902. LORD JUSTICE FITZGERALD.—Have you been at the building yourself?—Frequently.

16903. Is Mr. Shaw's evidence before us this passage correct?—

"16468. Where do you carry on the above that now attend?—In what we formerly used as a refectory or dining room for the boarders."

"16469. That is not in a ruinous condition?—No. That is like a private room attached to the residence."

"16470. The schoolroom is the main hall existed in 1711, when the school was founded, and nobody has been bound to repair it all that time?—No, except the master. It is built against a bank of earth twelve or fourteen feet over the level of the schoolroom. The dripping of the roofs comes down, creating a damp and ruinous. The walls are quite green. My predecessor put up a wall-paper to hide the appearance."

Is that the condition in which the place is now?—That is the case in one room I know, but not in the room that is being used.

16904. It appears that what they use as a school-room at present was the dining-room for the boarders. What is the state of the rest of the building?—The rest of the building is in a very dilapidated state, and to my mind would not be fit, without a great expenditure of money, for the reception of boarders. It is a question whether it should not be rebuilt.

16905. Is that in consequence of its having been allowed to go into dilapidation, or because it never was fit?—I think the rooms are much lower than would be supposed to be fit at the present day. Two or three of the rooms would hold five or six boys each. These rooms were built by successive masters as they re-

quired additional accommodation for their boarding establishment.

18908. Then it was a successful boarding establishment at one period?—I understand there were thirty boarders there in the time of Dr. Hogg, who was brother-in-law of Dr. Darley, the present Bishop of Killmore. Dr. Darley himself had a large school at Dungannon, and, when he had too many pupils, he sent the overflow to Carrickmacross.

18907. To what do you attribute the failure of the Carrickmacross school?—As a boarding establishment, I think, certainly in some degree, to the state of the bairn, and also to the failure of Mr. Shaw's health several years ago.

18906. Has his health improved?—It has. Some years ago Sir Dominic Corrigan, or some other eminent doctor, told him he had heart disease, which frightened him, and made him nervous.

18909. During the last ten years has he been able vigorously to carry on the school?—When I went to Carrickmacross, ten years ago, there were, to the best of my recollection, five day pupils. After a couple of years I sent two of my own boys to the school. They remained two or three years, and certainly they were taught uncommonly well. The eldest went to St. Columba's where he answered superior to boys who had been two or three years under tuition there.

18910. CHAIRMAN.—Does the Marquis of Bath do anything to keep the house in repair?—Nothing.

18911. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Are there any scholars attending the school, except the fourteen you have mentioned?—No, and most of those fourteen have gone there only within the past year, I dare say induced by the Intermediate Education Act.

18912. CHAIRMAN.—Of what ages are the boys?—From seven, perhaps, up to seventeen.

18913. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Mr. Mahaffy, our inspector, found only ten boys there. Have they been increased to fourteen?—I think there are eleven boys there. There are three girls. I did not say there were fourteen boys.

18914. CHAIRMAN.—What are the ages of the girls?—They are between ten and the teen years of age.

18915. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—How is the teaching managed with a class consisting of fourteen, ranging from seven to seventeen in age, and including both sexes?—On the same plan as in the National schools. I suppose there are three or four classes for those fourteen.

18916. Dr. CURRIE.—How many masters are there?—None but Mr. Shaw.

18917. I presume all the pupils are taught in the same room?—Yes.

18918. Is that so in the National schools?—Yes, in some cases. For instance we have 100 children attending one Parochial National school, and they are all in one school.

18919. CHAIRMAN.—There is no mistress, I suppose, at Mr. Shaw's school?—No.

18920. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—In the return which Mr. Shaw made to this Commission he states:

"In 1867 I seemed to take boarders, and continued to instruct the few day boys that remained, about six or seven Protestants, until 1871, when parents wished the discipline of a larger school, and they were removed."

He says nothing about girls. How long have there been female scholars at the school?—I suppose about twelve months.

18921. Are those young ladies being instructed for the Intermediate examinations?—I believe so.

18922. Is it the Intermediate Education Act that has given a stimulus to the school?—Yes.

18923. CHAIRMAN.—There is no Roman Catholic school in Carrickmacross?—None, except in the person of a National school.

18924. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—What fees are charged at Mr. Shaw's school?—28 s. a year.

18925. CHAIRMAN.—Is the education given there class-

sical, as well as English?—Yes; I myself, think, that Mr. Shaw is an uncommonly good grammar, except in the very high subjects.

18926. Practically that is a Protestant school?—Yes, practically. According to the charter I believe it must be so. I knew the late Mr. Stewart Trevellick was rather dissatisfied, and anxious to make some change. According to the charter the children ought to learn the Church Catechism, but that is not practically carried out.

18927. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—In a return furnished to us by Mr. Shaw, and dated February 5, 1873, he states:—

"No one seems to know anything of the school; no interest is taken in it, locally or otherwise. It is useless; and I am told, never has been of much use to the people of the district."

Does that meet with your acquiescence?—No, it has been of considerable use, even to me, in the course of the last ten years. It has been useful to me at night, but generally not more than that, up to the present time.

18928. Dr. CURRIE.—Mr. Mahaffy says the Roman Catholics will not use the school, which looks as if they could do so if they liked?—Oh, they could, and occasionally they have done so, with Mr. Shaw, sometimes in school hours and sometimes at other hours, but after a few months they were forbidden, or at least withdrawn.

18929. How now that is Mr. Mahaffy's report no mention is made of girls attending?—They may not have been there on the occasion of his visit.

18930. LORD JUSTICE FRYGEMAN.—Are they in regular attendance?—Yes.

18931. Do you know what they are learning?—The most junior learn reading, writing, and arithmetic, the more advanced are learning French and algebra.

18932. I observe that the original foundation is:—

"For maintenance of students of a grammar school in the town of Carrickmacross, and for repairs of schoolhouse. Masters to be graduates of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, and laymen in a clergyman without benefice, and no married children of bachelors, and other youth of Boreary of Farmy, gentry, and other people at the same rate of charge as in schools in Dublin and Drogheda, in Church Catechism, in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, civility, poetry, composition (English and Latin), antiquaries, arithmetic, geography, surveying, and practical mathematics, under regulation of masters and visitors, prayers to be said morning and evening; school to be visited yearly by the Lord Bishops, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, the Bishop of Clogher, and the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, or two of them."

Are there any free children taught in the school now?—No, I think not.

18933. Can you say whether in January last there were girls attending that school?—I am under the impression that there were.

18934. Mr. Shaw attended here, on the 28th January, 1880, and gave this evidence:—

"I was asked for the first time for the past six years to have pupils on the 31st July last, and I have now ten pupils who have come to the school partly to prepare for the Intermediate examinations. For six years previously I never had an application for a day pupil. Boarders were out of the question."

He does not there specify the names of his pupils. Are you able to say whether there were ten boys in addition to the girls at that time?—I sorely thank so. I think only one of the girls was there at that time; one I know went more recently. The National school teacher had stirred up the ambition of several of his pupils, and was preparing the one to whom I refer for the Intermediate examination, but he was thought to be unequal to the work.

18935. It comes entirely by surprise upon us to hear that there are girls attending this school?—I am quite sure there were none till lately; because one of them who was there longest has three brothers in the school, and Mr. Shaw, before admitting her, spoke to me on the subject, I suppose because I had my own boys at the school.

1891. As I understand that school affords the only provision for that class of education in Carrickmacross?—The only provision.

1893. So that unless they go there they cannot learn at all?—Not unless they are content with the National school.

1893. Even taking the girls, Mr. Shaw does not appear overburdened with numbers?—He is not.

Mr. Thomas O'Connor.

Mr. THOMAS O'CONNOR examined.

1896. CHAIRMAN.—You are accountant of the Church Education Society?—Yes.

1897. How long have you held that position?—Seventeen years.

1898. State shortly the position of the society, and the changes that have taken place since 1853?—As regards the society itself there is virtually no change, but they have been obliged to relinquish the training school for want of funds to sustain it.

1899. The Irish Church Act had a considerable influence in diminishing the number of your schools?—It had the effect of diminishing the funds, and consequently there was a reduction in the number of schools.

1900. What is the number of schools at present connected with the society?—According to last week's return the number is 501. They are spread all over Ireland.

1901. What is the present income of the society?—The total income last year, for the Dublin branch of the society, according to the report was £1,153 12s. 7d.

1902. That includes some extra subscriptions for the training school. There was a substantial collection made?—There was. It was not on foot as a special collection by the Right Hon. William Forster. The society has had no training school for the last year. The collection was for the Training College, and the £1,153 12s. 7d. contained no subscription to the training department.

1903. How the training school been discontinued?—The training school is no longer connected with the Church Education Society. It is now separate and distinct from it, and under distinct and separate government.

1904. Lord Justice FRYGESSON.—Whose property was the training school?—It was originally that of the Church Education Society.

1905. How did it come to belong to them?—For want of funds they could not carry it on.

1906. How did they make title to it and dispose of it?—The general synod accepted it, as the training school of the Church of Ireland.

1907. Who were the owners, before the change?—The Church Education Society.

1908. How did it become their property?—The Church Education Society was originally established in 1839. They felt the want of a training school, and the bishops and clergy of Ireland founded the training school. It was originally in the parish of St. Peter, but finding the premises too small for the increasing number of teachers, they rented the Eldon-place Society's premises, which they held up to 1878, when the training school passed from the Church Education Society to a new body.

1909. Were these any funds belonging to the training school?—Not a penny. I introduce the deed with reference to the training school, which is as follows:—

"A deed of agreement and declaration of trust made the — day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, between the Venerable John Walsby Stokes, Archbishop of Armagh, Anthony Lefroy, of Carrigrohilly, in the county of Longford, esq., m.p.; Robert Richard Warren, of Upper Mount-street, Dublin, one of the Magy's counsel in Ireland; Robert Wilson, of Richmond, Middlesex, esq., and Henry Fitzgibbon Colley, of Leman Lodge, Lanes, esq. Whereas 'The Church Education Society for Ireland' has established in Dublin, a 'Training Department' for the purpose of educating and training persons of both sexes to be masters and mistresses of the schools in connection with the society, and whereas by a resolution of the managing committee of the said society, duly passed on third of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was resolved that it is expedient that a fund should be collected for the permanent endowment of the training schools; that such fund should be invested in Government

society or Bank of Ireland stock, in the name of three trustees, to be defined by a deed of trust. And whereas by further resolution of the said managing committee duly passed on the twenty-eighth of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was resolved:—

"That a deed of trust be drawn up, vesting in the training school whatsoever funds may be contributed towards a special endowment fund for its maintenance, and that five trustees be appointed in whose names such money should be held, the interest only to be available. Should a training school cease to exist the money to be applied to the general purposes of the society," and it was also resolved, "that the said parties to these presents be named trustees of the training school endowment fund, and that the fund be invested in the Bank or Government stock." And whereas by a further resolution of the said managing committee, duly passed on the second of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was resolved "That the money sent to the committee for the purpose of forming a training school endowment fund be lodged in La Touche's bank to that specific fund."

And whereas some amounting to all to one thousand and fifty-eight pounds thirteen shillings, . . . were up to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, contributed to the said fund, and same was duly placed to a separate credit in the bank of Messrs. La Touche and Co. And whereas by a further resolution of the said managing committee, duly passed on the twenty-third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was resolved "That the sum standing in La Touche's bank to the credit of the 'Training School Endowment Fund' be invested in the new three per cent. stock, in the names of the trustees appointed by resolution."

And whereas in pursuance of the last recited resolution the said sum of one thousand and fifty-eight pounds thirteen shillings was invested in the purchase of the sum of one thousand one hundred and forty pounds and eight pence, Government new three per cent. stock, and transferred in the books of the governor and company of the Bank of Ireland into the names of the said parties herein, trustees as aforesaid. And whereas by a further resolution of the said managing committee, duly passed on eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was resolved that a deed of agreement and declaration of trust should be prepared to and executed by the trustees of the Training School Endowment Fund, declaring the trusts on which said funds is to be held in pursuance of the resolution of the committee passed on twenty-eighth of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and containing powers for the investment of said fund from time to time, in Government funds or bank stock, or in preference shares of railway companies, and for the appointment of new trustees from time to time, upon the termination of the managing committee of the society. Now, therefore, it is hereby agreed and declared, by and between the said parties to these presents, that they the survivors and survivor of them, and their heirs and successors and assigns in the office of trustees in trust for the time being of these presents shall and will hold, and be possessed of the said sum of one thousand one hundred and forty pounds and eight pence Government Stock, now standing in their names in the books of the Bank of Ireland, and of all such further and other sum of stock, money, securities for money and other property as shall or may from time to time hereafter be transferred, paid or assigned to the trustees or trustee for the time being of these presents, upon trust to pay and apply the dividends, interest or annual proceeds thereof from time to time in and towards the support and maintenance of the training department of the Church Education Society for Ireland in such a manner and to such persons or persons in the managing committee for the time being of the said society shall from time to time by resolution direct, but so that no capital or principal shall not be encroached upon or dissipated so long as there shall exist in Dublin a training department in connection with the said society, and upon further trust that in case at any time the training department and Model schools of the said Society, in Dublin, shall be discontinued, and permanently and definitely closed, then and in each case to transfer, pay, and assign all such stock, money, securities and other property towards the general purposes or objects of the said Society, as set forth in the printed form-

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demanded laws of the said Society, in such manner as the said Managing Committee for the time being shall from time to time by resolution direct. And it is hereby further declared that it shall be lawful for the trustees or trustees for the time being of these presents, with the consent of the said managing committee for the time being provided, by resolution to vary the investment of the funds or securities held upon the trusts of these presents, and to invest any of the trust property in any Government funds or stock of the Bank of Ireland or preference shares of railway companies. And it is hereby further declared that the receipts in writing of the person or persons to whom from time to time any sum or sums of money shall be paid in pursuance of a resolution of the said managing committee shall be effectual discharges for the same respectively to the trustees or trustees for the time being of these presents. And further that whereas any trustee or trustee of these presents whether original or substituted shall die or desire to be discharged from or become unfit to act in the trusts hereof, it shall be lawful for the managing committee of the said society for the time being by resolution to appoint, any other person or persons being a member or members of the said society, to be a trustee or trustees in the place of the trustee or trustees so dying or desiring to be discharged or refusing or becoming unfit to act as aforesaid, and thereupon the trust funds and property shall be transferred accordingly. In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names and set their seals the day and year aforesaid. Signed, sealed, and delivered, &c.

14903. In whose name is that money now standing?—In the names of the seven parties in whose names it was put from the outset, but one of the trustees, Mr. Robert Wilson, is deceased.

14904. Then Archdeacon Stokes, Mr. Anthony Lefroy, Judge Warren, and Mr. Henry W. Colley, are now the trustees of that money?—They are.

14905. How is the interest applied?—To the Church Education Society.

14906. Is it now applied to the general purposes of the Society?—Yes.

14907. Is the training school not open?—Yes, but it is altogether a separate institution from the Church Education Society.

14908. When was it discontinued?—In June, 1878.

14909. When was it "permanently and definitely closed"?—In July, 1878. It is now the Church of Ireland Training College.

14910. How long was the training department closed?—About six weeks.

14911. Was it then re-opened again?—It was re-opened when the Right Hon. Wm. Brodie had collected sufficient funds to meet the expenses against all risk.

14912. All risk of what?—Of being liable for the expenses of the Institution.

14913. Did the same profits return to it?—The very same.

14914. Were the same teachers continued?—Yes.

14915. Has none of the interest of the £1,140 Government stock been since applied to the purposes of the training school?—No. About £700 stock was sold out in order to pay the teachers, who were under contract, a quarter's salary, and the expenses of the Church Education Society's Training School, as it was then called.

14916. How much is there now remaining?—There stands to the credit of the Society £486 9s. 4d. stock.

14917. Is that £486 9s. 4d. stock now applied to the general purposes of the Church Education Society?—Only the interest upon it.

14918. The provision in the deed is:—

"So that the capital or principal shall not be increased upon or diminished so long as there shall exist in Dublin a training department in connexion with the said Society, and upon further trust that in case at any time the training department and Model schools of the said Society in Dublin, shall be discontinued, and permanently and definitely closed, then and in such case to transfer, pay, and assign all such stock, money, securities and other property towards the general purposes or objects of the said Society, as set forth in the printed fund-raising laws of the said Society, in such manner as the said Managing Committee for the time being shall from time to time by resolution direct."

Have you any resolution of the Managing Committee providing the selling out of this money?—Yes. It is on record in the book which I produce. I may mention that the opinion of Mr. Pilkington, &c., had

been taken, and it was, that so long as the training school was open, that fund could not be touched—that the school should be first definitively closed.

14919. Read the resolution closing it?—On June 6th, 1878, there was a special meeting convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of closing the training school, and the opinion of all the Directors, Secretaries was taken. The minute of that meeting is as follows:—

"The Venerable Archdeacon Stokes, and the Rev. Henry Irwin, having been anxious to have a legal opinion as to the interpretation of the trust deed in reference to the training school, laid it before Mr. Pilkington, &c., who gave the following opinion:—'The trustees cannot I think apply any part of the principal money towards the debt of the training school, nor is it probable in the problem in closing the school. If the training school be closed definitely the principal may be applied for the general purposes of the Society; and if the Society continues in operation I do not think the principal might be applied in payment of the debts of the Society which appear to me to include the debts of the training school. If both the training school and the Society be discontinued I think the trustees would be justified in applying the interest or dividends on the trust funds in maintaining the training school, although then not connected with the Society, provided the rules and principles of the new government were substantially the Society. It would be a proper application of the fund.' The trustees cannot part with the trust fund. They cannot delegate their trust."

And on June 13th, 1878, the following resolutions were passed.

"That inasmuch as the Central Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland find it impossible to obtain adequate funds for the support of the training school, notwithstanding all the appeals and other efforts which they have made in its behalf, resolved:—That the training school be definitively closed on the 30th day of June, 1878.

Resolved:—That the trustees of our capital fund be requested to meet the Committee on the earliest day convenient to the trustees, and at such hour as they may appoint, the meeting to be if possible during the month. The Committee deeply feel the great claims which all the officers connected with the training school have upon them on account of their long and arduous services, and earnestly recommended that the trustees give six months' salary to each of the aforesaid officers after closing the training school. N.B.—They were appointed at no much a year."

Again on July 2nd, it was resolved:—

"That Dr. Langer be authorized to dispose of the furniture of these buildings, and of the requisites of the training and model schools at the best advantage either by valuation or otherwise as he may find expedient."

14920. Was that done?—It was.

14921. How was the furniture disposed of?—Messrs. Bennett, the auctioneers, were invited to set a price on everything in the concern, and they were purchased, with portion of the funds collected by the Right Hon. William Brodie, for the new Training College.

14922. What became of the requisites?—The school books and all were included in the purchase.

14923. The next resolution is:—

"That Archdeacon Stokes and other trustees of the Training school fund, be requested to sell so much stock as will produce £231 15s., deducting the cost of the power of attorney, and lodge that sum in the Minister Bank to the credit of the Society."

Was that money sold out?—That was sold out.

14924. I also find this entry in the book you have produced:—

"The Finance Committee having met on the 1st July, 1878, and having considered the accounts and vouchers, recommended that the drafts be drawn, No. 4,025 for £135 or 5d., and No. 4,024 for £231 15s., for payment of current expenses. These drafts accordingly were drawn, the former signed by the Rev. Henry W. Colley, Rector, Dublin, Esq., and the Chairman, and the latter by Henry F. Colley, Esq., the Right Hon. William Brodie, and the Chairman."

What were the current expenses?—There were the accounts for the last quarter, due to underpeople, for the maintenance of the Training school, and a quarter's salary was given to the teachers in lieu of notice.

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16975. The principal part of the money was applied to pay debts incurred by the Training school, and to pay salaries to the teachers due at the time of its closing. The school was closed, but the money was not to be closed in order that it might be used.

16976. The Training school was closed on the 30th June, and the stock was sold on the 30th July. The Training school ceased to be connected with the Church Education Society on and after the 30th June.

16977. The minutes of 2nd July, 1878, also state:—

"The Secretary was requested to inquire of the Kildare-place Society, whether they will accept an immediate surrender of the premises, now held from them by the Church Education Society, the rent being paid up to the day of surrender. That in case an affirmative answer be received to the above question, the premises be immediately surrendered to the Kildare-place Society."

On the 16th July, a letter was read from the Secretary of the Kildare-place Society, enclosing the following resolution:—

"That the Church Education Society be informed that the Kildare-place Society are willing to accept immediate surrender of the premises held by the Church Education Society."

It was then resolved:—

"That a draft be drawn for the sum of £32 5s, being the rent of premises from the 15th March, 1878, to the 15th July, 1878, to be sent to Mr. Gable (the lessee's secretary). A draft accordingly was given, No. 4,225, for £32 5s."

The minutes proceed:—

"The Secretary having laid before the Committee the valuation of the furniture and effects of the Society amounting to £112 4s. 6d., it was ordered, that the Secretary be authorised to pay one-half of Messrs. Brooks's fee for valuation of furniture and school requisites, the other half to be paid by the parishioners, the fee amounting to £5 12s. 6d. Resolved:—that the Rev. Dr. Leeper, having been relieved of his duties as chaplain to the Training school, his salary as Secretary to the Society be fixed at £30 per annum, reduced from the 1st Jan. Resolved:—that the trustees of the Training school endowment fund be requested to sell out so much stock as would produce £181 10s. (in order to pay one quarter's salary in lieu of votes to the two officers of the Training and Model schools), and lodge the amount in the Minister's Bank to the credit of the Church Education Society."

Was that transfer made?—It was.

16978. Where is the money as to whom the furniture and effects were sold to?—The Right Hon. William Brooke paid for them. It was a cash transaction. It appears in the bank book of the Training school.

16979. Have you got that here?—I have not, because I did not think I should give any information about the Training school, seeing it is not connected with the Church Education Society.

16980. What I am seeking is information as to how it ceased to be connected with it?—It ceased to be connected with it because of the trustees' appeal of the Committee of the Church Education Society for funds for the maintenance of the Training school.

16981. On August 11, 1878, this resolution was passed:—

"That the trustees of the endowment fund be requested to lodge all future dividends of the Training stock to the credit of the Church Education Society."

How is the Training school now managed?—It is managed by a Committee of ten gentlemen. The Chairman of that Committee is the Lord Bishop of Meath. It is bound for the Training school of the Church of Ireland, and derives its authority from it.

16982. Is it in any way in connection with the Church Education Society?—Not in any way.

16983. Having parted with the Training school, and retained £486 10s. 6d. of the Training school endowment fund, and having sold out the remainder, what are now the operations of the Church Education Society?—I may say they are the very same—there is no change as regards the working of the Society, if you strip it of the Training school. Their operations are now confined to aiding the poor Church schools of Ireland.

16984. Are the teachers, trained in the new Training school, still appointed as teachers of Church Education Society's schools?—They are trained for any Church

School, whether under the National Board or the Church Education Society.

16985. The teachers who train them are the same as before the change?—Yes.

16986. And the school is conducted in the same building?—Yes.

16987. Is there any change whatever in the Training school as a school?—No.

16988. Except that it has ceased to be possessed of its trust fund?—None whatever in the Training staff.

16989. Was it closed for any longer time than the ordinary summer vacation?—No.

16990. Then the time of its definitive closing was at the termination of a term?—It was.

16991. And it required as usual at the commencement of the next term, but under different management?—Yes. Had not Mr. Brooke succeeded in collecting funds it would have ceased to exist altogether.

16992. What then is now the operation of the Society?—The Committee endeavour to aid poor Church schools throughout Ireland. Whatever surplus funds they have in their hands at the end of the year, after paying office salaries, they give to the various Diocesan Associations, for the purpose of aiding poor schools. That money might be applied for inspection, or to buy furniture, or school requisites.

16993. Is it applied by the Society itself in any way for inspection?—No. The Central Society does not inspect, but they give money to the secretaries of the various Diocesan Church Education Societies throughout the country, which they may apply for inspection if they choose.

16994. What salary had Dr. Leeper before the separation of the Training school?—£509 a year.

16995. That was reduced by £160 a year on the determination of the connection with the Training school?—Yes.

16996. Looking at your cash account I find "Office salaries £94 8s. 10d." Does that include the £50 to Dr. Leeper, and your own salary?—Yes.

16997. What is the meaning of the item, "Grants in cash, £306 11s."—That represents grants to nonconformist schools, which made application for assistance.

16998. The next item is, "Grants to schools formerly in connexion with the London Hibernian Society, £216 3s. 10d.—what are those grants?—When the Church Education Society came into existence, they agreed with the Society in England to take those Hibernian schools into connexion, and to pay over to them whatever money was received by the English auxiliaries to the Central Society. They have acted on that principle since—as the Committee receive the money from England they pay it away to the London Hibernian Schools in the various dioceses.

16999. It appears that £223 6s. 10d. was received from English auxiliaries, and that £216 3s. 10d. was paid away. So that practically you are only the agents to distribute that money?—Nothing more.

17000. The next item in your account is, "Grants to poor schools from Lusher's Auxiliary, £300 11s."—The ladies have been in the habit of collecting money to aid the poor teachers throughout Ireland. The collections are allowed to accumulate till the end of the year, when the deans and patrons of Church schools are invited to send in applications.

17001. The next item is, "Rent of rooms half-year £5 11s."—Yes. The Church Education Society now pay the Board of Management of the Church of Ireland Training College £10 yearly for the use of the office and boardroom.

17002. Does the Church Education Society keep its office in the building which was surrendered?—Yes.

17003. In round numbers the income of the Society for the year 1878 was £826, of which £309 was a legacy. Therefore the ordinary income is a little more than £500.—The income of the Central Society, with which I am connected, amounts to something like that sum.

17004. The deed under which the trust fund was held provided that, on any transfer, the money should be ap-

pled in accordance with the fundamental rules of the Church Education Society. One of these (No 6) is—

"The funds that are now, or may hereafter become available, within their respective dioceses, to the several Diocesan Education Societies, may be applied, under the direction of their respective Committees, to the support of schools in which the Holy Scriptures, in the Authorized Version, are duly read by all the children in attendance who are capable of reading; but they shall be required to exercise *separately* to the Committee of this Society a statement, in detail, of their receipts and expenditure, in order to its being embodied in the General Report."

Rule No. 3 of the Society is—

"The objects of the Society are to assist Schools at present existing in the country, and to establish new schools, as an *essential system*, for the purpose of affording to the children of the Church instruction in the Holy Scriptures and in the Catechism, and other fundamentals of the Church, under the direction of the Bishops and Parochial Clergy, and under the tuition of Teachers who are members of the United Church of England and Ireland."

Rule No. 5 is—

"In order to accomplish the object stated in the second law, the Society will use the following means—1st. It will co-operate itself directly with all the Diocesan Education Societies existing in the country, and endeavour to promote the formation of others, where none have been as yet established, and it will maintain a cordial and co-operative intercourse with them all. 2dly. It will establish and maintain a Model and Training School for the education of Teachers, supply suitable books and other school requisites for the use of Schools established by it, and assist in furnishing and repairing school-houses. 3dly. It will promote the formation and further the maintenance of an efficient and stated inspection of the schools assisted or established by it."

Do I understand you to say that they received the £306, being the amount of the grants in 1879, to the Diocesan Education Societies direct?—They did.

17005. Does the Church Education Society take any part in ascertaining how the money is laid out?—Yes, the Central Society gets receipts.

17006. Is there any efficient and stated inspection of the schools assisted and established by the Church Education Society?—No, not now, by the Central Society.

17007. Then the three fundamental objects have now come down to furnishing funds to Diocesan Education Societies?—Yes. The Committee have been obliged for three or four years past to dispense with the inspection of schools for want of funds. There is no inspection at present in the diocese of Dublin. I do not mean to say they are not inspected throughout Ireland.

17008. This is by another authority. What I want to know is, is it by and at the instance of the Church Education Society?—It is done by Diocesan Societies.

17009. Are there any steps taken by the Society to ascertain the present standard of education in those schools?—They have no means of ascertaining, except from the reports of the various clergymen, who act as inspectors throughout Ireland.

17010. Our Inspector in his report says of the schools belonging to your Society—

"The Church Education Society's schools are far inferior to the National or Emmaus Smith's schools. They are but little use to the country in their present condition, and they should be immediately placed under the control of an efficient board. In their way to view all descriptions of schools, inefficient teachers, vague inspections, with unmeaning reports, a badly-qualified standard of instruction, and inadequate salaries to teachers. The causes of these abuses are numerous; among the most important are—the want of money and the ignorance of the local clergymen in matters of education." It should also be stated, that while the reports of former Commissions have been carefully considered and acted upon, with the greatest advantage, by the Emmaus Smith Board, they have been totally ignored by the Church Education Society, so far as I could judge, and their schools are now little better than they were in 1857.

"The objects of the Church Education Society, the Emmaus Smith Board, and the Incorporated Society, in reference to pecuniary education, are very similar, and I have no doubt that if these three societies would co-operate,

they might employ the same inspectors, and use the same standard of instruction, with great advantage. Proper care might then be taken of all those schools which, from poverty in numbers, or accumulation of objections of managers, receive no assistance from the National System."

What qualification, if any, is required on the part of the teachers by the Church Education Society before giving a grant to be spent on the school?—They have no means of communicating with the teachers, except through the patron of the school. The Convention in Dublin cannot even appoint a teacher.

17011. I believe the Church Education Society must indirectly have a fixed standard of instruction?—Yes.

17012. Is that now enforced?—The scale of pecuniary remains unchanged.

17013. Has the Committee of the Church Education Society anything to do with the standard of instruction in the schools through the country?—Not in interfering with it.

17014. Then, of course, they cannot say whether the standard is followed or not?—Except through their agents the Diocesan Secretaries; but they believe the standard must be good, inasmuch as the teachers are not out as trained men and women.

17015. Are not those teachers sent out from Kildare-street?—Yes.

17016. That Institution does not belong to the Society any longer?—It does not, but those who are trained there go out and teach in Church schools, whether connected with the National Board or Church Education Society.

17017. But if the training school is not now under the charge of the Church Education Society, how does that Society ascertain whether the teachers are properly trained or not?—That is ascertained by the commissioners in Kildare-street. The Society knows that the teachers are examined and certificated before they go out. Dr. Lyster is chaplain to the Training College, as well as secretary of the Church Education Society, and nothing can occur there unknown to him.

17018. Do you mean that in his double capacity, as chaplain to the new institution and secretary to the old one, he would report whether the teachers were qualified or not?—Certainly he would report that.

17019. Does not that make a real connection?—No, because the Central Committee in Dublin have nothing to do with the appointment of a teacher in the country.

17020. Does your Society—before making a grant to a school in the country—see that the diocesan board take steps to ascertain that the teacher is in any way qualified, beyond taking the certificate from the new training college?—They have no means of ascertaining that. They must trust to the secretaries.

17021. The two matters that are mentioned by our inspector as the causes of the abuses to which he refers, are "the want of money, and the ignorance of the local clergymen in matters of education." With regard to the want of money, can you tell us the figures in several years to show how the funds have fallen away?—By consulting the reports, issued yearly, the falling off appears. I produce our annual reports.

17022. It appears that in 1867, the income of your Society was £4,019 17s. 4d., less by £47 12s. 3d., balance in hand at the commencement of that year; that in, in round numbers, £3,950, of which £1,896 went to the training and model schools; £225 for salary and travelling expenses of an inspector; £273 for grants for inspection; £346 for grants to London Hibernian schools; £285 for salaries; £192 for printing and stationery; £315 for depreciation expenses; £180 for rent of premises; £50 was devoted to grants to poor schools in the diocese of Dublin; and £100 was given to Brandon training school. Did you maintain a training school at Brandon?—Yes; but when the Brandon school authorities requested to send up their young men and women to be trained in Kildare-place, the Church Education Society discontinued their grant of £100 a year.

17023. The reports of the Society also show that, in 1879, the receipts were £3,853 7s., less by a balance

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in hand, at the commencement of the year of £34 13s. 8d. The income therefore had practically fallen to £3,610. The expenditure in that year included expenses of training and model schools, £1,540 18s. 8d.; expenses of inspectors in dioceses of Dublin, £111 14s. 2d.; grants to Roman Training school (two years) £300; London Education Society's schools, £338 1s. 14d.; supplementing salaries of poor teachers, £108 11s. 10d.; salaries £270; printing and stationery, £88 19s. 3d.; rent of premises, £145; advertising and other incidental expenses, £45 17s. 3d. In 1877, the income of the Society was in round numbers, £2,390; but that included £549 10s. 3d. fees of students; £439 from London Christian Knowledge Society, for additional training sessions, to twenty-one students; and legacies £338 13s. 6d., and at the close of that year there was a balance of £185 6s. 5d., due to treasurer. What were the fees of students?—Each student pays £5 twice a year.

17034. Are the fees paid in the same way still?—They are.

17035. There is there any change whatever in the school, except in name?—It is not the Church Education Society's Training school now, it is the Training College of the Church of Ireland, that is, it trains men and women as teachers for all Church schools; but, as regards the training staff, it is identically the same now as it was before.

17036. What was the payment by the London Christian Knowledge Society?—At the request of the Archbishop of Dublin that Society made a grant, and the money was received from London when we sent over an account of the numbers that we trained. A great many young persons find it difficult to pay the fee of £5 half-yearly, and this was given as an assistance to them.

17037. In that year the expense of the Training and Model schools was £2,108; office salaries were £143; grants to schools in connexion with the London Education Society came to £265; and the rent of premises was £107 13s. 2d. Had the inspection been given up at that time?—Yes, by the Central Society.

17038. And the Training and Model schools were given up in 1878?—Yes.

17039. Then there is not now any actual educational work at all done by the Church Education Society?—Not in the sense of inspecting schools, or training teachers by the Central Society.

17040. Are there any school requisites supplied by them?—Yes, they give cash grants.

17041. That is not what I mean. Do they supply any school requisites?—No; but the depository next door gives them at a reduction of 30 per cent.

17042. That is a separate institution?—Yes.

17043. In the report of your Society for 1878 I find this passage—

"The Report of the Church Education Society for the year 1877 contained the following statement in reference to the Society's Training schools:—'These Training schools are labouring under such a want of pecuniary support that your Committee are compelled to contemplate the possibility of their being closed, which, indeed, must be the case, unless they are assisted by liberal aid and that without delay.' In presenting this thirty-ninth Report of the Society, the Committee have to notice with regret that the event, which was then apprehended has actually taken place. In the month of June last it was found that the schools were in debt to the amount of upwards of £500, and there seemed to be no prospect of obtaining the funds required to free them from this debt, or to provide for future expenses. Under these circumstances a special meeting of the Committee was held, and the following resolution was adopted:—'Inasmuch as the Central Committee of the Church Education Society find it impossible to obtain adequate funds for the support of the Training school, notwithstanding all the appeals and other efforts which they have made in its behalf, Resolved—that the Training school be definitely closed on the 30th June, 1878.' A capitalised fund of about £1,500 had been some years ago voted in trustees for the benefit of the Church Education Society. The opinion of accountants having been taken, the trustees were empowered to sell such an amount of this capital as was sufficient to clear off the existing liabilities of the schools, the remainder

of the money being still held in trust for the other requirements of the Society. It was with extreme reluctance that the Committee felt themselves obliged to take the desperate step indicated in the above mentioned resolution. The Training schools, established originally for the purpose of supplying qualified teachers for primary schools connected on the Scriptural principles which the Society has ever upheld, have long done noble service to the land, and at the time when they were unavoidably closed were in a state of high efficiency. After their cessation with the Church Education Society had been agreed, an effort was made in another quarter to continue them under other management, and the Board of Religious Education of the General Synod consented to undertake the temporary charge of them in the hope that some provision might be ultimately made for them by the General Synod. Although in consequence of the discontinuance of its Training establishment, the Church Education Society is no longer able to carry out one important branch of its organization, the Committee feel that there is still a work for the Society to do. Its efforts heretofore must be concentrated upon the task of supporting and encouraging to the utmost of its power all primary schools throughout the country, which give honour to the word of God by making it the basis of instruction. The Committee would here take the opportunity of mentioning that only in the present year they devoted all the spare funds at their disposal (arising from subscriptions, donations, &c.) to the assistance of such poor and struggling schools as made application to them."

I understood you to admit that there is not now any uniform inspection of the Church Education Society's schools?—No.

17034. Each diocese provides for its own inspection?—Yes.

17035. Are there any dioceses that do not make any such provision?—I am afraid there are; but when returns were called for some time ago, at the request of your secretary some of them sent no returns. I have made an abstract, arranged in dioceses, of all the information we possess on the subject.

17036. Your abstract shows that there are—In Ashbury, 11 schools, but that no return has been received. In Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, 76 schools; local contributions, £384 16s.; number of children on the roll, 3,011, average attendance, 1,401. In Deny, 20 schools; 916 children on the roll; average attendance, 513. In Ferns, 83 schools; 865 children on the roll; average attendance, 339. In Kildare East, 10 schools; 333 on the roll; average attendance, 214. In Kildare, 24 schools; contributed by Diocese Society, £147 10s.; 358 on the roll; average attendance, 268. In Lisnack, 16 schools; no return received. In Ropley, 5 schools; £42 10s. contributed by the Diocese Society; but no other return received. In Waterford and Lismore, 19 schools; no return received. In Tuam, 7 schools; £30, local contribution; total children on the roll, 16; average attendance, 15. Is that correct?—The Rev. Mr. Blandell, the secretary, gave the average attendance at only one school; I believe it is his own.

17037. Then there are 7 schools omitted in that diocese; £39 is contributed locally for one of them, at which there are 16 children on the roll, and 15 is the average attendance?—Yes.

17038. The abstract further shows that there are—In Leighlin, 18 schools; 647 on the roll; average attendance, 438. In Omagh, 20 schools; 407 on the roll; average attendance, 288. In Ardfert, 19 schools; 443 on the roll, average attendance, 316. In Droghda, 45 schools; 2,040 on the roll; average attendance, 1,355. In Kells, 5 schools; 160 on the roll; average attendance, 67. In Galway and Enly, 14 schools; 281 on the roll, average attendance, 181. In Down, 15 schools; 313 on the roll, average attendance, 175. In Carrig, 82 schools; 3,694 on the roll; average attendance, 2,616. In Down, there are 45 schools; 2,364 on the roll; average attendance, 1,118. In Glendalough, 19 schools; local contributions, £244 14s. 6d.; 1,044 children on the roll; average attendance, 425. The local contributions returned to you were—In Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, £384 16s.; in Tuam, £30; and in Glendalough, £244 14s. 6d.; and the only aid returned to you is

afforded by the Diocesan Societies, viz.—In Kildare, £147 10s.; and in Raphoe, £43 10s. Did you get no information as to the rest?—No, although we have earnestly sought it.

17039. Then the Church Education Society does not now receive any information from these other dioceses?—We find it very difficult to get any information, because the clergy are moving about.

17040. The entire result of your abstract is, that there are in connexion with the Church Education Society 501 schools; that the amount of local contributions of which you were informed was £36 14s. 6d., less than £2 a school; that the aid afforded by Diocesan Societies, so far as you were informed, was £190; the children on the roll numbered 17,391, and the average attendance was 9,500?—The money figures do not represent the entire contributions. There are only five dioceses from which the figures have been returned.

17041. Then in all the other dioceses the money sent down by the Church Education Society is spent without their control, and there is no return given to them as to how it is spent?—The Diocesan Secretaries give receipts.

17042. Do they vouch the expenditure in any way?—Apart from the receipt there is no other voucher, but we depend on the good faith of the clergy—the Committee never questions it.

17043. Does the Church Education Society now perform any function, except that of collecting funds to be sent down to the dioceses?—No, no other function.

17044. Is the Kildare-place Society, which is the owner of the Training school, the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland?—Yes.

17045. The following letter has been received by our Secretary from the Registrar of that Society:—

"4, Kildare-place, Dublin,
24th January, 1879.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., I am directed to state that since the withdrawal of Government aid the resources of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland have been greatly crippled, and there are not at present, nor have there been since 1867, any schools under the management or control of or connected with the Society. The Society, however, continues to afford such assistance, in grants of books and money, as their limited means permit, to schools and other institutions established for the benefit of the poor.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. KERR, Registrar.

TO JAMES CARR, M.D., Secy.,
Secretary of Endowed Schools
Commission, Four Courts,
Dublin."

Is that Society the owners of the Training College?—Yes. They own the premises.

17046. They say that they have no school connected with them. What is the organisation of the body that manage the Training College at present?—They derive their authority from the General Synod.

17047. Does the General Synod provide any funds?—No, but on various occasions at the meetings of the General Synod in April and May, resolutions were passed.

17048. Do you mean to provide funds for the maintenance of the Training school in Kildare-place?—Yes.

17049. What number of pupils are attending there now?—In the infant school upwards of 100, in the model and day school, 240.

17050. How many teachers are there under course of training?—In rental numbers, the Training College usually has forty women and about ten men.

17051. The Royal Commissioners of 1867 reported:

"As the value of the property, consisting of schools, sites, and schoolhouses still belonging to the Kildare-place Society is considerable, we recommended that provision should be made for placing these endowments under the care of bodies or persons who are directly connected with existing

arrangements for education, and who will in consequence be more likely to exercise the activity and vigilance which are necessary for the security of such small endowments distributed over different parts of the country."

Do you know anything of the property of the Kildare-place Society?—Nothing whatever. Though we are under the same roof, I know nothing of their working. They have a separate Committee.

17052. Is there any invested property belonging to the Church Education Society?—No.

17053. Have you not received legacies from time to time?—We have; but the Committee have spent them. They have never invested such legacies.

17054. Then they have no capital, except the residue of this endowment fund?—Not a shilling. I omitted to say that a further sum of £115 4s. 6d. has been invested. So that £436 5s. 6d. does not exactly represent our present fund as there has been an increase.

17055. It appears that on the 12th January, 1869, £114 14s. 6d. Government stock, was purchased for £112 4s. 6d. What was that fund derived from?—I believe it was a balance at the end of the year. A legacy of £200, which was received, increased the fund.

17056. Have you any account of the legacies received?—Yes, all appear in the reports.

17057. Have you a separate account of legacies received?—Yes, in the ledger, which I produce.

17058. Taking each year since 1867, the account shows that there were received in that year four legacies amounting to £2184, in 1868, two legacies, £215 6s. 11d.; in 1869, six legacies, £344 18s.; in 1870, six legacies, £264 10s. 9d.; in 1871, nine legacies, £250 6s. 11d.; in 1872, eight legacies, £776 17s. 9d.; in 1873, three legacies, £150; in 1874, three legacies, £270 8s. 1d.; in 1875, seven legacies, £240 3s. 10d.; in 1876, five legacies, £735 (including one left by Archibald McCosker, £240); in 1877, four legacies, £238 12s. 6d. (including £900 balance of bequest of the late Dean Bernard), in 1878, three legacies, £155; and in 1879, one legacy, £200. Did the Committee ever take legal advice as to whether they could expend these sums?—I do not think the Committee ever consulted any competent legal authority as to the special legacies.

17059. All the legacies were treated as income?—They were. In fact the applications were so many and pressing from various parts of Ireland, that the Committee never held over any sum of money. The legacies were given to the Church Education Society for the schools, and of course the money was expended for that purpose.

17060. There are a large number of schools which are mentioned by the Royal Commissioners, 1864-8, as Church schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, from which we have got no replies to our inquiries. Have you any means of telling us what schools are in existence in the different dioceses, I will not say in connexion with your Society, but that receive assistance from your Society?—None except the nominal list I have handed in. Even in order to present that to-day we had to write three times.

17061. CHAIRMAN.—In fact you send a bulk sum to each diocese, and you have no particulars as to how it is expended?—Just so.

17062. You have no information beyond the total number of schools?—No.

17063. LEAD JUDGE: PRINCIPAL.—Do you know anything of the Training school's present prospects?—It was in a very precarious condition last April. There was a special meeting called to consider the crisis, and the result was that all the officers got three months' notice to leave on the 1st August. Luckily a sum has been raised to tide over the difficulty.

17064. Are you an officer of the Training school as well as of the Church Education Society?—I am. There are ten members on the Committee of Management of the College, which is totally different from

Aug. 8, 1895.
Mr. Thomas
O'Connor.

the Central Committee of the Church Education Society. They are—The Lord Bishop of Meath, Chairman; the Right Hon. William Brooke; Mr. H. F. Colley, J.P.; Mr. W. Barlow Smyth, M.P.; Mr. Pilkington, Q.C.; Mr. Tankerville Chamberlain, M.A.; Mr. J. H. Nunn, M.A.; Rev. Charles King-Irwin, M.A.; Very Rev. the Dean of Loughlin, and Rev. Canon Tunhe, M.A.

17065. Have you any information in your office, or do you ask for any from the diocesan boards, as to the amount of money they are able to collect?—No. In fact the Central Committee have no control over the diocesan boards. They are perfectly independent of the committee. We have no means of compelling them to give us any information.

17066. CHAIRMAN.—You never ask for particulars

before granting money to each of the dioceses?—We ask as to the number of schools likely to be in need of money.

17067. You do not ask for the names?—No. The Committee in Dublin are very sensitive on that point.

17068. LORD JUSTICE FRYCHAMER.—How was the £306 which appears to have been distributed last year allocated?—Dublin, £42; Kildare, £30; Glendalagh, £30; Down, Omagh, and Drogheda, £40; Cork, £40; Tralee, £10; Kilkenny and Athlone, £3; Ardara, Lisnack, and Aghashoe, £16; Armagh, £6; Fermagh, £15; Loughlin, £15; Cavanagh, £20; Kildare, £1; Kilmore, £3; Meath, £10; Raphoe, £22; Derry, £3. Waterford and Lismore were omitted by inadvertence from the grant of 1873, but was granted £30 early in 1880.

Rev. Richard
Galebraith, M.A.

REV. RICHARD GALEBRAITH, M.A., recalled.

17069. LORD JUSTICE FRYCHAMER.—Are you a member of the Diocesan Board of Education of the diocese of Clogher?—Yes.

17070. Your Diocesan Board is not one of those that got any sum from the Church Education Society?—No. They do not get much from it.

17071. What is the organization in Clogher?—Our Diocesan Council is the Religious Education Board, and we have a Religious Education Inspector, who is paid chiefly through subscriptions. I think he receives £150 a year.

17072. Does he take any part in inspecting the condition of the secular education, in any of the schools which are not under the National Board?—There are but few such schools; the greater number are National schools.

17073. The inspection is confined to matters of religious education, except where by permission or request an inspection in secular knowledge is given?—Yes.

17074. Who is your inspector?—Rev. Mr. Moffitt.

17075. He was I believe a distinguished scholar of Trinity College, and head master of Boyle College?—He was.

17076. The report of your board for last year shows that there was a balance in hand from 1878, of £77 1s. 3d., and that the total receipts including that balance was £267 19s. 9d. Against that there is salary of inspector £100; travelling expenses £25; stationery, do., &c. £17s. 9d.; results fees £25 1s. 11d. Were these fees all paid in respect of religious knowledge?—Yes.

17077. The other items of expenditure are books for prescriptions, £50 5s. 6d.; printing, £29 6s. 9d.; incidental expenses, £3 4s. 8d.; grant to Central Board of Religious Education £5; grant to Kildare-place Training Institution £5. What is the grant to the Kildare-place Training Institution?—I was not present the day that was granted, so I am not certain, but I think it was a contribution towards maintaining the school in Kildare-place.

17078. Your Board practically takes no part in secular instruction?—None, except inspecting in schools.

17079. Practically, its work is confined to religious teaching?—It is.

17080. Are you able to tell us whether, in the other dioceses, there are similar organisations?—I think there are in most of the dioceses, but not in all.

17081. Are there any Diocesan Boards, so far as you know, that make provision for secular education, or are they all confined to religious instruction?—They are all confined to religious matters.

17082. So far as you are aware there is not now any substitute for whatever assistance was formerly given, by the Church Education Society, for secular teaching?—No. There is no substitute for it. Three years ago, in the parish of Carrickmacross, there were two or three schools under the Church Education Board, but supported locally. They were called "Church Edu-

cation," because we used Church Education inspection; but that was the sole connexion.

17083. There are no funds capitalised, belonging to your Diocesan Board?—We have not.

17084. Dr. CURTIS.—When was your Diocesan Board formed?—After the Church Act came into operation. Then we were obliged more than ever to put the National Board Schools under the Diocesan Board, otherwise the masters of the National Schools would not direct their attention to anything but secular instruction.

17085. Is there any real difficulty in placing a school under the National Board—obtaining State aid for secular instruction, and at the same time keeping up a religious inspection by an independent body?—There is a difficulty.

17086. What is the difficulty?—The difficulty is to induce the masters to take any pains with religious instruction, and at the same time to induce them to do this, we make the results fees more.

17087. How are you able to manage, in cases where the master is not himself a member of the church?—We have not now any such case. One such case did occur, in which a Roman Catholic master taught, and claimed the results fees we usually allow.

17088. For instruction in religious knowledge?—Yes.

17089. Scarcely in the diocese of Clogher there must be a large number of wretched Protestant children in places where the National school teachers are Roman Catholics?—I think not. I think I am in the most Roman Catholic district of Clogher, and since we put our parochial school under the National Board, all the Protestant children have come to it.

17090. Then you find no difficulty in inducing the parents of the children to adopt the National system of education?—None. The parents have no objection, nor the children either.

17091. Where the teacher is a Protestant, do you find any difficulty in keeping up a substantially efficient religious inspection by your own Board?—No. I think we do not. The inspection is not compulsory. We must get the permission of the clergyman of the parish to inspect his schools as regards religious knowledge.

17092. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose that, practically, they are all glad to have an inspection held?—I am glad certainly, but there are a few who are not—who dislike it.

17093. LORD JUSTICE FRYCHAMER.—Have you any difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of properly trained teachers for your schools?—We have such teachers as we like.

17094. Where do they come from?—My present teacher was trained under the National Board, and taught in one of the Board's schools; he afterwards had one of the Bessie Smith's Schools, and then came back to a National Board school. He has a great reputation, and is a most energetic man, though not altogether to my taste, and he inspires the pupils with confidence

in his own knowledge. The pupils are of all denominations. When under the Church Education system we had an average of about twenty children, and there were some of our Protestant children going to the National Board schools, which were under the priests' patronage. Now we have an average daily attendance of over 80, more than half of them being Roman Catholics. The Protestant children number 40.

17095. What was the position of the school as to emoluments under the Church Education Society, as contrasted with its present position?—The master's income from various sources is now about £180 or £140 a year; while under the Church Education Society, it was only about £40.

17096. The result of the change from the Church Education Society to the National Board is, that the master's salary has been multiplied by four, and the number of the children by five?—Yes.

17097. Is the teaching better?—It is. There is no doubt as to the secular instruction being better.

17098. Is the religious instruction practically such as to satisfy you?—It does not.

17099. In what respect does it fall short?—I do not think that there is the energy or care that there used to be. We have only half an hour now for religious instruction, and that must be at the beginning or close of school.

17100. CHAIRMAN.—Is that every day?—Every day. Our plan is to devote from ten to halfpast ten to that object, and unless the pupils are very punctual a number lose it. If we had the religious instruction at the close of the day their energy would be tired out.

17101. LORD JUSTICE WYLLIE.—Is it a regulation of your own, or one of the National Board, that compels you to have religious instruction at the beginning of the school hours?—It is in effect a rule of the National Board. Of course we might have it during the play-hour, and possibly before that. The regulation of the National Board is, that it must be at an hour which will not interfere with the convenience of

the other pupils. If we had it during the play-hour, it would be unpopular with the children.

17102. The regulation of the National Board is—

"In all National schools there must be secular instruction for not less than four hours upon at least five days in the week. Opportunities are to be afforded . . . to the children of all National schools for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve of. Religious instruction must be so arranged, that each school shall be open to children of all communions; that no child be had to parents' right and authority; that, accordingly, no child shall recede, or be present at, any religious instruction of which his parents or guardians disapprove; and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords."

Religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises, may take place before and after the ordinary school business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend); but may take place at one intermediate time, between the commencement and the close of the ordinary school business. The Compendium, however, will not interfere with the usefulness of the school, by preventing children of any religious denomination from availing themselves of its advantages, or by subjecting those in attendance to any inconvenience. With the above exception, the secular school business must not be interrupted or suspended by any spiritual exercise whatsoever. Note.—The Compendium currently recommends that religious instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement, or immediately after the close, of the ordinary school business; and they further recommend that, whenever the patron or local manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children who, according to these rules, should not be present thereat.

Have you yourself, in connexion with your work on the Religious Board of your Diocese, had opportunities of seeing the state of the schools, or are you merely a member of the Board?—I am merely a member of the Board.

Aug. 2, 1889.
Rev. Richard
Guthrie, M.A.

END OF THE EVIDENCE

APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE.

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APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE.

APPENDIX No. 1 (*vide* evidence, p. 1).

MEMORIAL from the INHABITANTS of CAVAN, to the Lord Lieutenant

To His Excellency, the EARL of CLARENDOFF, Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland, &c., &c.

THE MEMORIAL of the undersigned INHABITANTS of CAVAN and its VICINITY, respectfully sheweth—

That Memorialists have only lately become aware, that His Majesty Charles I., in the Year 1627, granted certain Lands in the county of Cavan, in trust to the Archbishops of Armagh, in perpetual succession, for the payment of a Master for Free Education at Cavan. That by Act of Parliament in 1813, these lands were transferred with those of other Schools similarly endowed to the Board of Education, by which Act it was provided, that any Rector or Rectors, the Masters and Assistants, and repairs of Schoolhouses, should be applied to the maintenance of Free Scholars.

That Memorialists now respectfully call your Excellency's notice to the non-fulfilment of these trusts, and the misapplication of the Revenues arising from the Land so granted. The Royal School of Cavan is not a Free School—the charges being £24 for board, and 28 for day scholars yearly, are still beyond the reach of many young persons who might otherwise avail themselves of that school.

That Memorialists cannot attach any blame in this respect to the present Master of the Royal School of Cavan, in whom they place the fullest confidence, and who they believe would most gladly carry out the original intentions of the Royal Founder of these if it was in his power—but Memorialists conceive that he has been unfairly and oppressively dealt with by the Board of Education, and unjustly deprived of the means of carrying the Royal School of Cavan as extensively useful to the locality, as they are sure it would be his most earnest desire to make it.

That Memorialists would humbly suggest that while the Masters of other Royal Schools enjoy a Salary of £400 or £500 per annum, the Master of the Royal School at Cavan, should enjoy a proportionate Salary; whereas the Board of Education, wholly unconnected as they are with the Town or County, by Property or otherwise, have without any just or sufficient cause, reduced the Salary of the Master of the Cavan Royal school, to a miserable stipend, quite insufficient to carry out the original intention of the Founder.

That Memorialists find that the original grant of Land to the Cavan Royal School was 1,200 Acres in extent, that at least 400 of these have been alienated from the School by some means of which they are ignorant—and that the Town and locality of Cavan have been illegally deprived of the benefit which they might have derived from the

Revenues of these Lands, had they been applied as originally intended in promoting Free Education.

That your Memorialists are aware the Board of Education have established some Exhibitions to Trinity College, out of the Funds of Cavan, Armagh, and the other Royal Schools, that Memorialists cannot believe it was the intention of the Royal Governor of these Lands or the Parliament, that the University already so liberally and consistently endowed, should be still further enriched out of the Funds of the Royal Schools—they rather presume, these Funds were intended to support Free Scholars on the foundation, these Scholars to be elected by a local Board, and to give cheap Education to those Persons who may prefer to it from distant places.

That Memorialists think it strange that there is not a single Member of the Board of Education connected with this Town or County, that Memorialists conceive the Board of Education should be remodelled, and that Local Boards would prove much more efficient in carrying out the intention of the Royal Founder of these Schools.

That Memorialists would recommend an amalgamation of the Funds of the Free Royal Schools, that in each, the Master should receive a liberal Salary—that two Assistant Masters should be paid—one Classical and one Science Master, and that the surplus Funds should be entirely applied to the maintenance and support of Free Scholars, elected from Families resident in the Town and Neighborhood in which the Royal School is situated by a Local Board, who it is presumed will be acquainted with the circumstances of each case, and will act with due discretion.

That Memorialists have only lately heard that a sum of £1,000, was in the Year 1805 and 1806, paid into Bank, out of the Revenues of the Cavan School Lands, and that £400 or £500 per annum, were added to this principal sum for several successive years afterwards, in order to create a Building Fund—the School was not built until 1810, and that, still after a lapse of nearly half a century—the payment for this Building is not completed.

Memorialists therefore, respectfully pray your Excellency to have immediate enquiry made into all these matters, with a view to correcting what Memorialists cannot look upon as any other right than as previous abuses; and also, with a view to the carrying out the intentions of the Royal Founder of these noble Institutions, by providing for the Inhabitants of the Town and County of Cavan "Free Education," under such rules and regulations as will accord with the present state of Society.

And Memorialists will ever pray, &c., &c.

1851.

APPENDIX No. 2 (*vide* evidence, pp. 6 and 78).

ADVERTISEMENT.—SALE OF INTEREST IN LANDS, part of Cavan Royal School Estate.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Valuable farm of land for sale by auction.

To be sold by auction, on the premises, on Thursday, 22nd November, 1877, by order of Edward Lamb, Esq. Right, Title, and Interest in fourteen Acres, or thereabouts, of the lands of Corrib, Barony 14 miles from Cavan, on the Coolfild-road, and held under the Commissioners of Royal Schools in Ireland, at the yearly rental rent of £12 2s. 3d. yearly. The land is rich and fertile, laid out

in fields well sown and watered, with Dwelling-house and suitable Offices.

The tenant must be approved of by the Agent, James Bennett, Esq. Rent and taxes will be cleared up by Vendor to last sale day.

A Deposit of £50 at Sale, remains on possession Purchaser to pay Auction Fees. Sale at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Auctioneer.

November 14, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 3 (vide evidence, p. 14).

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT, added to his Evidence, by Rev. WILLIAM STEELE, D.D.

My precise position relative to the expenditure on Portico, since my appointment has not, I think, been clearly brought out in my evidence. It is, in a word, this—I have spent the sum of £5,518 7s., on the schoolhouse and premises, over and above all that the Commissioners expended, as Mr. Paterson's certificate, and Dr. Kyle's letter, evidence; these documents are as follow:—

Office, 17, Kildare street, Dublin
February 24th, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—Having carefully examined the various engagements and improvements to Portico Royal School, which had been carried out by you between the date of your appointment to the Head Mastership of the School, and October, 1867, when my valuation was completed, I hereby certify that upon examination of vouchers for money paid, and a careful valuation of works done, I found that you had expended, in effecting valuable additions and improvements to the schoolhouse and premises, the sum of £4,481 19s. 4d. over and above the sums paid on account of such works by the Commissioners of Na-

dowed Schools, as fully set forth in my detailed valuation, dated October, 1867.

I AM, Dear Sir, your obedient Servant,
RMS. THOM PATTERSON, C.E.,
Building Surveyor and Valuer.

To the Rev. Wm. Steele, M.A.
Head Master, Portico Royal School, Enniskillen.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland,
27th April, 1872

DEAR SIR,—In the summons for yesterday's Board, the case of your present claim for repairs, distinct from improvements, was specially noted, and I fully brought under the consideration of the Board your printed Memorial and Letter; and I reported that the Schedule for expenditure which you forwarded to this office were fully ascertained (with the exception of an error in extraction of £314s. 6d., and which I had, therefore, deducted from your claim, reducing it to £8,096 7s. 8d.), by the members and recomputed that you had transmitted, and which had been carefully investigated in this office."

To the Rev. W. Steele. W. C. KYLE.
The italics in the above letter are Dr. Kyle's.
W. STEELE.

APPENDIX No. 4 (vide evidence, p. 28).

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT, added to his Evidence, by Mr. WILLIAM C. EADEN, M.A.

1. The most pressing want of the existing School (Diplia Diocesan) is not a master for Modern Languages, so much as a thoroughly competent English master; to take sole charge of a class or classes, ranging from eight to twelve years of age. Many of my present-day pupils come home after the holidays, from the National (Diplia) School, where they have been well taught in certain subjects, but have seriously deteriorated in other respects—e.g. correct enunciation, respect for their instructors, and for others as such; i.e. no distinct *manly knowledge* meant to be directly profitable in their business or profession.

2. As to my Past Pupils.—Of the two who went to the Queen's University, one has by this time joined the Medical Profession with credit—the other, at his Entrance to Galway College, took first Literary Scholarship, and fourth Mathematical Scholarship; besides a Composition Prize in English; and in his second year, 1870, was again first Literary Scholar, an highly distinguished answering. His Latin Prose was highly commended to me by Professor Maguire. This young gentleman, I may add, speaks in the highest terms of the instruction he has received at Galway, in Latin and Greek, from Professors Maguire and D'Arcy Thompson.

3. With regard to myself. At Anagh Royal School, I received excellent instruction (from and under Mr. Gifford), in Elementary Mathematics as well as in

Classics; so that I took with ease a high first class, at the "Hills-go." Besides Classical distinctions in T.O.D., I was (twice) valedictorian, and a French prize; a second honour in Logic (S.P.), and in ethics (per. soph.). I passed the Final Divinity Examination (including Hebrew), High in the second Division; and (what seems to me most important to the matter in hand), at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, in 1868 (at which I was twelfth of the successful candidates), my marks in English Composition, History, and Literature, in the Mental and Moral Sciences, and in French and Italian (in the latter I scored over 200 out of 325), were all good.

4. Though I plead guilty as forty-three (43) years of age, I have no wish to be put on the shelf. I like boys; and have (I believe), like me. I enjoy the act of teaching what little I know, and with God's help, could (as I think) manage with success a large Day and Small Boarding School, with adequate assistance. At the same time, I am so prospect of being able to lay by for old age or infirmity, so that the greatest leave that could be offered to me, would be a small retiring allowance, to be granted only as proved incapacity for further work.

W. C. EADEN, M.A.

April 4th, 1872.

APPENDIX No. 5 (vide evidence, p. 82).

NUMBER of ATTENDANCES of each of the GOVERNORS of the SCHOOLS founded by
ERASMUS SMYTH, Esq., for five years ending 4th April, 1879

| | Board, 45 meetings. | Committee, 31 meetings. | | Board, 45 meetings. | Committee, 31 meetings. |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Lord Primate, | 3 | — | 36. Sir Arthur E. Guinness, Bart., M.P. | 1 | — |
| 2. The Archbishop of Dublin, | 3 | — | 37. Sir Edward R. Brough, Bart., | — | 7 |
| 3. The Lord Chancellor, | 2 | — | 38. Wm. O'Brien, Esq., M.P., | 29 | 29 |
| 4. The Lord Chief Justice, Q.B., | 5 | — | 39. Edward Vescomber, Esq., M.P., | 31 | 44 |
| 5. The Lord Chief Justice, C.P., | 5 | — | 40. Colonel Taylor, M.P., | 4 | — |
| 6. The Lord Chief Baron, | 1 | — | 41. Anthony Lecky, Esq., M.P., | 15 | 4 |
| 7. The Earl of Rose, | — | — | 42. Right Hon. William Russell, | 15 | — |
| 8. The Earl of Liverpool, | 2 | — | 43. Hon. Thos. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., | 10 | — |
| 9. The Earl of Meath, | 4 | — | 44. Henry St. John, Esq., M.P., | 29 | 27 |
| 10. The Earl of Lincoln, | — | — | 45. Thomas Vesey Nugent, Esq., | 24 | 25 |
| 11. The Earl of Grosvenor, | 5 | — | 46. Hon. Judge Barrow, | 11 | 2 |
| 12. The Vice-Chancellor, Chairman, | 45 | 20 | 47. John Calvert Stange, Esq., M.P., | 20 | 29 |
| 13. The Bishop of Kilmore, | 1 | — | 48. Rev. Hewitt R. Peck, F.R.S.D., | 25 | 30 |
| 14. The Bishop of Meath, | 4 | — | 49. Viscount Monck,* | 7 | — |
| 15. The Bishop of Tuam, | 3 | — | 50. The Earl of Belmore,† | 4 | — |
| 16. The Provost, Trinity College, | 16 | 9 | 51. Very Rev. Dean Dukinson,* | 7 | 6 |
| 17. Rev. Wm. C. Greene, | 23 | 34 | 52. The Earl of Ross,‡ | 4 | — |
| 18. The Dean of St. Patrick's, | 31 | 38 | | | |
| 19. The Archbishop of Dublin, | 30 | 46 | | | |
| 20. Rev. Lord O'Neill, | — | — | | | |
| | | | Total, | 497 | 470 |
| Average attendance at Board, 45 meetings, | — | 64 | Yearly average meetings of Committee, | — | 18 |
| Do Committee, 31 meetings, | — | 5 | Total yearly average meetings of Governors, | — | 22 |
| Yearly average meetings of Board, | — | 9 | | | |

* Elected 18th February, 1872

† Elected 27th October 1870

‡ Elected 24th April, 1878

APPENDIX No. 6 (*side evidence*, pp. 89 and 113).

FORM of REPORT used by the INSPECTOR of ENGLISH SCHOOLS on the FOUNDATION of ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

Report of the _____ School, at _____, Parish of _____, Co. of _____.
 _____ Patron; _____ Post Town, _____ Superintendent; _____ Post Town, _____ Teacher, aged about _____ years;
 appointed _____

See Schools about to be inspected on Saturdays will receive previous notice

*See It is requested that, when the Patron and Superintendent have read this Report it may be forwarded as soon as possible to
 THE SECRETARY, 40, HANOVER-STREET, DUBLIN*

Inspected on _____, the _____ of _____, 18____, from _____ till _____ o'clock

- 1 Has the Land appropriated to the School been put into the possession of the Teacher?
- 2 What is the quantity?
- 3 Is it occupied by the Teacher?
- 4 Does it seem to be carefully and beneficially managed?
- 5 Does he hold any other farm than that attached to the School?
- 6 How many acres, and at what distance from the School?
- 7 Is the Teacher engaged in any business or employment that interferes with the duties of the School?
- 8 Report particularly the state of Repair of the House, Office, and Sectors, and the state of the School Furniture.
- 9 Are the Buildings strictly confined to the use of the Teacher, and to the purposes of the Establishment, and by what means are these kept in repair?
- 10 Is the Teacher a Member of the Irish Church?
- 11 Is he respectable and correct in his conduct?
- 12 Has he been trained in any Model School, what age when?
- 13 Is he qualified for his situation?
- 14 Is he regular in attendance during the School-hours?
- 15 Has he any Assistant; and if so, by what means paid?
- 16 Are the ministerial duties properly attended to?
- 17 Have you given any directions respecting the Monitors?
- 18 State the sources from whence the income of the Teacher is derived, and the amount; also the average amount of Payments made by the Scholars, and the rates of payment.
- 19 Is there any private class in the School; or does the Teacher instruct any Pupil during School-hours other than those on the roll?
- 20 What is the system followed in conducting and classifying the school?
- 21 Is the course of instruction satisfactory, and suited to those in attendance?
- 22 Did you leave any, and what Instructions for the Teacher?
- 23 Are the Holy Scriptures read daily by all who are capable of reading, and is the Church of England catechism taught according to the regulations?
- 24 State how many copies of the Bible and New Testament you found in the School-rooms.
- 25 Have the Rules of the Governors been in any way departed from?
- 26 Is the Teacher careful as to the attendance of the Church Children upon Sunday School Instruction, and the public worship of the Irish Church?
- 27 Is there a Copy of the "Rules to be observed in the English Schools" posted in the School-rooms?
- 28 Are the Roll, Register, and Report-book kept as required?
- 29 Is there any observation of importance in the latter, and does it appear from it that the School is often visited?
- 30 Is the School-room adequately supplied with Fuel, and how is it supplied?
- 31 Are the Books and School Articles carefully preserved, and how are they obtained?
- 32 State what Books and School Articles are now wanted.
- 33 Is the Teacher observant of order and regularity, and is he particular in making the Scholars come neat and clean?
- 34 Is he particular in keeping the School premises clean and orderly?
- 35 Do the children of the poorest class in the neighbourhood attend; and if not, to what cause may their non-attendance be attributed?
- 36 Upon what recommendations are Scholars admitted gratis?
- 37 Does any Committee exist?
- 38 Do any Combinations take place between the Half-yearly Inspectors, and if so, by whom are they held?
- 39 Are Premiums awarded to the Children by any of the persons interested in the school?
- 40 Was the Patron, Superintendent, or any of the Local Gentry present during the Inspection?

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

| — | On the books | Present at inspection | Average attendance during last year | Expended on instruction during the last year | — | On the books | Present at inspection | Number of Free Scholars |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Males, | | | | | Members of the Church, | | | |
| Females, | | | | | Protestant Dissenters, | | | |
| Total, | | | | | Roman Catholics, | | | |
| | | | | | Total, | | | |

43. Give your opinion of the standing and progress of the Senior, Intermediate, and Elementary Classes in the following subjects, with the number in each Class:—

V.G. denotes very good, G. good, F.G. pretty good, F. tolerable, Is. indifferent, B. bad, V.B. very bad.

| — | Reading | Writing and Arithmetic | Writing | Arithmetic | Tables | Calculus | English Grammar | Geography | Algebra | Geometry | Composition | Book-keeping | Miscellaneous |
|--------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|------------|--------|----------|-----------------|-----------|---------|----------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Senior Class | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Class | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary Class | | | | (On Roll) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

42 Portions of Scripture in which Inspector examined —

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

43 Is the teacher deserving of any gratuity, and how much? £

Inspector

FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR PATRON OR SUPERINTENDENT

I was present at the Inspection reported on in this paper, and have read the Report as entered in it.

[Here any observation may be added.]

Signature of Patron, _____

Signature of Superintendent, }
or Clerk, }

44 The Superintendent is requested to state whether the Teacher is a regular attendant at Divine Service.

APPENDIX No. 7 (vide evidence, p. 132).

FORM OF CERTIFICATES required by the INCORPORATED SOCIETY from CANDIDATES presenting themselves for admission on the Foundations of their Institutions.

I certify that _____, aged _____ years and _____ months, has been resident during the past twelve months at _____ and I believe that _____ conduct has been good and satisfactory; and I also certify that the pecuniary circumstances of _____ family are such as to render _____ a suitable Candidate for admission, as a free Pupil, to the Incorporated Society's Institution of _____

—18—

Minister of _____
County of _____

I have examined the above-named _____, and consider _____ to be of sound bodily health _____ has _____ been vaccinated.

Signature of Medical Practitioner.
Address _____

—18—

APPENDIX No. 8 (vide evidence, p. 140).

LIST of the GOVERNORS of the BLUE COAT HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

The HOSPITAL of the FREE SCHOOL of KING CHARLES II., OBERMONTOW, DUBLIN, A.D. 1679.

NAMES of the GOVERNORS in the order in which they are entitled to Nominate Boys at the Meeting of the Board, Tuesday, 24th June, 1879.

- 1 Francis Falkner, esq.
- 2 John Thomas Banks, esq., M.D.
- 3 James Henry Wharton, esq., F.R.C.S.
- 4 Francis B. Marley, esq., J.P.
- 5 J. A. Lyle, esq., M.D., J.P.
- 6 Rev. James H. Monahan, D.D.
- 7 Robert Warren, esq., J.P., M.D.
- 8 J. Calvert Strong, esq., J.P.
- 9 Richard O. Armstrong, esq., J.P.
- 10 John Tomlinson, esq.
- 11 The Ven. the Archbishop of Dublin.
- 12 David McBurnis, esq., J.P.
- 13 Sir Edward H. Brough, bart., M.D., J.P.
- 14 Wm. Collier Kyle, esq., M.D., J.P.
- 15 John Kells Ingram, esq., F.R.C.S.
- 16 The Right Hon. J. T. Ball.
- 17 John Ahear, esq.
- 18 Sir Arthur E. Guinness, bart., M.P., D.L.
- 19 Hercules H. G. Maudonell, esq., J.P.
- 20 James W. Mearns, esq.
- 21 Sir F. W. Brady, bart., Q.C., M.D.
- 22 The Lord Bishop of Limerick.
- 23 The Hon. Judge Harrison.

- 24 Thomas J. Quinlan, esq.
- 25 John Scopus, esq.
- 26 James Yekin Massey, esq., J.P.
- 27 Edward Blackburne, esq., Q.C., J.P.
- 28 Sir Ralph S. Cornock, J.P.
- 29 Rev. William C. Greene.
- 30 Samuel Bewley, esq.
- 31 The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's.
- 32 Henry Alexander Hamilton, esq., J.P.
- 33 Edward H. Kinahan, esq., J.P.
- 34 The Right Hon. Mr Justice Lushen.
- 35 William Watson, esq.
- 36 Rev. Alexander Leper, D.D.
- 37 G. Woods Maxwell, esq., J.P.
- 38 Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Q.C., M.P.
- 39 Rev. R. Gibbins, D.D.
- 40 Hon. Charles J. Trevelyan.
- 41 W. Nelson Hancock, esq., M.D.
- 42 John Hatchell, esq.
- 43 Henry Bos, esq.
- 44 W. Digges La Touche, esq., M.D., J.P.
- 45 J. Festing Elington, esq., Q.C., LL.D.
- 46 Francis T. Longworth-Dance, esq., Q.C.

APPENDIX No. 9 (*vide* evidence, pp. 183, 184).

RULES of the SWINDON BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

SWINDON BOROUGH SCHOOLS—RULES, Read and approved of, 9th April, 1873. (*See Minute Book, page 324.*)

I.—No child shall be compelled to receive or to be present at any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object; and the time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby in effect excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the Schools afford. (*See Minute Book, page 182, October, 1854.*)

II.—The secular business of the School shall commence at Ten o'clock. The opening exercises to take place before that hour.

III.—Children not cleanly in their persons, or labouring under infectious diseases, are to be refused admittance to the Schools.

IV.—A child recovered from an infectious disease, or in whose house a case of infectious disease has occurred, may be required to produce a doctor's certificate, that his or her return to School is not dangerous to the other children.

V.—The Deputy Superintendent shall visit the Schools and examine a Class in each School not less than once in the week.

VI.—The business hours of the Deputy Superintendent shall be every Thursday, while there is School, from One to Three o'clock.

VII.—Religious instruction shall be given from Two till Three o'clock, p.m., or at such other time as the Deputy Superintendent shall appoint; and before the commencement of such exercise, opportunity shall be given to those children to withdraw whose parents or guardians may object to their receiving such instruction.

VIII.—Examinations to be held twice in the year, viz., at Christmas and Midsummer, at the latter the Competition for Apprentices Fees will take place. (*Page 275*.)

IX.—The boundaries of the Borough of Swindon to be considered as conforming with the Vicar's ecclesiastical Parish of Swindon, as it existed on the 1st of December, 1870, and as marked on the map hereto annexed.

X.—The subjects for the examination shall be—

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. READING. | 5. TALKING. |
| 2. SPELLING. | 7. GEOGRAPHY. |
| 3. WRITING. | 8. GRAMMAR. |
| 4. DICTATION. | 9. NEEDLEWORK. |
| 6. ARITHMETIC. | 10. ENGLISH HISTORY. |

and 11. HOLY SCRIPTURE for those who are willing to be examined in this subject. Marks will also be awarded for—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 12. GOOD CONDUCT. | 14. VOCAL MUSIC. |
| 13. ATTENDANCE. | |

XI.—The subjects for the Fee Examination will be—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. READING. | 4. COMPOSITION. |
| 2. SPELLING. | 7. GRAMMAR. |
| 3. WRITING. | 8. GEOGRAPHY. |
| 4. DICTATION. | 9. ENGLISH HISTORY. |
| 5. ARITHMETIC. | 10. NEEDLEWORK. |

The examination to be partly by written papers, and partly *vide* *supra*.

In case of children attending the Borough School, regular attendance and good conduct will be taken into account as well as their knowledge of Holy Scripture.

XII.—At the Half-yearly Examination, Prizes will be awarded for good answering, according to the appended scale, to the amount of £4, or at the rate of 1s. 6d. per head for all children who shall present themselves for Examination, not including the infants.

XIII.—A Pupil who has been awarded an Apprentices Fee, but is permitted to attend the School, is not eligible to a Money Prize, but will be awarded a book, if the Governors consider the answering and conduct satisfactory.

XIV.—At the Fee Examination, Six Apprentices Fees will be awarded to the Borough School, and six to eligible children who do not attend the Borough School, if in each case a sufficient amount of proficiency be exhibited.

XV.—Scale of fees for Borough School children—

Boys—First, £21; Second, £20; Third, £19.
Girls—First, £16; Second, £15; Third, £14.

For non-Borough School children—

Boys—First, £18; Second, £15; Third, £13.
Girls—First, £10; Second, £12; Third, £10.

or such other sums as the Governors may approve of, upon a review of the results of the Examination.

XVI.—Children who have attended the Borough School for three years are eligible to compete for Fees. (*See Rule 28.*)

XVII.—Children who, with their parents or guardians, (in the case of orphans,) have resided in the Borough for the three years previous to the Examination, are eligible to compete for Fees.

XVIII.—All candidates for Fees will be required to send to the Deputy Superintendent one fortnight before the day of Examination (1.) a certificate of age (*see Rule 1*), (2.) a satisfactory certificate that he has been a bona fide resident of the Borough for the past three years (*see Rule 17*), (3.) a certificate from his School Teacher (if he has attended School) of good conduct, and of the number of days he has attended School during the year ending the last day of the month previous to the Examination.

XIX.—The ages of all Candidates for Fees must be between fourteen and sixteen years. (*See Page 261.*)

XX.—Successful Candidates for Apprentices Fees are to be indentured within one year of obtaining their Fee. Should any of them wish to obtain more schooling, with the view of becoming teachers or clerks, they may be allowed to continue at School with the consent of the Deputy Superintendent. Candidates not apprenticed within one year, and who have not attended school 150 days, shall forfeit their Fee, unless satisfactory reasons be given to the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent.

XXI.—The Governors shall, undertaken by a trade any gentleman or sailing which the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent shall approve of. The master or mistress to which any apprentice is to be bound, must have the approval of the Deputy Superintendent.

XXII.—A child who has attended the Borough School for three years, but is not resident within the Borough, may be awarded a half Fee. (*See page 278 Minute Book.*)

XXIII.—A pupil who has successfully competed for a Fee, and whose parents do not claim that he or she should be bound to a trade, shall receive half the Fee awarded, provided the local Governor and Deputy Superintendent are satisfied that the child's future welfare is sought by such an arrangement, and the goodness of the child shall have given notice, in writing, of such intention within six months after passing the examination. (*See page 278.*)

XXIV.—It is recommended to the Deputy Superintendent that he shall divide the amount paid as Fees, into three or four portions.

XXV.—The results of all Examinations, together with the reports of the examiners, shall be carefully entered in the book kept for that purpose, and the same shown to the Governors from time to time.

XXVI.—If an Apprentice die, the portion of his Fee remaining unpaid shall (upon the consent of the Governor, but the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent may allocate such portion thereof as they may deem necessary for his funeral expenses).

XXVII.—At the Fee Examination, Certificates of Merit will be granted to Candidates deserving of them. The general rule will be—answering over *five* per cent. will entitle to a Certificate. (*See page 284.*)

XXVIII.—Scale of Prizes for the Examination of Children attending the Borough School.

| | Class | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|----------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | |
| Prize 1. | 5 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| " 2. | 4 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| " 3. | 3 0 | 2 0 | 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| " 4. | 2 0 | 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| " 5. | 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| " 6. | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Total. | 16 9 | 12 9 | 10 8 | 8 8 | 3 3 | 4 30 | 5 10 | 3 1 6 | | | |

APPENDIX No. 10 (*vide* evidence, p. 197).

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT added to his evidence by Rev. RALPH SADLER, D.D.

Witness, not being aware of the questions he was to be asked, says his answers were merely from memory of what had taken place thirty years ago, and, after having consulted documents which he had at home, wishes to correct his evidence in the following particulars, viz. —

5735. Archbishop Thomas Wall, the then Incumbent, purchased a lease of half an acre of land at Blanchardstown, from Thomas Warren, of Corduff, and built a school on it with money given to him for the purpose, by William Crossstreet, of Kilmarnock, in the parish of Mullaketh, who also left by a registered deed, £10 yearly for ever, arising out of a perpetual Rentcharge, upon Follytown glebe restored tithes of lands in the barony of Screen, county of Meath, in trust for the then Archbishop of Dublin, as a salary for a schoolmaster, for an English Protestant Charter school, in the united parishes of Castleknock, Mullaketh, and Clonsilla. After a school had been taught there for some time, the said Wall provided on Crossstreet to give him and school-house as a residence, Wall having built a school house on his own glebe land, at Castleknock. At present the land belonging

to the school is—68a. 10r. 30r., valued with three houses, at £178 5s., let to Mat. Duffy for £184 12s. 6d.; 11a. 1r. 30r., valued with house at £45 15s., let to John Rathbone for £10; 2a. 0r. 10r., valued at 2s., let to the Master for 2s.

5736. I have a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Charitable Bequests, saying that this £10 was given by that Board out of the principal.

5737. A conveyance of the lands of Follytown, from Charles Le Garay, to me, dated 30th June, 1853, is in the Office of the Charitable Bequests Commissioners.

5738. His name is Alexander Kirkpatrick Wilson, son-in-law of Mr. William Tisdall, who left the estate to the school.

5739. There are now eight purely Roman Catholic schools, with the exception of three National schools, at which not more than about three Protestants in all attend.

5740, 5741. Yes, from the late Edward Gaye, esq., q.c., dated 26th December, 1852.

R. SADLER, D.D.

APPENDIX No. 11 (*vide* evidence, p. 225).

LETTER from Messrs. FITZGERALD, explaining, on behalf of the NUNS of ST. CLARE, certain portions of the evidence given by Mr. JOHN C. KELLY, J.P.

30, St. Andrew street, Dublin,
14th February, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by the NUNS at Harold'scross, to draw your attention to a few matters contained in Mr. John C. Kelly's evidence before the Commissioners which might have the effect of misleading the Commissioners when making up their report. There are also some matters as to which Mr. Kelly was not able to give the Commissioners sufficient information, and which we shall be glad to supply.

Question 6630. The bank stock alluded to in this question was purchased in the years 1805-6, the books of the Convent will show this.

Questions 6635-7. Mr. Kelly is in error here, in stating that the conveyance to the Convent were taken out in the name of the Superiors, the deeds are in the names of four of the Sisters.

Question 6637. The first rule alluded to in this question was meant on re-painting the orphreys, draining the playground and paving it with bricks.

6638. In addition to the visit of Lord Warran, mentioned in Mr. Kelly's answer, the Rev. Mr. Grant visits the Convent annually by direction of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund.

6662. The subjects' bill of costs mentioned in this question was chiefly for taking out, from the Church Commissioners, a renewal lease of the fields, and the perpetuity of them afterwards.

6668. The £300 lost on the land, in 1855, was owing to the cattle disease.

6670. The discrepancy alluded to in this question arises from the fact that the greater portion of the farm produce was consumed on the premises, the £18 6s. 8d., representing a small quantity actually sold.

6671. The bill of costs alluded to in this question was

for the purchase of the land rent of portion of the convent premises from the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland.

6676. A separate Account Book is kept by the Nuns of all monies added to or taken from their funds, which can be produced if necessary.

6681. Unless otherwise directed small legacies are used by the Nuns, as incomes, and are not added to the Capital Account.

6687. A strict investigation is always made into the character of persons to whom the children are apprenticed, before they are allowed to leave the Convent.

6691. The mother Nuns look after the apprentices, and visit them from time to time, to see how they are getting on.

6695. Mr. Kelly's answer is perfectly correct, and there is a perfect record of these transactions.

6703. The sisters are visited periodically by the clergy, who examine them, and see if they are up to a proper standard.

6705-6. Now and then girls who lose their place, or from any cause leave the people to whom they have been apprenticed, are taken back into the Convent. There is no house of refuge attached, so few girls return prefer it unnecessary. As a rule they succeed very well in the world.

In conclusion if the Commissioners wish any further information, as to anything in connection with this Convent we shall be happy to obtain it for you.

Yours truly,

D. and T. FITZGERALD

J. C. Meredith, Esq.,
Secretary Endowed Schools Commission,
Four Courts.

APPENDIX No. 12 (*vide* evidence, p. 242).

RETURN showing the AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE at the SWINDON BOROUGH SCHOOLS in each YEAR, from 1862 to 1878.

| Average Attendance | Average Attendance | Average Attendance | Average Attendance | Average Attendance | Average Attendance |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1862, . 41 | 1866, . 78 | 1870, . 93 | 1873, . 87 | 1876, . 69 | 1878, . 69 |
| 1863, . 65 | 1867, . 75 | 1871, . 94 | 1874, . 84 | 1877, . 46 | |
| 1864, . 67 | 1868, . 66 | 1872, . 93 | 1875, . 77 | 1879, . 42 | |
| 1865, . 69 | 1869, . 66 | | | | |

I hereby certify that the above is a true extract from our books.

WILLIAM G. BOYCE, D.S.

4 G 2

APPENDIX No. 13 (*vide evidence*, p. 251).

LETTER from Rev. W. G. BOYCE.

Swords, 4th June, 1873.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Mr. Morrison having stated in his evidence that he had searched unsuccessfully for the word "Boys," I may leave to refer to the following well-known class-books in which the word is explained.

(1) Johnston's *Compendious Geography*, page 32. This book was published in 1871. The question was asked in 1870.

(2) Sullivan's *Dictionary*, page 144.

(3) *Civil Service Spelling Book*, page 5.

(4) *Reverie's Spelling Book*, page 23. From the use of this book Mr. Morrison seems to have derived considerable advantage; see the annexed advertisement taken from the *Journal of the National Teachers*.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SPELLING BOOK, revised to suit results, as Board's List, 494—Of this book many flattering testimonials have reached the author, Mr. MERRISON, Head Teacher of Swords National School, writes—"Thanks to your *Civil Service Spelling Book*, we had not a single failure in spelling out of 101 examined for results!"

From the annexed Examination Paper of 1870, it will be seen that the word "boys" was only one out of ten geographical terms given for explanation, the whole constituting one question, so that if this word was passed over by the pupil he only lost one-tenth of a mark, or the one-hundredth of the maximum number. Reference to the paper will show it to be a fair average paper.

Mr. Molloy assisted Doctor Griffin in the *Poor Examination* in 1870 and 1871. Taking boys and girls together the Borough school in 1870 took the two firsts and the two thirds, the National school both seconds and both fourths.

In 1871 the Borough school girls took first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth places. The National School girls

third, seventh and eighth places. The Borough School boys took second, third, fourth places. The National school, first, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth places.

Examiner's list. In 1873, National school girl took first in examination. In 1874, National school boy took first in National school examination. In 1877, both firsts were taken by National school children.

During the thirteen years ending 1873 out of 26 firsts (13×2=26), one first for boys and one for girls, the National school took 7. Out of 26 seconds the National school took 10. And out of 26 thirds the National school took 12. The Borough school in each case taking the remainder.

I may state that a National school boy (or girl) although only taking the fourth or fifth place at the examination, yet if he is the best boy of his own school, he obtains the first fee for Entrance, viz., £10. Such a case actually occurred in 1873. The first four places were taken by Borough school boys, but as there were only three fees for them the fourth boy, who answered 54 per cent, was entitled to nothing, the Board, however, granted him a gratuity of £12, but the fifth boy (National school) who only answered 50 per cent was entitled to and obtained the first fee for Entrance, viz., £10. The sixth as 48 per cent got £10, and the seventh on 42 per cent got £12.

I enclose a Requisition about the National Board, by which it will be seen that the class books before referred to are sanctioned by them, and on their list of books.

I am my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM G. BOYCE,

D.S., Borough School, Swords.

APPENDIX No. 14 (*vide evidence*, p. 266).

LETTER from Mr WILLIAM H. MAFFETT

21, South Frederick-street, Dublin,
18th August, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to my evidence before the Endowed Schools Commission it is only right for all parties that it should be known that I came prepared to give every information in my power as to the present position of the property. I had not the least idea I should have been subjected to such a close examination as took place with transactions extending back over a period of

several years, and had not in any way prepared myself to meet it, which was the cause of some inaccuracy in my evidence. In fact I was wrong when I discovered the nature of the information sought, not to have requested to have the inquiry postponed to admit of my doing so.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

WILLIAM H. MAFFETT.

To the Secretary Endowed Schools Commission,
Office—POPE COURT, DUBLIN.

APPENDIX No. 15 (*vide evidence*, p. 311).

REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF ULSTER PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS, LIMBURN.

Queen's College Belfast,
13th March, 1876.

SIR,—According to instructions received from you I continued, on three days towards the end of February, the pupils of the Ulster Provincial School, Limbourn, and I now have to report on the general condition and arrangements of the School as an Educational Institution, and in particular as the proficiency of the pupils in their various courses of study.

The Ulster Provincial School is a Boarding and Day School, established and endowed for the education of the children of members of the Society of Friends. It was opened so long ago as the year 1774. In 1856 the number of pupils in attendance was 95; in December, 1873, 34; in June, 1876, it had risen to 66, and at present it is over 60. It would thus appear that the school stands on the second economic base of supplying something which is really demanded—and increasingly demanded. At present the power of supply is taxed to the uttermost, for, although the public on which it relies for support is a small one, the present school-buildings are barely sufficient (if not, indeed, insufficient) for the accommodation of the pupils and the teaching staff. A unique feature in the school arrangements is that the girls and boys to a great extent are taught in the same classes, and pursue the same courses of study. The school is, in fact, a large family—better

ordered, it is true, than most large families, as it would need to be—last still retaining the family outline. From such an arrangement the most beneficial results might be predicted, and, as a matter of fact, these results have been realized.

But I observe, with concern, the very early age at which pupils leave the school. The average age of the pupils in the first class is under fourteen. Now, if the large majority of these go direct from school to commercial life, as I believe they do, and if this be a representative case—i.e., if boys are drafted off from all commercial schools to be drilled into merchants at the same early age—we have the prospect of a distant future, of a commercial community composed of men whose education will have ceased seven years before the time of their majority.

Though the school is primarily intended for pupils who are to earn their livelihood in commercial pursuits—in fact, what is called a Commercial School—yet the narrow curriculum of such a school is by no means that which is followed. While great attention is paid to these studies which have a direct bearing on commercial life, these other studies which are universally allowed to have a much higher educational value are not only not neglected but are prosecuted with energy, and, I am happy to add, with considerable success. I note with extreme satisfaction that all the boys, and a few of the girls, learn Latin; that 28 pupils (9 being girls) study Physical Science

(Arithmetic, Latin and Heat, &c.); that 30 in a school of about 60 learn French; that a considerable number learn English and Algebra; and that all are taught Drawing. As regards the school curriculum, I regret (1.) that Greek finds no place in it. The pupils are thus deprived from the great educational advantages which the study of Greek affords; they are also prevented from looking directly from their studies in this school to the higher studies of a university—a knowledge of Greek being in most cases necessary for entrance. (2.) In the list of Physical Sciences I should like to see Chemistry, the study of which, useful in so many respects, is of very high educational value.

The results of the examination may be stated in few words. Taking first the group of subjects which are thought of when we speak of an "English Education," I observe that the examination was in all cases satisfactory and, in some cases more than satisfactory. The proficiency of the pupils in Arithmetic—particularly in those parts of the science which have a practical bearing—is quite remarkable, and this especially true with regard to *Mixed Calculations*, which they perform with extraordinary ease and accuracy. In this subject, as indeed in all, the first class is not only absolutely, but relatively, by far the best, which shows that, when the teachers have sufficient time, they can turn out good work.

The Reading is clear and intelligent, and the pupils speak with a good accent—a French, better accent than the accents of the province—and yet without tainting or affectation. I have not noticed the fault referred to by a former Examiner—that the girls read too fast. It has probably disappeared. The Writing is good, and of a good style; and I am glad to see that the girls are taught the same bold, legible hand as the boys. As regards Geography—the first class can answer pretty stiff questions not only in Political but in Physical and Mathematical Geography, and in all the classes it is evident that the study of the *Map* forms a part of every Geography lesson. The Grammar is good, particularly among the boys of the first class; but I should like to see it taught less with an eye to practical results—which, if the Grammar be English Grammar, are next to none—less, in fact, than it is at a school, and a reliance of the highest educational value. The History also is good, but the course is rather narrow, being too much confined to the genealogies and dates of the kings and the principal events. As regards Grammar and History, the introduction of works on the Logical Analysis of Sentences, and of such a book as *Green's History of the English People*, is a step in the right direction. Spelling (tested by passages dictated to the several classes), and Composition (written off-hand on a prescribed theme) both satisfactory.

Turning now to the more advanced group of subjects, in which so much proficiency cannot be expected, I observe that in Latin the pupils in the first class are able to read, construe, and parse a rather stiff passage from the *First Book of Aeneid*, to read off into Latin some easy sentences

from their exercise book, and to state the general rules of the Syntax. The second class is still struggling with the forms. I hope soon to hear that the "new" pronunciation of Latin has been introduced; I will very willingly give my assistance in introducing it, if such should be desired. In French, the upper class can read and translate at sight (with a little help) an unprepared passage, and can answer very fairly on the Grammar. The lower class shows to some advantage on practical questions that on theoretical ones, I mean the pupils can understand a sentence when spoken to them better than they can explain the construction of it. This is to be expected—in fact, is altogether as it should be. Some of the pupils seem to me to speak French with a remarkably pure accent. The Occult and Algebra are as yet very elementary, but, so far as the pupils have gone, the work is satisfactory. The Drawing is far more than satisfactory. Some of the Boys—of which, by the way, are from the model as well as from the district—are most creditably exhibiting first class lines, and showing on the part of the pupil, accuracy of eye, a knowledge of the general laws of Perspective, and considerable taste. On the whole, it may be said that nothing prevents this group of scholasticism being worked up to something very creditable but the early age at which the pupils leave school.

Whilst two or three of the girls in the first class are perhaps better than any two or three boys—all subjects of study being taken into account—yet the girls, as a whole, are not equal to the boys as a whole. This is partly due to the fact that the girls have to devote a considerable portion of their time to learning housewifery and domestic duties, which is with them no amateur work, but a duty which has to be done in good earnest. Their backwardness in class, therefore—while, after all, is very trifling—does not represent a positive loss. The boys also give assistance in the garden, &c.

The favorite amusements of the boys during play-hours, when they are not out of doors, are turning and carving, in which they exhibit wonderful skill and industry. I have seen some beautiful specimens of their work. They seem to be very happy, and to have a real regard for their teachers. They are loyal and obedient, and (an important point) their teachers seem to accept all that the pupils can give of obedience and affection. Honest work seems to be done in this place, and to be attended with success. I have only to suggest that the great advantages of the School—by which I do not mean the endowments, but the good derived from the labours of energetic and conscientious teachers—are not within the reach of a larger number of boys and girls.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. J. McMILLAN, M.A.

The Rev. Dr. Henry,
President Queen's College, Belfast

APPENDIX No. 16 (*vide evidence*, p. 392).

RULE applying RELIGIOUS TEST in the CASE of HEAD MASTERS of the ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION, LONDONDERRY.

Before entering upon the duties of his office, every master in this institution shall sign a declaration that he holds the principles contained in the outline of Christian truth adopted by the *Evangelical Alliance*, viz. —

"1. The Divine inspiration, authority and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.

"2. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

"3. The Unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of Persons therein.

"4. The utter degeneracy of human nature in consequence of the fall.

"5. The Incarnation of the Son of God, His work of

atonement for sinners of mankind, and His mediatorial intercession and reign.

"6. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.

"7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.

"8. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

"9. The Divine institution of the Christian Ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper."

APPENDIX No. 17 (*vide* evidence, p. 404).

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS CURRENT with ROBERTSON'S SCHOOLS for One Year, ending 1st February, 1879, handed in by Mr EDWARD A. HAMILTON.

| NAME OF SCHOOL. | SCHOOLS DR. | | | | | SCHOOLS CR. | | | BALANCE. | |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| | Balance from last Year | Payments to Schoolmaster | Stamps on Receipts | Payments for Books, Stationery, Repairs, &c. | Total | Balance from last Year | Endowment | Total | Due by School. | Due to School. |
| Anglo-Saxon, | — | 39 12 4 | 0 0 2 | 1 32 0 | 39 3 4 | 10 1 30 | 15 16 10 | 25 17 40 | — | 11 16 24 |
| Arden, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 2 35 3 | 13 18 3 | 0 12 10 | 13 16 10 | 13 28 50 | — | 0 12 10 |
| Asiatic, | — | 9 11 4 | 0 0 2 | 2 4 5½ | 11 18 11½ | 3 11 10 | 33 36 30 | 37 8 9 | — | 5 12 3 |
| Chadwell, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | — | 11 1 6 | 4 19 8 | 23 36 30 | 20 16 0 | — | 9 14 6 |
| Chadwell, | — | 12 16 7 | 0 0 2 | 1 11 2 | 13 27 9 | 1 4 1 | 24 34 30 | 15 0 11½ | — | 1 4 6 |
| Chadwell, | — | 10 11 4 | 0 0 2 | — | 10 11 6 | 38 2 13½ | 23 36 30 | 24 2 10 | — | 8 14 3 |
| Chadwell, | — | 10 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 2 15 0 | 12 16 11 | 0 13 10 | 13 36 30 | 14 10 0 | — | 4 12 3 |
| Grove, | — | 10 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 1 6 1 | 11 7 7 | 3 30 4 | 13 36 30 | 28 7 20 | — | 13 12 3 |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | — | 11 1 6 | 7 39 30 | 13 36 30 | 21 16 0 | — | 10 18 3 |
| Grove, | — | — | — | 95 10 0 | 95 10 0 | 35 7 30 | 13 36 30 | 10 4 2 | 55 5 10 | — |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | — | 11 1 6 | 1 38 1 | 13 36 30 | 15 14 11½ | — | 4 23 50 |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 3 1 5 | 14 2 9 | 0 29 30 | 13 36 30 | 14 16 8 | — | 0 25 11 |
| Grove, | — | 10 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 14 0 0 | 14 1 6 | 15 23 4 | 13 36 30 | 28 10 4½ | — | 3 8 50 |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | — | 11 1 6 | 4 10 2½ | 13 36 30 | 18 7 2 | — | 7 4 1 |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 7 3 0 | 18 3 6 | 6 9 5 | 13 36 30 | 20 0 10 | — | 3 37 4 |
| Grove, | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 36 30 | 17 4 2½ | — | 37 0 1½ |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 3 13 4 | 13 26 18 | 0 12 10 | 13 36 30 | 14 28 9 | — | 0 13 10 |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 1 4 8 | 12 12 0 | — | 13 36 30 | 13 15 30 | — | 1 4 10 |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 1 0 4 | 12 1 7 | 3 18 0 | 13 36 30 | 17 15 7 | — | 8 14 0 |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 1 36 0 | 12 4 3½ | — | 13 36 30 | 12 16 10 | — | 0 12 7 |
| Grove, | — | — | — | — | — | 60 3 2½ | 13 36 30 | 80 0 1 | — | 80 0 1 |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 1 8 9 | 11 0 3 | 18 14 5 | 13 36 30 | 27 11 0½ | — | 10 10 10½ |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 1 7 3½ | 12 9 2½ | 0 18 10½ | 13 36 30 | 14 28 9 | — | 2 6 4 |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 2 53 0 | 12 14 6 | 0 3 10 | 13 36 30 | 14 0 2½ | — | 0 6 3½ |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | — | 11 1 6 | 3 10 10 | 13 36 30 | 17 7 4½ | — | 2 4 4½ |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 1 12 1 | 12 13 7 | 1 3 6 | 13 36 30 | 14 16 4½ | — | 6 6 2½ |
| Grove, | — | — | — | — | — | 43 13 6 | 13 36 30 | 57 10 4½ | — | 27 10 4½ |
| Grove, | — | 11 1 4 | 0 0 2 | — | 11 1 6 | 3 4 0 | 13 36 30 | 17 2 10½ | — | 6 1 4½ |
| Grove, | — | — | — | — | — | 4 6 4½ | 13 36 30 | 18 2 0 | — | 18 2 0 |
| Grove, | — | 10 1 4 | 0 0 2 | 3 21 5 | 18 12 11 | 3 0 4 | 13 36 30 | 24 17 2½ | — | 4 6 3½ |
| Total, | 0 10 7½ | 282 9 11 | 0 4 4 | 187 4 2 | 449 9 0½ | 206 18 4½ | 429 3 1½ | 680 9 10 | 55 5 10 | 319 18 7½ |

Dr.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for Year ending 1st February, 1879

Cr.

| | £ s. d. |
|--|----------|
| To Endowment to Thirty-one Schools, at £15 12s. 10d. each, | 429 3 1½ |
| To Inspection Expenses, Printing, &c., | 13 12 9 |
| To Surplus for the Year carried down, | 7 0 10½ |
| | 449 16 9 |

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1878. | | |
| May 13. By Dividends, | 238 14 9 | |
| Oct. 18. By Do., | 238 14 10 | |
| | 437 9 7 | |
| Mar. 26. By Interest, | 3 15 10 | |
| Sept. 30. By Do., | 4 11 4 | |
| | 12 7 2 | |
| | 449 16 9 | |

Balance at Credit of Revenue 1st February, 1879, £272 9 7½

By Surplus brought down, 7 0 10½
By Balance from last year, 265 8 9

£272 9 7½

Dr.

ROBERTSON'S SCHOOLS CHARITY BALANCE SHEET, 1st FEBRUARY, 1879.

Cr.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--|--------------|---------|
| To Schools, viz.: | | |
| Due to Sunday Schools, per list, | 350 19 7½ | |
| Less due by Schools, per list, | 55 5 10 | |
| | 295 13 9½ | |
| To Not Funds, viz.: | | |
| Capital in Government Stock, | 14,586 12 0 | |
| Balance of Revenue Account, | 272 9 7½ | |
| | 14,857 1 7½ | |
| | £15,112 15 5 | |

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--|--------------|---------|
| By Government New Three per Cent. Consols, | 14,586 12 0 | |
| By Provincial Bank, | 228 3 5 | |
| | £15,112 15 5 | |

APPENDIX No. 18 (*vide* evidence, p. 413).

STATEMENT handed in by Rev. ABRAHAM S. HUTCHINSON, M.A.

SEVERE REASONS to account for the small number of
Boarders attending CHARMEL ENDOWED SCHOOL.

1. The school having been discontinued as a boarding school for twenty-six years.

2. The complaints so generally made of the Irish gentry sending their sons to English Schools, which is very much the case in this neighbourhood.

3. The fact that there is another middle class school in a neighbouring town, the master of which being, as I believe, deservedly popular, had secured most of the sons of the gentry in this and the neighbouring counties, before my appointment to the school.

4. The want of opportunity there has been so far of pupils from Charnel Endowed School obtaining University distinction, the great majority of them being destined for the Civil Service, Banks, &c.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON MANAGEMENT of the
SCHOOL calculated for the year 1878-9.

| Salaries of Assistant Masters | | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|--|------|----|----|
| Classical Master | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Science Master | | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| French Master | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Board of three Resident Masters | | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| at £30 each | | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| | | £320 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Expense of Extra Boarders | 275 | 0 | 0 |
| Servants | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Advertisements and Stationery | 60 | 0 | 0 |

£485 0 0

Total Expenditure £445 0 0

Receipts for same period.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------|------|----|----|
| Salary | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Fees from Boarders | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Day Scholars | 148 | 0 | 0 |
| Total receipts | £748 | 0 | 0 |

Learning balance in favour of Head Master, £303

Expenditure on Assistant Masters since my appointment.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------|--------|----|----|
| 1874 | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| 1875 | 179 | 0 | 0 |
| 1876 | 233 | 0 | 0 |
| 1877 | 243 | 0 | 0 |
| 1878 | 229 | 0 | 0 |
| 1879, Half year, | 156 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1,260 | 0 | 0 |

A. B. HUTCHINSON,
Head Master, Charnel Endowed School.

APPENDIX No. 19 (*vide* evidence, p. 440).

STATEMENT by Mr. HENRY VINCENT MACKENZIE, the AGENT of BISHOP FOY'S TRUSTEES, of the
circumstances and conditions under which he holds the agency.

1. Mr. Mackenzie is a Solicitor and holds other agencies.

2. In the year 1869 Mr. Mackenzie was appointed by the late trustees to be their agent, Secretary and Treasurer. During these times his duties in the two latter capacities were such as to leave him at liberty to visit the property and to examine into its condition, which he proceeded to do, and was making fair progress, spending the whole available day on the lands (some of which are about twelve miles from Waterford, and none nearer than about nine miles) each time.

3. Under the present trustees, Mr. Mackenzie's duties, as Secretary and Treasurer, became so heavy as to absorb much of the time and attention which were previously available for visiting the property, but he has, nevertheless, gone there from time to time to inspect improvements and for other special purposes.

4. The Commissioners, when examining Mr. Mackenzie, intimated to him that it was, in their opinion, his duty to have exercised a constant supervision over the property by going over all the farms at regular intervals, inasmuch as his Receiver's fees covered the discharge of that duty. Mr. Mackenzie, however, submits that such Receiver's fees, together with his £50 a year as Secretary and Treasurer, were, in fact, no more than an equivalent for the general work done, and the general responsibility sustained, and that such supervision was scarcely possible under the existing arrangement.

5. Mr. Mackenzie would gladly promote the making of a special arrangement for that purpose.

HENRY V. MACKENZIE,
31 Corkinac-street, Waterford.

8th October, 1879.

APPENDIX No. 20 (*vide* evidence, p. 444).

LETTER from Mr. WILLIAM H. SMITH, with ENCLOSURES Explanatory of and Supplemental
to his Evidence.

Bishop Foy's School,
Waterford, 31st Oct., 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I will be obliged by your bringing the enclosed account under the notice of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, with my explanation, which appears as a note to the account.

May I also ask their attention to the accompanying newspaper extract, as it bears upon the subject-matter of the point which I now submit for the consideration of the Commissioners.

Yours very faithfully,
W. H. SMITH, Head-Master.

The Secretary, &c.

APPENDIX No. 21 (*vide evidence, p. 483*).

DEED OF FOUNDATION OF KILKENNY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

STATUTES, ORDERS, and CONSTITUTIONS, made, appointed, and ordained by the Right Noble JAMES, DUKE, MARQUESS, and EARL OF ORMOND, EARL OF ORMOND and BRACKENRIS, VISCOUNT THURLOW, BARON of ABERLAW and LANTRHYN, Lord of the Royalty and Liberties of Tipperary, Chancellor of the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Down, the City of Bristol, Bath, and Wells, one of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council of his Majesty's Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household and Westminster, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, founder of a Grammar School at Kilkenny in the Kingdom of Ireland for the due Government, Managery, and Improvement of the said School, March the Eighteenth, in the year of our Lord, 1684.

Provisum. It is by these Presents constituted and ordained, That there shall for ever be a master constantly resident and attending the Duties of the said Schools who shall at least be a master of Arts either born in Ireland or of one of the Universities of England, a person of Good Life and reputation, well skilled in humanity and Grammar learning Latin and Orthodox, who shall take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and conform to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Ireland as it is now Established by law and that Edward Hinton Doctor in Divinity be lawfully confirmed in the place and office of master of the said Schools.

2dly. That the master shall be nominated and chosen by James Duke of Ormond his Grace Feudal Patron and Governor and the heirs males of his body that shall be successively the Dukes of Ormond Patrons and Governors of the said Schools within the space of three months next after every vacancy who by writing under the hand and seal of the respective governors being recommended to the visitors and by them examined and approved of as able and sufficient both for Religion Learning and manners upon Certificate of such examination and approbation of the visitors to the governors above, the said person so approved shall by a deed under the hand and seal of the governor be settled and confirmed as master of the said school. But if the governor shall neglect to nominate according to the time prefixed or shall cause such as are not qualified suitably to these Statutes that then it shall be lawful for the visitors after notice first given to the governors and no redress within three months after such notice to elect and present pro vice one any other person whose in their consciences they shall judge to be well qualified for the place and also that upon fall of issue male on the body of the said James Duke of Ormond the Present Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College Dublin and their successors shall from thence forth for ever afterwards be Patrons and Governors of the said Schools.

3dly. That the master shall constantly inhabit and reside at the house belonging to the said Schools and in person attend the duties of his place which are to instruct the Scholars in Religion verities and Learning in the Latin Greek and Hebrew Languages as also in Oratory and Poetry according to the best method which he and the visitors shall judge most effectual to promote knowledge and learning and that being in health he shall never be absent for above 30 school days in one whole year which shall begin on the 25th of March nor above a fortnight at any one time unless upon excusations the visitors shall give him leave being first satisfied that his place shall be well and sufficiently discharged in his absence.

4thly. That there shall always be an usher belonging to the said schools to be nominated chosen and removed by the master who shall have his Dyett Lodgings and maintenance in the schools as at his allowance a single man well skilled in Grammar Learning of Good Credit for part and manner a Bachelor of Arts at least in one of the Universities of England or Ireland and he shall constantly attend and assist in the Duties of the Schools in such manner and method as the master shall appoint.

5thly. That neither master nor usher shall take upon them any other charge office or employment which the visitors shall judge inconsistent with or prejudicial to the due managery and improvement of the said schools but shall constantly attend and discharge their respective duties and never be both of them out of the Schools at school times.

6thly. That the Scholars to be admitted into the said Schools shall be cleanly and decently habited and such as shall have first read their academics and are fit to enter upon Grammar Learning and shall submit to the order method and correction of the said School.

7thly. That the children of all such as are and continue in the service of the Duke of Ormond shall at all times be admitted to the privileges and benefits of the said school gratis.

8thly. That if any well-disposed person shall set of Charity pay for the lodging of such ingenuos and orderly lads as shall by the visitors be recommended to the master as fit subjects of Charity he shall give and as long as they continue lodged and diligent teach their gratis.

9thly. That if his Grace the Duke or these present Benefactors shall hereafter make any grants or allowances for the maintenance of any number of Scholars at the said school and afterwards if they prove fit at Trinity College in Dublin the master shall then be expressly obliged to teach those under the name of Ormond Scholars according to his best skill and Industry gratis.

10thly. That it shall be lawful for the master to demand and receive of all other Scholars according to the rates and wages of the most Beneficial Schools in Dublin both for Education and Schooling those children excepted whose parents are or at the time of their birth were Inhabitants of the City of Kilkenny or in the Liberties thereof who shall pay but half so much.

11thly. That if the master knows any of the Scholars to be under any infectious or offensive disease or distemper, or that any infectious disease has in the house where they abide he shall for security of the Rest discharge such from schools till the danger be over.

12thly. That every sickness and infectious Lad who shall refuse to submit to the orders and correction of the said schools, shall by the master be forthwith dismissed from the said schools, not to be Re-admitted without due examination or exemplary Punishment. And upon his second offence of the same kind to be discharged and expelled for ever. And in this number are reckoned such as shall offer to shut out the master or usher, But the master shall give them leave to break up eight days before Christmas and three days before Easter and Whitsoever.

13thly. That the master shall make diligent keeping after such as shall break out of the said schools as they waste about the Docks, fairs, Walls or Windows of the School or any parts of the house or Trees in the meadow, and shall always suffer open and exemplary punishments on all such offenders.

14thly. That from the beginning of March to the middle of September the Scholars shall be and continue in Schools from six of the clock in the morning till Eleven and all the rest of the year from seven, or as soon as the gates of the City are open, and in the afternoon from one to five, the afternoons of Thursdays and Saturdays excepted, which shall be always allowed for Recreation; And that the master shall grant no Playdays except to such as shall pay down ten shillings into the master's hands to be by him judiciously disposed of to the most diligent and deserving Lad of his schools.

15thly. That the master shall take especial care of the scholars of his own family to instruct them by his good example of all typos as well as by command directions and shall have the prayers of the Church of England and Ireland read to them both morning and evening in some convenient place of the house, And in the schools the Prayers seen and approved by the Lord Bishop of Querry shall be creatively and duly used in the same manner and forms as they are at the date of these precepts.

16thly. That from the beginning of March to the middle of September all the scholars shall be in the schools upon Saturdays by eight in the morning to be instructed in the Church Catechism, and afterwards shall attend the master and usher to Church to comply and decent manner; and from the middle of September till March they shall stay at schools till half an hour past eleven upon Saturdays that they may be taught the said Catechism.

17thly. That Edward Hinton, master of the said Schools and the master for the time being shall inhabit possess and enjoy to his own proper use and Edification the Schools house with the Courts, outhouses and Gardens thereto belonging as also the meadow adjoining commonly called Pigeon house meadow. Provided

the scholars be allowed at leisure times to take their Recreation therein and that the trees in the said meadow be carefully preserved and improved.

18thly. That the master shall provide a large Register wherein the names Qualifications and Ages of all such children as shall from time to time be admitted into the said schools shall be Registered and Entered. As also the time of their departure, what class they were in, and to what place and Employment they go. Likewise a catalogue of all such goods and chattels as do or shall belong to the said House, Schools, Outhouses, Gardens and meadow.

19thly. That the master shall receive for his salary the sum of one hundred and forty pounds per annum of good and lawful money of and in England by ones and equal pence, one moiety of it at the Twenty-fifth of March and the other September the Twenty-ninth or within a fortnight after each of those festes: to be paid constantly to the Schoolhouse without any deductions out of the Tythes settled by the said Duke for payment thereof except his price or his heirs shall settle some particular lands for the payment of the said salary, and which shall be of a full value to discharge it yearly. And upon the masters death or removal his salary pro rata shall become due to him to be paid till that very day.

20thly. That the master shall keep and maintain the Schoolhouse schools and out Houses in constant good and sufficient repairs, nor shall it be lawful to make any alterations therein without the approbation of the visitors.

21stly. That Thomas Lord Bishop of Ossory, Narcissus Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns and Robert Huntington DD Prebost of Trinity College in Dublin while they live in this Kingdom, and the Bishop of Ossory Leighlin and Ferns and the Prebost of the College for the time being, be nominated and appointed visitors of the said schools: And that they or the majority of them (for if the greater number of them still which is meant by the visitors) shall yearly at or upon the last Thursday in July yearly or otherwise if they shall see occasion, publicly visit the said school between the hours of Eight and twelve in the morning where and when they shall first cause the statutes to be read audibly and distinctly by one of the scholars and afterwards proceed to examine the proficiency of the scholars and Enquire after any breach of Statutes and after the behavior of the master, the sufficiency and manner of the school, the authors that read the methods books and customs of the schools. And if they shall judge any alterations or amendments requisite in any of these: they shall propose it to master under their hands and seals, who by virtue of these Statutes is bound to comply with their advice for the better improvement of the said school: And when there shall be Foundation Scholars they shall by the visitors be chosen according to their merits for the University.

22ndly. That on the said visitation day after Dinner which the master is to provide soberly and decently and towards it shall have freely given him a full Buck yearly out of his Grace next Park, the visitors then present shall

take a view of the school, House and Outhouses the Garden meadow and Trees therein. And if they find occasion, shall signify in writing all these Reports and Amendments with the manner how and the time when they judge them expedient to be made: And if the master shall be negligent herein, The visitors shall signify the same to the Governor of the said school who for forthwith shall order those things to be done by able workmen and that they be paid out of the salary next due to the master.

23rdly. That if it shall appear to the visitors that the master is inefficient or scandalous and so much be signified to the master under their hands and seals, if the master shall refuse to remove the said master and choose another Statute Qualified or if the master shall neglect such alterations or Reformation, as the Visitors shall have judged fit to be made either in the manner of himself or his under, the visitors to be sued or the method customs and management of the said school, or if the master shall forbear to discharge himself or his under from such offices and Employments as the visitors have judged inconsistent with or prejudicial to the due management of the said school, or shall alter the house without their consent. The visitors shall under their hands and seals signifieth the masters second time of his said neglect: And if for the space of three months after such second Admonition the master shall be convicted either by testimony of fact or the Testimony of two or the least credible witnesses of such obstinate neglect, upon information thereof by the visitors under their hands and seals given to the Patron or Governor, he shall expell and remove the said master from all duties and benefits of the said school, schools House &c. and shall nominate and choose another in his stead according to the Qualifications above specified.

24thly. That if any doubt or objection shall happen concerning the true purport intent and meaning of these Statutes or any thing in them contained: such Interpretation as the visitors shall agree in, and signify under their hands and seals, shall be binding and decisive to all Parties concerned.

Lastly In Testimony that all and singular the above written Statutes, Orders and Constitutions were Ratified Established and Confirmed in accordance and be in force from the twenty fifth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand six hundred and Eighty five the said James Duke of Ormonde the founder of the said schools has this present Eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Six hundred Eighty four hereunto set his hand and seals at his manoir, Castle of Dublin.

Read signed and delivered
in the presence of
Robt. Huntington.
James Power.
Wm. Robinson.

Ormonde.
(Seal)

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DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, FORMS, &c.

No. 1.—COPY LETTER from ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS to BOARD of NATIONAL EDUCATION in IRELAND.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
8th January, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland to enclose you a copy of His Grace's Warrant appointing the Commission, and to say that the Commissioners will feel obliged if you will, at your earliest con-

venience, furnish them with a list of all schools endowed with property (distinct from the aid received from your Board) which are vested in or under the management of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES CREED MERRITT, Secretary.

The Secretaries National Board,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

No. 2.—COPY LETTER from ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS to the COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION in IRELAND.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
8th January, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland to enclose you a copy of His Grace's Warrant appointing the Commission.

The Commissioners are engaged, in the first instance, in forming a list of all these schools upon which they have to report, and they desire me to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish them with a complete list of all existing schools which are under the management or control of, or which have been visited by the Commissioners

of Education in Ireland, giving the name of the head master of each, and distinguishing such as have been founded since the year 1837; and that you will also supply them with a list of all schools, which having in or at any time since 1837 been under the management or control of, or visited by the Commissioners of Education, are not now in existence, showing the date as nearly as possible at which each such school may have ceased to exist.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES CREED MERRITT, Secretary.

W. C. Kyle, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Commissioners of Education
in Ireland.

No. 3.—COPY LETTER from ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS to the Rector of the CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
8th January, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland to enclose you a copy of his Grace's Warrant appointing the Commission.

The Commissioners are engaged, in the first instance, in forming a list of all schools upon which it is their duty to report, and have instructed me to request that you will aid them in their inquiries.

You will observe that the scope of the Commission includes all schools which are endowed with property, whether such endowment is derived from public or

private sources, and whether it consists of invested capital, secured income, or lands, or buildings.

You will much oblige the Commissioners by informing them of the names of any schools with which you are officially connected, or which are in any way connected with the institution of which you are the head, which may appear to you to come within the scope of His Grace's Commission.

Detailed inquiries will in due course be sent to the head master of each school after the completion of the list.

An early reply will oblige.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES CREED MERRITT, Secretary.

Very Rev. B. Woodlock, Rector,
Catholic University.

No. 4.—COPY LETTER from ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNORS of the SCHOOLS founded by ERASMUS SMITH, Esq.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
8th January, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland to enclose you a copy of His Grace's Warrant appointing the Commission, and to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, bring this communication before your Board, and ask them to aid the Commissioners in the inquiries which it is their duty to make.

The Commissioners are engaged, in the first instance, in forming a list of all these schools upon which they have to report, and with a view of obtaining

the best and fullest information as to those under the control of your Board, desire to be furnished with a list of all the schools now under the management of your Board, or which may have been discontinued since the year 1837.

With this list the Commissioners would be glad to have the name of the head-master of each existing school, and the permission of your Board to apply to him on a future occasion for details of the matters upon which it will be their duty to report.

An early answer will oblige the Commissioners.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES CREED MERRITT, Secretary.

The Registrar of Erasmus Smith's Schools.

No 5.—COPY LETTER FROM ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS TO COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
8th January, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland to enclose you a copy of His Grace's Warrant appointing the Commission, and to request that you will furnish the Commissioners with such information, relative to any devises or bequests for the endowment of Schools, as may have come under your cognizance since the year 1857, up to which date the returns were completed by a former Commission.

In order to bring the results of their inquiries

within reasonable limits, the Commissioners have adopted the principle of not considering any bequest of less than £100, unaccompanied by directions to invest, as constituting an endowment, and they should inquire into, and I am therefore directed to say that the particulars of any bequests of larger amount, and of any devises or bequests of fixed property, or of capital sums for investment, dated since 1857, will meet all the requirements of the Commission.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES ORRIS MERRITT, Secretary.

The Secretaries to the Board of Charitable
Donations and Bequests

No 6.—COPY LETTER FROM ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS TO COMMISSIONERS OF CHURCH TEMPORALITIES IN IRELAND.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
8th January, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition, of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland to enclose you a copy of His Grace's Warrant, appointing the Commission.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will furnish them with any information in your

possession, relative to property appearing to have been originally devoted to or intended for purposes of education in Ireland, and which may have become vested in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, and if you will state how such property has been disposed of.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES ORRIS MERRITT, Secretary.

D. Godley, Esq., Secretary,
Church Temporalities Commissioners.

No 7.—CIRCULAR LETTER to the Secretaries of the Honorable the Irish Society, the Worshipful the Company of Drapers, and the Worshipful the Company of Ironmongers, the Incorporated Society in Dublin for Promoting English Protestant Schools, the Association for Discouraging Vice, the Church Education Society for Ireland, the Irish Society for Promoting the Education of the Irish-Speaking People, the Society for Irish Church Missions, the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor (Kildare place), the Island and Coast Society, the Sunday School Society, the Hibernian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
January, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition, of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland to enclose you a copy of His Grace's Warrant appointing the Commission.

The Commissioners are engaged, in the first instance, in forming a list of all the schools upon which it is their duty to report, and I am directed to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish them

with a list of all schools endowed with property of any kind, which are under the management or control of, or connected with, the Society of which you are the Secretary, together with the name of the Head Master of each such school.

I am also to ask for a list of any such Schools which, since 1857, may have been discontinued, with the date of such discontinuance.

An early answer will oblige.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES ORRIS MERRITT, Secretary.

To the Secretary of Society.

No 8.—CIRCULAR LETTER to the CLERGY of the CHURCH of IRELAND, and the ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY in IRELAND.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
January, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition, of all schools endowed for the purposes of Education in Ireland to enclose you a copy of His Grace's Warrant appointing the Commission.

The Commissioners are engaged, in the first instance, in forming a list of all the Schools upon which it is their duty to report, and will be obliged if you can furnish them with any information as to schools coming

within the scope of their Commission which may now exist in your parish or diocese, or which having existed in, or at any time since, 1857 may have been since discontinued.

It would also be an assistance to the Commissioners to be informed of the name and address of the Head Master or other authority to whom application should be made for more detailed information as to each such school.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES ORRIS MERRITT, Secretary.

To the Rev. ———

No 9.—CIRCULAR LETTER to the CLERGY of the PRESBYTERIAN and METHODIST CHURCHES in IRELAND.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
December, 1878.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all Schools

endowed for the purpose of Education in Ireland to enclose you a copy of His Grace's Warrant appointing the Commission.

Before the Commissioners finally close the list of the schools upon which it is their duty to report, they will be obliged if you would furnish them with any

information in your power as to schools coming within the scope of their Commission, which may now exist in your district, or which having existed in, or at any time since, 1827, may have been discontinued.

It would also be an assistance to the Commissioners to be informed of the name and address of the Head Master or other authority to whom application should be made for more detailed information as to each such school.

In your reply to this letter you would much oblige by referring to No. —

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES CREED MERRITT, Secretary.

To the Rev. —

No. 10.—COPY ADVERTISEMENT inserted in principal Irish Newspapers, announcing Appointment and Objects of Commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENDOWED SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

The Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments and condition of all Endowed Schools in Ireland are now engaged in making their inquiries, and any person willing to afford information upon any matter within the scope

of the Commission are requested to communicate by letter with —

JAMES CREED MERRITT,

Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commissioners,
Four Courts, Dublin.

7th January, 1879.

No. 11.—CIRCULAR LETTER to Head Masters of Endowed Schools, Enclosing List of Questions and Tabular Summary.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,

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Sir,—The Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition, of all schools endowed for the purposes of Education in Ireland have directed me to forward you the inclosed list of questions and tabular summary relating to — School, No. — on the Commissioners' list, and to request that

you will have the goodness, at your earliest convenience, to return the same to me accurately filled up, so far as the information at your disposal extends.

You will also oblige by informing me, in case you are unable to answer any of the questions, to whom I should apply for the information in reference thereto.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CREED MERRITT, Secretary.

To the Head Master of — School.

No. 12.—LIST OF QUESTIONS enclosed in foregoing CIRCULAR LETTER to Head Masters.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

School —, Number —, Reference —,

list of questions.

1. Locality and name of School.
2. Of what does the existing Endowment consist, and is it of public or private foundation, or both?
3. When and by whom was the school originally founded?
4. If any subsequent Endowments were given to the school state them.
5. If the Endowment or any part thereof consist of land, how and from whom is the same held, and what head rent, if any, is paid thereout, and to what other outgoings is it liable?
6. Where is each land situated? State the number of acres.
7. Name the tenants in occupation of each land. State the extent, the nature of the tenancy, the rent paid for, and the Poor Law Valuation of each holding.
8. What amount of rent is due up to the last gale day by each such tenant?
9. Of what do the school buildings and premises consist?
10. What is their estimated annual value?
11. When and at whose cost were the same erected?
12. At whose cost are the same kept in repair?
13. What is their present condition?
14. Do they require anything, and if so, what, to render them suitable for the purposes of the school?
15. By whom is the property of the school managed? State the system of management.
16. State the Securities in which the Endowment is invested, and the annual income derived therefrom.
17. State generally the course of instruction in the school. What supply of books and other educational appliances exist in the school?
18. What is the amount of the Master's salary from the Endowment?
19. Does he derive any other emolument from the school? If so, state the source and amount thereof.

20. By whom is the Master appointed, and who has the power of dismissing him?

21. Give the names of each of the under masters. State whether they are resident or visiting, the nature of their duties, and the amount of their salaries and from what source derivable.

22. In whom is the appointment of such under masters vested, and who has the power of dismissing them?

23. State generally the age of the pupils attending the school.

24. Are there any free pupils or pupils receiving pecuniary aid towards their education in the school? If so, state the number and whether they are boarders or day scholars. By whom are they appointed or selected? Are there any restrictions as to their religious denominations? State the amounts applied for the benefit of each pupil.

25. State the average number of pupils upon the roll during the current year, showing how many are boarders, and how many are day scholars.

26. What are the religious denominations of the pupils, distinguishing boarders, day scholars, and free pupils?

27. What fees are charged for boarders, and day scholars, respectively?

28. If any extra charges are made, state the nature and the amount thereof.

29. Are there any exhibitions, pecuniary prizes, or other advantages available for the pupils upon or after leaving the school? If so, state the particulars of them, the mode by which they are to be obtained, and the names of those by whom they are now held.

30. To whom should application be made for more detailed information than you have been able to give as to any of the foregoing matters?

31. General observations upon the school, its property, and its management.

I hereby certify that I have answered the above questions to the best of my knowledge and belief.

—Signature.

Head Master of — School.

—18

No 13.—TABULAR SUMMARY enclosed in foregoing CIRCULAR LETTER to Head Masters

| No. on List. | Endowment. | Locality and Name of School. | ENDOWMENT | | | | | | | Manner of Management. | Situation, Extent, and Condition of School Buildings. | SCHOOL PREMISES | | | | | Course of Instruction. |
|--------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|---|--|--|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Foundation and Subsequent Endowments. | Average | | Net Annual Income | | | | | | No. of Pupils Schools actually opened for. | No. of Pupils Endowed Schools actually opened for. | Play-ground. | Whether Premises suitable or not. | Defects, if any. | |
| | | | | Occupied by School Trustees. | Occupied by Friends. | From Land. | From Tithes. | From other Sources. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | A B C | A B C | D E F | G H I | J K L | | | | | | | | | |

| MANAGER | | | | UNDER MANAGERS | | | | PEOPLE | | | | | Endowment. | State of Endowment. | Observations. | | |
|----------------------|---------|--|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---|----------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Mode of Appointment. | Salary. | Nature and Amount Value of other Endowments, if any. | How and by whom Paid. | No. | Situation and other Remarks. | Mode of Appointment. | Status. | Number | | Religious Denominations making number of each. | | No. of Free Scholars, if any. | | | | Scale of Charges. | |
| | | | | | | | | Average Annual Salary (during present year) | On Roll. | Boarding. | Day Scholars. | | | | | Boarding. | Day Scholars. |
| | A B C | | | | | | | | | | | | D E F | G H I | | | |

No 14.—CIRCULAR LETTER to MANAGERS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS, enclosing List of Queries

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
March, 1879.

SIR,—The Commissioners appointed by His Grace the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland, being anxious to obtain the most accurate information possible respecting the school of which you are the Manager, request

that you will have the goodness to fill up the form and answer the questions which you will find on the enclosed form, and return it to me at your earliest convenience.

It is necessary that these questions should be answered in relation to all National Schools whether endowed or not.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES CROFT MEREDITH, Secretary.

No 15.—LIST of QUERIES enclosed in foregoing CIRCULAR LETTER to MANAGERS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS

ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS.
Parish of—; — National School;
— Roll No.; — County.

QUESTIONS to MANAGERS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

1. Has the school a free site, and if so, by what title?
2. If not, how are the school premises held?
3. Has the school any land, other than that upon which the school buildings stand?
4. If so, how is such land held? By whom? How is it used, and for whose benefit?
5. Is any money invested for the benefit of the school? If so, how much? and when was same invested? In whose names and in what security does it now stand?

6. Is the school entitled to any annuity or rent-charge? If so, how much, and by whom, and at what date was the same granted? and upon whose estate is it now charged?

7. Is the school entitled to any endowment or property not mentioned above, other than the grants it receives from the National Board? If so, state amount and other particulars.

I certify the above answers are correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature—

Address—

Manager of above-mentioned National School.

Date—1879.

No 16.—CIRCULAR LETTER addressed by ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS to all Persons to whom they were referred for information, and in which were enclosed copies of Documents Nos. 12 and 13, supra

Endowed Schools Commission,
Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
—1879.

SIR,—The Commissioners appointed by His Grace the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purposes of education in Ireland have been informed that you are able to give them information in

reference to—School, No.—on the Commissioners' list. May I therefore beg of you, at your earliest convenience, to fill up the enclosed List of Questions and Tabular Summary, and return them to me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES CROFT MEREDITH, Secretary.

No. 17.—CIRCULAR LETTER surrounding the Appointment of INSPECTOR of PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Offices, Four Courts, Dublin,
1st day of September, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Endowed Schools Commissioners, with the view of carrying out fully the duty imposed upon them by the warrant of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of which I herewith enclose, have decided upon having an inspection made, by an officer appointed by them, of a number of schools which come within the scope of

His Grace's warrant. They have therefore appointed Mr. Hugh Koye Moore, Scholar, Trinity College, Dublin, as one of their Inspectors; and I am to inform you that Mr. Moore will visit your school at some time during the autumn, and I am directed by the Commissioners to express their hope that you will afford that gentleman every facility in the discharge of his duty.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES CREED MERRIDITH, Secretary.

No. 18.—LETTER from SECRETARY of the IRISH SOCIETY for Promoting the Scriptural Education and Religious Instruction of the Irish-speaking population, chiefly through the medium of their own language; in reply to circular letter No. 7 *supra*.

17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin,
January 23, 1879.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 8th inst., I am directed by the committee to state that there is not any school under the control of this Society, or connected with it, which has any endowment whatsoever.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Clerical Secretary.

James Creed Meredith, esq., Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission,
Four Courts, Dublin.

No. 19.—LETTER from SECRETARY of the SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY, in reply to circular letter No. 7 *supra*.

Sunday School Society for Ireland, 17, Upper
Sackville-street, Dublin, 22nd Jan., 1879.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 8th inst., requesting "a list of all schools endowed with property of any kind which are under the management or control of, or connected with the society of which you are secretary, together with the name of the head master of each such school," and also "a list of any such schools which, since 1857, may have been discontinued, with the date of such discontinuance."

I beg to inform you that there are no schools of any kind under the management or control of this society. There are 3,340 Sunday schools connected with this society, but the connection is merely the fact of having obtained aid in grants of books, and the sale of books at reduced prices to the managers of such schools. We know nothing of the endowments, if any, of the schools.

This Society has no control over the Sunday-schools connected with it, and does not interfere with the management; but gives aid, as before mentioned, when, upon the statements made in the applications, assistance seems necessary.

Our funds consist entirely of voluntary contributions.

I shall be happy to give any further information in my power, if the Commissioners require it.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
HENRY M. PRITCHARD, Hon. Secretary,
Sunday School Society for Ireland.

James Creed Meredith, esq., Endowed
Schools Commission, Four Courts,
Dublin.

No. 20.—LETTER from SECRETARY of SOCIETY for IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS, in reply to circular letter No. 7 *supra*.

Irish Church Missions, 11, Buckingham-street,
Adelphi, London, W.C., 29th Jan., 1879.

SIR,—The Society for Irish Church Missions has no Endowed Schools or Institutions, far, of course, an orphan school, having a house or land purchased by money collected for the purpose, as in no case an En-

dowed School, and there are no others which possess anything.

I remain, yours faithfully,

H. C. COST, Doctor of Divinity, and
at present acting as Secretary of
Irish Church Missions.

No. 21.—LETTER from WOODROFF COMPANY of DRAPEES, in reply to circular letter No. 7 *supra*.

Drapers Hall, London, E.C., 31st January, 1879.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your communication of the 28th instant. In reply I beg to inform you that the Drapers' Company has not any school in Ireland endowed with property under its management or control, or connected with it.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. PHILLIPS SAWYER, Clerk.

James Creed Meredith, esq., Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission,
Four Courts, Dublin.

No. 22.—LETTER from Rector of the CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, in reply to letter of 8th January, 1879.

Catholic University of Ireland, 36, Stephen's-
green, Dublin, 14th January, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Rev. the Rector to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th January inst., in which, on the part of the Endowed School Commissioners, you request him to inform them of the names of any schools with which he is officially connected, or which are in any way connected with this University, and which may appear to him to come within the scope of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Commission.

Dr. Woodlock regrets that he is not in a position to give the information the Commissioners desire. He believes that no school connected with this University has any public endowment; neither does he know anything about the private property of these institutions.

Believe me, faithfully yours,
THOMAS SCARLETT, Secretary.

James Creed Meredith, esq., Secretary,
Endowed Schools Commission, Four
Courts.

No. 23.—LETTER from WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS, in reply to circular letter No. 7 supra, Ironmongers' Hall, February 10th, 1879.

SIR,—In answer to your circular letter, dated 25th January last, I beg to inform you that there are not any Endowed Schools in Ireland under the control or management of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers of London.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

S. ADAMS BECK,

J. C. Meredith, Esq.,

Endowed Schools Commission, Four Courts, Dublin.

No. 24.—LETTER from the AGENT of the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS, in reply to circular letter of March, 1879, addressed to MANAGERS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Lined Manor, Ballymossney,
March 26, 1879.

SIR,—I forward to-day replies to the questions asked with regard to the National Schools, under my management, on the Estate of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, London, and I think it right to say, for the information of the Endowed School Commission, that negotiations are in progress for vesting all the remaining schools (Drogheda is already vested) in the Commissioners of National Education, on leases

of sixty years, at nominal rents. Although there are no endowments, the Company contribute towards the Teachers' salaries by yearly donations of £12, 29, and £6, according to the teacher's classification.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDMOND BRIDGES,

Agent of the Ironmongers' Company.

The Secretary, Endowed Schools Commission,
Four Courts, Dublin.

No. 25.—LETTER from Rev. W. B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D., in reply to circular letter to Presbyterian Clergy, dated 8th January, 1879.

48 North Great George's-street,
15th January, 1880.

SIR,—I have received a communication from you, as Secretary to the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to inquire into the condition and character of Endowed Schools in Ireland, asking me for information respecting any such schools, at present existing, or which have existed, within my district.

In reply, I have to state that my congregation is not contained within any parochial boundary, being composed of persons residing, many of them, in distant parts of the city, and in the suburbs. I have no specific district under my superintendence, nor any school. The congregation of Rutland-square, of which I am senior pastor, worshipped formerly in Mary's-abbey; and with the church in Mary's-abbey there were connected male and female day-schools, for children of parents of respectable character,

but of limited means. These schools, being effectively conducted, were highly appreciated by the class of persons for whose benefit they were mainly designed. Since the congregation was removed to Rutland-square, fifteen years ago, we have had no week-day schools connected with the congregation, not having been able to procure a suitable site on reasonable terms. There were two small annuities, amounting to £6, together with some additional legacies, enjoyed by these schools. Altogether there is a sum of upwards of £600 in the hands of the Congregational Committee to be applied to educational purposes, as soon as a fit opportunity is found.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. KIRKPATRICK.

To James C. Meredith, Esq., LL.D.

No. 26.—LETTER from Dr. KYLE, SECRETARY of "The COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION in IRELAND," to the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

8, Clarendon-street, Dublin,
16th March, 1879.

SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 4th ultimo, I beg to state that, having laid before my Board the intimation therein contained that your Commission proposed to commence its public inquiries in the week beginning March the 31st, I am directed to state that this Board has no desire to make any observation in reference to that proposition.

As to your having, on the part of your Commission, power to examine the various Minutes, Accounts, Letters, and other books and documents in this office, you have already been made aware that the utmost facility in my power shall be most cheerfully afforded to you to do so.

The List of the Royal Schools prepared by the Royal Commissioners, and published in their Report, page 62, and dated 1858, is correct, with the exception of Carydact Royal School, which is omitted therefrom.

The Table of their respective Endowments, and published by the same body, cannot be considered to be accurate; and on this topic reference is very respectfully made to a recent report, presented by this Commission, dated February 15, 1878, in obedience to an order of the House of Commons—a copy of which returns is herewith sent.

The List of Schools of Private Foundation, set forth in the same Report of 1858, pp. 122–2–4, may be taken as being generally correct. And as regards the Endowments of these schools, reference is requested to a special note on this subject in the aforesaid Parliamentary Return.

As regards the schools of Waterford, New Ross, and Kinsale, the authority of this Board may be considered as somewhat doubtful.

As regards the Diocesan Schools, a tabulated return is herewith furnished, showing the present condition of each school and its premises.

In the Annual Report from this Commission for the year 1877–8, the particular attention of the Government was directed to the subject of the Diocesan Schools—a copy of which report is now forwarded. And subsequently to that Report, a special memorial and statement in reference to the Diocesan Schools and school premises, now, April 9, 1878, transmitted by order of this Board to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the receipt of which memorial was acknowledged May 29, 1878. A copy of said memorial, &c., can be made from our books, and furnished if desired.

The Report of the Royal Commission, 1858 (to much of which, however, Mr. A. J. Stephens, &c., one of the Commissioners, took strong exception, publishing a separate report), contained many very important and valuable suggestions, the greater number of which it was considered could not be adopted

without new legislation, which was hoped for and fully expected by this Board.

The want of the power to appoint and to pay Inspectors who should constantly inspect and report upon all Endowed Schools has been always felt, and has to a great extent paralysed almost every function of this Board.

That this Board has not this most necessary power is distinctly stated by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which took evidence on Irish Foundation Schools. It reported—A.D. 1858, p. 64—thus:—"The Commissioners have no authority to appoint or salary Inspectors under the existing Statutes."

Mr. Stephens (one of the members of the Commission which reported in 1858), in his letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, reports, p. 8, as follows:—"But Statute 53 Geo. III., c. 107, and 3 Geo. IV., c. 79, do not give the Commissioners any power of inspection; and, consequently, any Inspectors appointed by them would not have any right or power to inspect."

Every investigation into the constitution and working of this Commission has remarked on its deficiency of powers, and recommended its complete reconstitution. And this Board, being fully convinced of the necessity of the reorganization and extension of powers, has frequently and urgently, in the Annual Reports, brought this subject under consideration of the Government, making suggestions and calling special attention to the principal points on which new legislation was, in its opinion, absolutely required. It is, however, to be regretted that neither the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, nor of the Royal Commission (1858), nor the frequently-repeated Suggestions from this Board, have, as yet, led to any legislative reforms.

WM. COOPER KYLE, Sec.

To J. C. MORRIS, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary

Endowed Schools Inquiry Commission.

No. 57—EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF "The Commissioners of Education" enclosed in Dr. KYLE's letter of 10th March, 1879 (*supra*, p. 610).

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, 1869-70.

Having concluded our General Report, we now take the liberty most respectfully to submit to your Excellency's consideration certain suggestions, which, if carried into effect by the Legislature, would, we are convinced, be of considerable advantage.

The necessity for the attendance at our meetings of one of the Commissioners who are, *virtute officii*, Members of the Board should no longer be required to give legality to our acts, or to the affixing the Corporate Seal to any document.

Any three of the Commissioners assembled in pursuance of a general notice for a meeting should form a quorum for the transaction of business, as fully and effectually as if all the Members of the Board were personally present.

Except in the cases of private patronage, this Commission should have the power to appoint, to promote, to remove, and to superintend the various masters and teachers of the respective Schools.

This Commission should be distinctly empowered to appoint Inspectors of Schools, and to pay them such sums as may be fixed by resolution of the Board.

The necessity which at present exists for confining University Exhibitions to certain Schools, whose funds are ample for that purpose, should cease.

The Commissioners should have the power to apply the funds of all Public Schools for Exhibitions in connection with any School or Schools they may think fit to select for that purpose.

The Commissioners should have the power to apply the funds of largely Endowed Schools to the maintenance in aid of the funds of those Schools which are not so largely endowed, generally, and in any manner that may seem to be expedient, and should have complete power to remove Schools of Public Endowment to whatever localities may seem to be most advantageous to the public.

The Commissioners should have the power to select, determine, and alter the course of instruction, and the hours at which it shall be given, in the various Schools; the times and duration of the School vacations; the amount of School fees to be paid by daily pupils; and also should have power to appoint a certain number of daily pupils, who shall receive gratuitous instruction at each school.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1870-71.

That having in our previous Annual Reports brought under the notice of Government the fact that the powers conferred upon us are very defective, we felt coerced by a sense of duty to bring this matter specially under your Excellency's consideration in the Report presented by us last year; in it we took the

liberty to press upon the notice of your Excellency certain suggestions, the adoption of which appeared to us to be absolutely necessary to enable us properly to discharge the duties of our office. We then urged the advantage that would arise from conferring upon this Commission such enlarged powers, such as that of appointing, removing, and superintending the Masters and Teachers of the different Schools, and a greater extent of control over the School proceedings, and their arrangements generally. We stated that in our opinion the Funds which constitute the respective Endowments should be fully devoted to the maintenance of this Board, and that the Commissioners should have power to employ them for the benefit of such other Schools as they might think judicious, and not to employ them to individual Schools, as is now the case; that the Exhibitions and Scholarships conferred by us should not, as is under the present Law necessary, be restricted to pupils educated at particular Schools, but should, under certain regulations, be thrown open to a general competition amongst youths educated at other Schools. That this Board should have ample powers to appoint and to pay Inspectors and Visitors, who should, under its direction, from time to time, visit and report on the Schools under our supervision; and we beg most earnestly, but respectfully, to call your Excellency's special attention to the recommendations we were specially at fault in our Report for 1869 and 1870, and having done so, we beg to submit a general report of the Proceedings of the Board since the presentation of that Report.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1871-72.

In many of our former Annual Reports, but especially in those for 1869-70 and for 1870-71, we took the liberty to submit to your Excellency's consideration suggestions (which appear to us to be most important) for the varying and the enlargement of the various powers conferred on this Commission, in reference to the funds which form the Endowments of Schools committed to us; and also as to the selection, control, promotion, and superintendence of the Teachers. We urged the necessity that exists for the appointment of paid Visitors or Inspectors of the Schools and Establishments generally; and we pointed out certain alterations in our constitution which, in our opinion, would be of great public advantage; and having heretofore brought these matters specifically under your Excellency's notice, we feel that we now sufficiently discharge our duties in respect to these suggestions and modifications by respectfully, but urgently, calling your Excellency's attention to the Annual Reports alluded to.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1873-74.

The fact that our Annual Reports are characterized by a great degree of earnestness and generosity has been

frequently brought under the notice of the Executive Government of the day, and by is attributed to the inefficiency of the means conferred on this Commission, and upon more than one occasion, but especially in our Report for the year 1869-70, to which we beg respectfully to refer your Grace, we called special attention to this important circumstance, and, at the same time, urgently pressed certain suggestions, which, if adopted, would, in our opinion, by improving and enlarging our

powers, enable us to discharge our duties in a manner much more advantageous to the public.

In our Annual Reports for the year 1870-71, and for 1871-72, we again specially referred to the same subject, but we regret to state that as yet our often-repeated suggestions have been wholly unproductive of any result, and matters have been permitted to remain in the same unsatisfactory condition as heretofore.

No 28.—TABLE showing the STATE of the DIOCESAN and DISTRICT DIOCESAN SCHOOLS and PREMISES in IRELAND in 1879, enclosed in DR. KYLE'S LETTER of 10th March, 1879 (*supra* p. 610).

| SCHOOL. | RIVER. | Closed to public since 1854 | REMARKS. |
|--|----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Annagh and Connor, . | Ballymena, . | — | In operation. |
| Derry, | Londonderry, . | Closed, . | Derry Diocesan School was held in Foyle College. |
| Down and Downmore, . | Downpatrick, . | Closed, . | School-house built by Grand Jury. Given up by the master to a caretaker of the Grand Jury in a very bad state of repair. Now used as a school-house by the Owner of the Manse. |
| Kilmore, Raphoe, and Clogher, . | Monaghan, . | Closed, . | School premises now in charge of a caretaker. |
| Eglis, Clonsilla, and Killybegs, . | Sligo, | — | No house. |
| Tann, Killybegs, and Achery, . | Tann, | — | Old school house sold, and represented by £620 4s. 8d., Government New 3 per cent Stock, the dividends being paid half-yearly to the master of the school, which is in full operation. |
| Kildare, | Nass, | — | House. |
| Ferna, | Wexford, . . | Closed, . | No house. |
| Leighlin and Omeath, . | Carlow, . . . | Closed, . | Old school premises sold, now represented by £344 9s. 4d., Government New 3 per cent Stock in the hands of this Commission. |
| Cashel, Emly, Lisnacro, and Waterford, . | Waterford, . | Closed, . | No house. |
| Cork, | Cork, | Closed, . | No house. |
| Clayton, | Mallow, . . . | Closed, . | No house. |
| Ross, | Rosscarbery, . | Closed, . | No house. |
| Lisnacro, Killybegs, and Killybegs, . | Lisnacro, . . | Closed, . | School premises in charge of the Curate of the parish, and used as a School House. |
| Mouth and Ardagh, . | Mullingar, . . | Closed long since, . | Old school premises sold, and now represented by £547 1s. 11d., Government New 3 per cent Stock, now in the hands of this Commission. |

NOTE.—The Commissioners of Education have no funds applicable to Diocesan Schools or School-houses; and no Endowment for Diocesan School-masters (except the Dividends on the Government Funds to the credit of the three above-mentioned Schools) passed through the hands of this Commission.

8th March, 1879.

WM. COTTER KYLE.

No. 29.—ANNUAL REPORT OF "The COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION in Ireland," for the year 1877-78, enclosed in Dr. KYLE's letter of 10th March, 1879, (*supra*, p. 610).

To His Grace JOHN, DUKE of MARELBOROUGH, K.G., Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, &c., &c., &c.

We, "the Commissioners of Education in Ireland," constituted by Acts of Parliament passed in the reigns of their late Majesties King George the Third and King George the Fourth, respectfully submit to your Grace a General Report of our proceedings during the year 1877-78.

Before entering into the details of our Report, we think it not improper to request your Grace's special attention to an extract from our Annual Report for 1869-70.

"We now take the liberty most respectfully to submit to your Excellency's consideration certain suggestions, which, if carried into effect by the Legislature, would, we are convinced, be of considerable advantage."

"The necessity for the attendance at our meetings of one of the Commissioners who are, *ex officio*, members of the Board, should no longer be required to give legality to our acts, or to the signing the corporate seal to any document."

"Any three of the Commissioners assembled in pursuance of a general notice for a meeting, should form a quorum for the transaction of business as fully and as efficiently as if all the Members of the Board were personally present."

"Except in the cases of private patronage, the Commissioners should have the power to appoint, to promote, to remove, and to superintend the various Masters and Teachers of the respective Schools."

"The Commissioners should be distinctly empowered to appoint Inspectors of Schools, and to pay them such sums as may be found by resolution of the Board."

"The measures which at present exist for confining University Endowments to certain Schools, whose funds are ample for that purpose, should cease."

"The Commissioners should have the power to apply the funds of largely Endowed Schools to the assistance and aid of the funds of those Schools which are not so largely endowed, generally, and in any manner that may seem to be expedient, and should have complete power to remove Schools of Public Endowment to whatever locality may seem to be most advantageous to the public."

"The Commissioners should have the power to select, discontinue, and alter the course of instruction, and the hours at which it shall be given, in the various Schools, the times and duration of the School Vacations, the amount of School Fees to be paid by daily Pupils, and also should have power to appoint a certain number of daily Pupils, who shall receive gratuitous instruction at each School."

Recommendations to a similar effect were urged in our Report for 1870-71, and referred to in all our subsequent Annual Reports, without, however, any result. The operation of the Irish Church Act gives, we most respectfully state to your Grace, additional force to our suggestions for certain changes in the constitution of this Board.

The consideration of questions which constantly arise in connection with the several estates vested in us, and which are managed by Land Agents generally resident within short distances of the respective properties, and the keeping in good repair the School Buildings of such Endowed Schools as possess funds under our control, necessarily engage much time and attention on our part.

We beg to report to your Grace that the Royal Scholarships founded by us, in connection with certain Royal Schools, in Trinity College, are not confined to any religious denomination; they can be obtained solely as rewards of successful Competition at a severe Examination, held by a Board of Examiners in Trinity College, and they become forfeited unless the holder obtains in each year of his College Course a certain number of honours prescribed by us; and we beg to refer to a Copy of the Programme specifying the Course of the Examinations for these Scholarships, and of our Regulations in connection with them, which is attached to this Report.

We submit a list of those at present holding Royal Scholarships.

On the Anagh Royal School Foundation

| | Per Annum | | Per Annum |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| F. G. Seafford | £20 0 0 | T. M. Orr | 35 0 0 |
| H. King | 50 0 0 | M. Kennedy | 40 0 0 |
| W. McParick | 50 0 0 | A. Hammett | 50 0 0 |
| F. J. Anderson | 55 0 0 | | |

On the Carran Royal School Foundation

C. Moore £25 per annum

On the Dungannon Royal School Foundation.

| | Per Annum | | Per Annum |
|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| R. Maxwell | £20 0 0 | A. D. O'Sullivan | £20 0 0 |
| J. Bagwood | 50 0 0 | C. Porter | 40 0 0 |
| A. A. Hamilton | 30 0 0 | H. Merrill | 50 0 0 |
| A. Bell | 40 0 0 | | |

On the Enniskillen Royal School Foundation

| | Per Annum | | Per Annum |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| H. Beatty | £50 0 0 | H. Haughton | 40 0 0 |
| L. W. Rutledge | 50 0 0 | K. Verschoyle | 15 0 0 |
| G. Gurnea | 50 0 0 | M. McGovern | 50 0 0 |
| C. Murphy | 50 0 0 | J. F. Way | 50 0 0 |
| D. Robinson | 40 0 0 | | |

The system of School Exhibitions recently established by us at certain Royal Schools, and of Prizes for the encouragement of a Mercantile Education, is now in full and satisfactory operation.

The periodical Returns made to us by the respective Schoolmasters show that in most of the Endowed Schools a high standard of instruction in Classics, in Science, and Modern Languages is afforded.

ANAGH ROYAL SCHOOL.—We beg to report that the new School and Class-rooms, stated in a former Report to be in course of erection, have, during the last year, been completed, and have been handed over to the use of the School. And we, acting on the advice and under the supervision of our Architect, have caused the School premises to be insured against fire for a much larger sum than heretofore. The half-yearly Returns made to us by the Master show that this School is in a very satisfactory condition.

DUNAGANNON ROYAL SCHOOL.—The School buildings at Dungannon are reported to be in thorough repair, and are capable of accommodating a much larger number of pupils than at present avail themselves of this Endowment.

As regards the Dungannon Royal School Estate, we beg to report that the negotiation between this Board and the Dungannon and Coalstown Railway Company has been fully carried out, that we have been paid the amount of the purchase-money, and have invested it in Government Funds to the credit of the Dungannon Endowment.

The Commissary General's Department being desirous to make arrangements for an Artillery Shooting Range on the shores of Lough Neagh, have applied to us for a lease of a small plot of ground, portion of this Estate, on the shores of the lake; and we are now taking such measures as we expect will enable us to comply with this application.

ENNISKILLIN ROYAL SCHOOL.—The latest half-yearly Return made to us by the Master of this School shows that a considerable increase in the number of the Pupils has taken place during the past year. The School premises, which are very extensive, are in excellent repair, and are available for a larger number of Pupils than are in attendance there.

CARRAN ROYAL SCHOOL.—The Returns from this School do not present during the past year any such variation from the usual condition as calls for any special notice to your Grace. The School premises are reported to be in a very satisfactory state.

BARROW ROYAL SCHOOL.—This School continues to be as numerously attended as could be expected, when its very unfavourable situation is taken into consideration. The Report of the Examiner who presided at the recent Examination for School Prizes

granted by us, expresses a very favourable opinion of the method of teaching at this School, and of the answering of the Pupils.

BALLYMOR ROTAL SCHOOL.—Possesses only a very small Endowment, but exhibits during the last year a considerable increase in the number of its pupils. And we beg to report that we are in treaty with the landlord of the School premises for a renewal of the lease which is about to expire.

It may be right here to state to your Grace, that at all these Royal Schools, the payments yearly made by us for the salaries of the Assistant Masters, are supplemented (and in some instances very largely) by the Head Masters themselves.

CARLISFORT ROTAL SCHOOL.—Is very poorly endowed, and is, virtually, a Primary School, situated in a mountainous district of the County Wicklow. As regards this School, there is nothing calling for special notice, beyond the fact that the Master has reported that he has recently opened his School at night for such pupils as are unable to attend it during the day-time.

SCHOOLS OF PRIVATE ENDOWMENT.—The Clonard School at one time was a very successful establishment, but during the incumbency of the late Master became, at last, a snare in his hands. It is now, however, reported to be gaining public confidence, and is well attended under the superintendence of a gentleman recently appointed to the Head Mastership by the Patrons. The School-house has been by us put into a good state of repair.

The School at Midhurst, in the County Cork, continues, under the management of its present able Head Master, to be very largely attended, and the local Governors report to us that at a recent visit they were fully satisfied with the Establishment, and found every department in a most creditable condition. And we have to report to your Grace that the additional School Buildings which, as stated in our last Report we had commenced at the strong recommendation of the Governors, have since been completed, and handed over to the Master.

The Schools of Navan and Ballyvaughan, endowed by the Preston family with the Cappaghlinagh Estate in the Queen's County, never have been successful, the Teachers appointed to them from time to time having, for the most part, been inefficient for the discharge of their duties as Schoolmasters. This remark, however, does not apply to the present Head Master of Navan School, who is young and energetic, and who passed his university course with great distinction. The Ballyvaughan branch of this Endowment is situated in a most unfavourable locality. And we beg to report that in conformity with the directions of the founder, and of the provisions of 53 Geo. 3, c. 107, s. 14, we every year pay over to the Governors of the Hospital of King Charles II. at Omandown, Dublin, four-sixteenths of the net rents and profits of the Cappaghlinagh Estate.

The Primary School established by us for the tenantry of this Estate is largely attended, and is reported to be very successful.

BRACKENRATH (County Galway).—The Endowment is somewhat in amount that the Patrons report to us that they found great difficulty in inducing any competent person to accept the Mastership, which is at present vacant.

The Tullyvin Endowment, in the County of Cavan,

which is for Primary Education, has been by us, at the urgent request of the Local Managers, greatly extended, and is by them reported to be a very great advantage to the humbler classes resident in that district.

ATREMORE.—The small sum annually paid by us to the Master of this School represents only the interest on a sum of money paid over to us by a former Lady Castlemaine, as arrears of this Endowment, and placed by us in the Government Funds; the interest on which is regularly paid by us to the account of the Patrons, from whom he directly receives the rest of the Endowment.

The above-mentioned Schools of Private Foundation comprise all those whose Funds are under our control, and are administered by us.

The private endowments of other Schools are generally of very small amounts, and the payments pass directly from the Patrons to the parties entitled to them.

The provisions of the Irish Church Act have, virtually, abolished the Diocesan School system, and most of the Schools have now no existence, and we beg to report to your Grace, that in all cases where old dilapidated Diocesan School-houses had been sold by us, the monies produced by the different sales were invested by us in the Government Funds to the credit of the respective Diocesan School Accounts; and the dividends are paid to such Diocesan Schoolmasters as continue to discharge their functions as such. But in the cases where such Diocesan Schools have lapsed, the dividends on the monies funded and accumulated are by us invested to the credit of each respective School, awaiting instruction to us as to what course should ultimately be adopted in reference thereto.

As regards the School-houses still in existence "for Diocesan Schools only," and where Schools have either already wholly ceased to be carried on, or are about to cease, we have to report that we have experienced considerable difficulty as to the proper course to be adopted by us with regard to them.

They are as follows:—That for Armagh and Connor, at Ballymena; for Down and Downmore, at Downpatrick; for Kilbane, Rathfriland, and Clougher, at Monaghan; for Killybeg, at Nass, and for Limerick, Killybeg, and Killybeg, at Limerick.

And we most respectfully state to your Grace that we are strongly of opinion that some legislation is absolutely necessary both with regard to the funds arising from the sale of old Diocesan School-houses, and the houses themselves, in cases where the nature of the trusts under which they are held render the sale of them impossible to us. Legislation is also required with regard to the other suggestions set forth at the head of this Report.

All which we beg respectfully to submit to your Grace as our Report.

(Signed) J. T. BALD, C. (S.E.)
H. LLOYD, D.D., Provost of Trinity College. (S.E.)
WILLIAM B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D. (S.E.)
JOHN H. JELLYMAN. (S.E.)
CHARLES LAMBERT. (S.E.)
LOUIS E. BERNARD. (S.E.)

8, Clare-street, 4 April, 1878.

WM. COTTER KYLE, M.D.,
Secretary.

ROYAL SCHOLARSHIPS IN T.C.D., AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

REGULATIONS OF "THE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND," for 1878.

"THE COMMISSIONERS of Education in Ireland" have founded thirty-five Exhibitions, called "Royal Scholarships," for students who shall enter Trinity College from the Royal Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, or Cavan—viz. five of £40 per annum, and five of £30 per annum, for each of the Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, and Enniskillen, and five of £25 per annum, for Cavan School.

These Scholarships can be obtained by each student only as have been three years in all, previously to their entrance into Trinity College, pupils in some case or other of the Royal Schools. It is not, however, hereby intended to prevent pupils from moving from one of these schools to another, but the Scholarships founded for the respective Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Cavan can be obtained only

by students who have entered the University from the schools for which such Scholarships have been founded.

The Scholarships are tenable for five years, subject to certain conditions hereafter mentioned.

The Provost and Senior Fellows appoint Examiners in each year, to examine, on the first convenient day after the second entrance, in the month of October, such students as have entered from the said four Royal Schools, and shall offer themselves as candidates for these Scholarships.

In 1873 the examinations will be in the following subjects:—

- I.—Greek and Latin Classics (500 marks).
Three Greek Authors to be examined *et cetera* sec.
Three Latin Authors to be examined *et cetera* sec.
Unseen Greek and Latin passages, for translation in writing.
Greek and Latin Prose Composition.
Ancient History and Geography.

The Greek and Latin books selected for *et cetera* sec are as follows:—

- Homer, Books I, II, III, VI.
Euripides, *Hecuba*.
Ktesiphon, *Anabasis*, Books I, II, III, IV.
Virgil, *Æneid*, Books I, II, VI, VII.
Horace, *Satires* and *Epistles*, Book I.
Livy, Books III, IV.

II.—The English Course (100 marks), will consist of:—

- French, English, Past and Present. Student's Manual of English Literature, Chaps VI, VII, VIII, XI, XII, XV, XVII, XIX, with corresponding portions of Smith's *Specimens of English Literature*.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, Book I, and *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*.
English Composition.
History of England (Student's History).
Modern Geography (Clyde).
III.—Modern Languages (50 marks).
French or German.
IV.—Science (100 marks).
Arithmetic.
Algebra, to the end of Quadratic Equations.
Euclid, with easy Deductions.
Plane Trigonometry.

Note.—The course of examination for Royal Scholarships will be varied, from time to time, by the Commissioners.

Candidates may present themselves for examination in any of the *five preceding courses*, or in *all* of them. The result of the examination will be determined by the aggregate number of marks obtained by the several candidates; the number affixed to each course denoting the greatest number of marks obtainable in that course.

No fellow-commoner can be admitted as a candidate for a Royal Scholarship.

No person shall be admitted as a candidate for a Royal Scholarship who shall not have remained at one of the Royal schools to which the Scholarships are attached till an *entrance examination* in Trinity College, in the month of October next preceding the examination for Royal Scholarships.

No scholar shall be admitted as a candidate who shall not have remained at each Royal School till the entrance examination (immediately preceding the examination for Royal Scholarships) of which he may be a candidate.

No student who shall have attained twenty years of age shall be permitted to become a candidate for a Royal Scholarship.

No student shall be elected a Royal Scholar unless he shall have, previously to the examination, produced to the Secretary of the Commissioners a certificate, signed by the Master of the Royal School from which he shall have entered Trinity College, certifying that such candidate is duly qualified according to the above-

stated rules, such certificate to be subsequently handed by the candidate to the examiners.

The candidates from all the schools shall be examined together, and a return made to the Commissioners of their *positive merit*, and also an arrangement of the candidates according to their answering, without distinction of schools; the Commissioners reserving to themselves the power of suspending or diminishing one or more Scholarships, if sufficient merit has not been shown.

In cases of equality of merit in all other respects, the priority of a candidate will be taken into consideration. A student who has once been a candidate shall not be eligible on a subsequent occasion.

A Royal Scholarship becomes forfeited by the holder of it incurring any heavy collegiate censure, such as public admonition, or restriction, failing to proceed regularly with his class; or failing to obtain in any year either one honour of the first rank, or two honours of the second rank.

The election itself to one of these Scholarships is reckoned as equivalent to one honour of the second rank; a University Modernship, a University Scholarship, the Berkeley Gold Medal, the Vice-Chancellor's (Latin) Gold Medal, the Lloyd Exhibition, the Wray Prize, success in the first Indian Civil Service (competitive) examination, or at the Woolwich entrance examination, as equivalent to a University honour of the first rank; and obtaining a readership, or success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service examinations, as equivalent to a University honour of the second rank.

The Exhibitions become due half-yearly, viz., on the 1st of May and on the 1st of November. Payments will be made in May to such students only as have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honour of the second rank. A half-yearly payment, held over in May, will be made in November, provided an honour has been obtained in the meantime, and payment for the entire year will be made in November to such students as had not qualified for the May half-year's payment, and shall have then fulfilled all the requisites for the entire year.

In cases where very distinguished merit has been shown during their undergraduate course by students holding minor Scholarships, and where Scholarships for the same school remain suspended, or have been forfeited, the Commissioners will, at the close of each year, reserve monies from such students for an increase of their stipend.

The names of Royal Scholars are placed on the College books immediately after the names of the University Scholars, without, however, altering their degree of seniority amongst their class-fellows.

MIDDLETON SCHOOL.

"The Commissioners of Education in Ireland" will grant annually two prizes, one of £30 and one of £20, to such junior freshmen as shall, subject to the rules prescribed for the Royal Schools, have entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Middleton School, and, having been examined along with and in the same course as the candidates for the Royal Scholarships, shall be recommended by the Examiners as deserving candidates.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES

The Commissioners have founded ten Exhibitions—viz., five of £25 and five of £15, in each of the Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, and Monkstown, tenable by boys at school.

One Exhibition of £25 and one of £15 shall be awarded in each year, to be competed for by boys under the age of fourteen years, whether they have been previously pupils of the school or not. These Exhibitions to be tenable for two years.

One Exhibition of £25 and one of £15 shall be awarded each year, to be competed for by boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, who have been at least one year in the school. These Exhibitions to be tenable for three years.

No boy can hold two Exhibitions at the same time.

DISCERNING SCHOOLS.—The Provisions of the Church Disestablishment (Ireland) Act virtually extinguished the Discerning Schools; a very few of them, however, are still in existence.

8, Clarendon-st., Dublin,
15 February, 1872

Background opinions excepted.

Wm. Cotton Kyle, L.D., Secretary.

No. 31.—Last of *Schœma*, finished by "The Commissioners of Education," on 15th January, 1879.

A List of all existing Schools under the management and control of "The Commissioners of Education in Ireland," distinguishing such as have been founded or visited, or have ceased to exist since 1837, with the approximate date of such existence.

| ENDING SCHOOLS. | HEAD MASTER. | Opened to admit pupils 1857 | Visited since 1857 |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| ROYAL. | | | |
| Armagh, | Rev. W. M. Morgan, | - | In 1876. |
| Malbegmore (do.), Tennyry, | J. F. Norell, | - | " |
| Banagher, | P. K. Joyce, B.A., | - | " |
| Caryfort, | J. Wheeler, | - | " |
| Cavan, | Rev. W. F. Moore, | - | In 1876. |
| Dungannon, | Rev. F. H. Ringwood, LL.D., | - | In 1879 |
| King's Island (do.), Tennyry, | J. Harrell, | - | " |
| Founded, 1848, | Rev. Dr. Steele, | - | In 1876 |
| Enniskillen, | Rev. J. A. Wein, LL.D., | - | In 1876. |
| Raploe, | Vacant, | - | " |
| Townsville (do.), Tennyry, | | - | " |
| DIOCESE. | | | |
| Armagh and Connor, | Rev. R. King, at Ballymore, | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> The Diocesan Schools, with three exceptions, a. s. 1859. </div> | - |
| Elphin, Clontarf, and Kilmorenagh, | Rev. W. C. Eades, at Sligo, | | |
| Town, Killybeg, and Achery, | Rev. H. C. Murphy, LL.D., at Treen, | | |
| PRIVATE EDUCATION. | | | |
| Athlone, | Rev. J. S. Joly, | - | - |
| Ballymore, | J. B. Lyons, A.M., | - | - |
| Bandon, | S. Brown, LL.D., | - | - |
| Bethelstown, | T. Bonyng, | - | - |
| Cornaknacross, | T. S. Shaw, | - | - |
| Charleville, | W. Conna, | - | - |
| Chesham, | | - | - |
| Clonmel, | Rev. A. S. Hutchinsane, | - | - |
| Cowee's (Bishop), | J. E. Monahan, | - | - |
| Dundalk, | R. H. Flynn, A.B., | - | - |
| Enniscourt, | Vacant, | - | - |
| Kilbesken, | Murray's, | - | - |
| Kilkeney, | J. M. Wein, M.A., | - | - |
| Kilworth, | Primary, | - | - |
| Kilshale, | | - | - |
| Lifford, | T. B. Stewart, | - | - |
| Lisnara, | J. E. Gilson, | - | - |
| Midleton, | Rev T. Moore, | - | - |
| Navy, | Rev H. W. White, | - | - |
| New Ross, | | - | - |
| Rathfrilby, | J. Earl, | - | - |
| Tullyvin and Berhew, | R. Gould and J. Moore, | - | - |
| Voughal, | P. S. Klag, | - | - |

* 22 & 25 Via, & 27, abolished the Prussian School system. Three of them, however, viz., those at Balikpapan, Siga, and Toun, are still moved on.

+ 100% in concentration above 10000

2. Slot is operation since 1996

4. Not in operation since 1974.

E and O are equal.

WM. COTTER KYLE, Secretary,
8, Clarendon-street, Dublin.

January 13th, 1872

No. 32.—LETTER from DEAN of RAPHON, dated 15th October, 1879, containing Information relative to "Robertson's Endowment." Co. General.

But,—I beg leave to remark that you will be so good as to lay before the Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commissioners, the following reply to their queries:—
For the history of the foundation of the Robinson schools, I beg leave to refer to the copy of Colonel Robinson's will . . . and to a . . . pamphlet, in which will be found copies of the Lord Chancellor's Decree (1803), of the Master's Report (1805), with an account of the working of the charities up to 1846.

The number of schools is now, and has for some years past been thirty-one, as at first, the Committee

having found that they were going beyond their powers in making any grants to persons other than the thirty-one originally included, and having withdrawn such grants accordingly.*

A table is submitted, showing the schools now on the list, distinguishing those which are not in operation, and in each case noting the cause. In same table will be found the total numbers on the roll of each (distinguished as to religious denomination) and the average attendance according to last half-yearly return.

* *Notes*—The School of Tollypore was for some years admitted to participate, but that parish being (from a date long prior to date of the will) ecclesiastically united to Aylesford, it appeared to the Committee not to be entitled to a several grant. On reconsideration of the case, accordingly, the grant to Tollypore School was discontinued.

It appears from this table that 24 schools are in operation, and that of the 5 which are suspended, one has only just been closed, one is about to reopen, one will probably reopen next half-year, and two remain for which nothing has as yet been done.

In cases of schools thus closed, the Committee place the pay grant to credit of the parish—usually as a building fund. Particulars (if further required), of the schools that have thus been suspended will be readily furnished by me, so far as my information extends.

The 16 schools in operation have on their rolls 1,557 children, viz.—891 of Irish Church, 303 Presbyterian, 361 Roman Catholic.

Fifteen of these are in connexion with the National Board of Education. I may add, that Killybegs school, when re-opened, will likewise be so connected. Of these schools (as well as the others), the clergyman is in every instance the patron, except (I believe), Raynamterdoney, of which school Mr. Olphert, of Ballysmall, became patron while the parish was vacant, and continues to be so.

The schools are inspected half-yearly, in January and July, by clergymen of the diocese, appointed by the Committee. I enclose the form of Report which is filed and sent in by such inspectors, submitted to the Committee at their half-yearly meetings, before the teachers' salaries are paid. In cases of National schools, the inspector may (and usually does) confine himself to examining the Protestant children in the course of religious instruction. In the rest, he examines in the secular course as well.

The rules contemplate a certain amount of religious instruction for Roman Catholic children.

In practice, however, no child not being a member of the Church of Ireland is obliged either to receive instruction, or submit to examination, in religious knowledge. The Report form shows that the Com-

mittee only inquire into the religious proficiency of the *Catholic* children.

The Committee consider that they are bound to apply the grant in such case to one school in the parish, and have no power either to divide it between two or more schools, or to transfer it in whole or part to another parish. They understand the will to declare, not that Roman Catholic schools are to share equally with Protestant schools, but that Roman Catholic children, equally with Protestant children, are to share in the benefits of the "Robertson school" in each parish. At the time when the Endowment was made, it does not seem to have been contemplated that more than one school would be found necessary in any parish. And it appears that the school which is to benefit by the bequest is to be under the supervision of the clergyman of the (late) established church in the parish, and that the school-house and premises are to be held in trust by the Dean and Chapter of the Diocese (now represented by the "Representative Church Body"). The powers, therefore, of the Committee, even in transferring the grant from one school to another within any parish, seems to be very strictly limited.

The fund, amounting to £14,584 12s., New Three Per Cent Stock, stands in the names of the trustees to the charity; and the dividends thereon are received by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, of Dublin, free of Income Tax, and paid by them half-yearly to the Committee's Bankers ("Provincial Bank," Lendallery).

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN GUYER, B.D., Dean of Raphoe,
(Hon. Sec. and Treas. to the Robertson Committee).
Aghnashilly, Letterkenny, 15th October, 1879.
To Dr. J. C. MANNING (Secretary to the Endowed Schools (Ireland) Commission).

| | | | On Rolls | | | | Average for last half-year |
|----|-----------------|-----|----------|------|-------|------|----------------------------|
| | | | Total | R.C. | Pres. | E.C. | |
| 1 | Aghastashan, N. | 43 | 9 | 21 | 13 | 38 | |
| 2 | Aghash, N. | 49 | 42 | 13 | 7 | 30 | |
| 3 | All Saints, N. | 99 | 83 | 4 | 2 | 15 | |
| 4 | Clondubher, N. | 120 | 54 | 4 | 81 | 79 | |
| 5 | Clondubher, N. | 66 | 57 | 11 | — | 38 | |
| 6 | Corrall, N. | 40 | 37 | 3 | — | 28 | |
| 7 | Despaul, N. | 36 | 29 | 14 | 7 | 27 | |
| 8 | Drumshan, N. | 34 | 25 | — | — | 29 | |
| 9 | Gurra, N. | 39 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 15 | |
| 10 | Glenashliff, N. | 39 | 39 | — | — | 26 | |
| 11 | Janick, N. | 49 | 27 | — | 13 | 36 | |
| 12 | Leary, N. | 70 | 62 | — | 14 | 31 | |
| 13 | Kilbarn, N. | 22 | 20 | — | 4 | 25 | |
| 14 | Kilbarn, N. | 11 | 11 | — | — | 4 | |
| 15 | Kilbarn, N. | 69 | 40 | 6 | 22 | 47 | |
| 16 | Kilbarn, N. | 73 | 33 | 24 | 26 | 43 | |
| 17 | Killybegs,* | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 18 | Killybegs, N. | 42 | 26 | 24 | 9 | 26 | |
| 19 | Killybegs, N. | 75 | 66 | — | 15 | 41 | |
| 20 | Killybegs, N. | 94 | 26 | 26 | 41 | 54 | |
| 21 | Killybegs, N. | 110 | 94 | — | 26 | 27 | |
| 22 | Leck,* | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 23 | Letterkenny, N. | 16 | 16 | — | — | 10 | |
| 24 | Letterkenny, N. | 38 | 31 | 5 | 2 | 20 | |
| 25 | Letterkenny, N. | 134 | 60 | 74 | 10 | 84 | |
| 26 | Letterkenny, N. | 60 | 14 | 24 | 22 | 34 | |
| 27 | Letterkenny, N. | 29 | 29 | 3 | 30 | 30 | |
| 28 | Letterkenny,* | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 29 | Letterkenny, N. | 82 | 34 | 42 | 17 | 43 | |
| 30 | Letterkenny,* | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 31 | Letterkenny, N. | 20 | 4 | — | 14 | 12 | |
| | | | 1,237 | 631 | 303 | 391 | 504 |

* Not in operation.

No 38.—AGREEMENT enclosed in LETTER from REGISTER of SOCIETY for PROMOTING the EDUCATION of the POOR in IRELAND, dated 10th September, 1859.

Memorandum of Agreement made and entered into between Richard Wilson Gamble of 51, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, &c., for and on behalf of the Kildare-place Society of the one part, and the Right Honourable William Brookes of Toney Hill House, in the county of Dublin, for and on behalf of the Board of Religious Education of the General Synod of the other part, whereby it is agreed between the parties hereto that the said Board of Religious Education shall hold and occupy the several houses, messuages, lands, and premises, sit or behind Kildare-place, and in Kildare-street, in the city of Dublin, as particularly set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Agreement as tenants for one year from the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, to the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and shall pay to the said Kildare-place Society, the sum of Two hundred and seventy-five pounds, by two half-yearly payments on the tenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, said rent of Two hundred and seventy-five pounds to include all cesses, rates, taxes and Poor rates, chargeable upon the said premises, and it is agreed that all Fire Insurance premiums shall be paid by the said Kildare-place Society, but that the said Board of Religious Education shall keep the houses and premises which they hereby agree to take in good and perfect order and repair, and in case any new taxes or increase of taxes shall be imposed by reason of the occupation thereof, by the said Board of Religious Education such new or additional taxes shall be paid by the said Board of Religious Education. It is further agreed that the said Board of Religious Education shall not be at liberty to open upon the said premises, any shop, warehouse or depository, nor to sell or open a place for the sale of any books, or other goods upon said premises. And it is further agreed that the said Kildare-place Society shall have free access, and right of passage at all convenient and reasonable times to all and every

part of their concerns in and about Kildare-place, aforesaid, as they have heretofore enjoyed, and it is hereby further agreed that it shall be lawful for the Kildare-place Society to take, and substitute in the name of their Secretary or Registrar for the time being such proceedings (if any), as may be necessary at any time to recover payment of the said rent or possession of the said premises intended to be hereby assigned to the said Board of Religious Education. Witness our hands this twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Signed by the above named R. W. | | } R. W. GAMBLE. |
| GAMBLE in presence of | | |
| JOHN H. NUNN. | | } WILLIAM BROOKES. |
| Signed by the said Right Hon. Wm. | | |
| BROOKES in presence of | | |
| JOHN H. NUNN. | | |

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Agreement showing the premises thereby intended to be thereby demised.

- 1 The large block of buildings known as the school-house lately occupied by Church Education Society, except those portions thereof, heretofore reserved to the Kildare-place Society out of the demise to them.
- 2 The house Number 10, Kildare-street, except the under ground or basement story used as a store, and to which access is had through the yard.
- 3 The following rooms in the house Number 4, Kildare-place, that is to say, the room on the drawing-room floor at the corner of Kildare-place, and Kildare-street, and the kitchen and sitting in said house.
- 4 The premises lately occupied by the Church Education Society, and known at the time of the Demise to them in 1854, as Mr. Topham's apartments with the kitchen and basement story except one of the coal vaults.
- 5 The two bed-rooms in the house Number 11, lately rented by the Church Education Society.

INDEX TO EVIDENCE.

PART I.—CONTAINING NAMES OF WITNESSES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER AND A SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE OF EACH.

[NOTE.—The numerals refer to the numbers of the questions and answers.]

- Adele, Mr. Shuen**, Master of Incorporated Society's School, Buxtry, co. Dublin. Number of pupils at school, course of instruction, distinctions obtained by pupils, 4544-4546.
- Akers, Miss Kate**, Mistress of Female National School, Swenda, co. Dublin. Competition of pupils at Borough School Prize examinations; amount of pecuniary obtained, alterations to made in which examinations conducted, 7320-7425.
- Alex, Mr. Henry C.**, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of St. Catherine's Parish, Dublin. Nature and income of school property; expenditure on schools; management by Board; preparation and audit of accounts, &c., 6051-5154.
- Alex, Mr. William John Campbell**, Vice-President, Belfast Academic Institution. Nature of endowment, number of pupils; course of instruction; pupils' fees, Board of Management and Board of Visitors, accounts, &c., 9225-9306. Amount of subscriptions since 1854, 9203.
- Alexander, Mr. John**. Objection to amalgamation of Ralph Macklin School with St. Ann's Parochial School, Dublin, 7364-7373.
- Anderson, Mr. John**, Chairman of Town Commissioners of Holywood, co. Down. Objection to scheme for management of Sullivan Schools, 9057-9076. Memorial of Town Commissioners and others objecting to scheme, 10055.
- Anderson, Mr. William J.**, Head Master, Upper School, Holywood, co. Down. Number of pupils; objections to site, 9577-9591. Attendance 10056-10059. Insufficiency of teaching staff, 10945.
- Ansley, Rev. James Blair, A.B.**, Chaplain, Vaughan's Charity School, Tullib, co. Fermanagh. Duties, constitution, and functions of Board of Governors; accounts; expenditure, objects of institution; qualifications for admission, course of instruction, inspection, religion of pupils, &c., 12546-12744. Dismissal of Dr. Graham (medical officer), 16320-16374.
- Arnold, Mrs. Jane**, Mistress of Lady Jane Elm School, Waterford. Classification of pupils; course of instruction, religion of pupils, &c., 13065-13095.
- Arundell, Mr. George Reid**, Registrar to the Governors of the Blue Coat Hospital, Dublin, and Agent of Dublin Estates. Objects of institution, names of Governors; number of pupils, mode of admission; qualifications of candidates, course of instruction; dietary, rental of estates, salaries of officials; management of estates; religious instruction of pupils, mode of keeping accounts, &c., 4138-4230.
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- Moore, Rev. William Prie, M.A.,** Head Master of Cavan Royal School. Appointment; reduction of salary; charges for pupils; localities from which pupils come, and class of pupils, repairs, how executed; supervision by Commissioners of Education; number of pupils; religious denominations; College exhibitions; want of school exhibitions and prizes; free pupils; religious instruction; course of similar instruction; commercial education; school furniture and requisites, how supplied; salaries of assistant masters; religious denominations of inhabitants of Cavan; want of retiring allowances for head masters, &c., 1-815. Statement as to purchase of approach to Cavan Royal School, &c., 14076-14084.
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Leamy's School. Evidence of Mr. William M. Seneschamp, 11052-11070. Rev. D. Fitzgerald, F.R., 11761-11787. Venerable Charles Hare, M.A., 10653-10588. Mr. John Henderson, 10951-10911. Miss Eleanor Howson, 11227-11229. Rev. Benjamin Jacob, M.A., 10683-10732. Dr. Thomas Keady, F.R., 10733-10749. Mr. William Lynght, F.R., 10887-10853, 10823-10826 and 11047-11061. Miss Kim Weir, 10750-10821 and 10827-10850.

Mount-vincent, Vincent's Orphanage. Evidence of Rev. Daniel Fitzgerald, F.R., 11416-11568.

Mengrove Agricultural School. Evidence of Mr. John Kenay, 11758-11286.

Reasborough-road Free School. Evidence of Rev. Cornelius Conway, F.R., 11706-11714. Mr. John Ellard, 11756-11756. Rev. John Fitzgerald Gregg, M.A., 11469-11804 and 11717-11745.

Reasborough-road Industrial School. Evidence of Rev. P. A. Martin, 11837-11853.

Willins' Charity. Evidence of Mr. Benjamin Berrington, 11136-11164. Venerable Charles Hare, M.A., 10912-11046 and 11071-11130. Mr. William Metcalfe, M.B., 11260-11291.

LONGFORD.

Longford—

Academical Institution. Evidence of Mr. John C. Dick, M.A., 11280-11265. Professor John Robinson Leabody, 11854-11242. Rev. A. C. Murphy, 12176-12182. Rev. James M. Rodgers, M.A., 11996-12031. Rev. Thomas Withrow, 12149-12168. Mr. John Young, M.A., 11243-11273.

Boyle College. Evidence of Mr. Maurice O'Hare, M.D., 3757-3857. Rev. A. C. Murphy, 12176-12182. Hon. Arthur C. C. Plunket, 12163-12175. Rev. James M. Rodgers, M.A., 11996-12031 and 12183-12186. Rev. Thomas Withrow, 12149-12168.

Gwyn's Institution. Evidence of Mr. Puchall Irvine, 12096-12130 and 12297-12305. Sir Edward Reid, F.R., 12032-12095. Mr. William John Snowden, 12121-12147.

Magbegh—Raney's Charity. Evidence of Rev. Thomas Jordan, F.R., 10096-10116. Mr. Henry Kincaid, M.A., 10117-10147. Rev. Thomas Withrow, 12149-12168.

MERTH.

James Endowed School. Evidence of Rev. H.E. Wilson White, M.A., 5946-6034.

Olebourne School. Evidence of Mr. Wm J. Bentley, M.D., 8426-9471. Mr. James Lennox Naper, M.A., F.R., 8283-8426.

MONTAGUE.

Cornwall Grammar School. Evidence of Rev. Richard Galbraith, M.A., 16894-16938. Mr. Thomas S. Hare, M.A., 16439-16507.

Monaghan—St. Macart's Catholic Seminary. Evidence of Rev. John Doherty, C.E., 16090-16186.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS. Denominational character of. Evidence of Rev. Richard Galbraith, M.A., 17069-17103. Rev. Felix Hackett, C.E., 12851-12897. Vm. William Lee, M.B., 6710-6795 and 6847-6859. Rev. Patrick Bardon, F.R., 15843-15852. Rev. Thomas Withrow, 12149-12168.

PHILIPPINEAN Views on Education. Evidence of Rev. Wm. Todd Martin, M.A., 6237-6454. Rev. A. C. Murphy, 12176-12182. Rev. James Maxwell Rodger, M.A., 11996-12031 and 12188-12186. Rev. Jackson Smyth, M.B., 14201-14288.

ROMAN CATHOLIC Views on Education. Evidence of Mr. James Brady, C.E., 12978-12997. Mr. Anthony Cassidy, 16190-16208. Mr. Michael Doherty, 12948-12955. Rev. Daniel Fitzgerald, F.R., 11761-11787. Rev. Felix Hackett, C.E., 12851-12897, and 16209-16263. Mr. James Kenny, 12919-12938, and 16244-16272. Mr. John Thomas Luther, 12945-12993. Rev. Dennis M'Sweeney, F.R., 12651-12675. Rev. James O'Leary, F.R., 10007-10026. Mr. Francis O'Neill, 12942-12996. Mr. William Toole, 16078-16083.

RECOMMEND.

Alphie—Bishop Hodson's Grammar School. Evidence of Rev. Thomas Heany, M.A., 14325-14401. Very Rev. William Warburton, D.D., 16289-16292.

ROYAL SCHOOLS—

Evidence of Mr. Thomas H. Fleming, 941-1105, 1159-1437. Mr. John McCarty, 1440-1613. Ardsagh Royal School. Rev. G. A. Chaswick, D.D., 14804-14853. Rev. John Elliott, 14450-14475. Mr. Edward V. Fordall, M.A., 14324-14405. Rev. William Moore-Morgan, M.B., 1614-1654, 14246-14260, and 14476-14481. Mr. George Hill Smith, 14512-14524. Rev. Jackson Smyth, M.B., 14291-14288.

Benagher Royal School. Evidence of Rev. James A. Bell, M.A., 4261-4338. Mr. Patrick King Joyce, M.A., 427-601, and 1196-1198. Rev. Thomas M'Nally, M.A., 4474-4491. Mr. William M. Mitchell, 3292-3293. Mr. Robert Owen, 2976-2201.

Caran Royal School. Evidence of Mr. J. J. Benson, 2331-2621. Rev. William Prior Moore, M.A., 1-215, and 14076-14084. Mr. Thomas James Smyth, 12960-12974.

Caryfort Royal School—Evidence of Mr. Henry Guinness, 2356-2350.

Dungannon Royal School. Evidence of Mr. W. H. D. Moore, 1885-2075. Rev. Frederick H. Ringwood, M.B., 402-754.

Enniskillen Royal School. Evidence of Mr. J. J. Benson, 2351-2421. Mr. Thomas Gordon, 14072-14073. Mr. John S. Gunning, M.A., 15067-14094, and 14187-14189. Mr. Hazlett Irvine, 16084-16087. Mr. James Kenny, 12919-12938. Mr. John Lennon, 16074-16077. Rev. A. C. MacIntyre, M.A., 15048-15086. Rev. William Steele, M.B., 216-426, and 12328-12948. Mr. William Trumble, 16088-16089. Mr. John Verner, 16060-16071. Mr. T. R. Whitley, 16054-16059.

Raphe Royal School. Evidence of Captain A. M. Stewart, 3636-3734. Rev. James Alexander Weir, M.B., 755-812.

Royal School. Evidence of Mr. John Joseph Benson, 2331-2621. Mr. Henry Guinness, 2256-2259. Mr. W. H. D. Moore, 1885-2075. Mr. Robert Owen, 2976-2201. Captain A. M. Stewart, 3636-3734.

SILGO.

Sligo—Eighteen Doonon School. Evidence of Mr. William C. Rodin, M.A., 813-940. Rev. Thomas Heany, M.A., 14325-14391. Very Rev. William Warburton, D.D., 16289-16292.

TIPPERARY.

Clonard Endowed School. Evidence of Mr. Richard Bagwell, F.R., 12594-12597. Rev. A. S. Hutchinson, M.A., 12807-12830. Mr. John Thomas Luther, 12945-12993. The Right Hon. the Earl of Mount-Cashell, 12531-12564.

TYRONE.

Dungannon Royal School. See Royal Schools.

WATERFORD.

Newtown—*Society of Friends' School*. Evidence of Mr. Edward Garrett, 13595-13694.

Waterford—

Blue School, Lady Lane. Evidence of Mrs. Jane Armore, 13668-13698. Mrs. Henrietta Carey, 13694-13697. Mr. Robert T. Cusack, D.L., 13695-13695 and 13698-13699. Mr. George A. Dartnell, J.P., 13699-13699. The Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, M.D., Bishop of Cashed, 13102-13111.

Diocesan School. Evidence of Mr. William Valentine, 4339-4473.

Bishop Foy's School. Evidence of Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, M.D., Bishop of Cashed, 13507-13594. Mr. Henry V. Mackay, 13112-13402. Mr. William Henry Smith, 13403-13506.

WATERFORD.

Waterford—

Corporation Free Grammar School. Evidence of Right Rev. Maurice F. Day, M.D., Bishop of Cashed, 13770-13794. Mr. Joseph W. Howard, 13795-13830.

Mount Zion Christian Schools. Evidence of Rev. John S. O'Flanagan, 13493-13549.

WATERFORD.

Killbeggar—*Henry's Charity*. Evidence of Rev. Joseph Coyne, F.R., 15688-15693. Mr. William Mooney, 15375-15438.

Muljivandam—*Wilson's Hospital*. Evidence of Mr. C. W. Hamilton, J.P., 14765-14808.

WICKLOW.

Carrigrohane—*Royal School*. See *Royal Schools*.